

The Ministry of Culture and Tourism
Ethiopian Sustainable Tourism Development
Project



Training Program

Course 4: Basic course on how to use the statistics system Trainer: Sandro Billi, Roberto Gambassi, Paulo Paganelli

> Addis Ababa March 19-20th, 2014











The project

The MoCT, through the financial resource made available by ESTDP is implementing the System of Tourism Statistics in Ethiopia.

Target Euro, Microcosmos, Centro Studi Turistici obtained the procurement winnin a call for tender.

Beginning of the project: October 24th Duration: 12 months.











The staff

International staff:

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Data collector and management expert Amhara: Yasin Teshome
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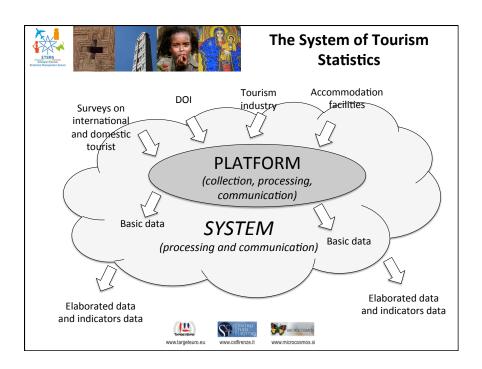
The System of Tourism Statistics

- ✓ Is part of the National Statistical System
- ✓ Cares of socio-economic aspects related to tourism
- ✓ Provides reliable, consistent and appropriate statistical information
- ✓ Integrates with economic and social statistic related to other fields
- Operates at different territorial levels (national, federal, infra national, international)















What is needed from you

- ✓ To align Registration Form (Check In) with the data collected by the System (country of residence, characteristics, purpose of travelling);
- ✓ To provide monthly data (anonymous)











Functions

The Ethiopian Tourism Statistics Management System (ETSMS) will have two main functions:

- To collect "the overall" data available for the acknowledgment of travel and tourism in Ethiopia, from different sources and with appropriate tools, to realize a complete picture of the sector.
 Considering that tourism is a cross-sectorial industry, the ETSMS will allow the collaboration of different public administration bodies (e.g. MoCT, BoCT, Municipalities, Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, Ministry of Transport and Communication, etc.) to plan and manage their activities.
- 2. To provide to the private sector detailed tourism data to be used for the definition of their tourism development strategies and marketing plans. Be a valid and objective support to decisions.









Direct surveys: questionnaires

International tourists at Bole International Airport and at Land Borders Domestic tourist at main transit point and tourism attractions

Overview of the questionnaire

The questionnaire studied for this assignment is based on the consultant's experience and from the comparison with questionnaires used in other countries.

It is divided into 6 sections:

- Technical information;
- General information on the person interviewed;
- Purpose and length of visit;
- · Organization and expenditure;
- Travel party and personal data;
- Travel satisfaction.







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Output

Output from processing data collected with direct survey

Using the potential of the computerized questionnaire, the processing can be summarized between qualitative variables and quantitative variables

Indicators available from the questionnaire

Qualitative Variables

Country of Citizenship (nationality)

Country of residence (for international tourists)

Municipality (for Ethiopians)

Age

Gender

Occupation - Employee, Self employed, Student/in educational, Homemaker, Retired, Other First visit to Ethiopia

Place

Accommodation











Output

Main purpose of visit - Holidays, leisure and recreation, Visiting friends and relatives, Education and training (Study and Research included), Health and medical care, Religion/pilgrimages, Shopping, Transit, Visit customer/supplier, MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Conference, Exhibition), International cooperation

Information sources for the trip - Ethiopian National/Regional travel office, Travel Agency or Tour Operator, Travel guides, Travel fair, Personal recommendation (e.g.: friends and relatives), Social network, Magazines, newspapers, TV, Other Ethiopian source **Organization of the trip**

Expenditure

Customer satisfaction - Hospitality and kindness of residents, Nature and wildlife, Religious attractions, Historical and archeological attractions, Accommodation, Tourist information, Phone and internet services, Safety, Cleanliness, Food and beverage, Land transportation services (Taxi, etc...), Environmental awareness / pollution, Quality of local handicraft and souvenir shops, Foreign exchange services, Value for money, Overall rate

Intent to visit Ethiopia in the future

Intent to share opinion about Ethiopia on Social Media







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Original outputs

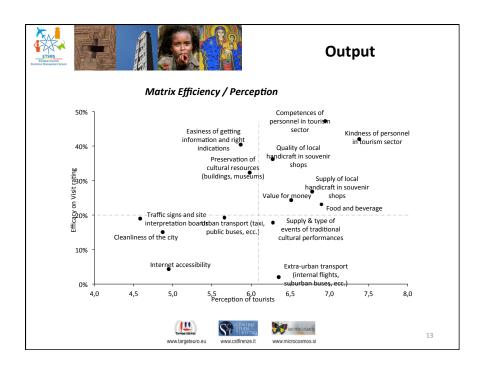
Analysis

- Tourists expenditure
- Expenditure by items
- Average daily expenditure per capita Distribution per Purpose and Nationality (and moreover by gender, age, educational level, professional occupancy, first visit to Ethiopia, Ethiopian municipality, trip drives to Ethiopia, information on Ethiopia, another trip to Ethiopia in the near future, etc., or combination of them)
- Assessments of Customer Satisfaction by the same items through the application of some particular statistical techniques, its suggestions can be globally interpreted to discover the more effective directions for a better tourism development.











Data collected from accommodation facilities

Arrivals and overnights

Both arrivals and overnights are considered <u>by the</u> <u>UNWTO to be fundamental</u> for statistical data collection on tourism in order to measure the spread of tourism in the area in question.

Information on **arrivals** refers to the number of international and national clients residing in a specific accommodation in a specific period of time and the **number of nights (overnights)** spent there.









Data to be collected

The data collected here are not the same as data collected about the arrivals of tourists in the country itself.

A tourist normally crosses the border or files into the country only once but they may stay in more than one hotel in more than one destination and therefore they create multiple data.

•International Arrivals

(2011 air and land borders without transit)

around **536,000**

Arrivals at the accom.on facilities

around 1.8 ML.

Overnights

around 3.6 ML.

Arrivals and overnights are organized into different categories (purpose of travel, nationality, residence) depending on check-in form.







		st Registration Form		
	Gue	st Registration Form		
First Name		Last name		_
Nationality		Passport /I.D/I	number	_
Date of birth		Occupation		_
Address Tel		E-mail	Fax	
		edit card check c		
Purpose of visit		pleasure Cont	erence Tourism Tra	nsit
Passport	scanned .	copy Attached	Signature	
Room number > Please note	Room rate	Clerk responsible for valuable ite	ms which are not kept in the safe	box.
		out time is at 12:00 PM hts stays in our hotel withou	t Informing within 24hrs subject t	o a penalty of 50% of the
room charge				





New indicators

Output results with elaboration (ref. UNWTO index)

Data on **Arrivals and Overnights** will be **directly** collected from participating accommodation and allow us to learning about;

- •1. Nationality
- •2. Geography (areas, continents, etc.)
- •3. Purpose of trip (same classification by the DOI and direct survey of tourists).

and by the coding of the accommodation facilities about

- 1. Region
- •2. Number of rooms, beds, employees
- •3. Classification (hotel, guest houses, etc)
- •4. Grade (number of star)
- •5. Yearly or seasonal opening
- •6. Season Month







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New indicators

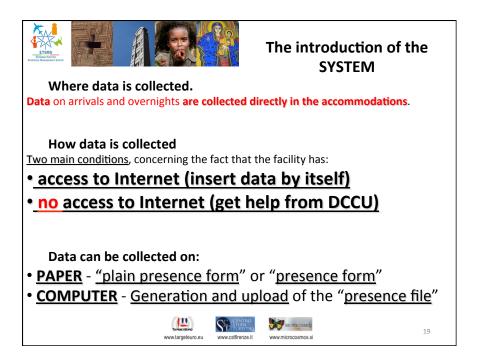
The cross reference of data collected allows us to <u>determine some indicators</u> required by the UNWTO and, in particularly, <u>very useful for facilities</u>:

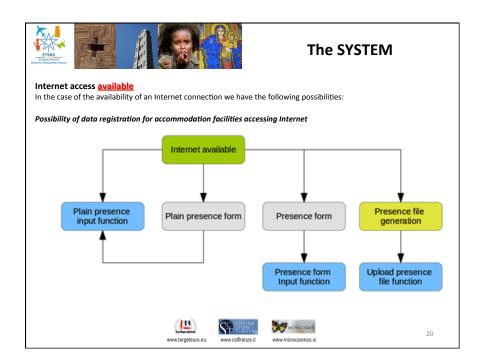
- Density per inhabitant: number of beds for every 100,000 inhabitants
- Density per km²: number of beds by per square.km
- Tourist density: tourist incidence per km²
- •<u>Average length of stay</u>: average number of nights spent in a hotel by tourists in one hotel in a certain period
- <u>Level of occupation-efficiency</u>: relationship between actual and potential presences (registered presences compared to available beds) both for a month and a year.
- <u>Level of saturation</u>: relationship between number of presences and local population















The SYSTEM

Plain presence input function (software)

Using the plain presence input function, the <u>accommodation facility transmits to the system</u> the data of any single guest or guests.

The "Plain presence input function" is a software function available to facilities within the ETSMS that allows the <u>direct input of presence data into the database</u>. The user (facility personnel) after a successful login, can type the following data for the guests leaving the facility (check-out):

- Nationality
- · Purpose of trip
- Date of arrival
- Date of departure
- Number of people

The <u>data will be saved directly</u> onto the regional database with all the meta data necessary automatically included in the record (facility id, user id, time stamp etc).

All data inserted <u>may be revised</u> at will by the data source user (DSU) before the final submission. The revision is done by a display function that allows editing.







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The SYSTEM

Plain presence form (paper)

Using the plain presence input function, the accommodation facility transmits to the system a summary of <u>daily data</u>. An <u>alternative</u> to directly imputing data using the "Plain presence input function" is to use a <u>hand written paper form named "Plain presence form"</u> that has the same information organized in columns, example:

	Nationality	Purpose of trip	Date of arrival	Date of departure	Number of people
ı					

This form will be used, at a latter moment, as a source for inputting data into the ETSMS using the "Plain presence input function" described above. This method could be used if the Internet connection is temporarily unavailable to the attendant.

The "Plain presence input function" requires the gathering of data for each departure (single or group).









The SYSTEM

Presence form (paper)

There is another method designed to reduce the volume of data entry into the system referred to as the "Presence form".

The "Presence form" collects presence data daily for each nationality and trip purpose. All the attendant <u>has to know each day is how many guests have arrived and stayed overnight in the facility by nationality and purpose of trip.</u>

We know, from the "Guest Registration Form" filled in by each guest, their nationality and maybe also the purpose of their visit. In case the purpose of the trip is not declared, we strongly suggest asking for this data in order to complete the data collection. The absence of the trip purpose reduces the quality of the statistical analysis.

Accommodation facilities Log in page at the platform



The SYSTEM

We suggest that this form be filled in each day outside of check-in and check-out times while in possession of the "Guest Registration Forms" and bills so to be certain of who left the facility and how many are still overnight guests of each nationality and purpose.

This method could be easily used in small facilities with little effort by the personnel. It is not recommended in medium or large facilities.

This form is divided into <u>four parts</u>, one for each 8-day period, to cover an entire month. Each day of the month has two columns (Arrivals and Overnights).

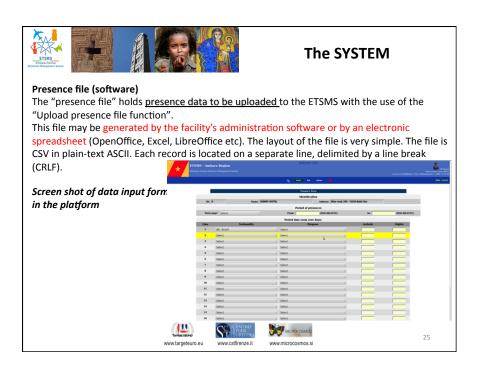
The header on the form contains identification information and the date of the data collection.

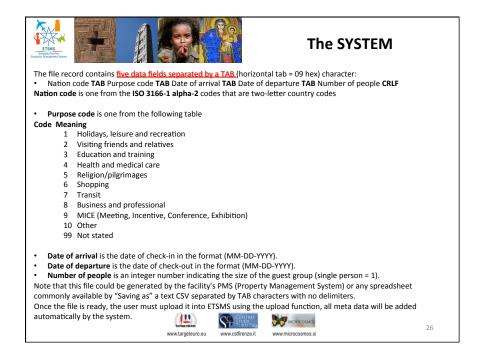
Each line has a total for the last two columns. Only the totals are inserted into the ETSMS making the volume of data much smaller.













The SYSTEM

No Internet access

In the case facilities which have no Internet access, it can still collect data and use the help of a Data Collection Centre (DCC) to have its data inserted into the ETSMS as shown above. In case of no access to Internet, the facility has https://docs.org/lengths.com/here. In all cases the facility must rely on a Data Collection Centre (DCC) to input the data into ETSMS. The DCC is provided with Internet access and completes data entry in the name of facilities from paper forms handed in on a periodic basis. The user at the DCC is authorized to input data for a certain number of well defined facilities.

The three sources of data used by the DCC are:

- · Plain presence form
- · Presence form
- Presence file

The DCC will access the platform functions to type in the data for each facility.

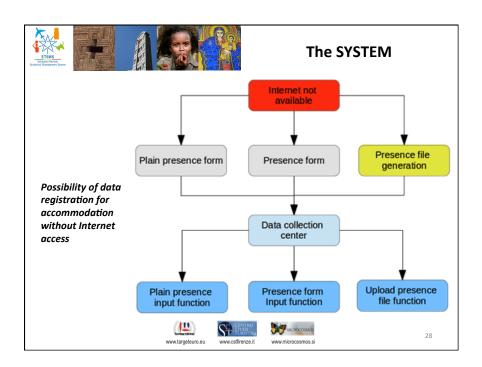
How and who adds data into the system.

Data produced by single accommodation facilities is directly provided by the manager, using one of the methods above.













Course # 4: Basic course on how to use the statistics system

Plain Presence Form for Accommodation facilities

Nationality	Purpose of trip	Date of arrival	Date of departure	Number of people				

Presence form - Paper ID Hotel	Name Hotel _			-	* _		X		Dariod	from	,	_/20	to	1 121	n (MM/DD/VV	~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~ ~		
ID Hotel	Maille Hotel _	Day	4-4	2n	٠	Minis	마하도 +소개의 try of Cultur	and Tourism	L						u (04	. '''	Total 1	a4 04h
Nationality (*)	Purpose (**)	Arrivolo	Nighto			Arrivolo	Miabto	Arrivolo	Niabto	Arrivolo	Niahto	Arrivala	Niahto	Arrivala	Niahto	Arrivolo	Niahto		
Nationality (*)	Purpose (*)	Arrivais	Nignts	Arrivais	Nignts	ATTIVAIS	Nights	Arrivais	Nights	Arrivais	Nights	Arrivais	Nights	Arrivais	Nights	Arrivais	Nights	Arrivais	Nights
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(*) Country to be fully digited

(**) Insert code number per row: 1. Holidays, leisure and recreation, 2. Visiting friends and relatives, 3. Education and training, 4. Health and medical care, 5. Religion/pilgrimages, 6. Shopping, 7. Transit, 8. Business and professional, 9. MICE (Meeting, Incentive, Conference, Exhibition)