Testing Tourist Module

Bruno Caetano Vidigal

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About this document

In this document there are some statistics and summaries about the **Tourist Module** in 2012.

We need to compare the estimates for tourism consumption of **Tourist Module** for all the countries and the commodities with **Food Data**.

Segmentation of the world according to a tourist consumption

For our first visualization, we divided the countries in five clusters.

Receiver: countries with % outside of consumption tourists under the average and % consumption inside over the average.

Emitter: countries with % inside of consumption tourists under the average and % consumption outside over the average.

Transit: countries with both % of consumption inside and outside over the average consumption of tourists.
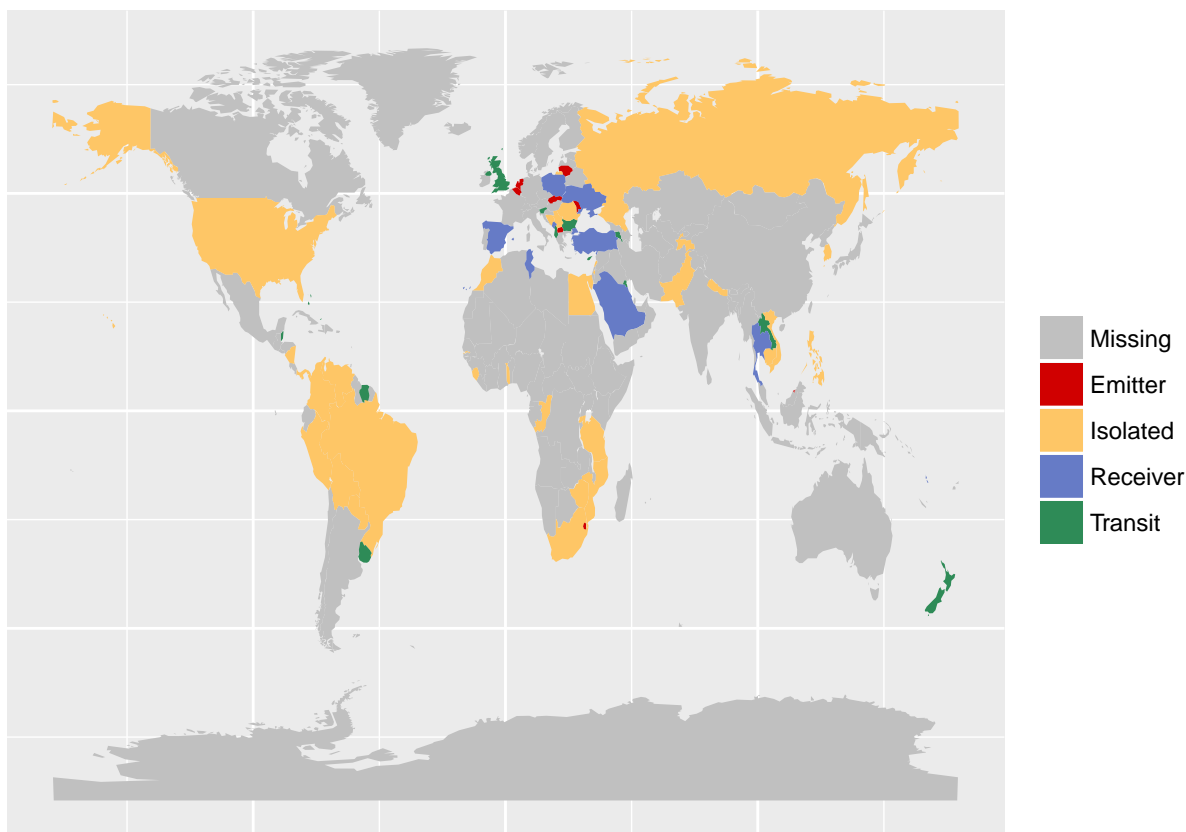
Isolated: countries with both % of consumption inside and outside under the average consumption of tourists.

Missing: countries with no data for tourist consumption.

There are information for 70 countries (37.4%) and the others countries are missing data.

According to a cluster, we have:

Cluster	Countries %
Receiver	4.8%
Emitter	4.3%
Transit	10.7%
Isolated	17.6%
Missing	62.6%

Summaries

Above there are some statistics about the **Net Tourist Consumption** estimated by **Tourist Module**.

Note that when the estimates for tourist consumption is **negative** it means that more people **left this country**. If is **positive**, it means that more people **went** to this country.

| Statistics	Values
Min	- 67%
Mean	- 0.5%
Max	6.3%

This result it means that the country more impacted with the tourist consumption had 6.3% of your production consumed by tourists. About the minimum value, we need to investigate what is happening.

So we can calculate which countries were more impacted with the tourist consumption and which one had less tourist consumption in 2012.

The histogram above is about the net food consumption % of tourists. Note that there is just one country (**Albania**) with the strange negative value.
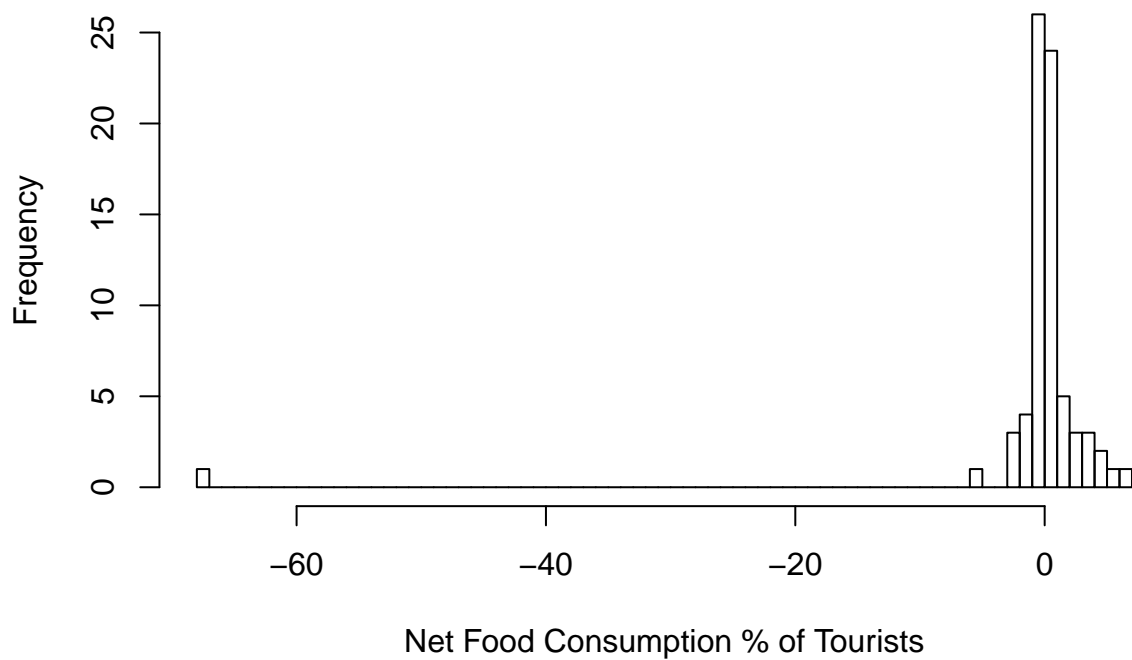
Let's check the **overnight visitor numbers** from 5 regions that had higher growth from 2010 to 2012. So, we can see that is no make sense the values for **Albania**.
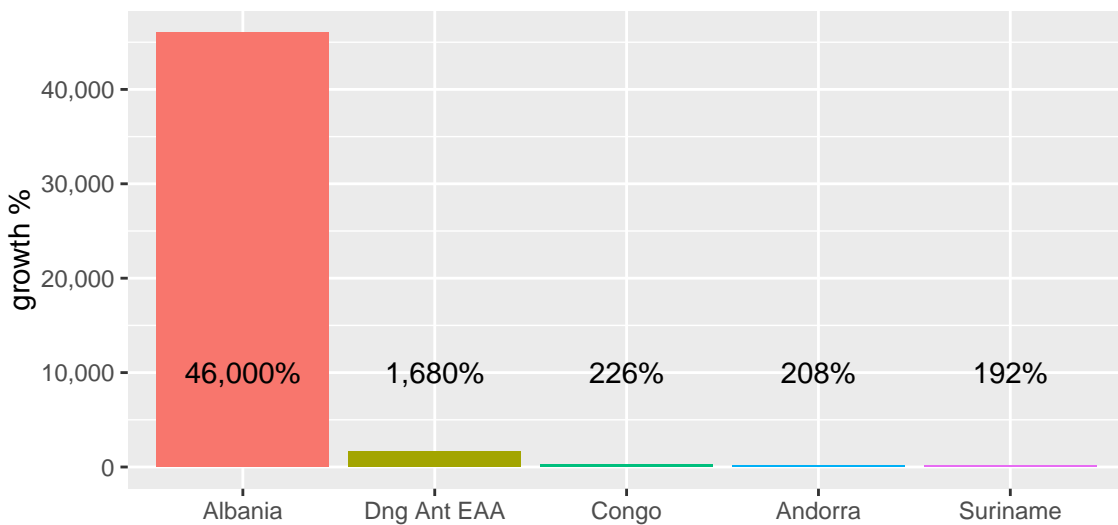
Countries more impacted by Tourist Consumption

Into some small islands states which are popular holiday destinations, such as the Bahamas or Seychelles, the Tourist Consumption can constituite a significant part in the uses of food products.

Country	% Net Tourist Consumption
Bahamas	6.3%
Seychelles	5%
Barbados	4.6%
Bermuda	4.3%
Cyprus	4%

Countries less impacted by Tourist Consumption

These countries are the less impacted by tourist consumption. It means that more people left these countries than went to these countries.

Country	% Net Tourist Consumption
Albania	- 67%
Brunei Darussalam	- 5.8%
Republic of Moldova	- 2.7%
Switzerland	- 2.6%
Kuwait	- 2.2%

Tourist consumption for the 5 biggest countries by population

Country	Population (million)	% Net Tourist Consumption
United States of America	317.5	-0.03%
Brazil	198.8	0.04%
Pakistan	179.1	-0.001%
Nigeria	168.8	-0.02%
Russian Federation(1992-)	143.1	-0.14%

Tourist consumption for the 5 smallest countries by population

According to a table below, the 5 smallest countries has positive net tourist consumption.

Country	Population (million)	% Net Tourist Consumption
Saint Kitts and Nevis	54	3.38%
Bermuda	65	4.33%
Seychelles	92	5.04%
Grenada	105	2.02%
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	109	1.31%

Data

The table above show the number of countries in each dataset.

DataSet	Numbe of Countries
Tourist Flow	144
Food Data	103

DataSet	Numbe of Countries
Tourist Flow & Food Data	70