

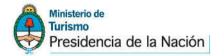




"Tourism and social inequality: The case of Argentina based on households tourism surveys"

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
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  - I. Access
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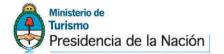




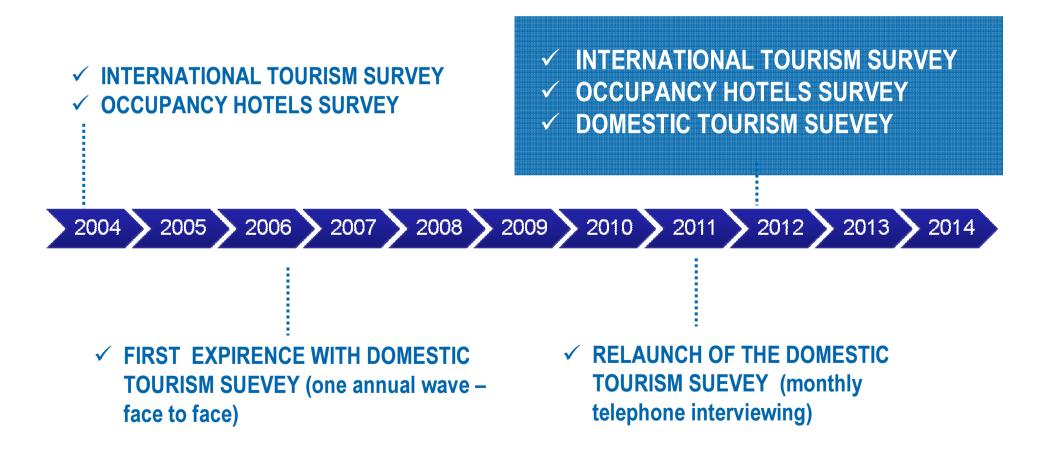
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#### **EVOLUTION OF THE SYSTEM OF TOURISM STATISTIC IN ARGENTINA**







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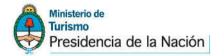


#### QUANTIFYING THE IMPORTANCE OF TOURISM IN ARGENTINA.

**Year 2013** 

Size of the market: **USD 11.8 billions** Importace to the economy (3.3% of GDP) 5th export complex Importance to the international trade **Tourism redistributes** resources from big Importance to the local small economies cities to smaller local economies 1,1 million Importance for employment Jobs (6% of total jobs)





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

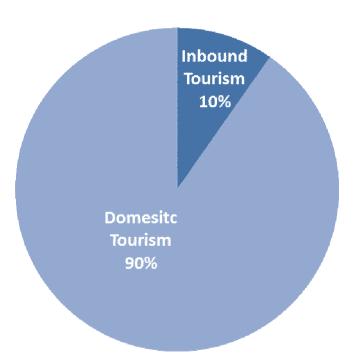
- → IT sales: USD 4.2 Billions (1/3 of tourism size)
- → E-commerce sales: USD 1.8 billions (1/6 of tourism size)
- → Shopping malls sales (Buenos Aires city): USD 2.2 billions (1/6 of tourism size)
- → Telecommunications sales: \$ 7.5 billion (2/3 of tourism size)
- → Supermarkets sales: USD 12.2 billions (similar to tourism)



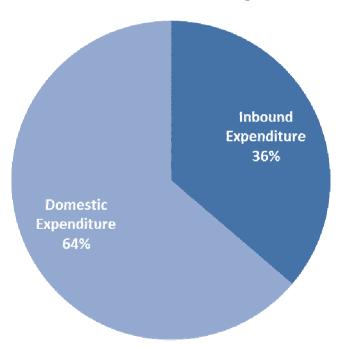


#### COMPARING DOMESTIC AND INBOUND TOURISM. ARGENTINA 2013

#### **Internal Tourists**



#### **Internal Tourism Expenditures**



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





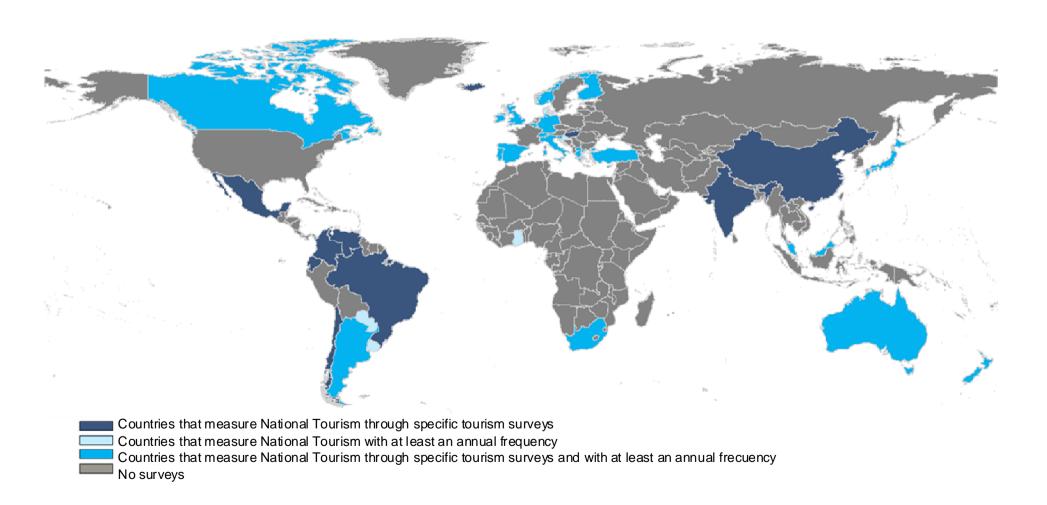
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#### **COUNTRIES WITH DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEYS**







#### CONCEPTUAL AND METHODOLOGICAL ASPECTS

#### **Objective**

→ 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).

#### **Temporality**

→ Continuous monthly surveys since 2012

#### **Target population**

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

#### Methodology

→ Telephone survey



#### PFETS Plan Federal Estratégico de Turismo Sustentable 2020



#### **Sampling Scope**

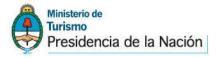
→ Monthly Samples size: **2,500 surveys** (recall period: **2** months)

→ Monthly results using a sample size of **5,000** effective SUIVEYS Survey reference period (recall period)

2014 2015 August September October October November December January February March April June July May 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 8 July 2015 Wave 9 August 2015 Wave 10 September 2015 Wave 11 October 2015 Wave 12 November 2015

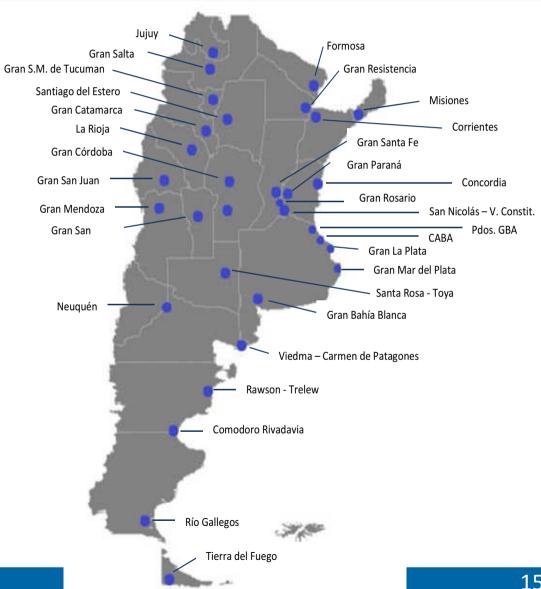


#### PFETS Plan Federal Estratégico de Turismo Sustentable 2020



#### **Geographical Scope**

→ Survey represents the 62,5% of the country total population







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.

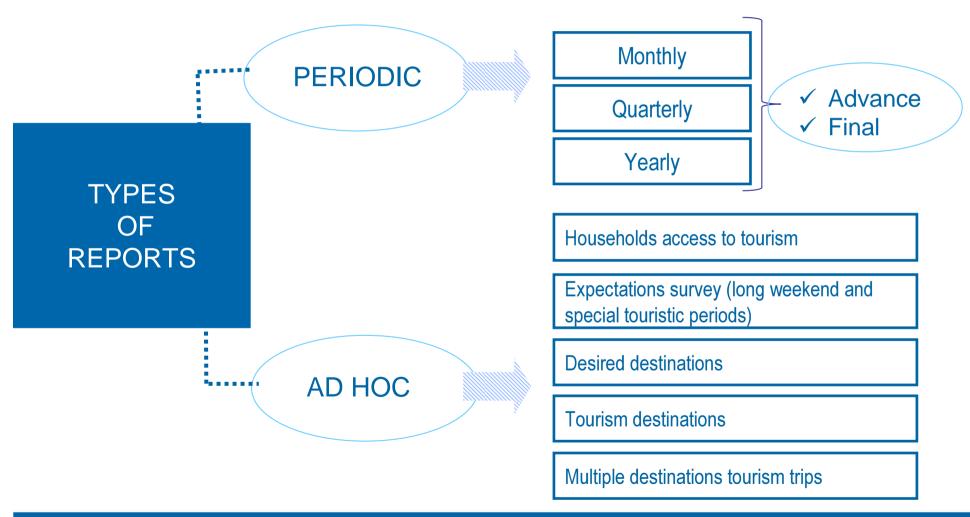
	Frequency	
Distance	Weekly	Other frequency
20 km. or less (for all the country except GBA) 40 km. or less (for GBA)	Usual Environment	Usual Environment
More than 20 km. (for all the country except GBA) More than 40 km. (for GBA)	Usual Environment	OUTSIDE USUAL ENVIRONMENT

**Second homes trips:** by definition outside the usual environment





#### **ARGENTINE DOMESTIC TOURISM SURVEY: TYPES OF REPORTS**



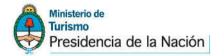




#### Roadmap

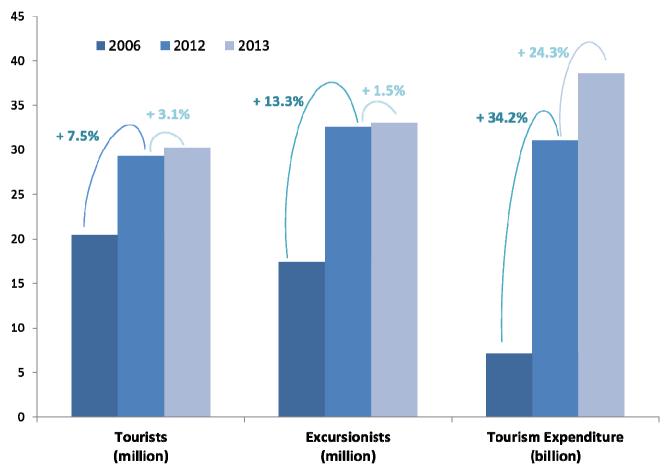
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#### **USUAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

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

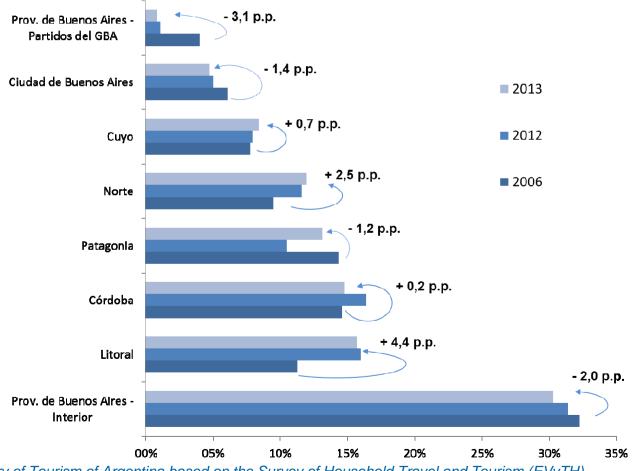






#### **USUAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY**

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





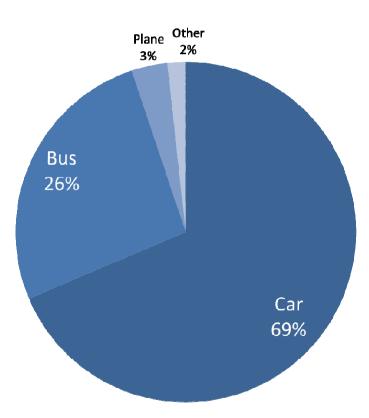


#### **USUAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - ARGENTINA 2013**

#### Main purpose of the trip

# Visiting friends and relatives 40% Holidays, leisure and recreation 54%

#### **Modes of Transport**



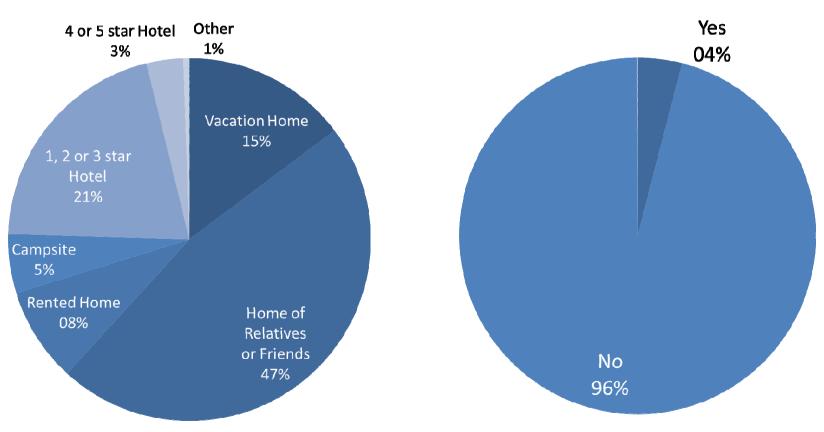




#### **USUAL ANALYSIS OF TOURISM HOUSEHOLD SURVEY - ARGENTINA 2013**

#### Type of Accomodation

#### **Use of Package Travel**

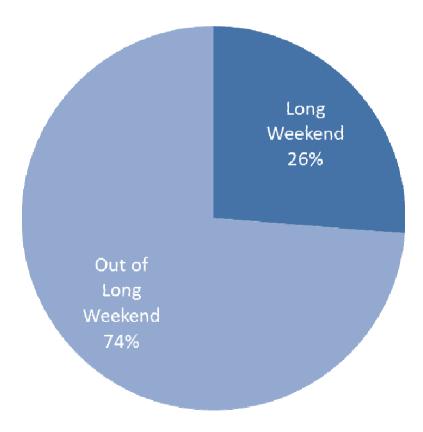






#### REPORTS OF LONG WEEKEND PERFORMANCE

#### **Quantifying Long Weekend tourism – % of tourist – Argentina 2013**



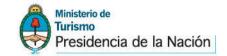




#### **HIGHLIGHTS**

- ✓ 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.





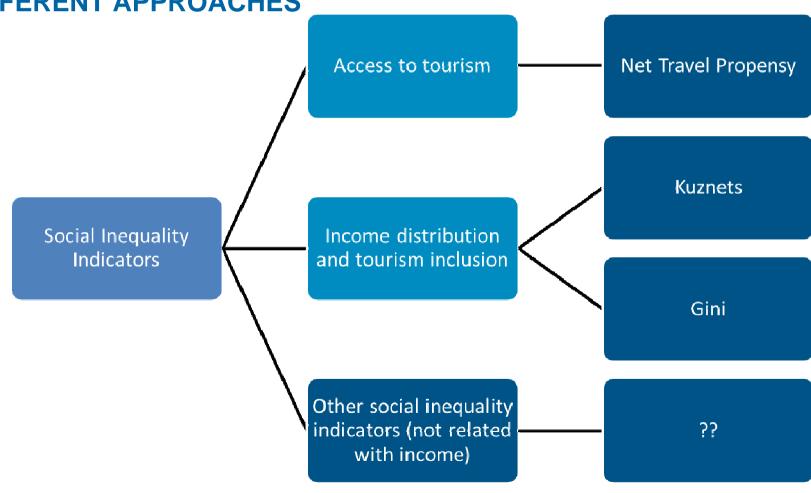
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## MEASURING SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN DOMESTIC TOURISM DIFFERENT APPROACHES



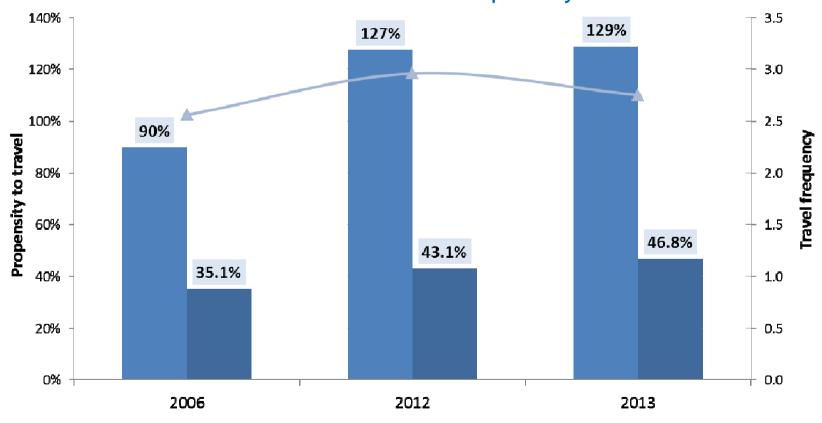




#### **ACCESS TO TOURISM: Results from Argentinean Domestic Tourism**

**Survey.** Argentina, 2006-2012-2013.

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







#### **INCOME DISTRIBUTION METRICS:**

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

$$R = \frac{1}{\mu} (ym - y1)$$

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

$$\mathcal{M} = \frac{1}{\mu\eta} \sum_{i=1}^{m} n_i |\mathcal{Y}_i - \mu|$$

$$CV = \frac{1}{\mu n} \sqrt{\sum_{j=1}^{m} n_j (\mathcal{Y}_j - \mu)^2}$$

$$G = \frac{1}{2n^2\mu} \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{k=1}^{m} n_j \, n_k |\mathcal{Y}_j - \mathcal{Y}_k|$$

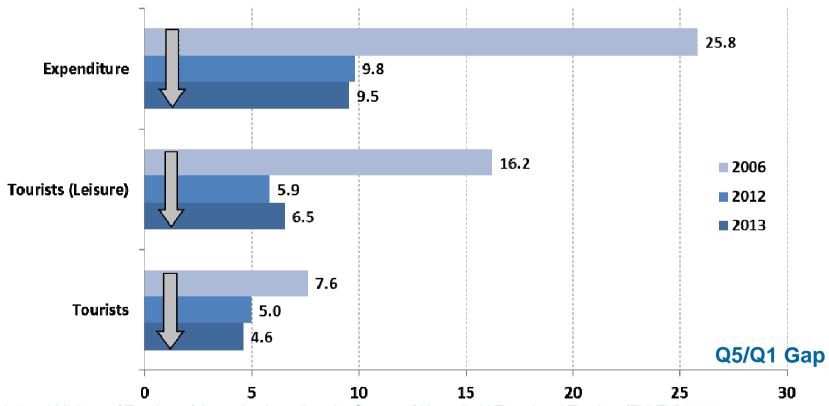




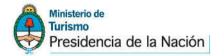
#### **KUZNETS INDEX: Results from Argentinean Domestic Tourism Survey**

Argentina, 2006-2012-2013

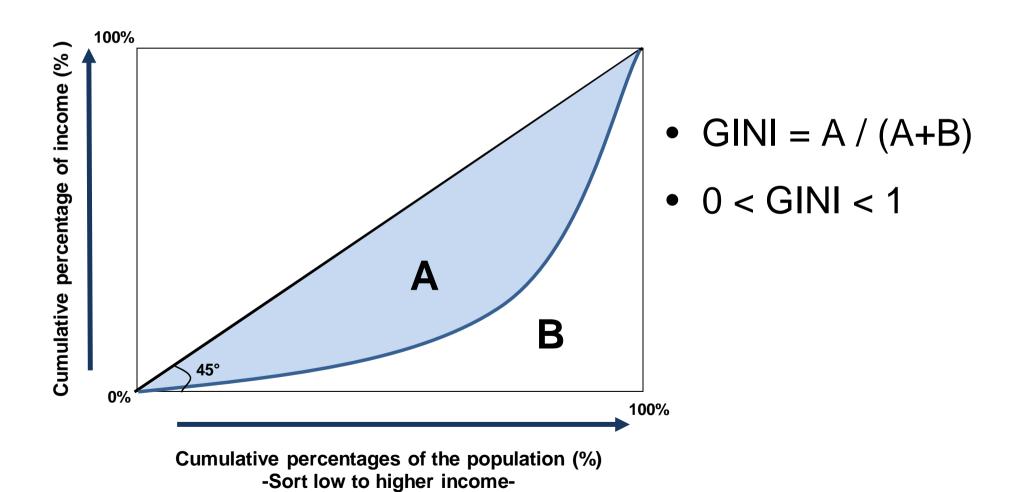
Comparing extreme income quintiles, a sharp reduction in the inequality gap is observed between 2006 and 2013.



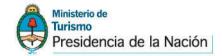




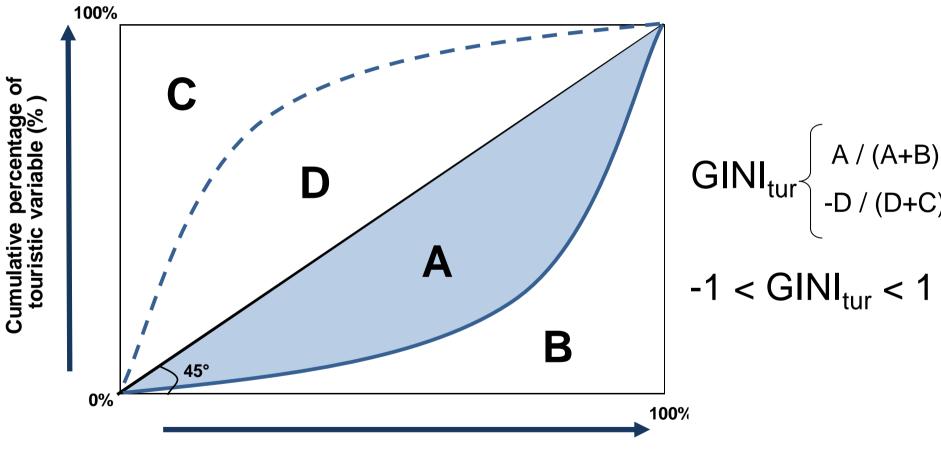
#### **GINI COEFICIENT FOR INCOME DISTRIBUTION (reminder)**







#### GINI COEFICIENT ADAPTED TO MEASURE TOURISM INCLUSION



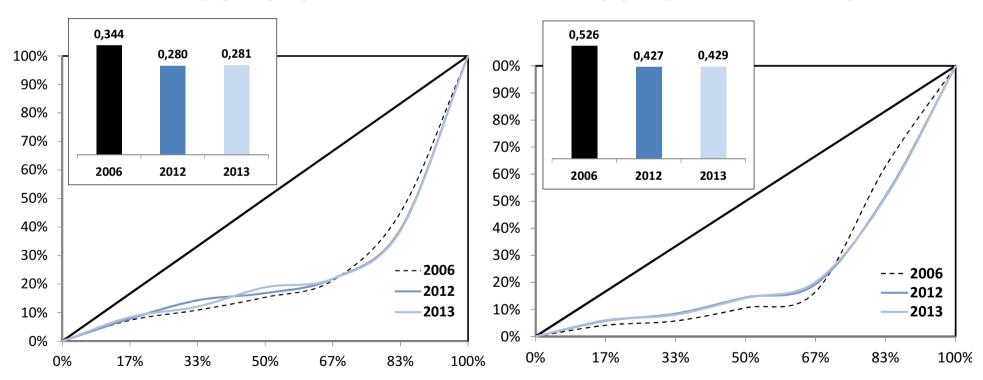
Cumulative percentages of the population (%)
-Sort low to higher income-



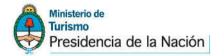


# RESULTS FOR DOMESTIC TOURISM OF ARGENTINA IN TERM OF TOURISTS AND EXPENDITURE (Lorenz Curve and Gini – Argentina 2006-2012-2013)

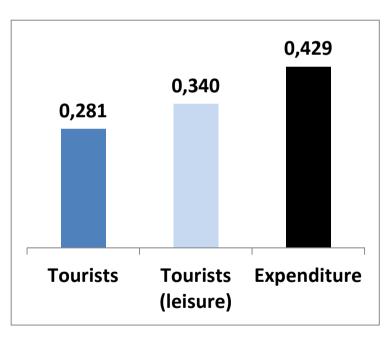
#### TOURISTS TOURISM EXPENDITURE

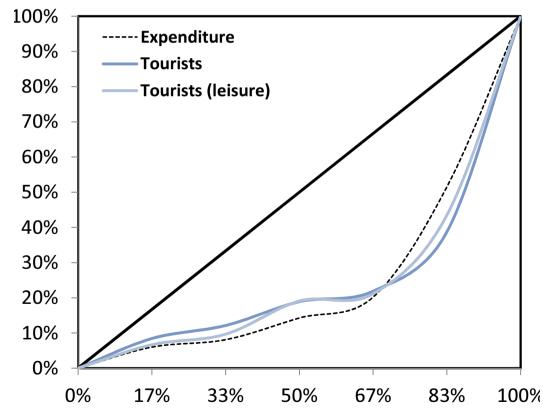






# RESULTS FOR DOMESTIC TOURISM OF ARGENTINA IN TERM OF TOURISTS (general purposes and leisure/recreation) AND EXPENDITURE (Lorenz Curve and Gini – Argentina 2013)

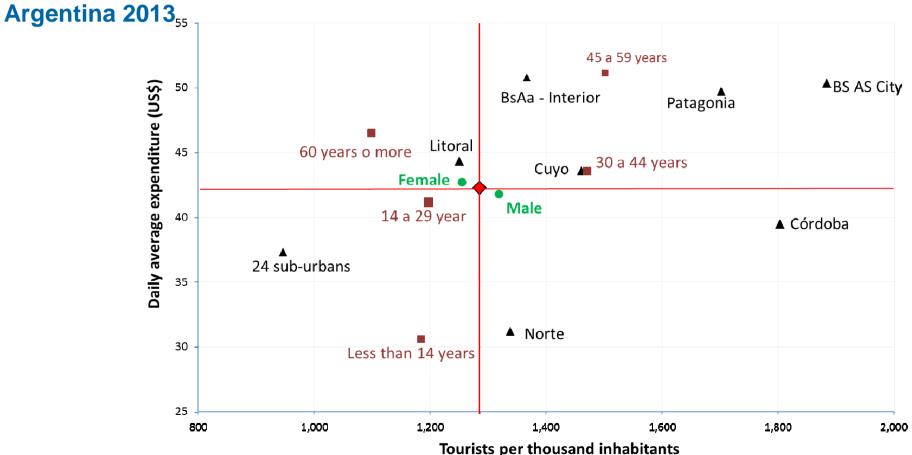








## TWIST OVER THE TWIST: OTHER DIMENSIONS OF SOCIAL INEQUALITY IN DOMESTIC TOURISM (not related with income) –







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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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