

การประเมินมูลค่าประโยชน์ด้านหนันทนาการของแหล่งท่องเที่ยว ทางธรรมชาติ กรณี คุณภาพแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเสื่อมโทรม ในอำเภอแม่วาง เชียงใหม่ ประเทศไทย

Valuation of Recreational Benefits of Natural Tourism Sites : A Case Study of the Decline in Quality of Tourism Sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand¹

Mathana Incha²

Surachai Kungwon³

Waraporn Nunthasen⁴

Nuttiya Tantranont⁵

บทคัดย่อ

บทคัดย่อ การวิจัยครั้งนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์ เพื่อศึกษาปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจของนักท่องเที่ยวในการเดินทางไปท่องเที่ยวเชิงนันทนาการในชุมชนแม่ว왕 จังหวัดเชียงใหม่ และเพื่อคาดการณ์การเปลี่ยนแปลงมูลค่าประโยชน์ด้านนันทนาการของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวในชุมชนแม่ว왕 จังหวัดเชียงใหม่ กรณีสมมติ คุณภาพแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเสื่อมโทรมลง โดยใช้วิธีการวิเคราะห์ต้นทุนการเดินทางส่วนบุคคล (Individual Travel Cost Method, ITCM) ใช้แบบสอบถามในการเก็บข้อมูลจากนักท่องเที่ยวชาวไทยที่มีลักษณะการเดินทางแบบ Single Purpose Visitors จำนวน 400 คน ผลการศึกษาพบว่า ปัจจัยที่มีอิทธิพลต่อการตัดสินใจของนักท่องเที่ยวในการเดินทางไปท่องเที่ยวในชุมชนแม่ว왕 จังหวัด

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Curriculum, Asian Development College for Community Economy and Technology, Chiang Mai
Rajabhat University.

² Student in Doctor of Philosophy in Community Economy and Technology Development program, Chiang Mai Rajabhat University

³ Associate Professor in Faculty of Economics of Maejo University

⁴ Assistant Professor in Faculty of Economics of Maejo University.

⁵ Lecturer in Asian Development College for Community Economy and Technology of Chiang Mai Rajabhat University.

เชียงใหม่ ได้แก่ รายได้เฉลี่ยของนักท่องเที่ยว ทัศนคติของนักท่องเที่ยว ประสบการณ์ ต้นทุนในการเดินทางไปยังแหล่งท่องเที่ยวในชุมชนแม่วาง และต้นทุนในการเดินทางไปยังแหล่งท่องเที่ยวทั่วทแดน สำรวจค่าผลประโยชน์ด้านนันทนาการของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวในชุมชนแม่วางในปี 2558 มีมูลค่าเท่ากับ 181,194,840 บาท ในกรณี สมมติให้คุณภาพแหล่งท่องเที่ยวเสื่อมโทรมลง จะมีผลทำให้อุปสงค์นันทนาการสำหรับแหล่งท่องเที่ยวแม่วางลดลง โดยนักท่องเที่ยวได้รับส่วนเกินผู้บริโภคเฉลี่ยต่อครั้งลดลงร้อยละ 31.37 และมูลค่าประโยชน์ด้านนันทนาการของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวลดลงร้อยละ 69.05 ผลการศึกษาที่ได้เป็นประโยชน์ต่อหน่วยงานที่เกี่ยวข้องในการนำไปเป็นข้อมูลสำหรับกำหนดแนวทางการพัฒนาแหล่งท่องเที่ยว โดยเน้นการรักษาคุณภาพของแหล่งท่องเที่ยวไม่ให้เสื่อมโทรม มีมาตรการควบคุมดูแลการใช้ทรัพยากรท่องเที่ยว วางแผนจัดการสิ่งอำนวยความสะดวกเพื่อรองรับนักท่องเที่ยวในแต่ละช่วงเวลาให้ได้รับความพึงพอใจสูงสุดเพื่อสร้างทัศนคติที่ดีจากนักท่องเที่ยว และรักษาคุณค่าในการเดินทาง

คำสำคัญ: ต้นทุนการเดินทาง ส่วนบุคคล มูลค่าประโยชน์ด้านนันทนาการ ยำເກົວແມ່ວງ

Abstract

This research aims to determine factors that affect the visitors' decision to travel to the natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province and to evaluate the change of recreational benefit value of the natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province,

Thailand based on scenario of the decline in quality of tourism sites. In this study, we collected information from 400 Thai visitors who were single purpose visitors by using questionnaires and analyzed the collected information with the Individual Travel Cost Method (ITCM). Our study indicated that average incomes, attitude, experience, travel cost to tourism sites in Mae Wang District, and travel cost to alternative tourism sites are significant factors that influence the visitors' decision to visit tourism sites in Mae Wang District. We also found that in the scenarios of the decline in quality of tourism sites, recreational demand of visitors is expected to decrease corresponding with 31.37% decrease in consumer surplus per visit. Recreational values of tourism sites are also expected to decrease by 69.05% from the estimated value of 181,194,840 THB in the year 2015. In conclusion, the results of this study provide necessary information for relevant

organizations to impose measures to develop tourism sites and protect them against the decline in quality. The measures must include tourism resource consumption control and visitor facility management in order to achieve maximum satisfaction from visitors and create positive attitude of visitors that destination they visit are worth visiting.

Keywords: Individual Travel Cost Method (ITCM), Recreational benefit values, Mae Wang District

1 Introduction

The abundant tourism resources and the diversity of cultures are the important factors that make Thailand famous for its tourism throughout the world. Chiang Mai is an important tourism province in Thailand that hosts numerous visitors each year. In 2015, 8,665,502 persons visitors came to Chiang Mai, an 18.18% increase from 2014 (Department of Tourism, 2016), generating 2,570 million baht in income, up by 11.95% from 2014 (National Statistical Office, 2016). Chiang Mai has an important features include good climate, beautiful landscapes, and outstanding tourism resources, such as natural attractions, history, culture, a unique cultural identity, availability of tourist facilities, and accommodation are keys to success of Chiang Mai as the tourism hub in northern Thailand.

Moreover, Chiang Mai has the highest number of natural tourism sites in the northern provinces of Thailand, holding a total of 24.11% of the total natural tourism sites in the northern provinces (Department of Tourism, 2014). One of those charming places with famous and popular natural tourism sites in Chiang Mai is Mae Wang District or Mae Wang River Basin, which are situated not far from Chiang Mai's city center, are among the most famous and popular natural attractions in Chiang Mai Province. 81% the tourism sites are located in Mae Win sub-district (Chuchart, 2001b). Access to the tourism sites by main routes is convenient and inexpensive. Visitors can have a 1-day trip from the city center to the tourism sites. Main features of the tourism sites in Mae Wang District are their natural and cultural values. The landscape is mostly mountainous and 78.94% the local population is hill tribes, ethnic minorities who live on mountains

(Mae Win Sub-district Administration Organization, 2014). Although there are a variety of ethnic groups, the local population lives together in harmony. These hill tribes have been able to preserve and maintain their tradition, culture, and unique livelihood. In addition, Mae Wang District is also known as a site of watershed forests, a location of the Royal Development Project and a wild Himalayan cherry blooming festival. The charm of tourism sites in Mae Wang District comes from large varieties of recreational activities, such as elephant riding, bamboo rafting, trekking, hiking, visiting hill tribes' village, and staying at certified homestays in those villages. Songkran Srijan, the chief administrator of Mae Win Sub-district Administration Organization and the representative of public organizations in the area, said in an interview that tourism sites in Mae Win sub-district have abundant tourism resources, high potential of development. Moreover, members of the local communities also help protect and cherish their natural resources because tourism can create jobs and provide largest source of incomes to the communities.

According to theories regarding tourism industry, a tourism site is the primary product of tourism and the destination of visitors. Therefore, a tourism site is the key contributor to the success of tourism, and it should be ready to provide services and recreational values in order to gain satisfaction from visitors. This theory is consistent with the consumer behavior concept that if visitors feel that it is worth spending or they expect to receive higher recreational values from tourism sites than what they pay for, they would be willing to pay and revisit in the future. Considering the current situation of tourism sites in Mae Wang District that although there are abundant tourism resources to attract visitors to visit throughout the year, recreational activities of visitors themselves began to affect quality of natural resources. Moreover, several tourism sites in Mae Wang District still lack readiness in tourist facilities, such as lack of clear signposts and connecting routes to tourism sites, congestion of visitors and garbage problems during festivals, inadequate supply of clean public toilets. If there is no improvement in the quality of services and the declining quality of tourism sites, these issues will inevitably affect satisfaction and decision of visitors to visit Mae Wang District in the future.

As we recognized the importance of maximizing values from limited resources to satisfy visitors and create additional economic values to the communities, we investigated affect the visitors' decision to travel to the natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province by using the Individual Travel Cost Method (ITCM) to create individual recreational demand models of visitors. The results of this study can be used as guidelines to design a tourism development plan that is consistent with the demands of visitors. We also studied recreational benefit values of tourism sites in Mae Wang District in the present and in the case of the decline in quality. We suggested that if there are no measures to improve quality of services and tourism resources that are worth spending in the eyes of visitors. The decrease in recreational benefit values will result in the loss of economic value of tourism in the communities.

2 **Objective** 1. To determine factors that affect the visitors' decision to travel to the natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand for recreational purposes.

2. To evaluate the change of recreational benefit value of the natural tourism sites based on scenarios of the decline in quality of tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand.

3 **Theoretical backgrounds** **Recreational Demand Model.** A recreational demand model is the relationship between numbers of visits and other related factors by considering travel cost as product price. The model is commonly used to estimate recreational values of environmental and natural resources (Kaosa-ard *et al.*, 2013).

In addition, Rattanataweesophon and Phetcharanon (2006) have further explained that the theoretical background of using the Travel Cost Method (TCM) to create a recreational demand model is based on the concept of an individual utility function. A utility function is the function of the duration that visitors spent at recreation sites, the quality of recreational sites and number of visits to the recreational sites. Each individual visitor will seek to maximize their utility of recreational sites under

constraints of budget and time. Therefore, to create a recreational demand curve based on a recreational demand model, we have to take into accounts 1) Product price, a combination of travel cost and opportunity cost and 2) Number of visits (Silapararachawong, 2013). Recreational values of a recreation sites can be calculated from the area under curve of a recreational demand curve. Moreover, consumer surplus which is an economic measure of consumer benefit that gains from recreational sites can be calculated from the area under the recreational demand curve subtracted by travel cost (Na Bangchang and Srisaowaluck, 2009). In conclusion, the quality of recreational sites is the major component of attractive power; therefore, change in the quality of recreational sites can increase or decrease the level of a recreational demand curve. The difference in recreational values between two scenarios can be calculated from the area between the new and the original recreational demand curves (Pompinatepong, 2005).

Travel Cost Method (TCM). In order to evaluate economic values of certain resources, we have to consider types of use values contained in those resources and then apply the most suitable valuation method to each specific type of use values. TCM is the method commonly used to estimate direct use values of natural and environmental resources or to estimate recreational values of tourism sites. There are several works in literature, from Thailand and abroad, that use TCM as the method to evaluate recreational values of tourism sites (Himayatullah, 2003; Chaiprasit and Maneenet, 2010; Na - Bangchang et al., 2010; Thamapitak and Anthong, 2011 and Boonwong, 2013).

There are two types of TCM: 1) Zonal Travel Cost Method (ZTCM), a traditional method, classifies visitors into categories according to distance from their origins to tourism sites or geography. In this method, an overall recreational demand model of visitors is produced from behaviors of visitors from each geography or zone and 2) Individual Travel Cost Method (ITCM) is the modern method that collects information of individual visitors and then creates a recreational demand curve for each visitor. This method generally applies to visitors who visit a tourism site in study more than one time within the duration of study.

Petcharanon (2000) stated that ITCM uses higher variation data, while ZTCM uses all data that belong to each zone. Therefore, ITCM, which represents data at the

individual level, reflects traveling demand at the individual level, and reveal traveling behavior of individuals clearer than ZTCM. The statement is consistent with Pompinetpong (2005), who said that ZTCM approach might be statistically inappropriate in dividing a large number of visitors to be in different zones and the assumption that visitors in zone have different tastes seems to be unrealistic. Moreover, application of ZTCM may encounter a problem regarding data collection when there are too few representatives of visitors from some zones. The collected data will not be sufficient for the analysis with ZTCM. A study that is a good example of this problem is the study of Masamae (2011) entitled Economic Valuation of Recreational Benefits of Sai Khao Waterfall, Sai Khao Sub-district, Kok Po District, Pattani.

Therefore, in this study, we decided to use ITCM as the method to evaluate behavior, preference and demand of visitors instead of ZTCM since the assumption of ZTCM that visitors from different geography or zone must have the same preference does not represent the reality. Moreover, using ZTCM is impractical because the sample size of visitors from different geography or zone who visit tourism sites in Mae Wang District is too small.

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Research
Methodology

Population and sample - The research population includes all Thai visitors who visit tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province. In this study, we focused on recreational use values of the tourism sites for single purpose visitors. A single purpose visitor is a visitor who intends to visit only tourism sites in Mae Wang District both one day trip and overnight. This single purpose visitors were screened by a question in the questionnaire. Since the population of all visitors to the community comprised approximately 108,000 people per year (Mae Win Sub-district Administration Organization, 2014), the sample of this study were 400 visitors. The questionnaires were separately circulated to each tourism site to collect data on both working days and holidays from April 2015 to December 2015.

Questionnaire - The questionnaire that was used for collecting data contained items of questions that cover all issues in the research objectives. We performed a validity test by requiring that each question has to have the Index of Concurrence (IOC)

more than 0.50 (Petchrote & Chamniprasart, 2002), and performed a reliability test with the Cronbach's coefficient of 0.968.

Analysis of factors that affecting the decision of visitors in traveling to natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province - Since, there are several studies in literature that use multiple linear regression method to evaluate recreational values of tourism sites (Wunsiri et al., 1999; Himayatullah, 2003; Rattanaphan, 2005; Boonwong, 2013; Rattanataweesopon & Petcharanon, 2006; Preechachon, 2013; Na-Bangchang et al., 2010 and Nakaworaphan, 2016). Thus, in this study we used ITCM with the single site model to find the relationship between independent and dependent variables in order to create recreational demand models of individual visitors both in the present (V_1) and in the case of the decline in quality of tourism sites (V_2) by using multiple linear regression analysis and the model may be specified as follows;

$$V_{1i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TC_i + \beta_2 TS_i + \beta_3 Gen_i + \beta_4 Age_i + \beta_5 Cr_i + \beta_6 Att_i + \beta_7 Edu_i + \beta_8 Inc_i + \beta_9 Att_i + \beta_{10} Ex_i + e_i \quad (1)$$

$$V_{2i} = \beta_0 + \beta_1 TC_i + \beta_2 TS_i + \beta_3 Gen_i + \beta_4 Age_i + \beta_5 Cr_i + \beta_6 Att_i + \beta_7 Edu_i + \beta_8 Inc_i + \beta_9 Att_i + \beta_{10} Ex_i + e_i \quad (2)$$

Travel cost to tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province and travel cost to an alternative tourism sites, according to ITCM, is the summation of explicit cost and opportunity cost of time that visitors spent for travel and recreational activities. We found that the average travel cost of each visitor is 1,147.41 THB per visit. The average travel cost composes of the explicit cost of 901.01 THB per visit and the opportunity cost of 246.40 THB per visit. The opportunity cost is equivalent to 0.33 or 1/3 of hourly wage multiplied by time that visitors spent for travel and recreational activities based on the conditions that working days are 20 days a month and 8 hours a day Cesairo (1976) as referenced by Preechachon (2013). The structure of average spending of each visitor during the time they visit tourism sites in Mae Wang District is shown in the **Figure 1**. It is indicated that visitors spend most budget on food and drink

at about 66.79% following by 16.77% on service charge for activities such as elephant riding, bamboo rafting 8.48% on souvenir or gift, 4.72% for accommodation and 3.24% on others expenses such as elephant food, money tip.

Table 1 Study variables

Variable	Definition
Dependent Variable	
V_{1i}	the number of visits within the duration of 12 months in the present time.
V_{2i}	the number of visits within the duration of 12 months in case of the quality of tourism sites have assumed to be deteriorated.
Independent Variable	
TC _i	Travel cost to the tourism sites in Mae Wang District (Baht/Visit)
TS _i	Travel cost to an alternative tourism sites (Baht/Visit)
Gen _i	Gender (0 = Male, 1 = Female)
Age _i	Age (years)
Cr _i	Career (0 = Government officer, 1 = Other careers)
Stt _i	Marital Status (0 = Married, divorced, widow, 1 = Single)
Inc _i	Average income of tourist (Baht/Month)
Ex _i	Experience of traveling to natural tourism sites (number of visit/ year)
Edu _i	The highest years of education (6 = Primary School, 9 = Junior High School, 12= Senior High School/ Vocational Certificate, 14 = Diploma/ High Vocational Certificate, 16 = Graduate, 18 = Higher than graduate)
Att _i	Visitor attitudes 0 = Quality and services of the tourism site are at a poor level 1 = Quality and services of the tourism site are at a good level
$\beta_0, \beta_1, \beta_2, \dots, \beta_{10}$ are parameters	
i is each individual visitor i, where i = 1, 2, 3...n	

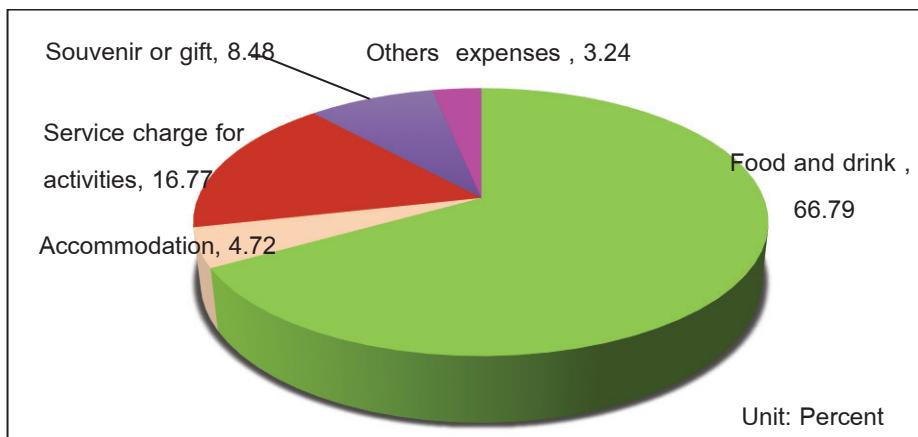


Figure 1 The structure of average spending of each visitor during the time they visit tourism sites in Mae Wang District

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Valuation of Recreational Benefits of Natural Tourism Sites. The individual consumer surplus (CS_i) of each visitor can be interpreted as the recreational values of tourism sites. CS_i can be estimated from an area under a recreational demand curve by performing integration from the average travel cost (TC_A) to the maximum cost or Choke Price (TC_{MAX}) at the 99th percentile of travel cost (Na - Bangchang et al., 2010) as shown in the equation (3). The average consumer surplus (ACS) can be calculated from the equation (4) and the recreational values of tourism sites or the consumer surplus of visitors in the study year can be calculated from the equation (5).

$$CS_i = \int_{TC_A}^{TC_{MAX}} (V)dTC \quad (3)$$

$$\text{Where } ACS = \frac{CS_i}{\bar{V}} \quad (4)$$

$$\text{And } CS = ACS \times N \quad (5)$$

Where \bar{V} is the average number of visits and N is the population of visitors who visit the tourism sites during the time of study.

From the obtained survey data of 400 samples of Thai visitors, the descriptive statistics of each independent variables used in the analysis are presented in **Table 2** as follow.

5 Results

Table 2 Descriptive statistics of each variable used in the analysis

Independent variable	Descriptive statistics
Gender (Gen)	Most of the visitors are male (50.75%).
Age (Age)	Maximum = 70, Minimum = 16, $\bar{X} = 30.25$, S.D. = 9.70
Career (Cr)	Most visitors do not work for government (83.50%).
Marital status (Stt)	Most visitors are single (55.00%)
Education (Edu)	Most visitors have a bachelor degree (45.50%), $\bar{X} = 13.69$, S.D. = 3.20
Average income (Inc)	Maximum = 55,000, Minimum = 3,000, $\bar{X} = 11,739.80$, S.D. = 6,617.22
Attitudes (Att)	Most visitors have good attitude on the quality (84.25%)
Experience (Ex)	Maximum = 40, Minimum = 1, $\bar{X} = 8.72$, S.D. = 4.58
Travel cost to the tourism sites (TC)	Maximum = 4,704.53, Minimum = 214.36, $\bar{X} = 1,147.41$, S.D. = 635.20
Travel cost to an alternative tourism sites (TS)	Maximum = 3,366.25, Minimum = 283, $\bar{X} = 1,049.89$, S.D. = 392.51

Factors that affect the visitors' decision to travel to the natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand for recreational purposes.

Silaprachawong (2013) stated that the choosing in trip generating functions (TGF) is a key issue because the theory does not specify the appropriate format and the study of Hanley in 1989 found that the value of consumer surplus in the various function have a completely different value. Thus, in selecting any trip generating functions, it should be compared with the coefficient of determination (R^2), but if the dependent variable is different, the F statistic should be used for comparison. In either

case, it should be select the format with the highest R^2 or F value. More over Silaprachawong, (2015) stated that the TGF in the ITCM that show the relationship between the dependent variable (number of trip) and the independent variables (travel cost and socioeconomic factors) can be set in linear function or double log function but the suitable function is function which can describe the relationship between the variables best.

In this study, after we created a recreational demand model of individual visitors based on ITCM, we performed analysis the relationship between variables in 4 model patterns that were linear, log-linear, linear-log and double log equations in order to identify the most suitable demand function. We found that double log is the most suitable equation for our data because it has the highest R-squared with the F-value in the confident interval of 99%. Therefore, the factors affecting decision of visitors in visiting Mae Wang in the case of current condition of the tourism sites are considered from the independent variables that have statistically significant relationship with the dependent variable at the confidence level of 95% or higher, as shown in Table 3.

Table 3 The analyzing on factors affecting visitors' decision in traveling to natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District in the case of the current condition

Variable	coefficient	t- ratio	p-value
Dependent Variable : number of visit ($\ln V_1$)			
Constant	0.7119**	2.1080	0.0356
Independent Variable			
$\ln (Inc_i)$	- 0.0928**	-2.0090	0.0453
Att_i	0.2889***	6.8840	0.0000
$\ln (Ex_i)$	0.7050***	20.8660	0.0000
$\ln (TC_i)$	- 0.3985***	- 9.3180	0.0000
$\ln (TS_i)$	0.3528***	6.4820	0.0000
F-Stat =308.57*** R-squared = 0.7966 Adjusted-R-squared = 0.7940			

Remark: *, ** and *** represent statistical significances at $\alpha = 0.1, 0.05$ and 0.01 respectively.

The obtained results in table 3 indicated that average income (Inc) is the parameter that influences visitors' decision in traveling to tourism sites in Mae Wang District with a statistical significance of 95%, while attitude (Att), experience (Ex), travel cost to tourism site in Mae Wang District (TC), and travel cost to alternative tourism sites (TS) are parameters that influence visitors' decision in traveling to tourism sites in Mae Wang District with a statistical significance of 99%. We also found that the average income of visitors and travel cost have a negative relation, while other parameters have a positive relation. A recreational demand equation of an individual visitor that represents relations between parameters can be expressed as follows;

$$\ln V_1 = 0.7119^{***} - 0.0928 \ln (\text{Inc})^{**} + 0.2889 \text{Att}^{***} + 0.705 \ln (\text{Ex})^{***} \quad (6)$$

$$- 0.3985 \ln (\text{TC})^{***} + 0.3528 \ln (\text{TS})^{***}$$

From the equation (6), When other independent variables are considered to be a constant, replace the value of attitude with 1, and replace the value of all 3 influential independent variables with their respective average values except only TC_i, the relationship between number of trips that visitors visit Mae Wang tourism sites and individual travel cost of visitors will be obtained based on $V_i = f(\text{TC}_i)$, as shown in Equation (7) and (8)

$$\ln V_1 = 4.112 - 0.3985 \ln (\text{TC}) \text{ or} \quad (7)$$

$$V_1 = e^{4.112 - 0.3985 \ln (\text{TC})}, R^2 = 0.7966 \quad (8)$$

In the scenario of decline in quality of tourism sites (V_2), when collecting data, the questionnaire contains images showing deteriorated conditions of tourism sites in Mae Wang under the item asking that: *"If condition of the tourism sites is deteriorated (as shown in these photos, which represent problems of deteriorated resources, crowdedness, unorganized area, and garbage, etc.). How many trips do you think you will visit here within one year?"* Therefore, the factors affecting decision of visitors in visiting Mae Wang in the case of the decline in quality of tourism sites are considered

from the independent variables that have statistically significant relationship with the dependent variable at the confidence level of 95% or higher, as shown in **Table 4**.

Table 4 The analyzing on factors affecting visitors' decision in traveling to natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District in the scenario of the decline in quality of tourism sites

Variable	coefficient	t- ratio	p-value
Dependent Variable : number of visit ($\ln V_2$)			
Constant	- 0.1078	0.2390	0.8109
Independent Variable			
$\ln (\text{Inc}_i)$	- 0.1900***	- 0.3091	0.0021
Att_i	0.1365**	2.2880	0.0227
$\ln (\text{Ex}_i)$	0.5437***	10.9890	0.0000
$\ln (\text{TC}_i)$	- 0.2264***	- 4.0130	0.0010
$\ln (\text{TS}_i)$	0.3751***	5.2280	0.0000
F-Stat =84.28*** R-squared = 0.5399 Adjusted-R-squared = 0.5336			

From the results in **table 4**, the recreational demand equation in the case of the decline in quality of tourism sites (V_2) can be expressed as in the equations (9), (10) and (11) as follows;

$$\ln V_2 = - 0.1078 - 0.1900 \ln (\text{Inc})*** + 0.1365 \ln (\text{Att})** + 0.5437 \ln (\text{Ex})*** \quad (9) \\ - 0.2264 \ln (\text{TC})*** + 0.3751 \ln (\text{TS})***$$

From the equation (6), When other independent variables are considered to be a constant, replace the value of attitude with 1, and replace the value of all 3 influential independent variables with their respective average values except only TC_i , the relationship between number of trips that visitors visit Mae Wang tourism sites and individual travel cost of visitors will be obtained based on $V_i = f(\text{TC}_i)$, as shown in Equation (10) and (11)

$$\ln V_2 = 1.538 - 0.2264 \ln (\text{TC}) \quad \text{or} \quad (10)$$

$$V_2 = e^{1.538 - 0.2264 \ln (\text{TC})}, R^2=0.5399 \quad (11)$$

In conclusion, our results indicated that average incomes, attitude, experience, travel cost to tourism sites in Mae Wang District, and travel cost to alternative tourism sites are major factors that affect visitors' decision in traveling to natural tourism sites in a Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province. We also reported that the recreational demand will decrease as shown in the **Figure 2**.

Evaluate the change of recreational benefit value of the natural tourism sites based on scenarios of the decline in quality of tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province, Thailand.

In this section, the demand trend curve of visitor to visit the tourism sites in Mae Wang District were acquired by plotting recreational demand models from (8) and (11). We found that the recreational demand will shift to the left as shown in the **Figure 2**.

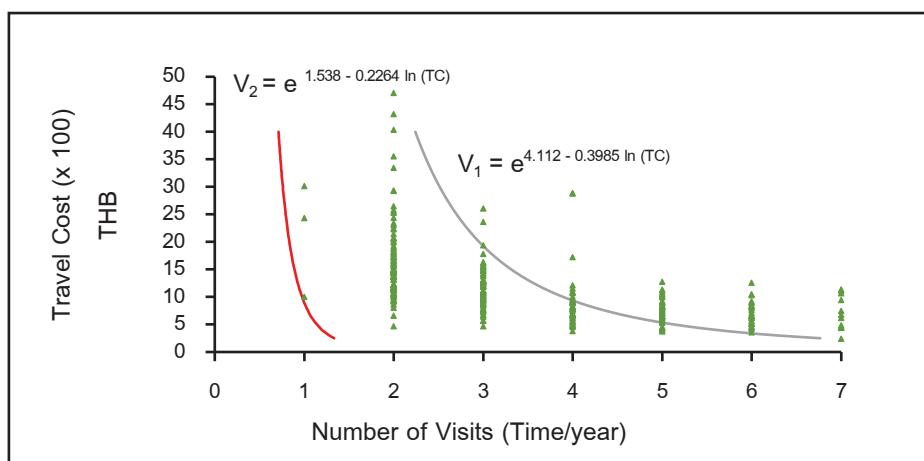


Figure 2 Demand for traveling to tourism sites in Mae Wang District

According to the direction of visitor demand to visit tourism sites in Mae Wang District as shown in **Figure 2**, the results shown that if there is no improvement over the quality of tourism sites, visitor demand to visit the tourism sites and recreational values will decrease from V_1 to V_2 where V_1 and V_2 are the recreational demand of visitors in the present and in the case of decline in quality of tourism sites respectively, as shown in the **Table 5**

Table 5 Change of recreational values of tourism sites

Results of Valuation	Conditions of tourism sites		% of changed	
	Attractions			
	Present	Decline in Quality		
Number of Visits (time/year)	4.08	1.84	- 54.90	
Consumer Surplus (THB per person/per year)	6,845.12	2,118.69	- 69.05	
Average Consumer Surplus (THB per person/per visit)	1,677.73	1,151.46	- 31.37	

In conclusion, we found that the average travel cost and choke price of an individual visitor are 1,147.41 THB and 3,552.90 THB, respectively. Consumer surplus within the study year is 6,845.12 THB per person per year and visitors usually visit to tourism sites 4.08 times a year. Therefore, we could estimate that visitors have the average consumer surplus at 1,677.73 THB per person per visit. Moreover, when the number of the population of visitors during the whole year of study, N, is 108,000 visitors, the recreational values of tourism sites in Mae Wang District in the year 2015 will be 181,194,840 THB.

In the case of the decline in quality of tourism sites from problems, such as garbage overflow, unclean and inadequate toilet supply, and the decline in quality of natural resources, the number of visits, the consumer surplus per visit and the average consumer surplus of visitor are expected to be 1.84 per year (54.90% decrease), 1,151.46 THB per person per visit (31.37% decrease) and 2,118.69 THB per person per year (69.05% decrease), respectively.

Discussion

1. We found that average incomes, attitude, experience, travel cost to tourism sites in Mae Wang District, and travel cost to alternative tourism sites are factors that affect visitors' decision in traveling to natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province both in the present and in the case of the decline in quality of the tourism sites. We suggested

that these factors be considered in decision making and designing measures to maintain and promote visitor demand. They should also be used for designing tourism sites development plans that reflect the demand of visitors as suggested by Kaosa-ard *et al.*, (2013) who explained that the expected visitor demand reflects expected income of the communities and provides necessary information to handle supply that reflects visitor demand.

Our results also indicated that the numbers of visits are positive relation with the attitude of visitors towards the quality of tourism sites. This result indicated that if visitors have positive attitude towards quality and services, the number of visits will increase. This result is consistent with the study of Himayatullah (2003). Rojrungsat (2010) reported that the attitude of members of local communities play an important role in tourism development because good reception from locals will provide satisfaction and positive attitude to visitors who will likely to tell stories about their impression to others and expect to visit again in the future. The result is also consistent with Chuchart (2001a) who suggested that hospitality and good reception from locals and staff can make a positive impression to visitors and increase the chance that the visitors will revisit in the future.

We found that average income of visitors has negative relation to the number of visits to Mae Wang tourism sites. This result is consistent with the theory on income demand that visitors with higher incomes will have lower chance to visit tourism sites that can be considered as inferior goods. Problems, such as untidy landscapes, lack of readiness in visitor facilities and the decline in quality of tourism sites are major causes that make a tourism sites become inferior goods. However, visitor demand will not suffer much from economic problems that result in lower income of visitors because most of the visitors about 75% were locals and people who lives in nearby area (from the survey). The reason that most of the visitors were locals is that people who live near recreation sites will gain more consumer surplus than people who requires a long journey. This result is consistent with the study of Na-Bangchang *et al.*, (2010) who suggested that the same situation occurred at Mae Rampeung Beach which had problems such as congestion of visitors, garbage overflow, beach and coastal erosion because Mae Rampeung beach is classified as an inferior tourism sites. This is also consistent with the study of Thampitak and

Antong (2011) who reported that although Nong Leng Sai wetland of Phayao province is classified as an inferior tourism sites, it is a recreation site for locals and people from nearby area who visit the place during vacation.

2. Our estimated recreational benefit values of tourism sites in Mae Wang District in the year 2015 is 181,194,840 THB. The value reflects willingness to pay of visitors who receive recreational values from tourism sites in Mae Wang District. The recreational benefit values come in a form of satisfaction towards attractiveness of tourism sites or beauty of natural attractions. Tourism sites in Mae Wang District also offer a variety of recreational activities that can convince visitors to visit in the future.

Our study, however, also predicted that Mae Wang District cannot provide visitor facilities to visitors sufficiently during festivals. According to the complete lack of regulations and control in the present, we suggested that if the tourism sites do not improve their management and quality but still allow the quality of the tourism sites to decline, the recreational demand of visitors and the recreational benefit values of tourism sites will decrease. This result is consistent with the study of Boonwong (2013) who found that recreational values of Plao beach decreased by 11.72% and 14.30% due to garbage problem and coastal erosion, respectively. Na-Bangchang et al., (2010) reported that recreational values of Mae Rampeung beach decreased due to problems related to visitor congestion, garbage problems and erosion of beaches and coastal area.

Moreover, we also found that tourism is a major source of income of the Mae Wang community according to the structure of spending of visitors as shown in the **Figure 1**. And our information that most of the stores located in Mae Wang tourism site are owned by locals. Therefore, the decline in quality of tourism sites will result in economic disadvantage of local communities.

Suggestions

7 1. According to our study, we found major factors that influence the visitors' decision in traveling to natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province. Therefore, in order to design measures to develop tourism sites in Mae Wang District that reflects the demand of visitors, the local

communities should consider factors suggested in this study as a part of their decision making process. The development measures should emphasize the improvement of the quality of tourism sites, providing adequate supply of visitor facilities in order to create positive attitude of visitors and sense of willing to pay in the eyes of visitors. The communities should also improve their publicity on strong points, such as the natural beauty of the tourism sites. Natural resources should be conserved and maintained instead of leaving them to decline in quality.

2. We also found that if the quality of tourism sites declines this situation will affect tourism economy of the local communities. In order to maintain the economic values of tourism, the authorities should impose measures that are able to manage visitor resources, and local organizations that are responsible for tourism promotion should ensure that their facilities are on good conditions in order to achieve maximum satisfaction of visitors. The organization should impose measures to control tourism resource utilization and prevent impacts on natural resources. Measures related to stores located in tourism sites are also required such as, improving store management, maintaining clean and tidiness landscapes, conserving beautiful landscapes, managing garbage problems and restoring natural resources and prevent them to decline.

1. In this study, we used ITCM to develop the recreational demand models of individual visitors, and we found that average incomes, attitude towards quality of tourism sites, experience of visitors, travel cost to tourism sites in Mae Wang District, and travel cost to

8 Conclusion

alternative tourism site are major factors that influence the visitors' decision in traveling to natural tourism sites in Mae Wang District, Chiang Mai Province, with a statistical significance of 95%.

2. We estimated that the recreational values of tourism sites in Mae Wang District in the year 2015 was 181,194,840 THB. Visitors usually visit 4.08 times a year with recreational demand of 6,845.12 THB. Each visitor has consumer surplus of 1,677.73 THB per visit. However, if there is the decline in quality of tourism sites, such as the decline of tourism resources, garbage problems, dirty and inadequate toilet supply, we found that the number of visits, consumer surplus per visit, and average consumer

surplus of each visitor are expected to be 1.84 times a year (54.90% decrease), 1,151.46 THB per person (31.37% decrease) and 2,118.69 THB per year (69.5% decrease).

In order to maintain economic values of tourism in Mae Wang District, authorities should impose measures to control quality of tourism sites, provide adequate supply of facilities for visitors, conserve and maintain natural resources, and maintain good conditions of tourism sites to create positive attitude and sense of willingness to pay for visitors.

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