







Nara Tourism Statistics Week UNWTO Special Workshop on Tourism Statistics

"Tourism and social inequality: The case of Argentina based on households tourism surveys"

Lic. Juan Tarelli - Lic. Rodrigo Oliver National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina Nara, Japan Thursday, 20 November





SESSION 1: "MEASUREMENT TOURISM FOR POLICY PURPOSES"

In most countries, particularly those with large populations, the size of **domestic tourism either in physical flows or in monetary terms is considerably larger** than inbound tourism. In recent years, **policy makers and statisticians have become increasingly aware of this** and have been putting more focus on this aspect of tourism.

The purpose of this topic is to facilitate an **exchange of information** and **to present new methods** and techniques used in measuring domestic tourism but also other forms of tourism.





Roadmap

- I. Evolution of the system of tourism statistic in Argentina
- II. Relevance of domestic tourism in Argentine economy
- III. Methodology of the Travel and Tourism Household Survey (EVyTH)
- IV. Usual characterization of domestic tourism
- V. Domestic tourism: measuring social inequality
 - I. Access
 - II. Inclusion
 - III. Other dimensions of social inequality (not related with income)
- VI. Final conclusions





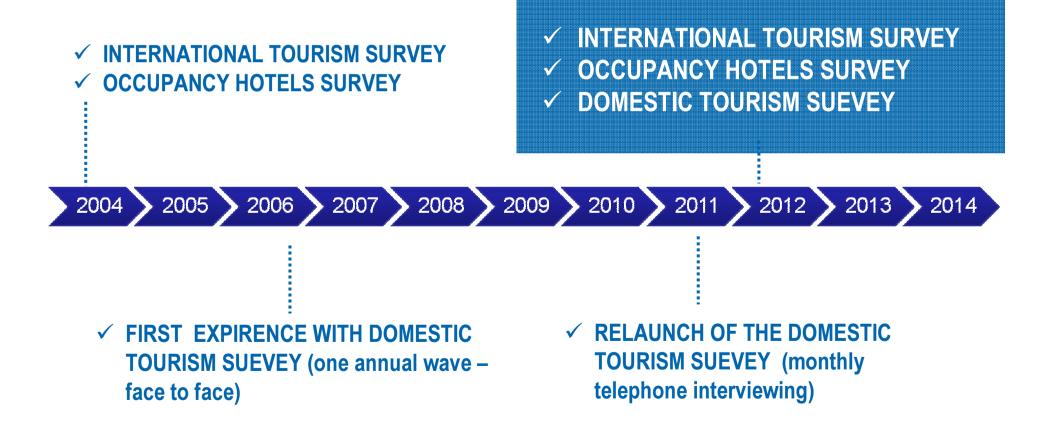
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EVOLUTION OF THE SYSTEM OF TOURISM STATISTIC IN ARGENTINA







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QUANTIFYING THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN ARGENTINA. Year 2013







COMPARING TOURISM WITH OTHERS SECTORS OF THE ARGENTINEAN ECONOMY -Year 2013-

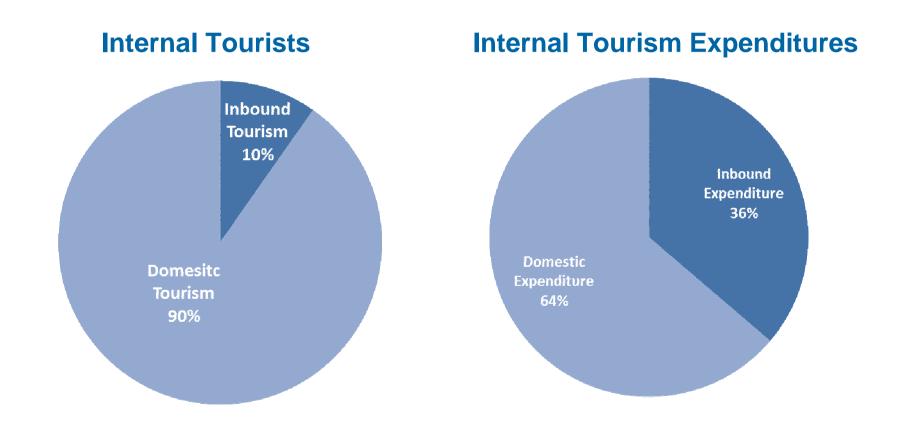
- → IT sales: USD 4.2 Billions (1/3 of tourism size)
- → E-commerce sales: USD 1.8 billions (1/6 of tourism size)
- → Shopping malls sales (Buenos Aires city): USD 2.2 billions (1/6 of tourism size)
- → Telecommunications sales: \$ 7.5 billion (2/3 of tourism size)

→ Supermarkets sales: USD 12.2 billions (similar to tourism)





COMPARING DOMESTIC AND INBOUND TOURISM. ARGENTINA 2013



Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey of Household Travel and Tourism (EVyTH) and the Travel Account (DNCN)

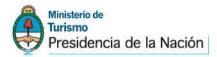




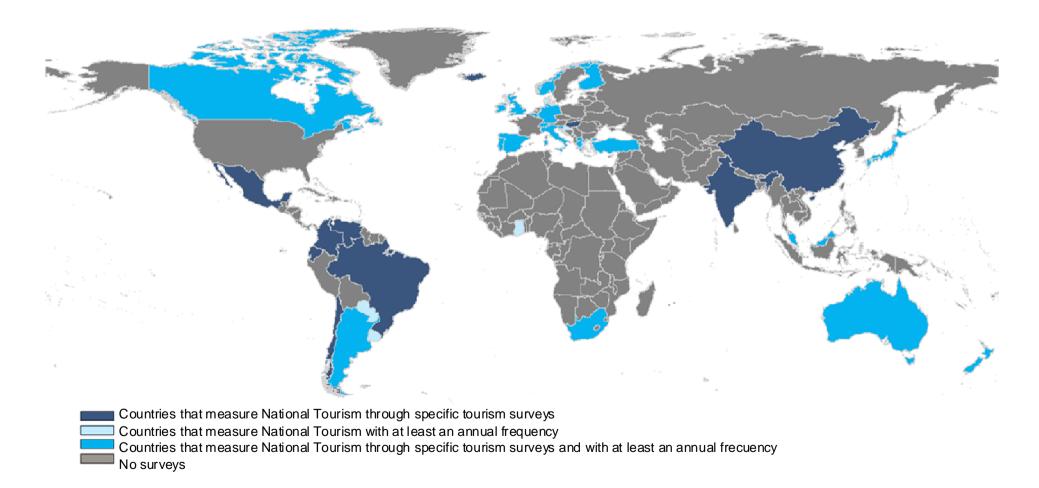
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COUNTRIES WITH DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEYS







CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

Objective

Temporality

Target population

Methodology

→ Measure and characterize the evolution of tourism trips of argentine residents and their expenses associated, either within the country (domestic tourism) or abroad (outbound tourism).

→ Continuous monthly surveys since 2012

➔ Provinces capital cities and urban centers with more than 100,000 inhabitants. A total of 32 clusters grouped into 7 touristic regions

→ Telephone survey





Sampling	Scop	е і '	month →Mor	n s) Nthly								perio Deffe	
		Ş	survey	S	Survey ref	ierence pei	riod (recall						
	2014	November	December	lonuoni		Marah	انت م	2015 Max	luna	lu du c	August	Contombor	Ostabar
Wave 1 December 2014 Wave 2 January 2015 Wave 3 February 2015 Wave 4 March 2015 Wave 5 April 2015 Wave 6 May 2015 Wave 7 June 2015 Wave 7 June 2015 Wave 8 July 2015 Wave 9 August 2015 Wave 10 September 2015 Wave 11 October 2015 Wave 12 November 2015			December		February		April	May	June			September	





Jujuy Formosa Gran Salta **Geographical Scope** Gran S.M. de Tucuman Gran Resistencia Santiago del Estero Misiones Gran Catamarca Corrientes La Rioja Gran Santa Fe Gran Córdoba Gran Paraná Gran San Juan Concordia Gran Rosario Gran Mendoza San Nicolás – V. Constit. Gran San Pdos. GBA CABA Gran La Plata → Survey represents the 62,5% Gran Mar del Plata Santa Rosa - Toya of the country total population Neuquén Gran Bahía Blanca Viedma – Carmen de Patagones Rawson - Trelew Comodoro Rivadavia Río Gallegos Tierra del Fuego 15





Usual Environment

(Operationalizing)

Distance criterion:

BS AS City and 24 sub-urbans cities: 40 km away from the principal dwelling.

Rest of Regions: 20 km distance.

Frequency criterion: Less than once a week.

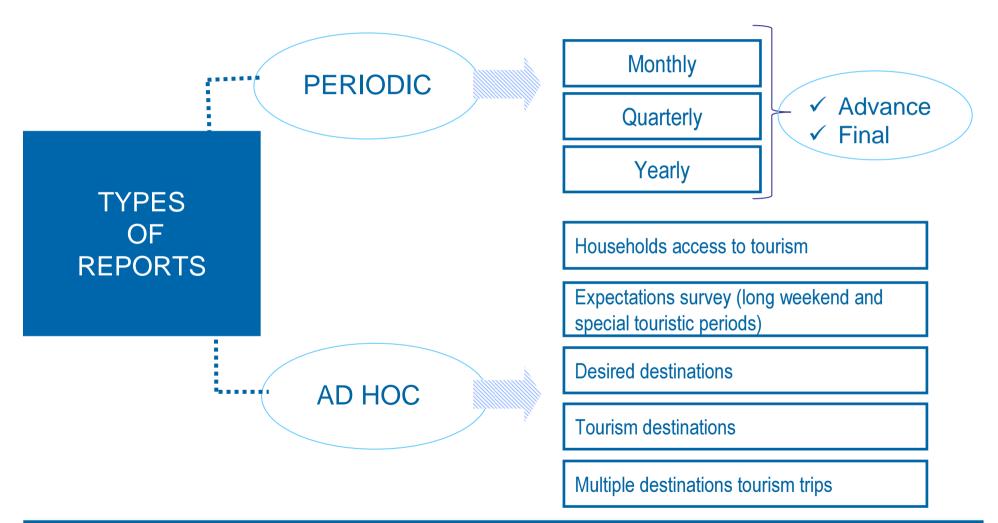
	Frequency					
Distance	Weekly	Other frequency				
20 km. or less (for all the country except GBA) 40 km. or less (for GBA)	Usual Environment	Usual Environment				
More than 20 km. (for all the country except GBA) More than 40 km. (for GBA)	Usual Environment	OUTSIDE USUAL ENVIRONMENT				

Second homes trips: by definition outside the usual environment





ARGENTINE DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY: TYPES OF REPORTS







Roadmap

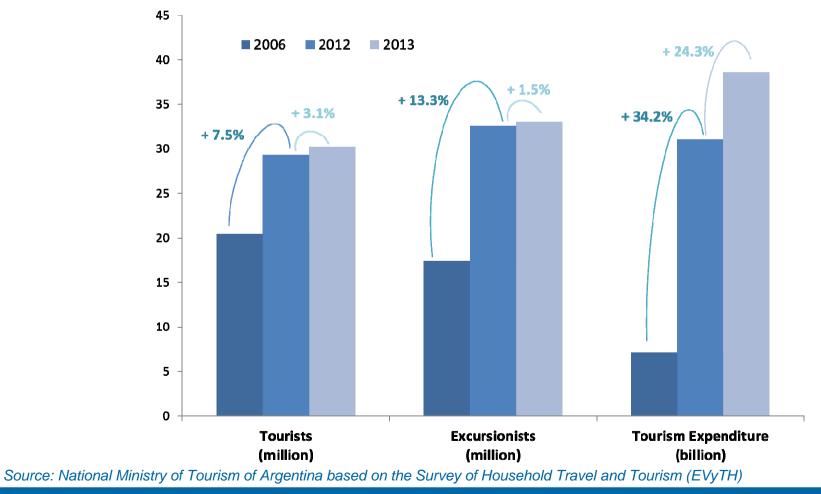
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USUAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Growth indicators (tourist, excursionist and expenditure). Argentina, 2006-2012-2013

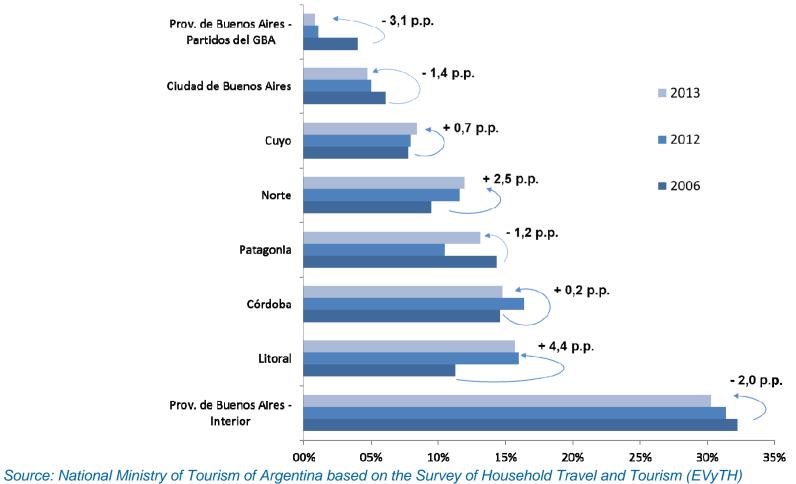






USUAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

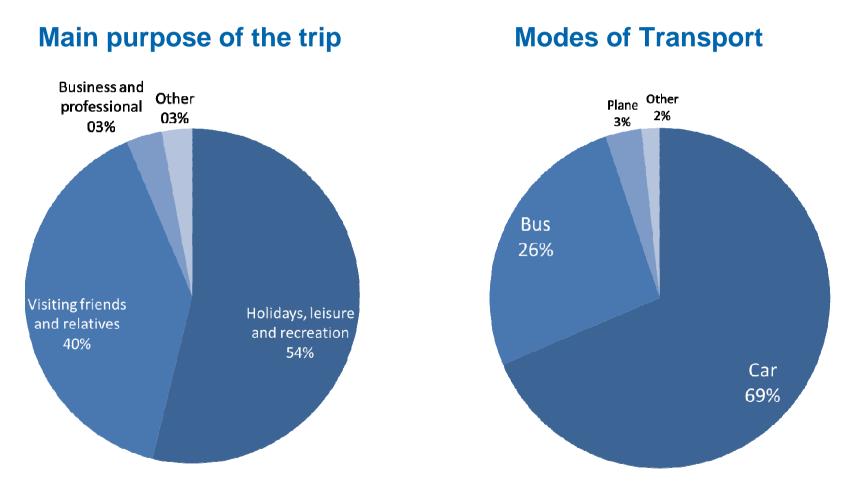
Expenditure distribution by region and growth. Argentina, 2006-2012-2013







USUAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - ARGENTINA 2013

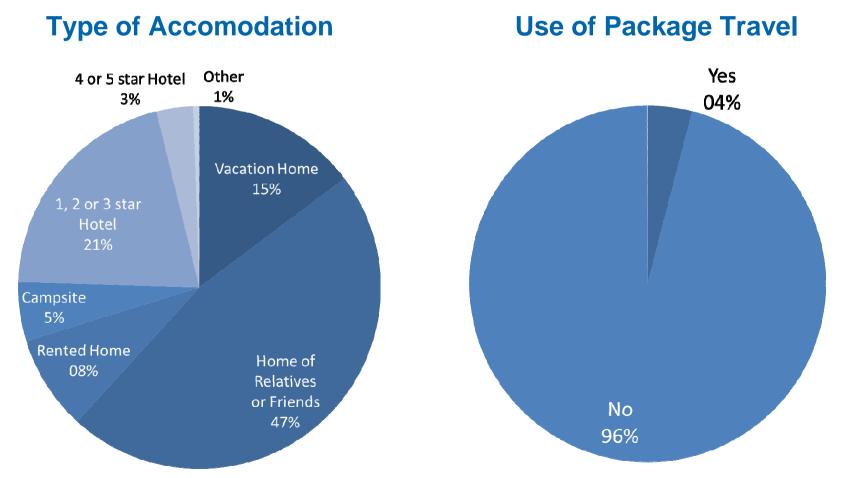


Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey of Household Travel and Tourism (EVyTH)



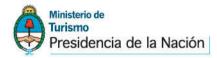


USUAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - ARGENTINA 2013



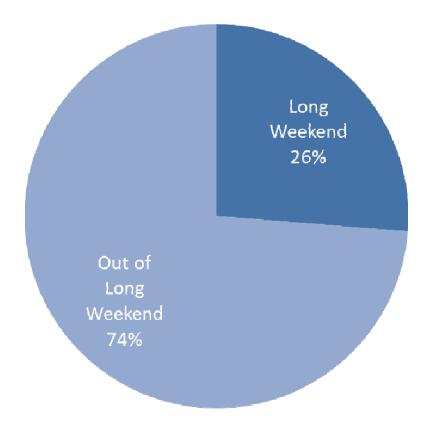
Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey of Household Travel and Tourism (EVyTH)





REPORTS OF LONG WEEKEND PERFORMANCE

Quantifying Long Weekend tourism – % of tourist – Argentina 2013



Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey of Household Travel and Tourism (EVyTH) 2013.





HIGHLIGHTS

- ✓ Usually the analysis of inbound tourism focuses in basic growth variables, scale indicators, market shares in order to characterize geographical distribution, type of accommodation, modes of transport, etc.
- ✓ With this presentation we intend to emphasize that the study of domestic tourism requires a further "twist" not tackled in that approach: meaning, the measurement of social inequality in the domestic tourism sector.
- ✓ Fortunately, after long debates, economic theory offers a conceptual framework in order to analyze growth and development. One important conclusion is that growth does not necessary imply development and that policy makers should be paying equal attention to both concepts.





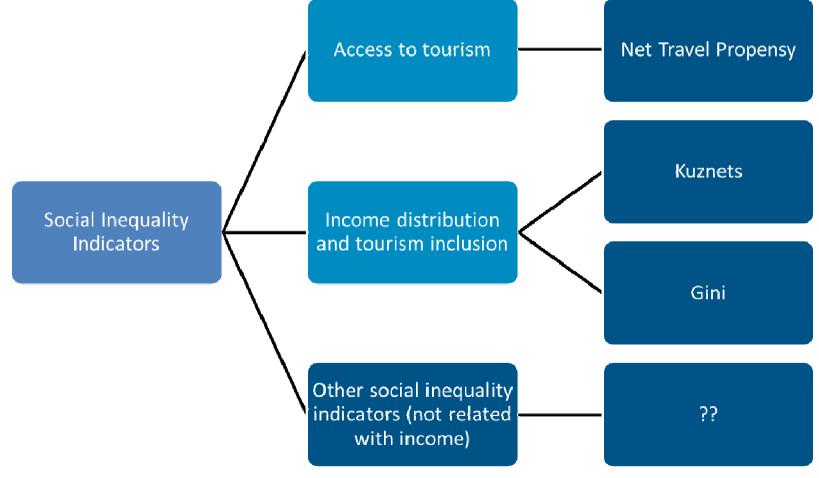
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MEASURING SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN DOMESTIC TOURISM DIFFERENT APPROACHES



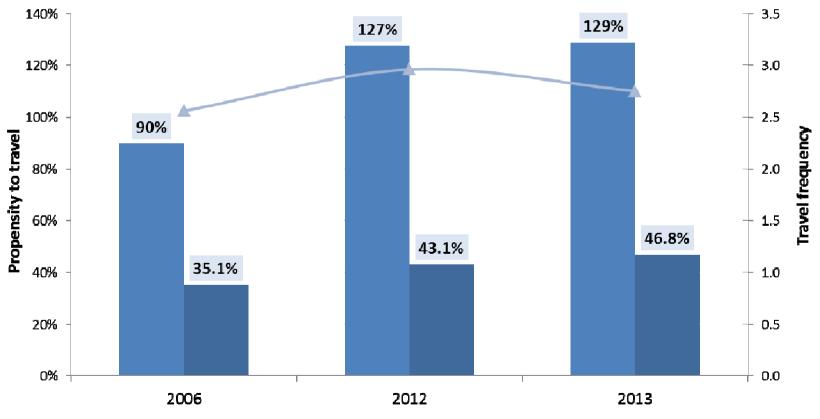




ACCESS TO TOURISM: Results from Argentinean Domestic Tourism

Survey. Argentina, 2006-2012-2013.

Growth of residents with at least one tourism trip in a year



Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey of Household Travel and Tourism (EvyTH).





INCOME DISTRIBUTION METRICS:

- 1) Gap index
- 2) Kuznets index (20:20 Ratio)
- 3) Mean absolute deviation
- 4) Coefficient of variation
- 5) Gini coeficient:

$$R=\frac{1}{\mu} (\mathcal{Y}m-\mathcal{Y}1)$$

$$\mathcal{K} = \frac{\sum \mathcal{Y} \ (20\% \ more \ poor)}{\sum \mathcal{Y} \ (20\% \ more \ rich)}$$

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{1}{\mu \eta} \sum_{i=1}^{m} n_i |\mathcal{Y}_i - \mu|$$
$$CV = \frac{1}{\mu \eta} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} n_j (\mathcal{Y}_j - \mu)^2}$$
$$G = \frac{1}{2\eta^2 \mu} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} n_j n_k |\mathcal{Y}_j - \mathcal{Y}_k|$$

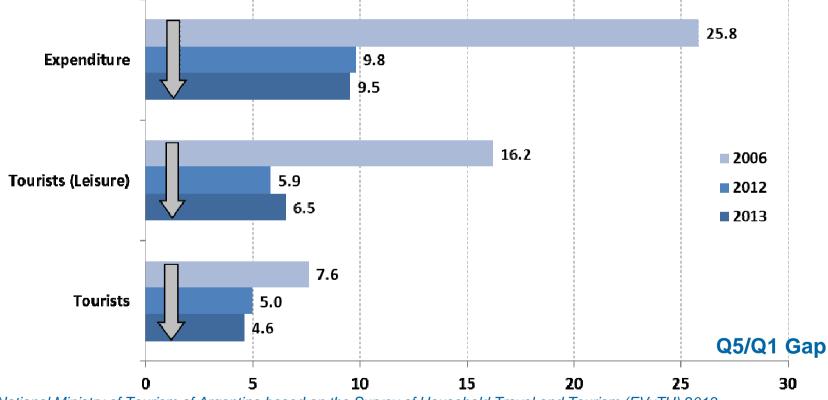




KUZNETS INDEX: Results from Argentinean Domestic Tourism Survey

Argentina, 2006-2012-2013

Comparing extreme income quintiles, a sharp reduction in the inequality gap is observed between 2006 and 2013.

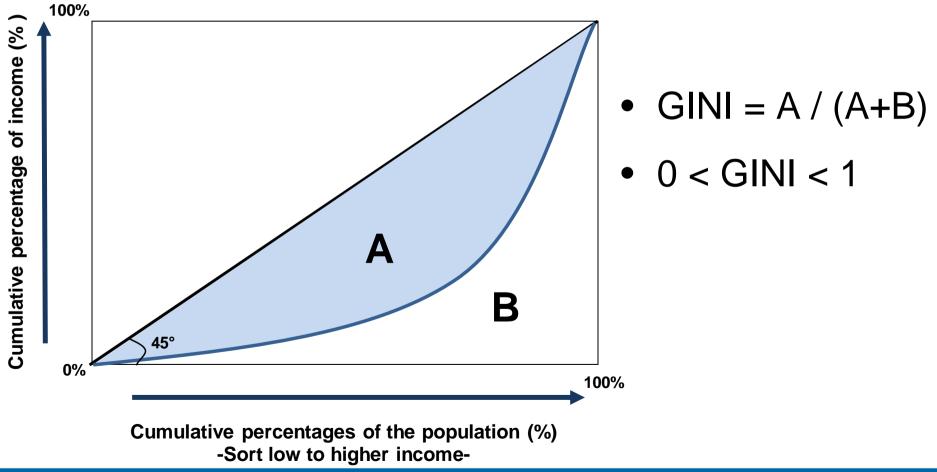


Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey of Household Travel and Tourism (EVyTH) 2013.





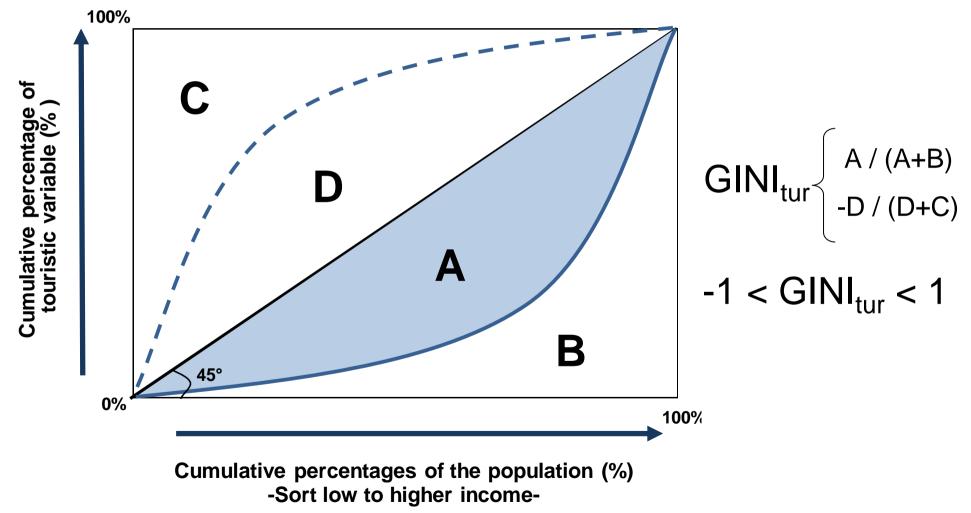
GINI COEFICIENT FOR INCOME DISTRIBUTION (reminder)







GINI COEFICIENT ADAPTED TO MEASURE TOURISM INCLUSION

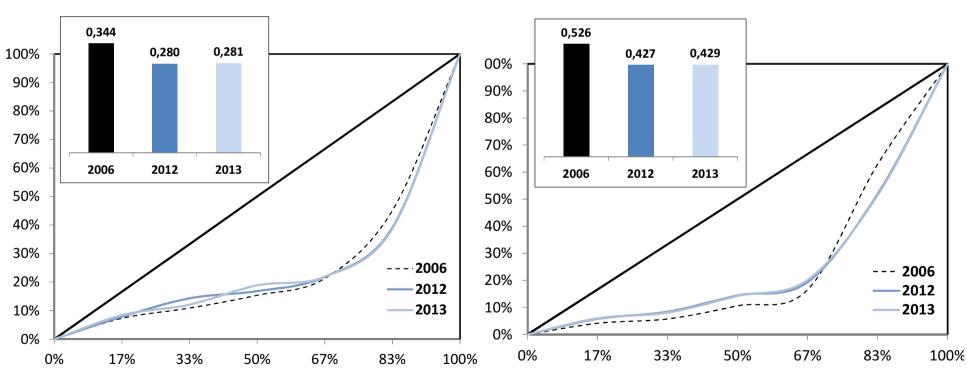




TOURISTS



RESULTS FOR DOMESTIC TOURISM OF ARGENTINA IN TERM OF TOURISTS AND EXPENDITURE (Lorenz Curve and Gini – Argentina 2006-2012- 2013)



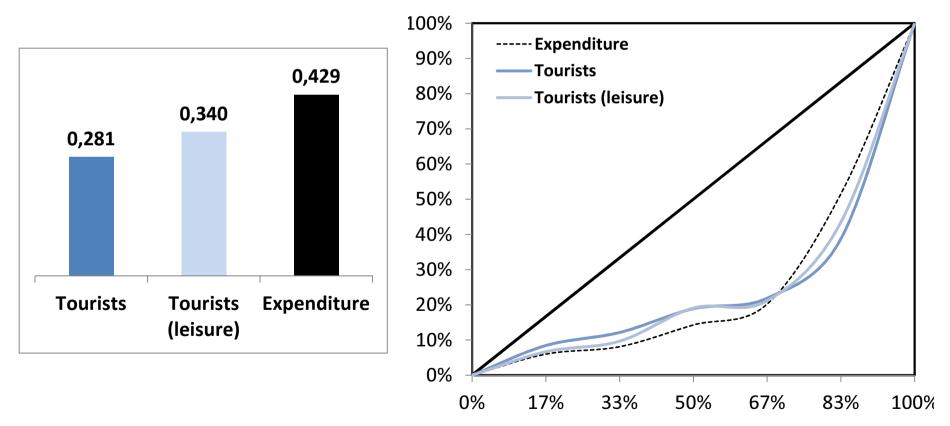
Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey of Household Travel and Tourism (EVyTH) 2013.

TOURISM EXPENDITURE





RESULTS FOR DOMESTIC TOURISM OF ARGENTINA IN TERM OF TOURISTS (general purposes and leisure/recreation) AND EXPENDITURE (Lorenz Curve and Gini – Argentina 2013)

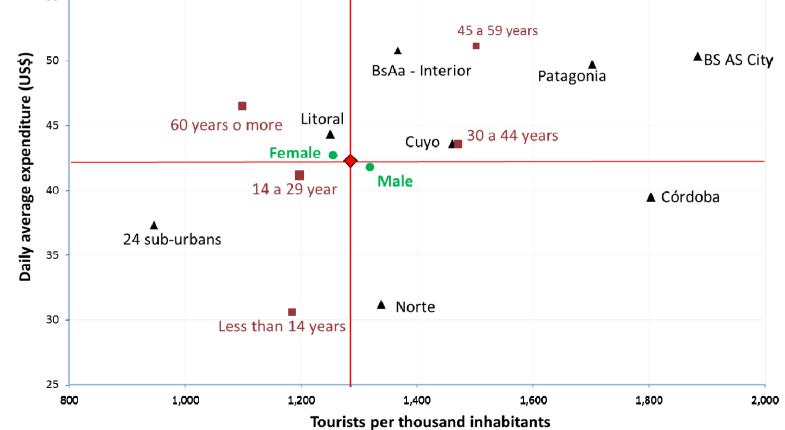


Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey of Household Travel and Tourism (EVyTH) 2013.





TWIST OVER THE TWIST: OTHER DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN DOMESTIC TOURISM (not related with income) – Argentina 2013₅₅



Source: National Ministry of Tourism of Argentina based on the Survey or Housenoid Travel and Tourism (EVyTH) 2013.





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FINAL CONCLUSIONS

- ✓ When analyzing domestic tourism is important to study not only growth, but also social inequality.
- ✓ We hope this presentation will inspire researchers to develop more techniques and methods in order to quantify access of residents to tourism as well as social inequality in the sector.
- ✓ The incorporation of this dimension to the analysis will allow a better understanding of the domestic tourism and this will probably enhance public policies.
- We wish International Organizations lead a working document providing insights to countries about the techniques of measuring social inequality in the domestic tourism sector.





Thank you – Questions?

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PFETS Plan Federal Estratégico de Turismo Sustentable 2020

