

1. INTRODUCTION

The compilation on Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) of Malaysia are based on Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF) 2008 and International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics (IRTS) published by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO). The concepts and definitions of TSA are adapted and according to Malaysia's need.

This section will present the concepts and definitions practiced by Malaysia in constructing TSA tables.

2. CONCEPTS AND DEFINITIONS

2.1 Visitor

A visitor refers to 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. The following list is incorporated in IRTS as the main purpose of visit:

- a. Business and professional;*
- b. Holiday, leisure and recreation;*
- c. Visiting friends and relatives;*
- d. Education and training;*
- e. Health and medical care;*
- f. Religion/ pilgrimage;*
- g. Shopping; and*
- h. Transit.*

In the context of Malaysia, scenario 'balik kampung' by residents during festive seasons is also defined as tourism. A visitor is classified into two categories:

- i. Tourist - If his/ her trip includes an overnight stay*
- ii. Excursionist - If his/ her trip takes less than 24 hours*

2.2 Usual environment

The usual environment of an individual, a key concept in tourism is defined as the geographical area (though not necessarily a contiguous one) within which an individual conducts his/ her regular life routines.

The 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, even the place is located far away from his/ her place of usual residence or in another locality. Hence, travellers who are commuting regularly between their place of usual residence and place of work or study, or frequently visiting places within their current life routine will be not covered in TSA compilation. However, the concept may be differs among countries according to their nature.

In Malaysia, determination of usual environment seems to be significant especially for domestic tourism. Thus, as suggested by the UNWTO, Malaysia has decided the following criteria to determine a visitor:

- a. Those who take a trip from their residence for tourism purposes at least 50 kilometers to and return, outside their usual environment and spend a minimum 4 hours at the location; and*
- b. Those who take a trip for a distance less than 50 kilometers to and return, the period should be a minimum of 4 hours and more and using tourism facilities such as transport, accommodation, food & beverage and recreation.*

3. TYPES OF TOURISM

3.1 Inbound tourism

Comprises the activities of a non-resident visitor within the country of reference (Malaysia) on an inbound trip.

3.2 Domestic tourism

Comprises the activities of a resident visitor within the country of reference (Malaysia) either as part of a domestic trip or part of an outbound trip.

3.3 Outbound tourism

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

3.4 Internal tourism

Comprises domestic tourism and Inbound tourism, that is the activities of resident and non-resident visitors within the country of reference (Malaysia) as part of domestic or international trips.

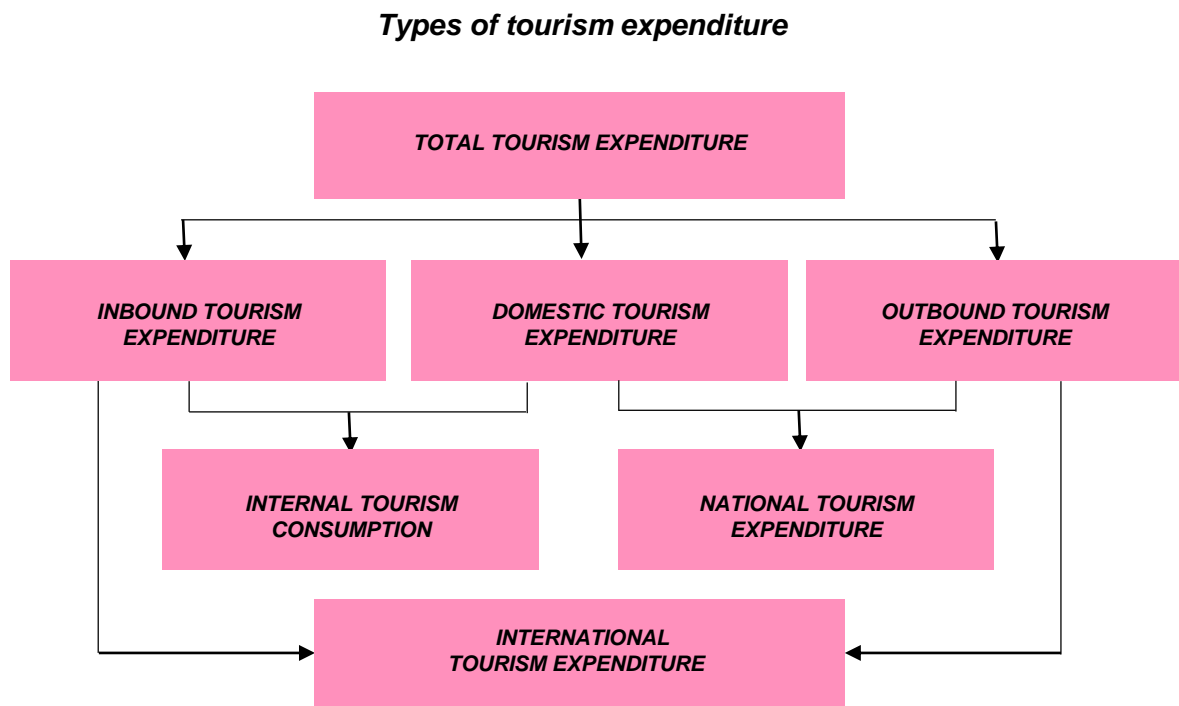
3.5 National tourism

Comprises domestic tourism and outbound tourism, that is the activities of resident visitors within and outside the country of reference (Malaysia) either as part of domestic or outbound trip.

3.6 International tourism

Comprises inbound tourism and outbound tourism, that is, the activities of resident visitors outside the country of reference (Malaysia) either as part of domestic or outbound trip and the activities of non-resident visitors within the country of reference (Malaysia) on inbound trip.

Types of tourism expenditure illustrated below:



4. TOURISM EXPENDITURE

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. The acquisition of all goods and services during a tourism trip is in principal, part of tourism expenditure. All services delivered before the trip and clearly related to the trip (e.g. vaccination, passport services, medical control, service of travel agency, etc.) are included in tourism expenditure. All goods acquired before the trip that are intended to be used on the trip (specific clothes, medicines, etc.) or brought along as gifts, should also be included.

4.1 Inbound tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure of a non-resident visitor within the economy of reference (Malaysia).

4.2 Domestic tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure of a resident visitor within the economy of reference (Malaysia).

4.3 Outbound tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure of a resident visitor outside the economy of reference (Malaysia).

4.4 Internal tourism consumption

Comprises all tourism expenditure of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within the economy of reference (Malaysia). It is the sum of domestic tourism expenditure and Inbound tourism expenditure.

4.5 National tourism expenditure

Comprises all tourism expenditure of resident visitors within and outside the economy of reference (Malaysia). It is the sum of domestic tourism expenditure and Outbound tourism expenditure.

4.6 International tourism expenditure

A combination of tourism expenditure of non-resident visitors within the economy of reference (export of services) with tourism expenditure of resident visitors outside this economy of reference (import of services). It is the sum of Inbound tourism expenditure and Outbound tourism expenditure.

4.7 Total tourism expenditure

A combination of tourism expenditure of non-resident visitors within the economy of reference (Malaysia) with tourism expenditure of resident visitors within and outside the economy of reference (Malaysia). It is the sum of Inbound tourism expenditure, domestic tourism expenditure and Outbound tourism expenditure.

5. TOURISM INDUSTRY

The tourism industry comprises all establishments for which the principal activity is a tourism characteristic activity whether the establishments serves directly to visitors as well as non-visitors. Establishments are classified according to their main activity, which in turn determined by the activity that generates the most value added.

6. TOURISM PRODUCTS

Tourism products are defined into two main subgroups namely consumption products and non-consumption products.

6.1 Consumption products

Tourism characteristic products can be further classified into internationally comparable tourism characteristic products and country-specific tourism characteristic products.

a. Internationally comparable tourism characteristic products

Internationally comparable tourism characteristic products represent the core products for international comparison of tourism expenditure. A product is classified as a tourism characteristic product if the visitor's expenditure on the products is significant. Examples of tourism characteristic products are accommodation services, food & beverage serving services, passenger transport services, transport equipment rental services, travel agencies & other reservation services and cultural, sports & recreational services.

b. Country-specific tourism characteristic products

In Malaysia, country-specific tourism characteristic products are divided into two categories which are country-specific tourism characteristic goods and country-specific tourism characteristic services.

Country-specific tourism characteristic goods is referring to shopping activities (tourism-related goods) and retail trade in tourism industries.

Meanwhile, products identified under 'country-specific tourism characteristic services' are other expenses that represent a significant share of tourism expenditure i.e. health, education, spa and MICE.

7. PRODUCTION ACCOUNTS

The production account records the activity of producing goods and services as defined within the System of National Accounts 2008. The production account shows output as resources and intermediate consumption as uses and the balancing item is value added.

8. VALUE ADDED

Value added is the 'value' that a producer adds to the raw material of goods and services it purchases in the process of production. It is the value of output less the value of intermediate consumption.

8.1 GVATI

Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries is the total gross value added of all establishments in the tourism industry, regardless of whether all their output is provided to visitors and the specialisation of their production process.

8.2 TDGVA

Tourism Direct Gross Value Added is the part of gross value added generated by tourism industry and other industries of the economy that directly serve visitors in response to Internal tourism consumption.

8.3 TDGDP

Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product is the sum of the part gross value added (at basic prices) generated by all industries in response to Internal consumption. The amount of net taxes on products and imports are included within the value of this expenditure at purchasers' price.

Table shows the comparison of supply aggregates:

Comparison of supply aggregates

Aggregates	Gross Value Added of Tourism Industries	Tourism Direct Gross Value Added	Tourism Direct Gross Domestic Product
<i>GVA (at basic prices) generated by the supply to visitors by the tourism industry</i>	Yes	Yes	Yes
<i>GVA (at basic prices) generated by the supply to non - visitors by the tourism industry</i>	Yes	No	No
<i>GVA (at basic prices) generated by the supply to visitors by other industries</i>	No	Yes	Yes
<i>GVA (at basic prices) generated by the supply to non - visitors by other industries</i>	No	No	No
<i>Net taxes on products and imports included in the value of Internal tourism consumption (at purchaser's prices)</i>	No	No	Yes

METHODOLOGY & DATA SOURCES

1. Establishment of satellite account

The compilation of TSA is made possible due to the System of National Accounts is well established in Malaysia. The term "satellite account" is adopted to reflect the nature of the account that has been developed. It is a "satellite" to the core set of National Accounts that presents additional information which is outside from the available information provided in the National Accounts.

This satellite information focuses on a particular aspect of the economy i.e. tourism which allows the measurement to be implemented. It also permits further linkages to additional information specific to tourism such as employment, overseas tourist numbers and accommodation occupancy statistics. Tourism, for example consists of industries such as transportation, accommodation, food & beverage service activities, recreation, entertainment and travel agencies.

Development of satellite account is a systematic statistical measurement which applies concept, classification and definition which are based on international standard so as to enable comparison among countries. Various information available in different agencies is put together in this account to provide holistic and better picture of the impact of tourism industry in Malaysia.

2. Establishment of Malaysia's TSA

The purpose of TSA is to analyse in detail all the aspects of demand for goods and services associated with the activity of visitors; to observe the interactions with the supply of such goods and services of tourism within the economy; as well as with other economic activities within or outside Malaysia. TSA initiated in 2003 and Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) officially conducted in 2006.

3. Malaysia tourism indicators

This TSA publication had also includes the non-monetary indicators as per TSA: RMF 2018 manual guideline. Indicators are consists of:

a. No. of tourist arrivals

- by country/ state;*
- mode of transports; and*

b. Accommodation statistics

These indicators conforms with Table 10 in the TSA: RMF 2008.

4. Main tables Malaysia's TSA

Based on the manual of TSA: RMF 2008, Malaysia's TSA comprises of seven main tables which will be described as follows:

Table 1: Inbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

Table 1 consists of total Inbound tourist receipts in Ringgit Malaysia (RM) and percentage distribution breakdown of tourism expenditure. Inbound tourism expenditure data obtain from travel component of Balance of Payment. Which include the international passenger expenses for air, sea and other transportation. Besides, it also use the findings from Departing Visitor Survey (DVS) that conducted by Tourism Malaysia (TM).

Table 2: Domestic tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

Table 2 is derived from the Domestic Tourism Survey (DTS) which is conducted by the DOSM. 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. Total expenditure on domestic tourism in Table 2 is different from the total domestic tourism expenditure published in Domestic Tourism Survey report due to conceptual difference in expenditures of accommodation services and food & beverage serving services. TSA compilation does not take into account the expenditures that are not paid by visitors such as accommodation services and food & beverage consumed at relatives' and friends' house.

Table 3: Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors

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 4: Internal tourism consumption by products

Data for Table 4 derived from Inbound tourism expenditure and domestic tourism expenditure. Combination of these two tables becomes Internal tourism consumption.

Table 5: Production accounts of tourism industry

Supply and Use Table (SUT) is the main source of data for the compilation of Table 5. Thus, data on tourism industry production for 2015 are derived from SUT 2015. For the subsequent years, data is based on published Annual GDP.

Table 6: Total supply and tourism consumption by type of products

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 the tourism industry

Employment in the tourism industry is compiled based on data sources from the Labour Force Survey (LFS), Annual Economic Survey, Quarterly Services Survey and Monthly Wholesale & Retail Trade Survey published by DOSM. The data has been updated based on the availability of detailed data and revision of the LFS in line with 2020 Population and Housing Census.

SYMBOLS

-	: negative
%	: per cent
&	: and
e	: estimate
p	: preliminary
n.a	: not available