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Department of Statistics, Malaysia
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Introduction

What is Outbound

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

Outbound Visitor
a traveller taking a trip to a country 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 visited.
Flow of Tourism Expenditure

- TOTAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE
  - INBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE
    - INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION
  - DOMESTIC TOURISM EXPENDITURE
  - OUTBOUND TOURISM EXPENDITURE
    - NATIONAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE
    - INTERNATIONAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE
Classification of outbound travellers

Outbound Travellers

- Outbound Visitors
  - Tourists (Overnight Visitors)
  - Same-day visitors (Excursionists)

- National residing abroad
- Other non-residents (foreigners)

Business & professional
- Holiday, leisure & recreation
- Visiting friends and relatives
- Education & training
- Health & medical care
- Religion/pilgrimages
- Shopping
- Transit
- Other

Outbound Visitors

- Main purpose of tourism trip

- National residing abroad
- Other non-residents (foreigners)

Border workers
- Other travellers deemed not to enter the economic territory (Diplomats, military, armed forces on maneuver)

Seasonal workers
- Long-term students and patients and their family joining them

Other short-term workers
- Persons entering the country to establish there their cor

Long-term workers
- Crews on public modes of transport

Nomads and refugees
- Transit pass not entering the eco and legal territory
Categories of Visitor

Visitor

• 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.

Tourist

• If his/her trip includes an overnight stay

Excursionist

• If his/her trip takes less than 24 hours
Main Purpose Tourism Trip

- Shopping
- Religion / pilgrimage
- Health and medical care
- Education and training
- Transit
- Business and professional
- Holiday, leisure and recreation
- Visiting friends and relatives
Outbound Tourism Expenditure

Data Sources
- Tourism Malaysia
- Balance of Payment Division

Method Collection
- Malaysia Outbound Survey (MOS)
- Travel data

Place of Interview
- Malaysia main entrances

Type of data
- Percentage breakdown of tourism expenditure
- Travel data
- Transport data
Data Source

- Data Travel (Debit)
  - Religious/pilgrimage
  - Medical
  - Travel expenditure abroad departures by air

- Data Transport (Debit)
  - Sea Passenger Transport
  - Air Passenger Transport
  - Other Passenger Transport
Malaysia Outbound Survey (MOS)

Main Objective:
Comprises the activities of a resident visitor outside the country of reference.

- First introduced in 2007
- Conducted by Tourism Malaysia (TM)
- Annual survey
MOS Outcome

- Average Per Capita Expenditure
- Average Length of Stay (ALOS)
- Top 10 Destination Visited
- Employment Sector
- Race
- Gender
- Marital Status
- Age Group
- Salary
- Occupation
- Travel Frequency
- Travel Arrangement
- Expenditure Breakdown
- Main Purpose of Visit
### TSA: RMF 2008 – Framework Table 3 (Outbound tourism expenditure by products and classes of visitors)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Products</th>
<th>Outbound tourism expenditure</th>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Tourists (overnight visitors)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.1.</td>
<td>Consumption products (*)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td>Tourism characteristic products</td>
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<tr>
<td>1.a.</td>
<td>Accommodation services for visitors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.b.</td>
<td>Accommodation services associated with all types of vacation home ownership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td>Food- and beverage-serving services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td>Railway passenger transport services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td>Road passenger transport services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5.</td>
<td>Water passenger transport services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6.</td>
<td>Air passenger transport services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7.</td>
<td>Transport equipment rental services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.</td>
<td>Travel agencies and other reservation services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9.</td>
<td>Cultural services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10.</td>
<td>Sports and recreational services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11.</td>
<td>Country-specific tourism characteristic goods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12.</td>
<td>Country-specific tourism characteristic services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A.2.</td>
<td>Other consumption products (a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B.1.</td>
<td>Valuables</td>
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<tr>
<td>Total</td>
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</table>

X does not apply.

(*) The value of A. Consumption products is net of the gross service charges paid to travel agencies, tour operators and other reservation services.

(a) If relevant and feasible, countries should separately identify both components (“tourism connected products” and “non-tourism related consumption products”). In both cases, goods and services should be separately identified, if possible (see para. 4.15).