UNWTO Special Workshop on Tourism Statistics

Topic 1: "Measurement of tourism for policy purposes"

How to estimate economic effect of tourism by the input-output table

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- 5. Estimate of the economic ripple effect in Nara Tourism Statistics Week (Request for cooperation in a questionnaire survey)

1. Significance of estimate of the economic ripple effect of tourism

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- (a) Estimate on effect of event invitation
- •Estimate on the effect of inviting a tourism event to the region.
- (b) Preparation of documents for budget session with the government and municipalities
- Prepare the documents about the economic effect as a part of the budget session material to invite tourism events and to construct MICE facilities.
- (c) Verification of the effect of holding and inviting the events
- Verify the effect of holding and inviting the events.
- (d) Preparation of PR materials for organizers and exhibitors
- Prepare materials to help organizers and exhibitors understand the effect of tourism events.

2. Analysis of economic ripple effect of tourism in Japan

"Research study on economic impacts of tourism in Japan" (JTA)

- The Ministry of Land, Infrastructure, Transport and Tourism conducted a "Research study on economic impacts of tourism in Japan (I, II, III)" for three years from FY 2000 to 2002 in order to review TSA introduction and examine the economic effect of travel and tourism consumption in Japan.
- In FY 2003, the Ministry conducted a "National tourism survey", as an approved statistics survey, and the results were analyzed and reviewed in order to verify the rationality of survey items and survey method for estimation based on TSA in Japan. The domestic travel and tourism consumption and the details of FY 2003 were identified to estimate the economic effect.
- Since then, the economic effect of travel and tourism consumption in Japan has been estimated every year.

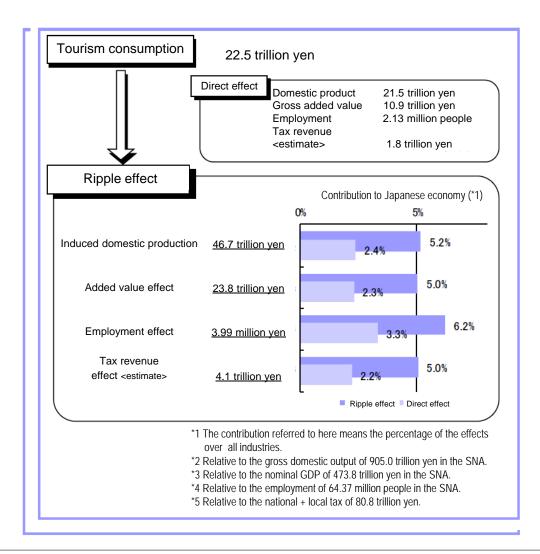
2. Analysis of economic ripple effect of tourism in Japan

"Research study on economic impacts of tourism in Japan" (JTA)

Economic ripple effect of tourism consumption in Japan (CY 2012)

Induced domestic production: 46.7 trillion yen (Percentage in the production activity in Japan: 5.2%)

Source: Research study on economic impacts of tourism in Japan(Japan Tourism Agency, March, 2014)

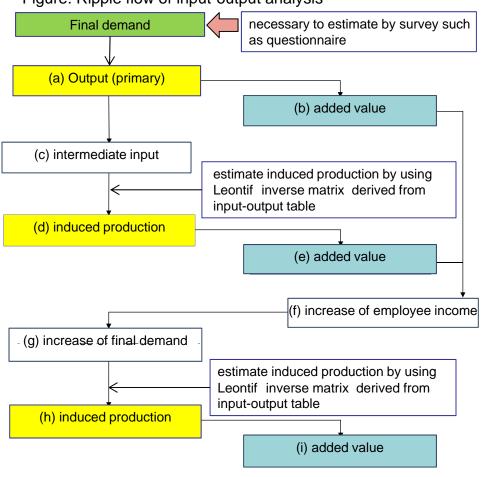


3. Analysis tools and available data for the economic ripple effect

General method

- Input-output analysis using the national input-output table
- > Input-output analysis using the input-output table by prefecture

Figure: Ripple flow of input-output analysis



1) Estimates of input "(a) output (direct effect)", "(b) added value", and "(c) intermediate input"

The direct effect ((a) output) of tourism consumption is estimated by a questionnaire survey. Additionally, the increase in "(b) added value" and "(c) intermediate input" are estimated by multiplying the "(a) output" by the added value coefficient and input coefficient.

2) Estimate of "(d) production-induced"

After calculating the domestic self-sufficiency by multiplying the "(c) intermediate input" by the domestic self-sufficiency rate by industry, the "(d) production-induced" by industry is obtained with the Leontif inverse matrix derived from the input-output table.

3) Estimate of "(f) increase of employee income"

The "(e) added value" is calculated by multiplying "(d) production-induced" by the added value coefficient. The "(f) increased value of employee income" is obtained by multiplying the ratio of employee income by the sum of the "(b) added value" and "(e) added value".

4) Estimate of "(g) increase of final demand"

The "(g) increase of final demand" is calculated by multiplying the "(f) increase of employee income" by the consumption conversion coefficient (consumption propensity).

5) Estimate of "(h) production-induced"

After calculating the domestic self-sufficiency by multiplying the "(g) increase of final demand" by the consumption expenditure ratio by industry, the "(d) production-induced value" by industry is obtained with the Leontif inverse matrix derived from the input-output table.

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3. Analysis tools and available data for the economic ripple effect

Independently developed tool

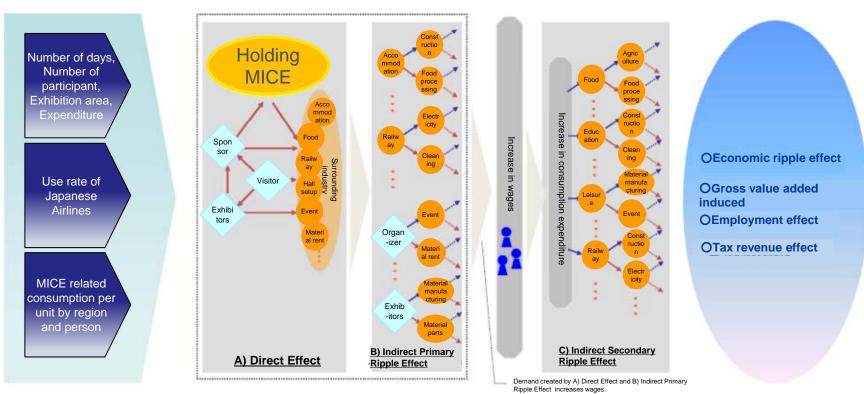
- (1) Easy measurement model for estimating the economic ripple effect of MICE by region (JTA)
- The Japan Tourism Agency (JTA) <u>developed "Simple measurement model (old model)"</u>, for international conferences in FY 1999, and for MICE as a whole in FY 2000, and <u>widely released them to public</u> with the aim to simplify the measurement of the economic ripple effect of MICE.
 - * The model is optimized as a tool in Excel format for general use while the basic estimation method is based on the aforementioned input-output analysis.
- The understanding of the importance on the measurement of the economic ripple effect of MICE was further deepened by the old model. However, there were requests on the improvement of model functions, such as enabling the calculation of economic ripple effect focused on particular regions.
- In response, functionality of the "Simple measurement model (old model)" was expanded to enable the calculation of the economic ripple effect by "nation", "prefecture and "international convention city (52 cities nationwide)" by using input-output tables of the respective regions, and a "Simple measurement model by region (new model)" was developed.

Independently developed tool

(1) Easy measurement model for estimating the economic ripple effect of MICE by region (JTA)

Figure: Ripple flow in this model

Data Setting How to comprehend MICE economic ripple effect(Direct and Indirect Effect) Output



Source: Introduction of "Simple measurement model by region" for measurement of the economic ripple effect of MICE (JTA)

Independently developed tool

- (2) Interprefectural input-output analysis model (Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.)
- For further detailed economic ripple effect by region, the Mitsubishi Research Institute has independently developed an <u>interprefectural input-output table</u> <u>since 1995</u>, <u>which administrative institutions have not developed</u>.
- The Institute has <u>developed an interprefectural input-output analysis model</u> using the table.
- Interprefectural trading goods and services are indicated in the interprefectural table. Therefore, the interprefectural input-output analysis model <u>enables the estimation of the ripple effect by prefecture, not only for the host prefecture of the tourism event but also for the stimulated demand (direct effect) in other prefectures. In addition, the model takes into account the rebounding effect, the effect that reflects the effect of the hosting city through local trade to other areas and boosts demand to promote economic effect in the hosting city.</u>

Independently developed tool

(2) Interprefectural input-output analysis model (Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc.)

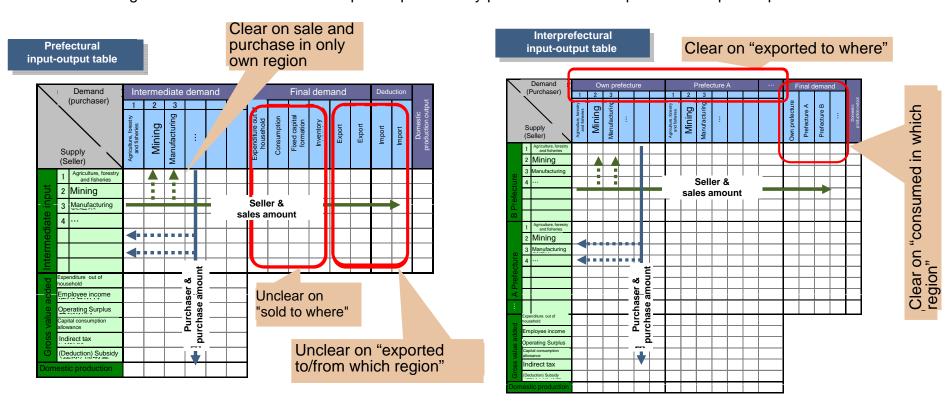


Figure: Difference between the input-output table by prefecture and interprefectural input-output table

3. Analysis tools and available data for the economic ripple effect

Available data (input-output table)

In Japan, the following input-output table can be applied for economic effect analysis.

(1) Input-output table (national) (Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications)

- Created in order to reveal the overall economic structure of Japan in the target year, and provide basic data for economic ripple effect analysis and the revision of various economic indicators.
- Created every five years, in principle.

(2) Input-output table by prefecture (prefecture)

- Input-output table created for each prefecture (created based on government manual). Describes trade of goods and services within the prefecture between industries and between industry and household, outside the prefecture and overseas.
- Created every five years, in principle.

⁽Note 1) The table may be extended as appropriate, during the five years' time.

⁽Note 2) Input-output tables by city may be created for ordinance-designated cities.

⁽Note 3) For prefectures like Mie, input-output tables of divided regions within the prefecture may be created.

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3. Analysis tools and available data for the economic ripple effect

Available data (tourism related statistics)

Following statistics may be used to estimate the consumption per unit of tourism.

(1) National tourism survey (JTA)

- Conducted in order to understand the nationwide travel status in Japan.
- Continuously conducted since FY 2003, and expanded target to all ages since the survey in CY 2009.
- ➤ The survey target includes approx. 25,000 Japanese citizens living in Japan extracted from the basic resident register.

(2) Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan (JTA)

- Conducted in order to understand the consumption status of foreign visitors and create basic data for tourism administration.
- The survey is conducted every quarter, (January-March, April-June, July-September and October-December) starting from April-June, 2010.
- The survey target includes foreign visitors departing from Japan except for transit passengers, crew and foreigners staying in Japan for over a year, and is conducted with the aim to achieve a total of 6,600 samples per quarter (26,400 samples per year).

Expenditure paid per foreign tourist before and during visiting Japan in 2013 (by nationality and region)

	(people)	(yen/person)	(yen/person)	(yen/person)	(stay)	(yen/stay)	(yen/stay)
Nationality and region	Number of samples	a. Package tour / roundtrip (expenditure before departure)	b. Trip expenditure during visit to Japan	c. Total expenditure (=a. + b.)	d. Average number of stays	e. Trip expenditure per stay (=b./d.)	f. Total expenditure per stay (=c./d.)
All nationalities and reg	gions 28,767	100,687	115,837	216,523	11.9	9,700	18,131
Korea	6,768	48,224	66,204	114,429	6.5	10,120	17,491
Taiwan	5,271	80,255	80,009	160,263	6.4	12,440	24,918
Hong Kong	1,964	80,104	113,198	193,302	5.9	19,341	33,027
China	3,966	90,389	189,111	279,500	19.8	9,529	14,083
Thailand	1,140	105,781	105,085	210,866	10.3	10,172	20,411
Singapore	621	113,679	135,381	249,060	7.7	17,601	32,380
Malaysia	505	139,287	111,029	250,316	12.5	8,912	20,093
India	670	115,829	138,523	254,352	25.5	5,426	9,964
United Kingdom	819	191,544	151,069	342,614	12.2	12,370	28,055
Germany	657	196,272	140,891	337,164	13.3	10,560	25,270
France	576	174,044	193,438	367,482	20.0	9,661	18,354
Russia	546	122,937	184,945	307,882	25.1	7,362	12,255
United States	2,858	202,234	156,943	359,177	15.3	10,227	23,405
Canada	647	160,656	178,192	338,849	14.7	12,145	23,095
Australia	849	167,236	194,226	361,463	13.4	14,505	26,994
Other	910	141,826	135,050	276,876	26.0	5,200	10,662

(Note1) Overall average of expenditure is the average value by nationality and region weighted by the "number of foreign visitors" by JNTO. (Note 2) Smaller digits than the digits indicated in the table are applied to all values including the average number of stays. Therefore, the digits in the above table for "expenditure per stay (e or f)" does not match the "expenditure (b or c) / average number of stays (d)".

Source: 2013 Annual Report on Consumption Trend Survey for Foreigners Visiting Japan (JTA)

(1) Analysis case on the economic ripple effect of tourism events: Economic ripple effect analysis of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital

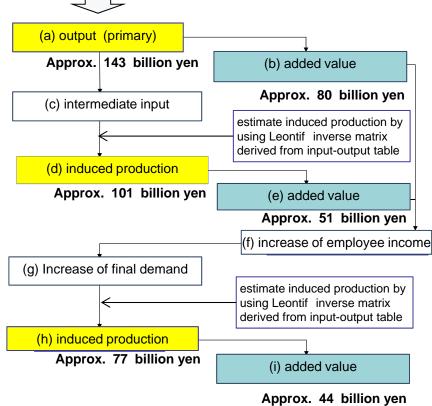
(Outline of analysis)

- A questionnaire survey was conducted targeting guests of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital to understand the guests' evaluation and to measure the economic ripple effect of the event
- The economic ripple effects of Nara, Kinki and nationwide were measured to compare the results with the assumptions made in the planning stage, with hope to leverage the figures in future tourism promotion in Nara.

(Analysis results)

Despite the downturn of economy, the event attracted guests that exceeded expectations, and resulted in approx. 321 billion ven of total effect nationwide (the sum of numeric values in red in the right figure), approx. 97 billion ven of total effect in Nara, and created approx. 10,000 jobs. The economic effect of the 1300th anniversary celebration of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital was larger than expected.

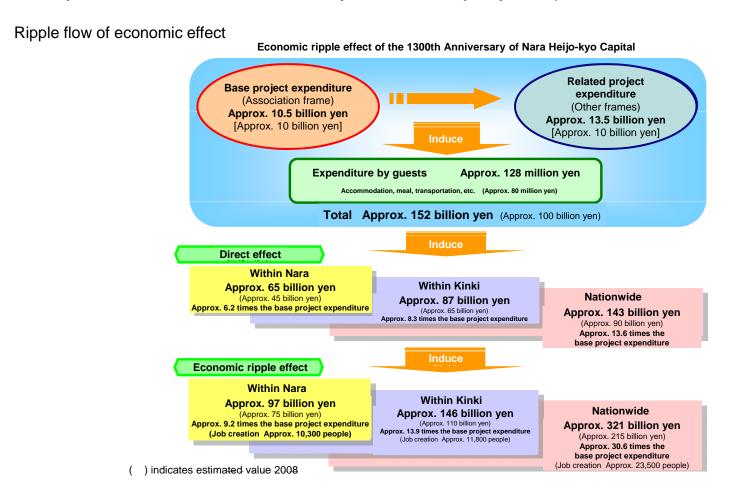
Total cost of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital and expenditure of guests (approx. 152 billion yen in total)



Source: Report on the questionnaire survey conducted on quests and the economic ripple effect survey of the 1300th anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital. (Communication Designing Institute) (March, 2011)

^{*} Values are a national total

(1) Analysis case on the economic ripple effect of tourism events: Economic ripple effect analysis of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital



Source: Effect of the 1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital (1300th Anniversary of Nara Heijo-kyo Capital Association, March, 2011)

(2) Analysis case on the economic ripple effect of MICE facilities: Measurement of economic ripple effect of MICE at Pacifico Yokohama

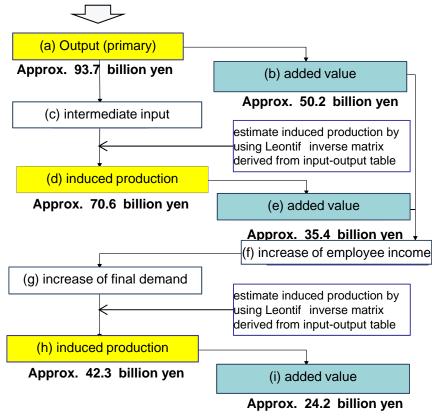
[Outline of analysis]

- Pacifico Yokohama is a facility that attracts many people from inside and outside the region and the consumption behavior by visitors and convention organizers have a great impact on the vitalization of the local economy.
- In order to measure the contribution to the regional economy, a survey on the economic ripple effect of MICE in FY 2012 was implemented.

[Analysis results]

- ➤ The economic ripple effect of the event held at Pacifico Yokohama in FY 2012 was approx. 207 billion yen nationwide (the sum of numeric values in red in the right figure, 1.07 times compared to FY 2007), approx. 87 billion yen in Yokohama city (1.26 times compared to FY 2007).
- Effect within the city is considered to have increased due to the improvement of regional self-sufficiency in services for businesses and individuals in Yokohama.

Total cost of the MICE held at Pacifico Yokohama and expenditure of visitors (approx. 95.4 billion yen in total)

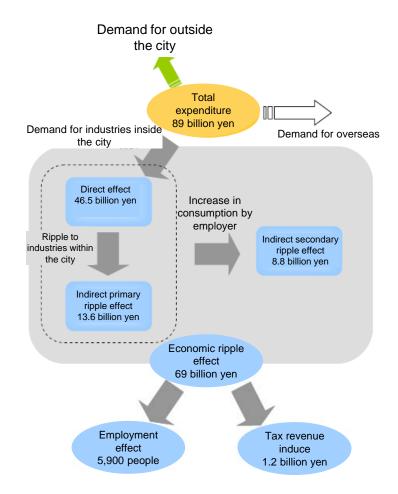


* Values are a national total

Source: PACIFICO NEWS March 20, 2014

(2) Analysis case on the economic ripple effect of MICE facilities: Measurement of the economic ripple effect of Convention at Pacifico Yokohama

Ripple flow of the economic effect in Yokohama



Source: Measurement of the economic ripple effect of conventions held in Pacifico Yokohama (Pacific Convention Plaza Yokohama, October, 2008)

5. Estimate of the economic ripple effect in Nara Tourism Statistics Week

(Request for cooperation in a questionnaire survey)

[Objective of analysis]

- One of the goals is to examine the economic ripple effect of Nara Tourism Statistics Week and widely publish the estimated results within the year.
- ➤ This will enable event participants to understand the economic ripple effect of the event by actual experience and will deepen the understanding in the significance and importance of tourism statistics.
- The analysis will also help the implementing organizations of MICE promotion policy including JTA, JNTO, municipalities and Convention Bureau (CB) to understand the economic ripple effect of a particular event more specifically and practically instead of the effect at a national level that has been estimated until now.

[Estimation method]

- Questionnaire survey for participants (Please fill out the questionnaire on the website or paper).
- Estimate of direct effect based on the questionnaire survey.
- Estimate of regional effect by interprefectural input-output analysis.

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5. Estimate on the economic ripple effect in Nara Tourism Statistics Week

Please answer the questionnaire!

Nara Touris	m Statistic	s Week	Japan Paneri	n Tourism Agen	cy		English
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Prefecture of your visit	Accommodation	Wining & Dining	Amusement services	Foods & Drinks	Consumer electronics	Accessories	Other
Nara							
Kyoto							
Osaka (Incl. Kansai Airport)							
Tokyo (Incl. Narita Airport)							
Other region (Specify:)							
Specific example:		Restaurant, ramen shop, Japanese-style pub	On-site tour, fees for entering temple, museum, theme park, or for watching sports games, etc.	Confectioneries, foods, drinks, alcohol, etc.	Camera, PC, audiovisual equipment, etc.	Clothing, bags, jewelry, etc.	

sfaction with your visit to Japan] lease check the appropriate answer for each category. 1. Very 2. Satisfied 3. Neutral 4. Slightly Dissatisfied 0	Before the visit		Japanese	yen	(Example) cloth			
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o you plan on visiting Japan again on a private holiday? (Choose one) answer this question if you are from foreign countries and not Japanese citizen.	Price Meeting Facilities (if you Meeting Management Total Satisfaction Q12 Do you plan on v	visiting Japan aga	ain on a priva	ate holiday	? (Choose on			
		12.Probably	□3.Not sure		4.Not really	□5.N	0	

That is all for the questionnaire.
Thank you very much for your cooperation.

Not very attractive

Unattractive

This questionnaire survey is commissioned to Mitsubishi Research Institute by Japan Tourism Agency. contact: Mitsubishi Research Institute, Inc. Social and Public Management Research Division

Social and Public Management Research Division Kazuyuki Tsuchiya e-mail: kazuyuki@mri.co.jp

Please turn over →

□1. Very attractive

.Attractive

5. Estimate on the economic ripple effect in Nara Tourism Statistics Week

Please answer the questionnaire!

