

Tourism satellite account: 2019

The contribution made by tourism
to the New Zealand economy



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Purpose and key provisional estimates

Purpose

Tourism satellite account: 2019 provides a picture of the role tourism plays in New Zealand, with information on the changing levels and impact of tourism activity. It presents information on tourism's contribution to the New Zealand economy in terms of expenditure and employment. Results cover provisional figures for the year ended March 2019 and detailed results for 2018.

Key provisional estimates

Key provisional estimates for the year ended March 2019:

- Total tourism expenditure was \$40.9 billion, an increase of 4.0 percent (\$1.6 billion) from the previous year.
- International tourism expenditure increased 5.2 percent (\$843 million) to \$17.2 billion, and contributed 20.4 percent to New Zealand's total exports of goods and services.
- Domestic tourism expenditure increased 3.3 percent (\$746 million) to \$23.7 billion.
- Tourism generated a direct contribution to GDP of \$16.2 billion, or 5.8 percent of GDP.
- The indirect value added of industries supporting tourism generated an additional \$11.2 billion, or 4.0 percent of GDP.
- 229,566 people were directly employed in tourism (8.4 percent of the total number of people employed in New Zealand), an increase of 3.9 percent from the previous year.
- Tourists generated \$3.8 billion in goods and services tax (GST) revenue, with \$1.8 billion coming from international tourists.
- Overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand increased 1.3 percent.

Revisions

Tourism satellite account: 2019 includes revisions made to both the domestic and international tourism expenditure series. These revisions caused changes to the value of tourism expenditure in the New Zealand economy, and affect the official tourism satellite account (TSA) time series back to 1999.

Revisions to the expenditure series included:

- incorporating updated living cost ratios (from 2018) and historic changes to export education levy data used to derive international student expenditure
- updated cruise expenditure estimates including the combined impact of revised traveller by port statistics, changes to existing expenditure sources, and additional data providers
- GST paid on purchases by tourists stemming from further refinements to the work undertaken in 2018 to improve the way GST is allocated to tourism-related goods and services
- methodological improvements to how we:
 - integrated Household tourism expenditure estimates (HTEE) with Annual enterprise survey (AES) data across the timeseries

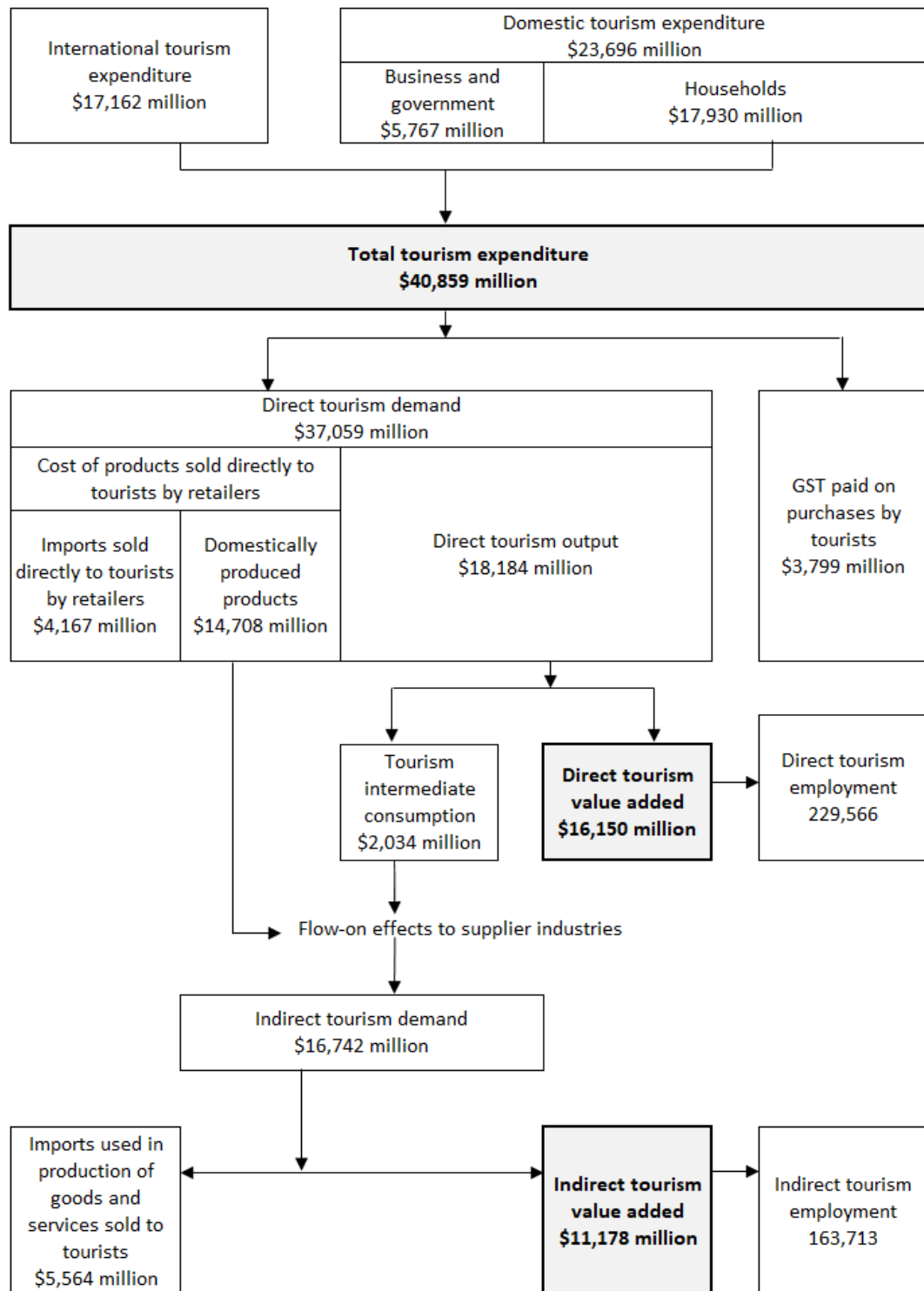
- incorporated 2018 AES data
- updated supplementary data sources
- 2018 methodological improvements to national accounts, including revised nominal GDP statistics in 2017 and 2018.

Tourism industry ratios are impacted because of these revisions. These ratios are the proportion of an industry's output that is consumed by tourists and are used to calculate value-added and tourism employment estimates. As a result of the ratio changes, we revised the value added-time series back to 1999. Together with the ratio changes, we revised the tourism employment time series back to 2000.

[Figure 1](#) traces the flows of tourism expenditure through the New Zealand economy for the year ended March 2019. It shows the value tourism adds to the New Zealand economy, both directly and indirectly, the GST received by government, the imports of goods and services, and direct and indirect employment.

Figure 1

Flows of tourism expenditure through the New Zealand economy, ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ year ended March 2019



1. Totals may not add to the stated totals, due to rounding.

2. Tourism expenditure is measured in purchaser prices. Other monetary aggregates are measured in producer prices.

About the tourism satellite account

We develop and publish the tourism satellite account, using a United Nations World Tourism Organization framework, with funding from the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment. The tourism satellite account is part of a core set of tourism data that provides base information for understanding and monitoring tourism activity in New Zealand. Other elements of the core dataset include a survey of spending by international visitors, regional tourism expenditure estimates, visitor arrival and accommodation statistics, and forecasts of international tourist numbers and expenditure.

A tourism satellite account integrates data about the supply and use of tourism-related goods and services into a single format. It summarises the contribution tourism makes to production and employment, and is consistent and integrated with New Zealand's official national accounts. This ensures that the importance of the tourism sector is measured and understood in the context of the New Zealand economy as a whole. New Zealand's tourism satellite account (TSA) measures expenditure in New Zealand by both resident and non-resident tourists, and thus gives a picture of the overall size of the tourism industry, including its contribution to gross domestic product (GDP) and employment.

Tourism, unlike 'conventional' industries such as agriculture or manufacturing that are classified according to the goods and services they produce, is defined by the characteristics of the customer demanding tourism products. Tourism products can cut across standard industry definitions, and therefore require a different approach.

Satellite accounts are an extension of the core national accounts, and involve rearranging existing information in the national accounts so that an area of particular economic or social importance can be analysed more closely. As extensions of the core system of national accounts, satellite accounts are an important recommendation of the international standard, the System of National Accounts 2008 (Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, 2008).

We present both final and provisional estimates in *Tourism satellite account: 2019*. The supply and use framework provides a detailed picture of the economy broken down by industry, product, primary input, and final demand categories. It is the starting point for deriving final accounts. To give a more timely picture of the impact of tourism, we prepare provisional TSAs, using fewer data sources than final year estimates. The provisional estimates are presented in a less detailed format, and are revised as relevant data sources become available. As balanced supply and use tables are completed for the relevant years (as part of the ongoing production of the New Zealand System of National Accounts), we replace provisional results with final year estimates.

Tourism satellite account: 2019 presents results for the year ended March 2019 at the aggregated provisional estimate level in current prices.

[Detailed tables, year ended March 2018](#) contains results for the latest final account year.

Value added

Value added is the 'value' businesses add to the goods and services they purchase (intermediate inputs) and use in producing their own outputs. The measurement of tourism's direct value added, also known as tourism's direct contribution to GDP, is the major focus of the TSA. As direct value added for tourism is measured on the same basis as that used for industries in the national accounts, it enables a consistent comparison between the tourism industry's contribution to GDP and that of more traditional industries such as agriculture and construction.

Direct value added does not measure the full impact of tourism on the New Zealand economy because it is limited to businesses that have a direct relationship with tourists. Additional value added comes from tourism through producing the intermediate inputs used in producing goods and services sold to tourists, although there is no direct relationship between the producer of the intermediate inputs and the tourist. This additional value added is known as indirect value added.

Results

Tourism plays a significant role in the New Zealand economy in terms of producing goods and services and creating employment opportunities. Tourism expenditure includes spending by all travellers, whether they are international, resident householders, or business and government travellers. International tourism expenditure includes spending by foreign students studying in New Zealand for less than 12 months.

See:

- [Key results by topic for the year ended March 2019](#)
- [Key events that influenced tourism for year ended March 2019](#)
- [Key events that influenced tourism for year ended March 2018](#)
- [Key events that influenced tourism for year ended March 2017](#)
- [Key events that influenced tourism for year ended March 2016](#)

See also chapter [Detailed product and industry tables, year ended March 2018](#).

Results by topic for the year ended March 2019

Tourism expenditure

Total tourism expenditure increased 4.0 percent to \$40.9 billion, following an increase of 8.1 percent in the March 2018 year.

Tourism expenditure generated \$16.2 billion of direct value added, representing a 5.8 percent contribution to GDP. A further \$11.2 billion of indirect value added activity was recorded (see [table 1](#)).

Table 1
Tourism expenditure by component⁽¹⁾
 Year ended March 1999–2019

Year ended March	Direct tourism value added	Indirect tourism value added ⁽²⁾	Imports sold to tourists ⁽³⁾	GST paid on purchases by tourists	Total tourism expenditure	Value added as a percentage of total industry contribution to GDP		
						Direct tourism value added	Indirect tourism value added	Total tourism value added
						Percent		
\$(million)						Percent		
1999	5,160	4,245	4,803	1,162	15,370	5.2	4.3	9.5
2000	5,713	4,678	5,733	1,281	17,405	5.4	4.4	9.9
2001	5,970	5,413	5,891	1,423	18,698	5.3	4.8	10.2
2002	6,515	5,627	6,372	1,535	20,049	5.4	4.7	10.1
2003	7,493	5,657	6,737	1,652	21,539	6.0	4.5	10.5
2004	8,001	5,704	6,437	1,703	21,846	6.0	4.2	10.2
2005	8,496	5,861	6,382	1,808	22,547	5.9	4.1	10.0
2006	8,865	6,120	6,385	1,902	23,272	5.9	4.0	9.9
2007	9,221	6,507	6,871	1,994	24,594	5.8	4.1	9.9
2008	9,868	6,985	6,837	2,052	25,743	5.7	4.0	9.8
2009	9,202	6,470	8,510	2,098	26,280	5.2	3.7	8.9
2010	9,511	6,717	7,146	2,050	25,424	5.3	3.7	9.0
2011	9,688	6,783	7,264	2,227	25,962	5.2	3.6	8.8
2012	10,026	7,020	7,119	2,435	26,600	5.1	3.6	8.7
2013	10,271	7,192	7,152	2,462	27,077	5.2	3.6	8.8
2014	10,890	7,643	7,290	2,593	28,416	5.1	3.6	8.7
2015	12,597	8,780	7,466	2,896	31,739	5.7	4.0	9.6
2016	14,464	10,101	7,418	3,293	35,277	6.2	4.3	10.5
2017	14,406	10,023	8,505	3,385	36,320	5.8	4.1	9.9
2018	15,497	10,758	9,325	3,690	39,270	5.9	4.1	9.9
2019P	16,150	11,178	9,731	3,799	40,859	5.8	4.0	9.8

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. Results from input-output tables for 2013 have been used in the calculation of indirect tourism value added.

3. Imports used in production of goods and services sold to tourists; imports sold directly to tourists by retailers.

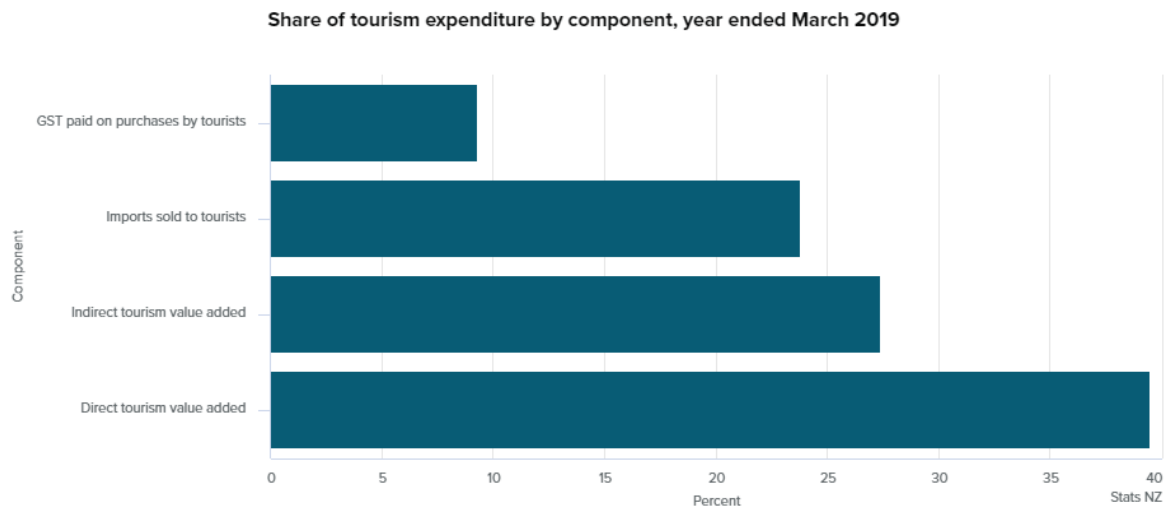
Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Stats NZ

Direct and indirect tourism value added, when combined, accounted for 67 cents for every dollar spent by tourists, while GST accounted for 9 cents for every dollar spent by tourists. The remainder represents imports (see [figure 2](#)).

Figure 2

Note: Individual percentages may not sum to 100 due to rounding. Imports sold to tourists comprise imports used in production of goods and services sold to tourists and imports sold directly to tourists by retailers.

Tourism expenditure by type of tourist

International tourism expenditure increased 5.2 percent, following a 10.3 percent increase in the March 2018 year. Domestic tourism expenditure increased 3.3 percent, following a 6.6 percent increase in the previous year (see [table 2](#) and [figure 3](#)).

Table 2
Tourism expenditure by type of tourist⁽¹⁾
 Year ended March 1999–2019

Year ended March	International tourism expenditure		Domestic tourism expenditure		Total tourism expenditure		Total exports of goods and services	International tourism as a percentage of total exports
	\$(million)	Annual percentage change	\$(million)	Annual percentage change	\$(million)	Annual percentage change	\$(million)	Percent
1999	5,999	...	9,371 R	...	15,370 R	...	31,639	19.0
2000	7,122	18.7	10,284 R	9.7 R	17,405 R	13.2 R	35,045	20.3
2001	8,169	14.7	10,529 R	2.4 R	18,698 R	7.4 R	42,837	19.1
2002	8,989	10.0	11,060 R	5.0 R	20,049 R	7.2 R	45,604	19.7
2003	9,494	5.6	12,044 R	8.9 R	21,539 R	7.4 R	44,403	21.4
2004	9,603	1.1	12,243 R	1.6 R	21,846 R	1.4 R	43,119	22.3
2005	9,987	4.0	12,560 R	2.6 R	22,547 R	3.2 R	45,662	21.9
2006	10,065	0.8	13,207 R	5.1 R	23,272 R	3.2 R	46,087	21.8
2007	10,676	6.1	13,917 R	5.4 R	24,594 R	5.7 R	50,928	21.0
2008	11,010	3.1	14,733 R	5.9 R	25,743 R	4.7 R	54,645	20.1
2009	10,927	-0.8	15,354 R	4.2 R	26,280 R	2.1 R	60,759	18.0
2010	10,316	-5.6	15,108 R	-1.6 R	25,424 R	-3.3 R	55,832	18.5
2011	10,090	-2.2	15,872 R	5.1 R	25,962 R	2.1 R	61,559	16.4
2012	10,151	0.6	16,449 R	3.6 R	26,600 R	2.5 R	64,749	15.7
2013	9,958	-1.9	17,119 R	4.1 R	27,077 R	1.8 R	62,766	15.9
2014	10,444	4.9	17,973 R	5.0 R	28,416 R	4.9 R	67,076	15.6
2015	12,426 R	19.0 R	19,313 R	7.5 R	31,739 R	11.7 R	67,861 R	18.3 R
2016	14,865 R	19.6 R	20,411 R	5.7 R	35,277 R	11.1 R	71,040 R	20.9 R
2017	14,794 R	-0.5 R	21,525 R	5.5 R	36,320 R	3.0 R	71,763 R	20.6 R
2018	16,319 R	10.3 R	22,950 R	6.6 R	39,270 R	8.1 R	79,455 R	20.5 R
2019P	17,162	5.2	23,696	3.3	40,859	4.0	84,083	20.4

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

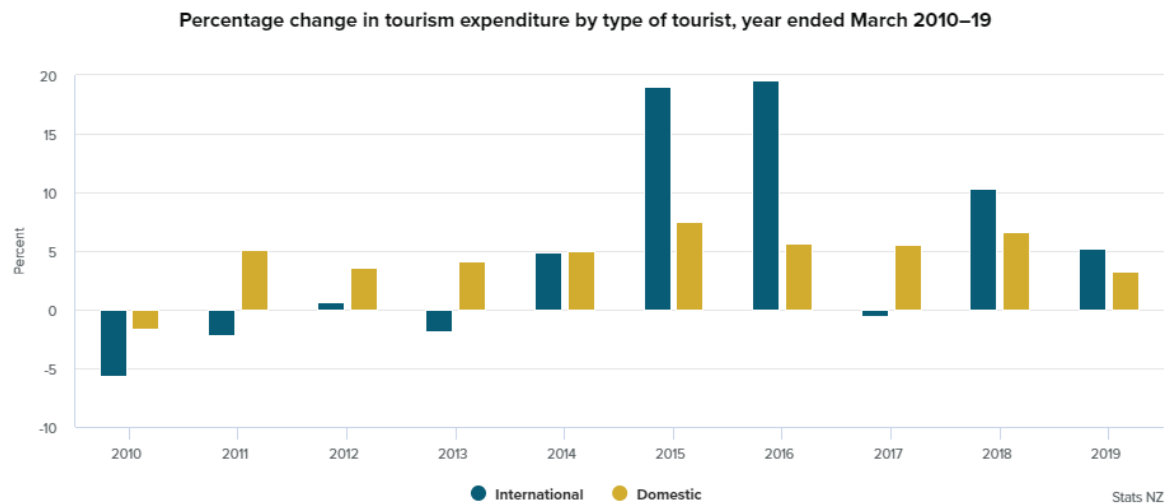
Symbols:

P provisional

R revised

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Figure 3

Exports

International tourism continues to be a significant export earner for New Zealand, compared with other traditional export products (see [table 3](#) and [figure 4](#)).

In the year ended March 2019, international tourism's contribution to total exports was \$17.2 billion (20.4 percent of exports). The export receipts from dairy products, including casein, totalled \$15.6 billion (18.5 percent of exports).

Note that international tourism is compared with selected primary exports.

Table 3**International tourism expenditure compared with selected primary exports⁽¹⁾**

Year ended March 1999–2019

Year ended March	Selected export					
	International tourism	Dairy products, including casein	Meat and meat products	Wood and wood products	Fruit	Seafood
	\$(million)					
1999	5,999	4,703	2,843	2,348	909	1,173
2000	7,122	4,460	3,198	2,950	1,059	1,199
2001	8,169	6,167	3,854	3,635	1,074	1,334
2002	8,989	7,491	4,414	3,536	1,051	1,388
2003	9,494	5,919	4,242	3,653	1,054	1,309
2004	9,603	5,707	4,232	3,076	1,047	1,062
2005	9,987	5,678	4,688	3,203	1,356	1,136
2006	10,065	5,884	4,411	3,116	1,181	1,146
2007	10,676	7,332	4,813	3,497	1,191	1,193
2008	11,010	9,277	4,416	3,406	1,298	1,098
2009	10,927	9,975	5,432	3,472	1,497	1,289
2010	10,316	8,972	4,997	3,605	1,586	1,201
2011	10,090	11,576	5,199	4,413	1,446	1,350
2012	10,151	12,704	5,389	4,327	1,583	1,388
2013	9,958	12,349	5,279	4,385	1,568	1,369
2014	10,444	15,896	5,492	5,154	1,548	1,337
2015	12,426 R	14,168	6,194	4,633	1,758	1,380
2016	14,865 R	12,346	6,580	4,855	2,362	1,527
2017	14,794 R	12,374	5,983	5,315	2,758	1,586
2018	16,319 R	15,078	6,797	6,144	2,648	1,619
2019P	17,162	15,574	7,632	6,773	3,294	1,696

1. Exports are valued fob (free on board – the value of goods at New Zealand ports before export) and include re-exports.

Symbols:

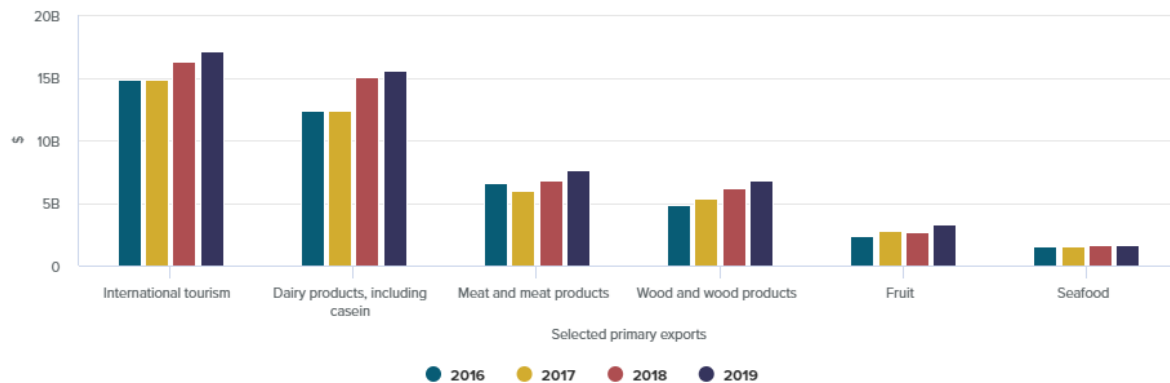
P provisional

R revised

Source: Stats NZ

Figure 4

International tourism expenditure (\$) compared with selected primary exports, year ended March 2016–19



Exports valued fob (free on board - value of goods at NZ ports before export) and include re-exports.

Stats NZ

International student expenditure – studying less than 12 months

Included in international tourism expenditure is the component of international students studying in New Zealand for less than 12 months (consistent with the definition of a tourist). Expenditure by international students studying for less than 12 months comprises course fees, living costs, and airfares on resident airlines.

In the year ended March 2019, expenditure reached \$3.9 billion, an increase of 10.4 percent (see [table 4](#) and [figure 5](#)). The number of short-term arrivals for education purposes (studying for less than 12 months) totalled 67,158, up 0.1 percent (see [table 8](#)).

Note that the calculation of international students' expenditure when studying less than 12 months differs from the calculation of education exports derived from balance of payments data, reflecting conceptual differences.

Table 4

International student expenditure – studying less than 12 months
Year ended March 1999–2019

Year ended March	International student expenditure – studying less than 12 months		International tourism expenditure	
	\$(million)	Annual percentage change	\$(million)	Annual percentage change
1999	294	...	5,999	...
2000	327	11.2	7,122	18.7
2001	452	38.2	8,169	14.7
2002	797	76.6 R	8,989	10.0
2003	1,156	45.0	9,494	5.6
2004	1,587	37.3	9,603	1.1
2005	1,796	13.2	9,987	4.0
2006	1,840	2.4	10,065	0.8
2007	1,822	-1.0	10,676	6.1
2008	1,864	2.3	11,010	3.1
2009	1,881	0.9	10,927	-0.8
2010	2,008	6.7 R	10,316	-5.6
2011	2,058	2.5	10,090	-2.2
2012	2,050	-0.4	10,151	0.6
2013	2,060	0.5	9,958	-1.9
2014	2,273	10.4 R	10,444	4.9
2015	2,659	17.0	12,426 R	19.0 R
2016	2,956	11.2	14,865 R	19.6 R
2017	3,085	4.4	14,794 R	-0.5 R
2018	3,533 R	14.5 R	16,319 R	10.3 R
2019P	3,899	10.4	17,162	5.2

Symbols:

P provisional

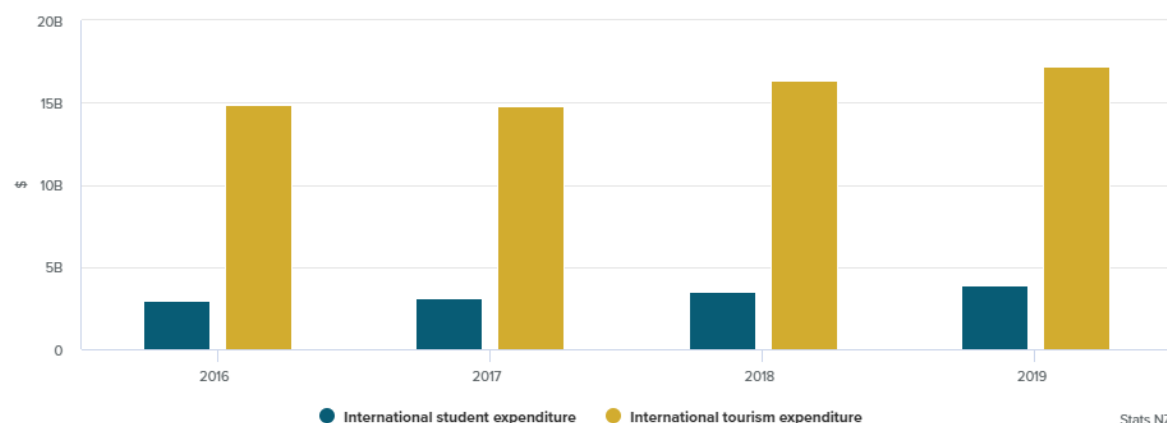
R revised

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Figure 5

International student (studying less than 12 months) expenditure and international tourism expenditure (\$), year ended March 2016–19



Stats NZ

Cruise ship expenditure in New Zealand

We present cruise ship expenditure in New Zealand on a year ended June basis (2016–19) to best align with the cruise season and cruise traveller statistics (see [table 5](#) and [table 6](#)).

Estimates are provided at a national and regional level, by port. Expenditure movements can be influenced by a range of factors including the number of ship voyages, port visits, a transit versus exchange cruise, cruise ship capacity, a boutique versus large cruise ship, weather events, economic conditions, and exchange rates.

Vessel expenditure comprises shipping agents (ship visit logistics), bunkering (providing marine fuels), and providing (providing produce and other supplies) sourced from key firms involved.

Visitor expenditure comprises shore excursions (predominantly pre-booked), including overland tours, and spending ashore. Shore excursions expenditure is sourced from several key firms and combined with a card transaction-based model to estimate total spending by passengers and crew.

A vessel and visitor expenditure breakdown by region by port is not possible due to the confidentiality of businesses providing data.

Airfares for international passengers and crew are excluded, as is cruise expenditure by domestic passengers (New Zealand passport holders). The domestic expenditure undertaken by passengers is recorded within existing domestic tourism estimates but is not currently separately identifiable.

[Cruise ship expenditure by international visitors](#) has additional methodological information.

In the year ended June 2019, cruise ship expenditure in New Zealand totalled \$569.8 million, an increase of 28.2 percent (see [table 5](#)).

Auckland and Tauranga ports recorded the largest total spending. In the year ended June 2019, Auckland spend totalled \$192.5 million, up 31.9 percent, with Tauranga recording \$90.3 million, up 34.8 percent (see [table 6](#)).

[Cruise ship traveller and expenditure statistics: Year ended June 2019](#) has cruise traveller statistics.

Table 5

Cruise ship expenditure in New Zealand⁽¹⁾

Year ended June 2016–19

Component	June year				Change from 2016 to 2017	Change from 2017 to 2018	Change from 2018 to 2019
	2016 R	2017 R	2018 R	2019			
	\$(000)				Annual percentage change		
Vessel ⁽²⁾	86,625	116,580	104,462	145,485	34.6	-10.4	39.3
Visitor ⁽³⁾	240,102	247,499	296,833	370,296	3.1	19.9	24.7
GST	34,994	35,997	43,251	54,013	2.9	20.2	24.9
Total	361,721	400,076	444,546	569,794	10.6	11.1	28.2

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. Comprises shipping agents (ship visit logistics), bunkering (providing marine fuels), and providing (providing produce and other supplies).

3. Incorporates shore excursions (predominantly pre-booked), including overland tours, and spending ashore by passengers and crew.

Symbol:

R revised

Source: Stats NZ

Table 6

Cruise ship expenditure in New Zealand⁽¹⁾

By regions and ports visited, year ended June 2016–19

Region by port	June year				Change from 2016 to 2017	Change from 2017 to 2018	Change from 2018 to 2019
	2016 R	2017 R	2018 R	2019			
	\$(000)				Annual percentage change		
Northland							
Bay of Islands ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	10,125	10,088	16,157	20,970	-0.4	60.2	29.8
Auckland							
Auckland ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	120,475	134,350	145,985	192,505	11.5	8.7	31.9
Waikato							
Mercury Bay ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Bay of Plenty							
Tauranga ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾	62,411	70,421	66,955	90,261	12.8	-4.9	34.8
Gisborne							
Gisborne ⁽²⁾⁽⁷⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Hawke's Bay							
Napier ⁽²⁾	16,311	19,180	26,972	28,406	17.6	40.6	5.3
Taranaki							
New Plymouth ⁽²⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Wellington							
Wellington ⁽²⁾⁽⁸⁾	44,091	41,277	49,436	59,202	-6.4	19.8	19.8
Tasman/Nelson	322	1,485	699	1,358	361.2	-52.9	94.3
Golden Bay ⁽²⁾⁽⁹⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Nelson ⁽²⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Marlborough							
Picton ⁽²⁾⁽¹⁰⁾	10,169	13,426	20,042	23,503	32.0	49.3	17.3
West Coast							
Jackson Bay ⁽²⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Canterbury	43,013	44,901	48,610	55,281	4.4	8.3	13.7
Akaroa ⁽²⁾	39,812	40,453	42,016	45,349	1.6	3.9	7.9
Lyttelton ⁽²⁾	2,885	3,518	5,985	8,338	21.9	70.1	39.3
Timaru ⁽²⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Kaikoura ⁽²⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Otago							
Port Chalmers ⁽²⁾⁽¹¹⁾	37,725	43,304	47,969	60,244	14.8	10.8	25.6
Southland	6,307	8,330	8,015	14,635	32.1	-3.8	82.6
Bluff ⁽²⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Fiordland ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Stewart Island ⁽²⁾	C	C	C	C	C	C	C
Other⁽¹⁾⁽³⁾	8,940	10,785	11,842	19,114	20.6	9.8	61.4
Total spend⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾	361,721	400,076	444,546	569,794	10.6	11.1	28.2

1. Cruise ship expenditure covers both vessel and visitor. A breakdown is not possible due to businesses providing confidential Port level data.

2. At these ports, cruise travellers can potentially disembark and spend locally and within the wider region. Spending pre- and post- cruise, along with overland tours, is also included.

3. Includes Whangarei and Whangaroa.

4. Includes Waiheke Island and Great Barrier Island.

5. Includes Whitianga, Tairua and elsewhere in Mercury Bay.

6. Includes Rotorua and White Island.

7. Includes Tolaga Bay.

8. Includes Kapiti Island.

9. Includes Kaiteriteri, Tarakohe, Torrent Bay and elsewhere in Golden Bay.

10. Includes Motuara Island, Ship Cove, and elsewhere in the Marlborough Sounds.

11. Includes Dunedin.

12. At these ports, passengers are generally unlikely to disembark and spend money locally.

13. Includes all other locations, spending on cruises with New Zealand resident businesses, and unallocated shore excursion spend by Port.

14. The sum of the regions does not match total spend due to confidential cells.

Symbols:

R revised

C confidential

Source: Stats NZ

Employment

In the year ended March 2019, tourism directly employed 229,566 people (see [table 7](#) and [figure 6](#)).

Tourism activity directly generated 8.4 percent of total employment in New Zealand (see [table 7](#)). This compares with tourism generating 5.8 percent of direct value added to GDP (see [table 1](#)). The fact that tourism contributes more to total employment than it does to direct value added, reflects a higher level of labour intensity in tourism industries.

A further 163,713 were indirectly employed in tourism generating an additional 6.0 percent share of total employment.

Table 7

Tourism employment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ Year ended March 2000–19

Year ended March	Number of people			Number of people employed in tourism as a percentage of the total number of people employed		
	Directly employed in tourism	Indirectly employed in tourism	Total tourism employment	Directly employed in tourism	Indirectly employed in tourism	Total tourism employment
				Percent		
2000	152,604	162,291	314,895	8.2	8.7	16.9
2001	157,383	157,299	314,682	8.3	8.3	16.5
2002	162,039	149,613	311,652	8.3	7.7	16.0
2003	169,962	149,622	319,584	8.4	7.4	15.9
2004	177,858	141,876	319,734	8.5	6.8	15.3
2005	184,758	136,818	321,576	8.5	6.3	14.8
2006	190,887	137,355	328,242	8.5	6.1	14.7
2007	197,019	136,773	333,792	8.6	6.0	14.6
2008	198,210	137,604	335,814	8.5	5.9	14.3
2009	198,546	137,019	335,565	8.5	5.9	14.4
2010	187,077	128,877	315,954	8.2	5.7	13.9
2011	181,866	124,437	306,303	8.0	5.4	13.4
2012	175,827	120,306	296,133	7.6	5.2	12.8
2013	173,682	118,476	292,158	7.5	5.1	12.6
2014	174,972	119,130	294,102	7.3	5.0	12.3
2015	191,763	133,038	324,801	7.8	5.4	13.2
2016	210,093	146,115	356,208	8.3	5.8	14.1
2017	208,251	144,639	352,890	8.0	5.6	13.5
2018	221,046	152,238	373,284	8.3	5.7	14.0
2019P	229,566	163,713	393,279	8.4	6.0	14.4

1. Data is only available from 2000. For more details refer to appendix 3.

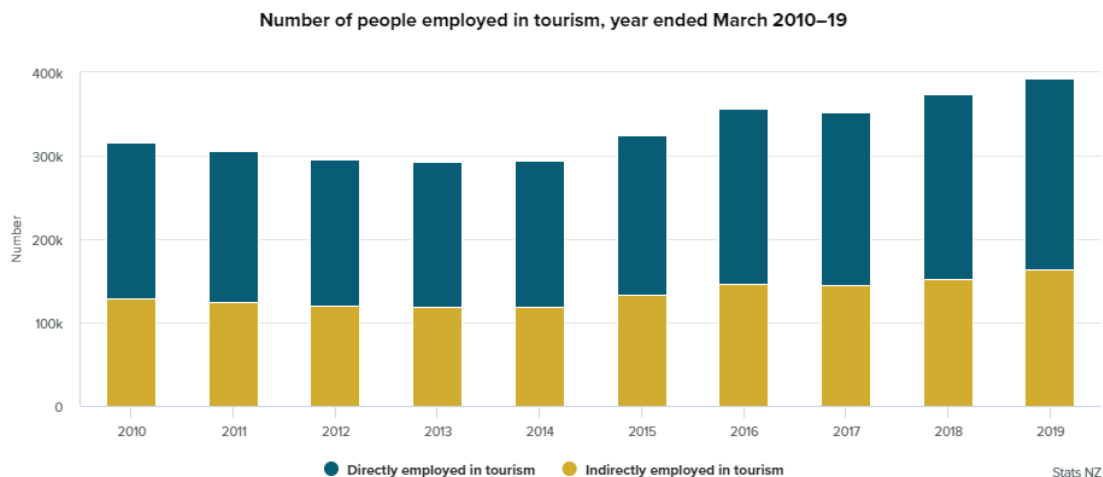
2. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Stats NZ

Figure 6

Overseas visitor arrivals

Everyone who completes border clearance, regardless of whether they travel by air or by sea, is counted in the arrivals/departures of International travel statistics. Transit passengers who do not complete border clearance are not included in international travel statistics.

With regard to cruise ship travellers, based on analysis for 2015–17, about three-quarters of cruise ship passengers visiting New Zealand are transit passengers. These travellers are not included in international travel statistics. The remaining one-quarter are passengers who enter or leave New Zealand by air, before or after travelling by cruise ship. These passengers complete border clearance, which includes completing arrival cards, and are included in international statistics.

The number of international visitors increased 1.3 percent (47,939) in the year ended March 2019, following an increase of 7.8 percent in the previous year. Visitor numbers from Asia and the Americas experienced increases for the sixth consecutive year.

The number of visitors from Asia increased 1.2 percent (12,335), following a 9.4 percent increase in the previous year. Visitor numbers from the Americas increased 4.0 percent (19,200), while visitors from Europe decreased 4.9 percent (28,839).

By purpose of visit, short-term visitor arrivals to New Zealand changes were recorded for the following categories:

- holiday – down 0.2 percent (3,482 arrivals)
- visiting friends and relatives – down 2.5 percent (28,003)
- conference and conventions – up 3.5 percent (2,599)
- business – up 2.3 percent (6,830)
- education – up 0.1 percent (54).

See [table 8](#) and [figure 7](#) for a breakdown of international visitors by region of last permanent residence and by purpose of visit for the years ended March 2016–19.

Table 8**Overseas visitor arrivals⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾**

Year ended March 2016–19

	Year ended March						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
	Number				Annual percentage change		
By region of last permanent residence							
Oceania	1,514,080	1,568,688	1,663,904	1,669,170	3.6	6.1	0.3
Asia	814,640	923,056	1,009,856	1,022,191	13.3	9.4	1.2
Europe	487,216	537,600	587,520	558,681	10.3	9.3	-4.9
Americas	348,192	426,384	474,560	493,760	22.5	11.3	4.0
Other ⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾	89,472	78,000	76,272	120,216	-12.8	-2.2	57.6
Total⁽⁶⁾	3,255,463	3,543,631	3,819,817	3,867,756	8.9	7.8	1.3
By purpose of visit							
Holiday	1,652,560	1,841,728	2,010,992	2,007,510	11.4	9.2	-0.2
Visiting friends & relatives	980,832	1,023,088	1,101,856	1,073,853	4.3	7.7	-2.5
Conferences & conventions	61,536	68,976	74,256	76,855	12.1	7.7	3.5
Business	276,752	295,184	299,072	305,902	6.7	1.3	2.3
Education	62,496	65,904	67,104	67,158	5.5	1.8	0.1
Other ⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	219,424	238,848	258,832	332,740	8.9	8.4	28.6

1. Intended length of stay in New Zealand is less than 12 months.

2. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

3. Includes not stated.

4. As of November 2018, reporting of countries and travel purpose moved to a full capture system. This has resulted in an increase in the not stated category since then.

5. These totals are actual counts, and may differ from the sum of individual figures for different countries, which are derived from samples.

6. Includes unspecified.

Source: Stats NZ

Figure 7

Overseas visitor arrivals by region of residence, year ended March 2016–19

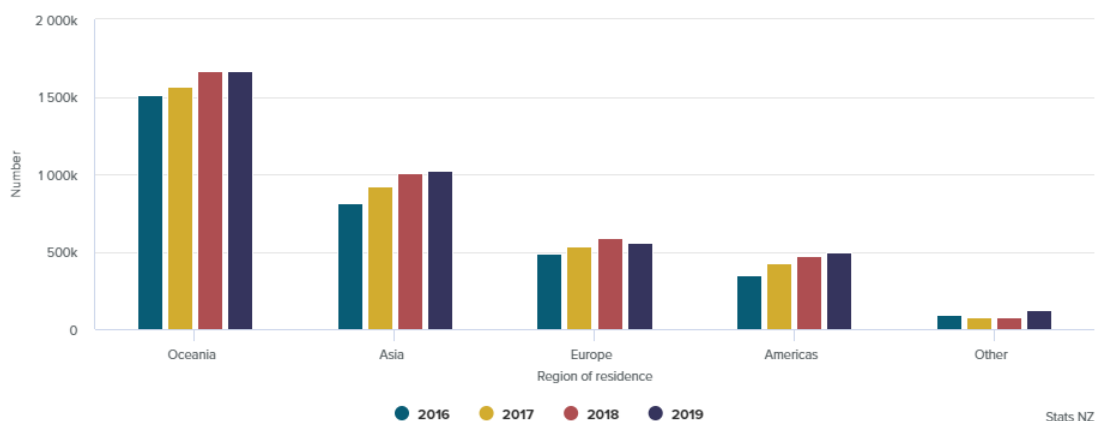


Table 9 presents the breakdown of international visitors by selected country of last permanent residence for the years ended March 2016–19 (see also [figure 8](#)).

Table 9

Selected overseas visitor arrivals⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Year ended March 2016–19

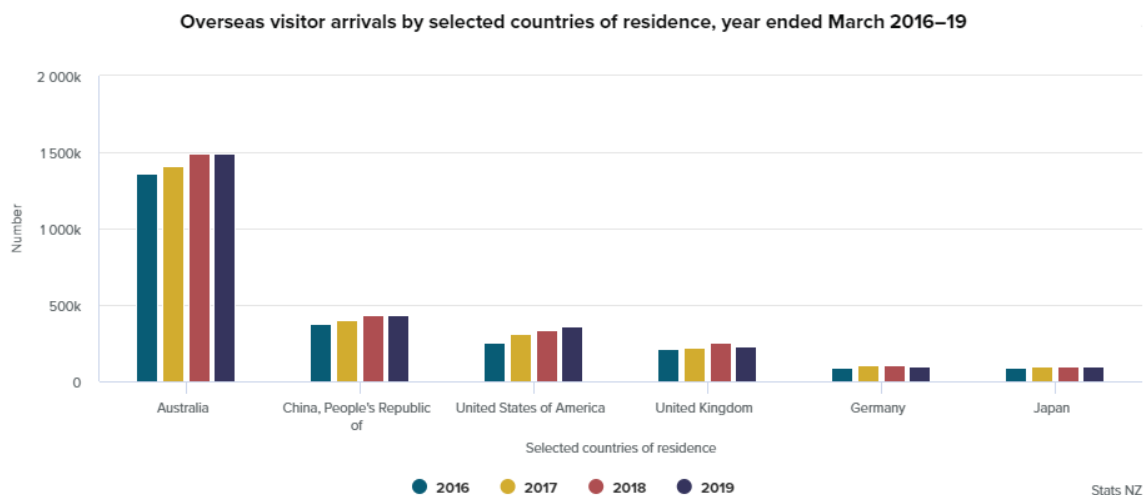
	Year ended March						
	2016	2017	2018	2019	2017	2018	2019
	Number				Annual percentage change		
By country of last permanent residence							
Australia	1,364,736	1,406,256	1,495,392	1,491,000	3.0	6.3	-0.3
China, People's Republic of	377,840	404,384	437,696	434,323	7.0	8.2	-0.8
United States of America	253,792	312,816	340,144	362,394	23.3	8.7	6.5
United Kingdom	213,792	222,784	254,832	230,307	4.2	14.4	-9.6
Germany	90,496	102,608	102,864	102,107	13.4	0.2	-0.7
Japan	91,344	102,320	102,416	99,300	12.0	0.1	-3.0

1. Intended length of stay in New Zealand is less than 12 months.

2. These totals are derived from sample counts.

Source: Stats NZ

Figure 8



By country of last permanent residence, the majority of short-term visitor arrivals to New Zealand in the year ended March 2019 originated from these selected markets:

- Australia – down 0.3 percent (4,392 arrivals)
- China – down 0.8 percent (3,373)
- United States of America – up 6.5 percent (22,250)
- United Kingdom – down 9.6 percent (24,525)
- Germany – down 0.7 percent (757)
- Japan – down 3.0 percent (3,116).

In the context of the TSA, the term ‘tourist’ includes travellers who might not usually be associated with the term. For instance, in addition to holiday and leisure travel, it covers other visitor activities, such as conducting business, attending meetings and conferences, and arriving for short-term education. Domestic costs incurred by New Zealanders travelling overseas (such as booking fees or commissions paid to the travel agency) are included in domestic travel expenditure, as well as tourism-specific consumer durable goods (such as outdoor items and equipment) bought either before or after the trip.

[Table 10](#) presents the breakdown of guest nights by origin, sourced from Stats NZ’s accommodation survey, for the years ended March 2016–19 (see also [figure 9](#)).

In the year ended March 2019, 40.2 million guest nights were spent in short-term commercial accommodation, a 0.6 percent increase compared with the previous year. This follows an increase of 3.9 percent in the year ended March 2018 and an increase of 3.2 percent in the year ended March 2017. For the first time in five years, the percentage change in international guest nights was below that of domestic.

Table 10

Guest nights by origin⁽¹⁾

Year ended March 2016–19

Year ended March	International guest nights		Domestic guest nights		Total guest nights	
	Number (000)	Annual percentage change	Number (000)	Annual percentage change	Number (000)	Annual percentage change
2016	15,265	...	21,963	...	37,229	...
2017	16,598	8.7	21,820	-0.7	38,418	3.2
2018	17,590	6.0	22,336	2.4	39,926	3.9
2019	17,380	-1.2	22,802	2.1	40,182	0.6

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

Symbol:

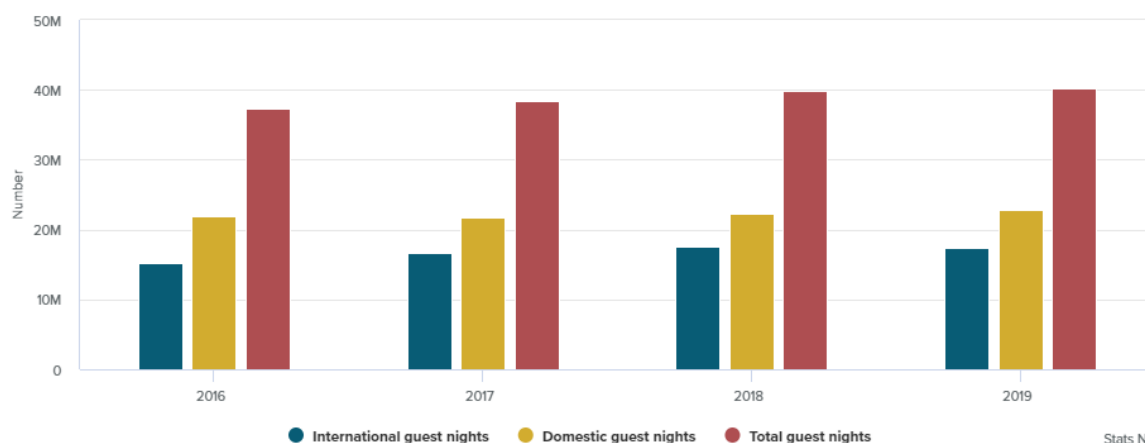
... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

The accommodation survey is no longer produced by Stats NZ. The last results published were for the September 2019 month (in November 2019).

Figure 9

Guest nights by origin, year ended March 2016–19



Stats NZ

Key events that influenced tourism for year ended March 2019

- Significant changes to flights in the year ended March 2019 included:
 - Air New Zealand added six additional weekly return services between Auckland and Dunedin.
 - Air New Zealand added 12 additional weekly flights between Palmerston North and Auckland, and 12 additional weekly flights between Napier and Auckland.
 - Air New Zealand increased its service between Queenstown and Wellington to two return flights daily from November to March.
 - Air New Zealand suspended its service between Auckland and the Kapiti Coast.
 - Air New Zealand began non-stop services between Auckland and Taipei.
 - Air New Zealand launched services between Auckland and Chicago using a Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner.
 - Air New Zealand began two new trans-Tasman routes – services between Queenstown and Brisbane, and between Wellington and Brisbane.
 - Air New Zealand added additional services from Auckland and Christchurch to Melbourne, Brisbane, and Sydney.
 - Air New Zealand added a Monday return service between Auckland and Gold Coast.
 - Air New Zealand increased its service between Auckland and Bali to five times a week during peak times.
 - Air New Zealand increased its service between Auckland and Honolulu from April to October, adding almost 60,000 extra seats.
 - Air New Zealand added 16,000 seats on its service between Auckland and Houston from March to October.
 - Air New Zealand increased its capacity on the service between Auckland and Vancouver during the year.
 - Air New Zealand added nearly 6,000 seats to its seasonal service between Christchurch and Nadi.
 - Air New Zealand and Qantas agreed to codeshare on New Zealand and Australia domestic networks.
 - Air New Zealand and Virgin Australia ended their trans-Tasman alliance.
 - Air New Zealand and Singapore Airlines increased services to daily between Auckland and Singapore from October to March.
 - Emirates began a new daily service from Auckland to Bali then onto Dubai.
 - Air Tahiti began a service between Auckland and Papeete flying three times a week.
 - Virgin Australia resumed their winter service between Christchurch and Rarotonga from June to October.
 - Singapore Airlines rerouted the service between Wellington and Singapore through Melbourne.
 - China Southern Airlines commenced a Boeing 787-9 service between Christchurch and Guangzhou.

- Cruise voyages and passenger numbers grew strongly over the March 2016–19 years.
- The Easter public holidays occurred partly in the year ended March 2019 and 2018, did not occur in the year ended March 2017, and occurred twice in the year ended March 2016.

Key events that influenced tourism for year ended March 2018

- Significant changes to flights in the year ended March 2018 included:
 - Air New Zealand added 180,000 extra domestic seats across its network between November 2017 and March 2018.
 - Air New Zealand added a Sunday return jet service between Dunedin and Auckland.
 - Air New Zealand added nearly 1000 seats to accommodate competitors in the Hawke's Bay International Marathon held in May.
 - Air New Zealand added more than 7100 extra seats into Auckland and Dunedin to accommodate fans attending Ed Sheeran's concerts. Air New Zealand commenced services between Auckland and Haneda Tokyo.
 - Air New Zealand deployed additional capacity between Auckland and Wellington for the All Whites versus Peru FIFA World Cup Intercontinental Playoff held in Wellington in November.
 - Air New Zealand began Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner services between Auckland and Adelaide.
 - Air New Zealand increased services from Auckland to Houston deploying its Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner aircraft.
 - Air New Zealand increased its Auckland to Vancouver services from January 2018.
 - Air New Zealand moved to Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner and Boeing 777-200 services at least twice weekly year-round between Auckland and Apia.
 - Air New Zealand leased Airbus 330 and Airbus 340 from Hi Fly to operate some Auckland–Sydney and Auckland–Perth services.
 - Air New Zealand was forced to reschedule international flights and make cancellations as a result of issues, and the need for early maintenance checks, with Rolls-Royce engines across some of its Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner aircraft.
 - The temporary shut-down of Refining New Zealand's pipeline into Auckland impacted airlines operations into and out of Auckland Airport.
 - Sunair returned to Whangarei with weekday flights offered to Great Barrier Island, Hamilton, Tauranga or Rotorua. Sunair was subsequently grounded by the Civil Aviation Authority.
 - Originair commenced flights between Nelson and New Plymouth.
 - Sounds Air ceased flights between Blenheim and Kaikoura.
 - Sounds Air added new flights on the Wellington to Blenheim route.
 - Sichuan Airlines began direct flights from Chengdu to Auckland.
 - Cathy Pacific began a new seasonal service on the Airbus A350 between Hong Kong and Christchurch.

- China Southern Airlines increased its services between Guangzhou and Christchurch during the summer season.
- Philippine Airlines began Airbus A340 services direct from Manila to Auckland.
- Thai Airways increased its services from Bangkok to Auckland, offering daily flights.
- Nauru Airlines began services from Norfolk Island to Auckland.
- Virgin Australia began after-dark services between Brisbane and Queenstown.
- Qantas began after-dark services between Sydney and Queenstown.
- Jetstar reintroduced services between Wellington and Queenstown.
- The 2017 British and Irish Lions Rugby Tour generated international and domestic tourism activity within New Zealand during the year ended March 2018.

Key events that influenced tourism for year ended March 2017

- Significant changes to flights in the year ended March 2017 included:
 - Air New Zealand and Jetstar commenced evening flights into Queenstown, following investment in a series of major airfield infrastructure improvements.
 - Air New Zealand began operating an all-jet-schedule between Dunedin and Wellington on weekdays.
 - Air New Zealand increased capacity on several regional routes including Auckland–Kerikeri, Auckland–Rotorua, Gisborne–Auckland, and Gisborne–Wellington.
 - New Zealand suspended services between Whanganui–Auckland and Blenheim–Christchurch.
 - Air New Zealand reinstated seasonal flights between Auckland and Osaka.
 - Air New Zealand began services between Auckland and Ho Chi Minh City.
 - Air New Zealand began Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner services between Auckland and Hawaii.
 - Air New Zealand began Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner services on the Auckland–Buenos Aires route.
 - Air New Zealand and Singapore Airlines announced the extension of their alliance to include travel between Wellington and Singapore.
 - Air New Zealand began Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner services between Auckland and Rarotonga.
 - Air New Zealand began Boeing 787-9 Dreamliner services on the Auckland–Papeete route.
 - Air New Zealand and Cathay Pacific extended their strategic alliance partnership on services between New Zealand and Hong Kong through until 2022.
 - Air Chathams began scheduled services between Auckland and Whanganui.
 - Sounds Air began services between Christchurch and Blenheim.
 - Kiwi Regional Airlines ceased operations.
 - Qatar Airways began a daily, non-stop service between Auckland and Doha, becoming the world’s longest commercial passenger flight.
 - Emirates introduced the double-decker A380 on its daily Auckland–Dubai service replacing its Boeing 777-200LR.
 - United Airlines began flights between Auckland and San Francisco.
 - Hong Kong Airlines began services between Auckland and Hong Kong.

- American Airlines began daily services between Auckland and Los Angeles.
- Tianjin Airlines began flights between Auckland and Tianjin.
- Hainan Airlines began flights between Auckland and Shenzhen.
- Qantas expanded its seasonal service between Christchurch and Brisbane to an all-year-round service.
- More than 300 additional return flights were provided direct to Christchurch from Sydney, Melbourne, and Brisbane during the ski season.
- Asiana Airlines began a summer charter service between Christchurch and Incheon.
- Emirates introduced the A380 on its Christchurch–Sydney–Dubai service.
- Fiji Airways began a third service between Christchurch and Nadi.
- China Southern Airlines increased its services into Christchurch over the summer season.
- Singapore Airlines began the Capital Express service from Singapore via Wellington via Canberra.
- Jetstar suspended direct flights between Wellington to Melbourne.
- *MS Ovation of the Seas*, the biggest cruise ship to voyage to New Zealand, visited Milford Sound, Dunedin, Picton, Wellington, Napier, Tauranga, Auckland, and Bay of Islands.
- A damaging earthquake struck the Kaikoura district and surrounding regions in November 2016. The expenditure implications/impacts of this event are not separately identifiable.
- Air New Zealand disposed of its remaining stake in Virgin Australia.
- [Tourism 2025 – Two Years On](#) was published, reaffirming the Tourism 2025 growth framework and its five themes of Connectivity; Target for value; Visitor Experience; Productivity; and Insight.
- Tourism New Zealand launched the latest evolution of its [100% Pure New Zealand](#) campaign across international tourism markets.

Key events that influenced tourism for year ended March 2016

- Significant changes to flights in the year ended March 2016 included:
 - Air New Zealand increased its total domestic capacity by approximately 650,000 seats, including:
 - around 180,000 more seats between Christchurch and Auckland
 - 110,000 more seats between Queenstown and Auckland
 - 135,000 more seats between Auckland and Wellington
 - 20,000 new seats between Christchurch and Queenstown.
 - Air New Zealand made changes to its regional network, stopping services to Kaitiaki, Whakatane, and Westport. They also stopped services between Whangarei and Wellington; Taupo and Wellington; Palmerston North and Nelson; and Hamilton and Auckland.
 - Air New Zealand began a direct service between Auckland to Houston.
 - Air New Zealand introduced new seasonal flights between Perth and Auckland over the summer–autumn period.

- Air New Zealand began a direct service between Auckland and Buenos Aires.
- Air New Zealand began a daily return service between Auckland and Vancouver over the peak northern winter period.
- Air New Zealand, in conjunction with Virgin Australia, operated a seasonal Sunshine Coast service between Auckland and Maroochydore over the summer period.
- Air New Zealand and Virgin Australia increased winter trans-Tasman services to Queenstown.
- Air Chathams began twice-daily flights between Whakatane and Auckland.
- Barrier Air (previously Great Barrier Airlines) began services between Kaitaia and Auckland.
- Sounds Air began services between Westport and Wellington; Taupo and Wellington; and Napier and Blenheim.
- Kiwi Regional Airlines began services for Dunedin–Queenstown, Hamilton–Nelson, Tauranga–Nelson, and Nelson–Dunedin.
- China Eastern Airlines launched year-round flights between Auckland and Shanghai.
- AirAsia X launched flights from Kuala Lumpur via the Gold Coast to Auckland.
- Emirates began a non-stop service between Dubai and Auckland, the longest non-stop scheduled flight in the world.
- Air China began a daily service between Beijing and Auckland in partnership with Air New Zealand.
- Philippine Airlines began a service between Manila via Cairns and Auckland.
- China Southern Airlines began year-round double-daily flights between Guangzhou and Auckland.
- Fiji Airways began flights between Nadi and Wellington.
- Qantas operated additional services across the Tasman during early spring, primarily between Auckland and Sydney.
- Qantas began a seasonal Wellington to Brisbane service over the summer holiday period.
- China Southern Airlines began direct flights between Guangzhou and Christchurch.
- China Airlines expanded its summer service between Taipei via Sydney and Christchurch.
- China Airlines began a service between Taipei via Melbourne to Christchurch for the summer period.
- Singapore Airlines operated additional flights from Singapore to Christchurch over the New Zealand summer period.
- Qantas operated additional flights between Christchurch and Brisbane, and Christchurch and Sydney.
- Jetstar operated additional trans-Tasman services over the Christmas holiday season, along with extra summer flights to Queenstown and Christchurch from Australia.
- Jetstar increased its services to Queenstown over the March to October period, including additional return services from Melbourne and Sydney, and began a new Gold Coast service.

- Qantas added extra seasonal services between Sydney and Queenstown, and Brisbane and Queenstown.
- Jetstar launched a new regional network, with services between Auckland and Nelson; Auckland and Napier; Auckland and New Plymouth; Auckland and Palmerston North; and Wellington and Nelson.
- Jetstar began services between Wellington and Dunedin.
- Tourism New Zealand launched the latest evolution of its 100% Pure New Zealand campaign across international tourism markets.

Tourism expenditure

The major focus of the TSA is to identify and measure tourism expenditure on goods and services produced within the New Zealand economy.

By determining tourism expenditure, tourism's direct contribution to GDP can be derived and compared with the contribution of other industries such as agriculture or manufacturing, see [table 11](#).

Table 11

Tourism expenditure by type of product⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Year ended March 2016–19

Product	Year ended March						
	2016	2017	2018	2019P	2017	2018	2019P
	\$(million)				Annual percentage change		
Accommodation services	2,656	2,891	3,157	3,303	8.8	9.2	4.6
Food and beverage serving services	4,115	4,209	4,598	4,701	2.3	9.2	2.2
Air passenger transport	5,019	5,043	5,322	5,620	0.5	5.5	5.6
Other passenger transport	3,800	4,067	4,314	4,545	7.0	6.1	5.4
Imputed rental on holiday homes	759	784	815	847	3.3	4.0	3.9
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	998	1,011	1,086	1,172	1.3	7.4	7.9
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	2,226	2,267	2,452	2,440	1.8	8.2	-0.5
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	1,829	1,898	2,070	2,218	3.8	9.1	7.1
Retail sales – other	6,856	7,021	7,654	7,824	2.4	9.0	2.2
Education services	849	876	994	1,128	3.2	13.5	13.5
Other tourism products	2,875	2,866	3,118	3,261	-0.3	8.8	4.6
Total tourism demand excluding GST	31,983	32,934	35,580	37,059	3.0	8.0	4.2
GST paid on purchases by tourists	3,293	3,385	3,690	3,799	2.8	9.0	3.0
Total tourism expenditure	35,277	36,320	39,270	40,859	3.0	8.1	4.0

1. All product values are in producers' prices.

2. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbol:

P provisional

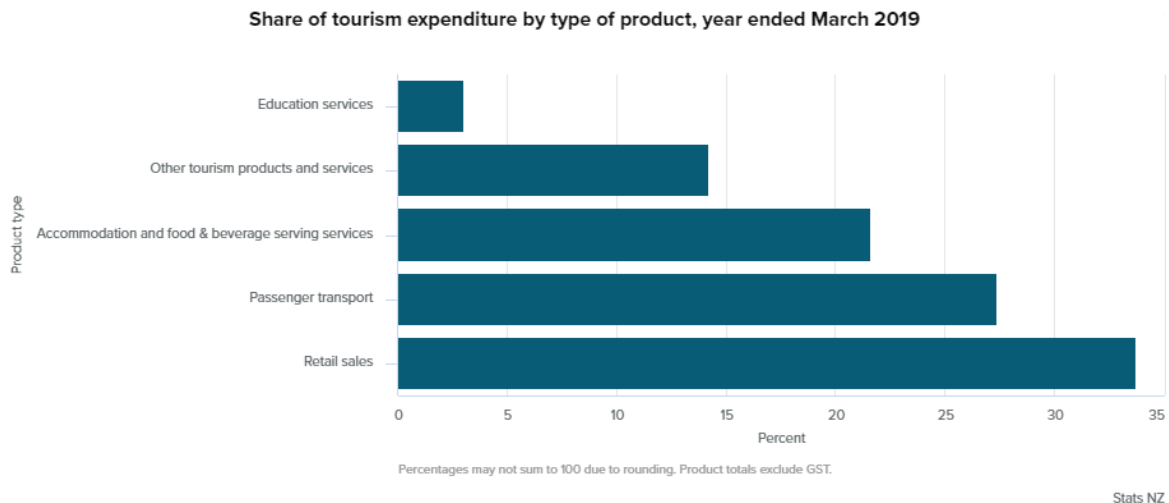
Source: Stats NZ

Table 11 shows that for the year ended March 2019:

- Total tourism expenditure increased 4.0 percent, following increases of 8.1 percent in 2018 and 3.0 percent in 2017.
- The strongest increases in tourism expenditure were in:
 - air passenger transport, increasing \$298 million (5.6 percent)
 - other passenger transport, increasing \$231 million (5.4 percent)
 - retail sales – other, increasing \$170 million (2.2 percent).

The main products tourists purchased were retail sales and passenger transport, which contributed 33.7 percent and 27.4 percent, respectively. Tourists spent 21.6 percent of their budget on accommodation, and food and beverage serving services. They spent 14.2 percent on other tourism products and services, and 3.0 percent on education services (see [figure 10](#), which presents the share of tourism expenditure, excluding GST).

Figure 10



[Table 12](#) presents tourism expenditure by type of product and by type of tourist for the years ended March 2016–19. The tourism product ratio is the proportion of total supply (national production plus imports) of each product that tourists purchase.

For the year ended March 2019:

- Total household tourism expenditure increased 1.8 percent, following an increase of 7.0 percent the previous year.
- The increase in household tourism expenditure was strongest in education services, up \$58 million. Cultural, recreation, and gambling services increased \$53 million from the previous year, with retail sales – other increasing \$51 million.
- Between 2016 and 2019, total household tourism spending increased 13.7 percent. Over the same period, total household consumption expenditure increased 19.1 percent.
- Total spending by international tourists in New Zealand increased 5.2 percent, following an increase of 10.3 percent in the March 2018 year, and a decrease of 0.5 percent in the March 2017 year.
- The increase in international tourism expenditure was strongest in air passenger transport, up \$145 million. Retail sales – other increased \$120 million from the previous year, while accommodation services, and food and beverage serving services both increased \$103 million.

Table 12

Tourism expenditure⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

By type of product and type of tourist

Year ended March 2016–19

Product	Domestic demand		International demand	Total demand	Total supply	Tourism product ratio
	Business and government demand	Household demand				
\$(million)						
2016						
Accommodation services	555	662	1,439	2,656	2,677	0.99
Food and beverage serving services	386	1,383	2,347	4,115	8,883	0.46
Air passenger transport	1,334	1,393	2,292	5,019	5,056	0.99
Other passenger transport	1,472	1,247	1,080	3,800	5,513	0.69
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	759	0	759	759	1.00
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	0	604	394	998	4,093	0.24
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	0	1,815	411	2,226	60,190	0.04
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	632	557	640	1,829	9,542	0.19
Retail sales – other	0	4,222	2,634	6,856	49,213	0.14
Education services	0	273	576	849	5,733	0.15
Other tourism products	258	1,089	1,528	2,875	45,086	0.06
Total tourism demand excluding GST	4,637	14,004	13,342	31,983	...	...
GST paid on purchases by tourists	6	1,765	1,523	3,293	...	...
Total tourism expenditure	4,643	15,768	14,865	35,277	...	...
2017						
Accommodation services	597	681	1,612	2,891	3,024	0.96
Food and beverage serving services	417	1,457	2,335	4,209	9,860	0.43
Air passenger transport	1,446	1,315	2,281	5,043	5,099	0.99
Other passenger transport	1,653	1,312	1,103	4,067	5,867	0.69
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	784	0	784	784	1.00
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	0	622	389	1,011	4,398	0.23
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	0	1,861	406	2,267	61,591	0.04
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	672	606	621	1,898	9,856	0.19
Retail sales – other	0	4,508	2,513	7,021	52,149	0.13
Education services	0	282	594	876	6,174	0.14
Other tourism products	274	1,181	1,411	2,866	47,250	0.06
Total tourism demand excluding GST	5,059	14,609	13,266	32,934	...	...
GST paid on purchases by tourists	6	1,851	1,528	3,385	...	...
Total tourism expenditure	5,065	16,460	14,794	36,320	...	...

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table continues next page

Table 12 continued

Product	Domestic demand		International demand	Total demand	Total supply	Tourism product ratio
	Business and government demand	Household demand				
	\$(million)					
2018						
Accommodation services	619	751	1,786	3,157	3,245	0.97
Food and beverage serving services	420	1,596	2,582	4,598	10,638	0.43
Air passenger transport	1,526	1,318	2,478	5,322	5,360	0.99
Other passenger transport	1,702	1,389	1,223	4,314	6,299	0.68
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	815	0	815	815	1.00
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	0	655	431	1,086	4,571	0.24
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	0	2,002	450	2,452	68,146	0.04
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	755	627	688	2,070	11,125	0.19
Retail sales – other	0	4,860	2,794	7,654	55,363	0.14
Education services	0	342	652	994	6,384	0.16
Other tourism products	305	1,272	1,542	3,118	50,737	0.06
Total tourism demand excluding GST	5,327	15,627	14,626	35,580	...	...
GST paid on purchases by tourists	6	1,990	1,693	3,690	...	...
Total tourism expenditure	5,333	17,617	16,319	39,270	...	...
2019P						
Accommodation services	671	743	1,889	3,303	3,440	0.96
Food and beverage serving services	441	1,575	2,685	4,701	11,272	0.42
Air passenger transport	1,652	1,345	2,623	5,620	5,663	0.99
Other passenger transport	1,834	1,434	1,277	4,545	6,694	0.68
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	847	0	847	847	1.00
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	0	708	464	1,172	6,017	0.19
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	0	1,971	470	2,440	71,356	0.03
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	833	669	717	2,218	12,550	0.18
Retail sales – other	0	4,911	2,914	7,824	59,328	0.13
Education services	0	400	728	1,128	7,129	0.16
Other tourism products	331	1,305	1,625	3,261	53,800	0.06
Total tourism demand excluding GST	5,761	15,907	15,391	37,059	...	...
GST paid on purchases by tourists	6	2,022	1,771	3,799	...	...
Total tourism expenditure	5,767	17,930	17,162	40,859	...	...

1. All product values are in producers' prices.

2. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbols:

P provisional

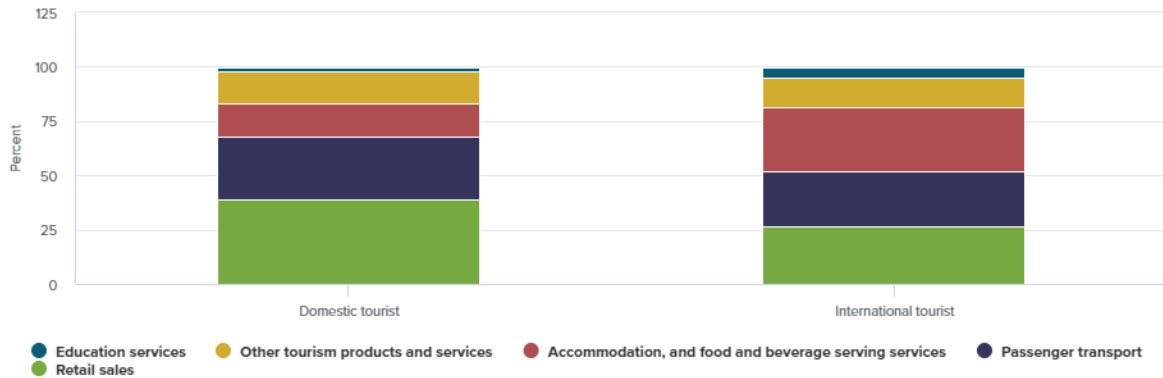
... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

The biggest share of domestic demand was retail sales, at 38.7 percent, while international tourism’s demand of retail represented only 26.6 percent of international spending. International tourists spent the remainder of their budget primarily on accommodation, and food and beverage serving services (29.7 percent), and passenger transport (25.3 percent) (see [figure 11](#)).

Figure 11

Share of tourism expenditure by type of product and type of tourist, year ended March 2019



Product totals exclude GST.

Stats NZ

Tourism supply

The tourism supply of an industry is derived by summing the value of tourism products sold by that industry. The value of tourism product sales is derived by multiplying the total supply (national production plus imports) by its corresponding tourism product ratio.

In the absence of supply and use tables for the year ended March 2019, we derived an initial value of supply by product by industry for the same period from a variety of sources (covered in detail in [Appendix 2: Methodology](#)). In [table 13](#), supply by product is shown only for tourism-characteristic industries (see [Appendix 1: Conceptual framework](#)).

[Table 13](#) shows total supply and tourism supply by product for the years ended March 2016–19.

Points to note from table 13:

- Goods and services can be consumed/purchased by tourists and non-tourists. The tourism product ratio indicates the proportion of a product's supply that is purchased by tourists. In 2019, for example, the tourism product ratio for accommodation services was 0.96. This means that almost all accommodation available was purchased by tourists. In contrast, tourists purchased only 0.18 of retail supplies of fuel and other automotive products.
- Tourism supply increased 4.2 percent in the March 2019 year. From 2016 to 2019, tourism supply increased at a slower rate than total supply (15.9 percent compared with 21.0 percent over this period).
- Imports sold directly to tourists represented 11.2 percent of total tourism supply in the March 2019 year, the equivalent share compared with the year ended March 2016.

Table 13**Derivation of tourism supply from total supply⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾**

Year ended March 2016–19

Product	Total supply				Tourism product ratio	Tourism supply			
	Tourism-characteristic industries	All other industries	Imports	Total		Tourism-characteristic industries	All other industries	Imports sold directly to tourists by retailers	Total
	\$ (million)					\$ (million)			
2016									
Accommodation services	2,162	515	0	2,677	0.99	2,145	511	0	2,656
Food and beverage serving services	7,955	928	0	8,883	0.46	3,697	418	0	4,115
Air passenger transport	4,997	58	0	5,056	0.99	4,961	58	0	5,019
Other passenger transport	5,152	362	0	5,513	0.69	3,566	234	0	3,800
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	759	0	759	1.00	0	759	0	759
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	3,876	217	0	4,093	0.24	924	74	0	998
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	1,411	52,603	6,177	60,190	0.04	262	1,661	303	2,226
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	3	6,578	2,961	9,542	0.19	1	1,333	495	1,829
Retail sales – other	229	27,768	21,217	49,213	0.14	47	4,015	2,794	6,856
Education services	16	5,717	0	5,733	0.15	3	846	0	849
Other tourism products	343	44,742	0	45,086	0.06	29	2,846	0	2,875
Total supply of products	26,144	140,246	30,354	196,743	...				
Total tourism supply of products						15,636	12,755	3,593	31,983
2017									
Accommodation services	2,470	554	0	3,024	0.96	2,361	530	0	2,891
Food and beverage serving services	8,855	1,005	0	9,860	0.43	3,796	414	0	4,209
Air passenger transport	5,037	61	0	5,099	0.99	4,982	61	0	5,043
Other passenger transport	5,501	366	0	5,867	0.69	3,826	242	0	4,067
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	784	0	784	1.00	0	784	0	784
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	4,183	215	0	4,398	0.23	943	68	0	1,011
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	1,662	53,875	6,054	61,591	0.04	269	1,652	346	2,267
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	3	7,007	2,846	9,856	0.19	1	1,372	526	1,898
Retail sales – other	267	29,497	22,386	52,149	0.13	52	4,140	2,829	7,021
Education services	18	6,156	0	6,174	0.14	3	873	0	876
Other tourism products	363	46,887	0	47,250	0.06	30	2,835	0	2,866
Total supply of products	28,359	146,407	31,286	206,052	...				
Total tourism supply of products						16,262	12,971	3,701	32,934

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table continues next page

Table 13 continued

Product	Total supply				Tourism product ratio	Tourism supply			
	Tourism-characteristic industries	All other industries	Imports	Total		Tourism-characteristic industries	All other industries	Imports sold directly to tourists by retailers	Total
	\$ (million)					\$ (million)			
2018									
Accommodation services	2,655	590	0	3,245	0.97	2,583	574	0	3,157
Food and beverage serving services	9,486	1,151	0	10,638	0.43	4,117	481	0	4,598
Air passenger transport	5,296	63	0	5,360	0.99	5,259	63	0	5,322
Other passenger transport	5,881	417	0	6,299	0.68	4,039	275	0	4,314
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	815	0	815	1.00	0	815	0	815
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	4,354	217	0	4,571	0.24	1,017	70	0	1,086
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	1,753	59,586	6,807	68,146	0.04	303	1,782	366	2,452
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	3	7,765	3,357	11,125	0.19	1	1,462	607	2,070
Retail sales – other	287	31,202	23,874	55,363	0.14	63	4,552	3,040	7,654
Education services	17	6,367	0	6,384	0.16	3	991	0	994
Other tourism products	382	50,355	0	50,737	0.06	33	3,085	0	3,118
Total supply of products	30,114	158,530	34,038	222,682	...				
Total tourism supply of products						17,418	14,150	4,013	35,580
2019P									
Accommodation services	2,813	627	0	3,440	0.96	2,701	602	0	3,303
Food and beverage serving services	10,035	1,237	0	11,272	0.42	4,199	502	0	4,701
Air passenger transport	5,596	67	0	5,663	0.99	5,553	66	0	5,620
Other passenger transport	6,258	436	0	6,694	0.68	4,257	288	0	4,545
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	847	0	847	1.00	0	847	0	847
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	5,666	351	0	6,017	0.19	1,071	101	0	1,172
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	1,833	62,020	7,503	71,356	0.03	300	1,751	389	2,440
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	4	8,846	3,701	12,550	0.18	1	1,584	633	2,218
Retail sales – other	298	32,715	26,315	59,328	0.13	65	4,615	3,145	7,824
Education services	18	7,111	0	7,129	0.16	3	1,125	0	1,128
Other tourism products	407	53,393	0	53,800	0.06	34	3,227	0	3,261
Total supply of products	32,928	167,650	37,518	238,096	...				
Total tourism supply of products						18,184	14,708	4,167	37,059

1. Tourism supply by product may differ from that obtained by multiplying total supply by the relevant tourism product ratio. Supply is generally calculated at a finer product level than shown.

2. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbols:

P provisional

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Tourism value added

Direct tourism value added

Direct tourism value added calculations are usually made at a finer level of industry detail than is presented in [table 14](#). For reasons of confidentiality and practicality, we show only the working level of calculations in this report.

We calculate the tourism industry ratio by dividing tourism supply by industry by the total supply for that industry. The tourism industry ratio represents the proportion of each industry's output that is consumed by tourists.

We multiply tourism industry ratios through each production account for all industries to produce direct tourism value added, see [table 14](#) for the years ended March 2016–19.

Table 14
Direct tourism value added⁽¹⁾
Year ended March 2016–19

	Year ended March						
	2016	2017	2018	2019P	2017	2018	2019P
	\$ (million)				Annual percentage change		
Published GDP	254,484	270,388	289,104	303,436	6.2	6.9	5.0
<i>Less</i> GST, import duties, and other taxes							
on production	21,576	23,560	24,781	25,752	9.2	5.2	3.9
Gives contribution to GDP from production	232,908	246,828	264,323	277,683	6.0	7.1	5.1
Tourism output of tourism-characteristic industries	15,636	16,262	17,418	18,184	4.0	7.1	4.4
<i>Less</i> tourism intermediate consumption of							
tourism-characteristic industries	8,202	8,885	9,616	10,030	8.3	8.2	4.3
Gives direct tourism value added							
of tourism-characteristic industries	7,434	7,378	7,802	8,152	-0.8	5.7	4.5
<i>Plus</i> direct tourism value added of all							
other industries	7,028	7,029	7,695	7,997	0.0	9.5	3.9
Gives total direct tourism value added	14,464	14,406	15,497	16,150	-0.4	7.6	4.2
	Percent						
Direct tourism value added as a percentage of							
total industry contribution to GDP	6.2	5.8	5.9	5.8	...	...	...

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbols:

P provisional

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Point to note from table 14:

- Between 2016 and 2019, direct tourism value added (also referred to as tourism's direct contribution to GDP) increased 11.7 percent, a slower rate than the contribution to GDP from domestic production, which increased 19.2 percent.

As shown in [figure 1](#), total expenditure on goods and services by tourists (\$40.9 billion in 2019) consists of three components:

- Goods and services worth \$37.1 billion produced in New Zealand and directly purchased by tourists. Direct tourism output consisted of \$2.0 billion of intermediate inputs, and \$16.2 billion of direct tourism value added.
- Imports of \$4.2 billion sold directly to tourists by retailers.
- GST of \$3.8 billion paid on goods and services purchased by tourists.

Domestically produced goods are sold directly to tourists by retailers, and only the retail margin (production value of the turnover of the retailer) of these sold goods is recorded in the direct tourism value added. The value added in the production of these goods is not part of tourism direct gross value added, but is to be considered within the indirect effects.

Indirect tourism value added and imports

As well as measuring direct tourism value added, we report on indirect tourism value added (or tourism's indirect contribution to GDP). This broader measure goes beyond the value added generated by producers directly supplying tourism products, and embraces the total value added of all producers both directly and indirectly.

Measuring indirect tourism value added involves tracing the flow-on effects of businesses' intermediate purchases that are used directly in producing tourism products (see [figure 1](#)) and measuring the cumulative value added these purchases generate.

For example, the intermediate purchases of the 'accommodation' and 'food and beverage services' industries include items such as electricity, bedding, and food purchased from other industries or imports. In turn, these other industries will have made intermediate purchases from other industries (or from overseas) to produce the items they sell to the accommodation, and food and beverage services industries. So the sequence continues, until all intermediate purchases can be directly accounted for, either as value added or imports.

Measuring indirect tourism's contribution to GDP involves summing the value added of each industry that is generated throughout this sequence. The New Zealand TSA covers the intermediate consumption related to direct tourist expenditure. Total tourism expenditure can be explained in terms of:

- direct tourism value added
- indirect tourism value added
- imports (those directly sold to tourists and those used indirectly in production)
- GST.

Note that some of tourism's indirect demand for intermediate inputs will not be met by the output of New Zealand producers, but by imports that provide no direct contribution to New Zealand's GDP. For more information, refer to [Quarterly gross domestic product: Sources and methods \(fifth edition\)](#) (Stats NZ, 2018).

Direct tourism value added does not necessarily show the same movement as tourism expenditure. This is because changes in expenditure patterns flow through into the composition of industries that supply products consumed by tourists.

Changing industry composition flows through into other economic aggregates. This can lead to a result where the different industries that contribute to tourism have varying value added to output ratios.

Movements in the value of imports sold directly to tourists and in imports used in the production of goods and services sold to tourists are strongly influenced by exchange rate variations and changes in the mix of products purchased.

[Table 15](#) summarises the relationships between the various components of tourism expenditure. In the year ended March 2019, these imports increased 4.4 percent, and direct tourism value added increased 4.2 percent.

Table 15

Tourism expenditure by component⁽¹⁾

Year ended March 2016–19

	Year ended March						
	2016	2017	2018	2019P	2017	2018	2019P
	\$(million)				Annual percentage change		
Direct tourism value added	14,464	14,406	15,497	16,150	-0.4	7.6	4.2
Indirect tourism value added	10,101	10,023	10,758	11,178	-0.8	7.3	3.9
Imports sold to tourists ⁽²⁾	7,418	8,505	9,325	9,731	14.7	9.6	4.4
GST paid on purchases by tourists	3,293	3,385	3,690	3,799	2.8	9.0	3.0
Total tourism expenditure	35,277	36,320	39,270	40,859	3.0	8.1	4.0

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. Imports used in production of goods and services sold to tourists; imports sold directly to tourists by retailers.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Stats NZ

Tourism expenditure can also be presented by the share of each component, as shown in [table 16](#) for the years ended March 2016–19.

Table 16

Share of tourism expenditure by component⁽¹⁾

Year ended March 2016–19

	Year ended March			
	2016	2017	2018	2019P
	Percent			
Direct tourism value added	41.0	39.7	39.5	39.5
Indirect tourism value added	28.6	27.6	27.4	27.4
Imports sold to tourists ⁽²⁾	21.0	23.4	23.7	23.8
GST paid on purchases by tourists	9.3	9.3	9.4	9.3
Total tourism expenditure	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. Imports used in production of goods and services sold to tourists; imports sold directly to tourists by retailers.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbol:

P provisional

Source: Stats NZ

Tourism employment

Direct tourism employment adds another dimension to measuring the role of tourism in the New Zealand economy, focusing on tourism's impact on employment. [Table 17](#) shows the number of people directly employed in tourism, grouped by employees, and working proprietors.

Employment is derived from Linked Employer-Employee Data (LEED) annual statistics. The tourism satellite account uses the main earnings source, by industry measure, which allocates a person to the industry they have generated the most earnings from in a tax year.

Table 17

Direct tourism employment⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾

Year ended March 2016–19

	Year ended March						
	2016	2017	2018	2019P	2017	2018	2019P
	Number				Annual percentage change		
Total employment							
Employees	2,098,926	2,169,981	2,244,219	2,296,530	3.4	3.4	2.3
Working proprietors	421,356	435,735	425,961	440,736	3.4	-2.2	3.5
Number of people employed	2,520,282	2,605,716	2,670,183	2,737,266	3.4	2.5	2.5
Tourism employment							
Tourism employees	183,846	182,391	194,862	200,679	-0.8	6.8	3.0
Tourism working proprietors	26,250	25,860	26,181	28,887	-1.5	1.2	10.3
Number of people directly employed in tourism	210,093	208,251	221,046	229,566	-0.9	6.1	3.9
	Percent						
Number of people directly employed in tourism as a percentage of the total number of people employed	8.3	8.0	8.3	8.4	...	...	...

1. Individual figures in this table have been rounded, and discrepancies may occur between sums of components and totals.

2. Total employment numbers are sourced from Linked Employer-Employee Data.

3. Percentage calculations are from unrounded employment numbers.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2019 have been revised.

Symbols:

P provisional

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Points to note from table 17:

- 229,566 people were directly employed in tourism in the year ended March 2019, an increase of 3.9 percent from the previous year.
- Direct tourism employment increased 9.3 percent between 2016 and 2019. The total number of people employed in New Zealand increased 8.6 percent over the same period.
- The number of people employed in tourism does not necessarily correlate with movements in total tourism expenditure or direct value added. In 2019, for example, direct tourism value added increased 4.2 percent, while the number of people employed directly in tourism increased 3.9 percent. This difference may be the result of several factors including:
 - a lag between growth in a given industry and decisions to employ new staff
 - a shift in the number of hours worked, or output for each person employed.

We use tourism industry ratios to allocate tourism employment numbers by industry. This treatment assumes that, for each industry, a given dollar value of output will require a fixed quantity of labour input, regardless of whether the products are purchased by tourists or non-tourists.

Tourism industry profitability

Measuring tourism industry profitability allows for more in-depth alternative analysis of the tourism sector. This measure provides time-series data on variables at an industry level, allowing comparison across time, within an existing industry, and across industries.

[Table 18](#) and [figure 12](#) show gross operating surplus and gross mixed income as a percentage of total tourism output for tourism industries and for all non-tourism-related industries. It is one measure of tourism profitability, but reflects economic rather than accounting concepts. Data is presented up until the latest balanced supply and use year.

Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income is before the deduction of interest and economic depreciation.

Table 18

Tourism gross operating surplus and gross mixed income as a percentage of total tourism output⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Year ended March 2014–18

Industry	Year ended March				
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
	Percent				
Tourism-characteristic industries					
Accommodation	22.5	22.7	23.2	24.4	23.6
Food and beverage services	14.3	14.3	14.2	14.6	13.5
Road, rail, and water transport ⁽³⁾	12.7	15.6	16.1	16.8	16.8
Air and space transport	11.7	15.3	22.0	13.3	11.7
Other transport, transport support, and travel and tour services	21.6	19.9	22.1	23.1	24.4
Rental and hiring services	41.4	41.1	43.6	46.2	45.0
Arts and recreation services	18.2	19.3	19.0	17.9	17.9
Total tourism-characteristic industries	17.8	19.0	21.6	19.6	18.7
Tourism-related industries					
Retail trade	22.9	22.3	22.2	24.6	23.8
Education and training	15.9	16.7	16.9	16.6	16.8
All non-tourism-related industries	22.6	26.0	26.9	25.7	26.6
Total industry	19.6	21.3	23.1	21.8	21.5

1. Tourism gross operating surplus and gross mixed income as a percentage of gross output is considered to be an indicator of tourism profitability.

2. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

3. Road, rail, and water transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

Note: Figures for all years prior to 2018 have been revised.

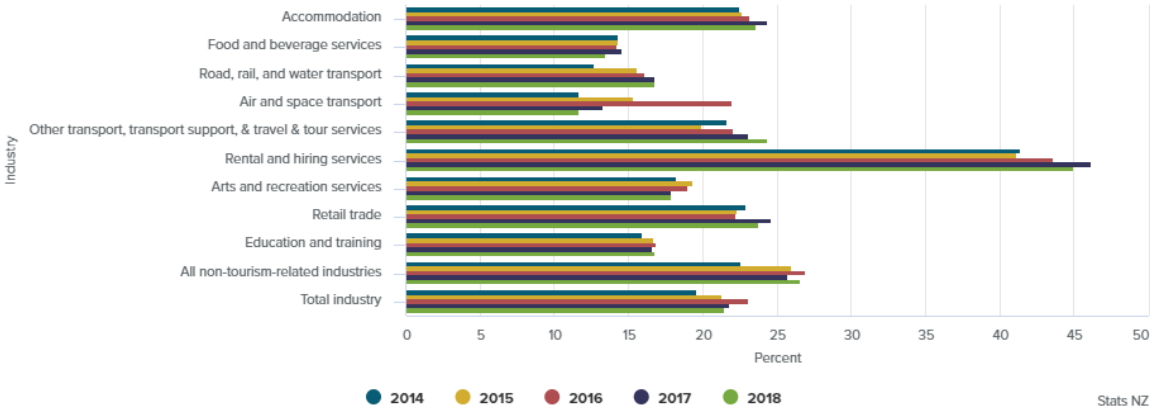
Source: Stats NZ

Points to note from table 18:

- The profitability of total tourism-characteristic industries for the year ended March 2018 decreased 0.9 percentage points compared with the year ended March 2017.
- Only the 'other transport, transport support, and travel and tour services' had a higher profitability ratio than in 2017 (1.3 percentage points).
- The only broad tourism industry categories with lower profitability ratios in the year ended March 2018 compared with the year ended March 2014 were 'food and beverage services' (0.8 percentage points), and 'arts and recreation services' (0.3 percentage points).

Figure 12

Tourism gross operating surplus and gross mixed income as percentage of total tourism output, year ended March 2014–18



Detailed product and industry tables, year ended March 2018

Tables 19–26 in this chapter (also available for download from www.stats.govt.nz) provide details of the tourism satellite account for the year ended March 2018, the latest year for which balanced supply and use tables are available.

See:

[19 Tourism expenditure, by type of product and type of tourist, year ended March 2018](#)

[20 New Zealand System of National Accounts production accounts, by industry, year ended March 2018](#)

[21 Sales by type of product and industry, year ended March 2018](#)

[22 Derivation of tourism product ratios, year ended March 2018](#)

[23 Derivation of tourism industry ratios, year ended March 2018](#)

[24 Derivation of direct tourism value added, year ended March 2018](#)

[25 Direct tourism employment, by industry, year ended March 2018](#)

[26 Gross fixed capital formation and net capital stock, by industry, year ended March 2018](#)

Detailed product and industry tables for the year ended March 2019 will be available in *Tourism satellite account: 2020*, to be published in December 2020 on www.stats.govt.nz.

Table 19**Tourism expenditure**By type of product and type of tourist⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾

Year ended March 2018

Product	Domestic demand			International demand	Total demand
	Business demand	Government demand	Household demand		
	\$(million)				
Tourism-characteristic products					
Accommodation services	436	183	751	1,786	3,157
Food and beverage serving services	313	107	1,596	2,582	4,598
Road, rail, and water passenger transport ⁽³⁾	199	56	467	512	1,234
Air passenger transport	1,024	503	1,318	2,478	5,322
Travel agency services	361	175	436	399	1,372
Motor vehicle hire or rental	660	250	486	312	1,708
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	0	815	0	815
Libraries, archives, museums, and other cultural services	0	0	94	114	208
Other sport and recreation services	0	0	327	231	558
Total tourism-characteristic products	2,993	1,274	6,290	8,414	18,971
Tourism-related products					
Retail sales – alcohol	0	0	712	101	813
Retail sales – clothing and footwear	0	0	1,243	653	1,896
Retail sales – food, beverages, tobacco, and other groceries	0	0	1,290	349	1,639
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	497	258	627	688	2,070
Retail sales – retail medicines, toiletries	0	0	537	127	665
Retail sales – tourism consumer durables	0	0	1,507	266	1,773
Retail sales – other shopping	0	0	1,573	1,748	3,321
Financial services	23	3	1	5	32
General insurance (incl travel insurance)	60	8	75	78	220
Social and health-related services	0	0	682	94	776
Gambling services	0	0	235	86	321
Education services	0	0	342	652	994
Other tourism-related services	161	50	370	1,342	1,922
Other personal services	0	0	145	23	168
Total tourism-related products	741	318	9,338	6,212	16,609
Total tourism demand excluding GST	3,734	1,592	15,627	14,626	35,580
GST paid on purchases by tourists	5	1	1,990	1,693	3,690
Total tourism expenditure	3,740	1,593	17,617	16,319	39,270

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. All values are in producers' prices.

3. Road, rail, and water passenger transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

Source: Stats NZ

Table 20
New Zealand System of National Accounts production accounts
 By industry⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
 Year ended March 2018

	Tourism-characteristic industries						Tourism-related industries		All non-tourism-related industries	Total industry	
	Accommodation	Food and beverage services	Road, rail, and water transport ⁽³⁾	Air and space transport	Other transport, transport support, and travel and tour services	Rental and hiring services	Arts and recreation services	Retail trade			Education and training
	\$(million)										
Published GDP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	289,104
Less GST, import duties, and other taxes on production	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24,781
Contribution to GDP from production	1,899	4,461	4,716	2,075	5,203	2,837	3,853	12,998	12,258	214,022	264,323
Equivalent to total output	3,937	9,714	10,679	6,165	7,646	4,752	7,512	21,310	16,909	465,289	553,914
Less intermediate consumption	2,037	5,253	5,963	4,090	2,443	1,916	3,659	8,312	4,651	251,267	289,592
Components of GDP											
Compensation of employees	927	3,094	2,526	1,335	2,017	651	1,829	7,732	9,916	92,663	122,690
Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	927	1,314	1,733	725	3,099	2,140	1,365	5,161	2,258	109,786	128,508
Taxes on production and imports	46	60	850	16	88	47	684	116	91	12,138	14,136
Less subsidies	1	8	393	-	1	1	25	11	7	565	1,012

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. All values are in producers' prices.

3. Road, rail, and water transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

Symbol:

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Table 21**Sales by type of product and industry⁽¹⁾⁽⁴⁾**

Year ended March 2018

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries							Tourism-related industries		All non-tourism-related industries	Imports	Total industry (supply)
	Accommodation	Food and beverage services	Road, rail, and water transport ⁽³⁾	Air and space transport	Other transport, support, and travel and tour services	Rental and hiring services	Arts and recreation services	Retail trade	Education and training			
	\$ (million)											
Sales of tourism-characteristic products												
Accommodation services	2,138	418	0	0	2	0	97	0	451	139	0	3,245
Food and beverage serving services	1,317	7,644	19	0	79	1	427	379	196	576	0	10,638
Road, rail, and water passenger transport ⁽⁴⁾	37	0	1,805	0	353	2	4	1	38	32	0	2,272
Air passenger transport	0	0	0	5,295	1	0	0	1	57	5	0	5,360
Travel agency services	14	0	1	30	1,277	4	13	0	3	42	0	1,384
Motor vehicle hire or rental	0	0	19	164	9	2,149	0	13	0	289	0	2,643
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	815	0	815
Libraries, archives, museums, and other cultural services	0	0	0	0	0	0	435	0	38	24	0	497
Other sport and recreation services	42	0	0	0	22	60	1,563	0	38	99	0	1,825
Total tourism-characteristic products	3,548	8,062	1,845	5,489	1,743	2,215	2,539	394	822	2,022	0	28,678
Sales of tourism-related products												
Retail sales – alcohol	288	841	0	0	0	0	1	292	0	4,991	626	7,039
Retail sales – clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,037	9	1,061	2,891	5,998
Retail sales – food, beverages, tobacco, and other groceries	25	594	0	0	3	0	0	4,848	0	49,455	6,181	61,107
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	866	0	6,898	3,357	11,125
Retail sales – retail medicines, toiletries	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1,163	0	2,785	2,446	6,399
Retail sales – tourism consumer durables	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3,510	1	6,766	10,866	21,145
Retail sales – other shopping	0	0	1	0	2	249	27	5,542	77	8,252	7,671	21,821
Financial services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4,119	0	4,123
General insurance (incl travel insurance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,192	0	5,192
Social and health-related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	4	11,428	0	11,439
Gambling services	0	11	0	0	0	0	2,220	1	0	17	0	2,249
Education services	0	0	1	10	5	0	1	0	5,618	749	0	6,384
Other tourism-related services	0	4	68	6	263	18	4	510	19	27,016	0	27,908
Other personal services	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	2,064	0	2,075
Total tourism-related products	313	1,456	75	17	274	278	2,261	18,772	5,729	130,792	34,038	194,004
Sales of all domestically produced non-tourism-related products												
	74	196	8,727	659	5,560	2,246	2,681	2,145	10,279	331,959	...	364,528
Total sales	3,935	9,714	10,647	6,165	7,577	4,739	7,482	21,310	16,830	464,773	34,038	587,210
Other output items												
	1	0	32	0	69	13	31	0	80	516	...	742
Less imports of tourism-related products ⁽⁵⁾	34,038	34,038
Total industry output	3,937	9,714	10,679	6,165	7,646	4,752	7,512	21,310	16,909	465,289	...	553,914

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. All values are in producers' prices.

3. Road, rail, and water transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

4. Road, rail, and water passenger transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

5. Imports of tourism-related products are subtracted from total sales, as this relates to goods not produced in New Zealand.

Symbol:

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Table 22**Derivation of tourism product ratios⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾**

Year ended March 2018

Product	Total demand (from table 19)	Total supply (from table 21)	Tourism product ratio ⁽³⁾
	\$ (million)		
Tourism-characteristic products			
Accommodation services	3,157	3,245	0.97
Food and beverage serving services	4,598	10,638	0.43
Road, rail, and water passenger transport ⁽⁴⁾	1,234	2,272	0.54
Air passenger transport	5,322	5,360	0.99
Travel agency services	1,372	1,384	0.99
Motor vehicle hire or rental	1,708	2,643	0.65
Imputed rental on holiday homes	815	815	1.00
Libraries, archives, museums, and other cultural services	208	497	0.42
Other sport and recreation services	558	1,825	0.31
Total tourism-characteristic products	18,971	28,678	...
Tourism-related products			
Retail sales – alcohol	813	7,039	0.12
Retail sales – clothing and footwear	1,896	5,998	0.32
Retail sales – food, beverages, tobacco, and other groceries	1,639	61,107	0.03
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	2,070	11,125	0.19
Retail sales – retail medicines, toiletries	665	6,399	0.10
Retail sales – tourism consumer durables	1,773	21,145	0.08
Retail sales – other shopping	3,321	21,821	0.15
Financial services	32	4,123	0.01
General insurance (incl travel insurance)	220	5,192	0.04
Social and health-related services	776	11,439	0.07
Gambling services	321	2,249	0.14
Education services	994	6,384	0.16
Other tourism-related services	1,922	27,908	0.07
Other personal services	168	2,075	0.08
Total tourism-related products	16,609	194,004	...
Total tourism demand excluding GST	35,580	222,682	...
GST paid on purchases by tourists	3,690	...	...
Total tourism expenditure	39,270	...	...

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. All values are in producers' prices.

3. Tourism product ratios shown in this table may differ at the industry level for some products from the ratios used to derive tourism supply in table 23. Supply is calculated at a more detailed level than the level presented in other tables.

4. Road, rail, and water passenger transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

Symbol:

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Table 23

Derivation of tourism industry ratios⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
Year ended March 2018

Product	Tourism-characteristic industries							Tourism-related industries		All non-tourism-related industries; imports sold directly to tourists by retailers ⁽⁴⁾	Total industry (tourism supply)
	Accommodation	Food and beverage services	Road, rail, and water transport ⁽³⁾	Air and space transport	Other transport, transport support, and travel and tour services	Rental and hiring services	Arts and recreation services	Retail trade	Education and training		
	\$(million)										
Tourism-characteristic products											
Accommodation services	2,080	407	0	0	2	0	94	0	439	135	3,157
Food and beverage serving services	577	3,298	8	0	36	0	197	152	87	242	4,598
Road, rail, and water passenger transport ⁽⁵⁾	17	0	899	0	278	1	3	0	18	17	1,234
Air passenger transport	0	0	0	5,258	1	0	0	1	57	5	5,322
Travel agency services	14	0	1	29	1,266	4	13	0	3	42	1,372
Motor vehicle hire or rental	0	0	12	106	6	1,389	0	8	0	187	1,708
Imputed rental on holiday homes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	815	815
Libraries, archives, museums, and other cultural services	0	0	0	0	0	0	182	0	16	10	208
Other sport and recreation services	13	0	0	0	7	19	477	0	11	31	558
Total tourism-characteristic products purchased by tourists	2,702	3,705	921	5,394	1,595	1,413	966	161	631	1,484	18,971
Tourism-related products											
Retail sales – alcohol	57	163	0	0	0	0	0	74	0	518	813
Retail sales – clothing and footwear	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	736	2	1,158	1,896
Retail sales – food, beverages, tobacco, and other groceries	6	77	0	0	0	0	0	271	0	1,284	1,639
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	199	0	1,870	2,070
Retail sales – retail medicines, toiletries	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	271	0	393	665
Retail sales – tourism consumer durables	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	346	0	1,427	1,773
Retail sales – other shopping	0	0	0	0	0	38	24	964	38	2,257	3,321
Financial services	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	32	32
General insurance (incl travel insurance)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	220
Social and health-related services	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	775	776
Gambling services	0	1	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	2	321
Education services	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	756	236	994
Other tourism-related services	0	0	7	1	22	1	1	85	5	1,801	1,922
Other personal services	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	167	168
Total tourism-related products purchased by tourists	63	243	8	2	24	40	343	2,946	801	12,139	16,609
Direct tourism sales	2,764	3,948	930	5,396	1,619	1,452	1,308	3,107	1,432	13,623	35,580
Total industry output	3,937	9,714	10,679	6,165	7,646	4,752	7,512	21,310	16,909	465,289	553,914
Tourism industry ratio	0.70	0.41	0.09	0.88	0.21	0.31	0.17	0.15	0.08	0.02	...

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. All values are in producers' prices.

3. Road, rail, and water transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

4. The 'all non-tourism-related industries' ratio is calculated exclusive of imports sold directly to tourists by retailers.

5. Road, rail, and water passenger transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

Symbol:

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Table 24**Derivation of direct tourism value added⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾**

Year ended March 2018

	Tourism-characteristic industries							Tourism-related industries		All non-tourism-related industries	Total industry
	Accommodation	Food and beverage services	Road, rail, and water transport ⁽³⁾	Air and space transport	Other transport, transport support, and travel and tour services	Rental and hiring services	Arts and recreation services	Retail trade	Education and training		
	\$(million)										
Tourism industry ratio	0.70	0.41	0.09	0.88	0.21	0.31	0.17	0.15	0.08	0.02	...
Direct tourism value added	1,334	1,813	406	1,816	900	867	666	1,848	981	4,866	15,497
<i>Equivalent to</i> tourism output	2,764	3,948	930	5,396	1,619	1,452	1,308	3,107	1,432	9,610	31,567
Less tourism intermediate consumption	1,431	2,135	524	3,580	719	585	642	1,259	451	4,745	16,070
Contribution to GDP from production	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264,323
	Percent										
Direct tourism value added as a percentage of total industry contribution to GDP	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
	\$(million)										
Components of direct tourism value added											
Tourism compensation of employees	651	1,258	215	1,168	490	199	314	1,093	733	1,728	7,849
Tourism gross operating surplus and gross mixed income	651	534	156	634	395	654	234	741	240	2,559	6,797
Tourism taxes on production and imports	33	24	64	14	16	14	122	16	9	592	903
Less tourism subsidies	1	3	28	-	-	-	3	2	1	13	53

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. All values are in producers' prices.

3. Road, rail, and water transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

Symbol:

... not applicable

Source: Stats NZ

Table 25
Direct tourism employment
 By industry⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾
 Year ended March 2018

	Tourism-characteristic industries							Tourism-related industries		All non-tourism-related industries	Total industry
	Accommodation	Food and beverage services	Road, rail, and water transport ⁽³⁾	Air and space transport	Other transport, support, and travel and tour services	Rental and hiring services	Arts and recreation services	Retail trade	Education and training		
Number											
Total employment											
Employees	37,212	141,750	43,029	11,481	29,625	12,411	39,963	218,919	192,603	1,517,226	2,244,219
Working proprietors	3,975	14,553	8,679	204	3,789	2,310	8,655	24,378	8,154	351,267	425,961
Number of people employed	41,187	156,303	51,708	11,682	33,417	14,724	48,618	243,297	200,760	1,868,490	2,670,183
Tourism industry ratio⁽⁴⁾	0.70	0.41	0.09	0.88	0.21	0.31	0.17	0.15	0.08	0.02	...
Tourism employment											
Tourism employees	26,130	57,609	3,588	10,047	10,068	3,795	6,939	30,831	13,545	32,316	194,862
Tourism working proprietors	2,793	5,916	663	177	2,415	708	1,368	3,651	1,362	7,134	26,181
Number of people directly employed in tourism	28,920	63,525	4,251	10,224	12,480	4,500	8,307	34,479	14,907	39,453	221,046
Percent											
Number of people directly employed in tourism as a percentage of the total number of people employed⁽⁵⁾	8.3
\$(million)											
Total employment earnings⁽⁶⁾											
Employees	976	3,080	2,421	C	1,717	555	1,630	7,433	9,770	C	112,751
Working proprietors	192	611	397	C	237	138	327	1,313	323	C	26,960
Total earnings	1,168	3,691	2,818	C	1,954	693	1,957	8,746	10,093	C	139,711

1. Individual figures in this table have been rounded, and discrepancies may occur between sums of components and totals.

2. Total employment numbers by industry are sourced from Linked Employer-Employee Data.

3. Road, rail, and water transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

4. The tourism industry ratio is sourced from table 24.

5. Percentage is calculated from unrounded employment numbers.

6. Total employment earnings by industry are sourced from Linked Employer-Employee Data. A person is assigned to the industry where they have generated the most earnings from in the tax year.

Symbols:

... not applicable

C confidential

Source: Stats NZ

Table 26
Gross fixed capital formation and net capital stock
 By industry⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽³⁾⁽⁴⁾
 Year ended March 2018

	Tourism-characteristic industries							Total tourism-characteristic industries	All other industries ⁽⁶⁾	Total industry
	Accommodation	Food and beverage services	Road, rail, and water transport ⁽⁵⁾	Air and space transport	Other transport, transport support, and travel and tour services	Rental and hiring services	Arts and recreation services			
\$(million)										
Gross fixed capital formation										
Asset type										
Residential buildings	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	20,959	20,961
Non-residential buildings	265	70	45	0	348	580	327	1,634	6,277	7,910
Other construction	2	3	11	1	3,474	-15	45	3,519	4,976	8,495
Land improvement ⁽⁷⁾	2	1	0	0	1	3	62	70	713	783
Transport equipment	18	36	835	37	110	1,634	31	2,702	3,080	5,783
Plant, machinery, and equipment	85	159	210	70	648	564	250	1,985	11,477	13,462
Intangible assets	19	30	40	14	73	89	87	353	9,003	9,356
Total gross fixed capital formation	391	299	1,141	122	4,654	2,855	803	10,265	56,485	66,750
Net capital stock										
Total net capital stock	5,476	3,975	8,384	3,209	63,036	10,938	11,675	106,694	735,964	842,658

1. Individual figures may not sum to stated totals due to rounding.

2. All values are in purchasers' prices.

3. Gross fixed capital formation by industry and asset type and net capital stock by industry were used as a basis for calculating the table.

4. Gross fixed capital formation by industry and asset type presented here excludes weapons systems.

5. Road, rail, and water transport are combined for confidentiality reasons.

6. The 'all other industries' column includes all tourism-related and non-tourism-related industries.

7. Land improvement is shown in gross fixed capital formation, but does not form a part of net capital stock.

Source: Stats NZ

Glossary

National accounts definitions

basic prices – the amounts receivable by producers from purchasers for units of goods or services produced as outputs minus any taxes payable, and plus any subsidies receivable. They exclude any transport charges invoiced separately by the producers.

change in inventories – the book value change as recorded in most business accounting records, less an inventory valuation adjustment that removes the capital gains and losses that may arise through holding inventories purchased at prices either higher or lower than those ruling during the period of account. Change in inventories effectively values the change in stocks at the average prices for the period.

compensation of employees – total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by enterprises to employees. Includes contributions paid on employees' behalf to superannuation funds, private pension schemes, the Accident Compensation Corporation, casualty and life insurance schemes, and other fringe benefits.

consumption of fixed capital – the reduction in the value of the fixed assets used in production during the accounting period resulting from physical deterioration, normal obsolescence, or accidental damage. It is valued at replacement cost.

exports of goods and services – all goods and services produced by New Zealand residents and purchased by non-residents.

gross domestic product (GDP) – the total market value of goods and services produced in New Zealand after deducting the cost of goods and services used in the process of production, but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital.

gross fixed capital formation – the total value of a producer's purchases, less disposals, of durable real assets such as buildings, motor vehicles, plant and machinery, hydroelectric construction, roading, and improvements to land. Land is excluded from gross fixed capital formation. Included is the value of construction work done by a firm's own employees. The term 'gross' indicates that consumption of fixed capital has not been deducted from the value of the outlays.

gross mixed income – the operating surplus of closely-held or unincorporated business, which contains an element of labour remuneration that cannot be separately identified from the return on capital to the owner. In the TSA, gross mixed income is included in the total, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and is not separately identified.

gross operating surplus – output at producer's values less the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, and taxes on production and imports net of subsidies. It is approximately equal to accounting profit before deducting depreciation, direct taxes, dividends, interest paid, and bad debts, and before adding interest and dividends received. In the TSA, gross operating surplus is included in the total, gross operating surplus and gross mixed income, and is not separately identified.

gross operating surplus and gross mixed income – this represents the sum of gross operating surplus and gross mixed income.

GST on production – the transactions of registered producers are recorded excluding goods and services tax (GST), while those of final consumers (including producers of exempt goods and services) are recorded at actual market prices. The potential imbalance between the value of goods and services produced and the value ultimately consumed is removed by including the item ‘GST on production’ in the GDP account. This item produces a measure of the amount of GST included in the valuation of the final demand categories. Note that not all purchases by tourists attract GST, for example, airfares purchased abroad by international tourists.

imports of goods and services – all goods and services produced by non-residents and purchased by New Zealand residents.

intermediate consumption – the value of non-durable goods and services used in production. Valuation is at purchaser’s values.

net capital stock – the accumulated written-down value of fixed assets valued in current prices. It is equal to accumulated investment less retirements and less accumulated depreciation for assets still operating.

output – goods and services produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use.

producer prices – the amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of goods or a service produced as output less any deductible taxes invoiced to the purchaser. The producer price excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer.

purchaser prices (market prices) – the amount paid by the purchaser, exclusive of any deductible taxes, to take delivery of goods or services at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser price of goods includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place.

subsidies – current unrequited payments made by governments to enterprises based on the levels of their production activities or the quantities or values of the goods and services they produce, sell, or import.

taxes on production and imports – taxes assessed on producers in respect of the production, sale, purchase, and use of goods and services, and that add to the market prices of those goods and services. This includes sales tax, local authority rates, import and excise duties, fringe benefits tax, and registration fees, such as motor vehicle registration, paid by producers.

value added – the value added to goods and services by the contributions of capital and labour (ie, after the costs of bought-in materials and services have been deducted from the total value of output).

Abbreviations used in this report

ANZSIC06: 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification

BoP: balance of payments

CPI: consumers price index

DTS: Domestic Travel Survey

EMS: employer monthly schedule

GDP: gross domestic product

GST: goods and services tax

HLFS: household labour force survey
HTEE: Household Tourism Expenditure Estimates
IVS: International Visitor Survey
LEED: Linked Employer-Employee Data
MBIE: Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment
NZSNA: New Zealand System of National Accounts
OECD: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
TSA: tourism satellite account
UNWTO: United Nations World Tourism Organization

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Appendix 1: Conceptual framework

Definitions

Tourism satellite account: 2019 is based on the methodology produced by the United Nations World Tourism Organization (UNWTO) in its publication *Tourism satellite account: Recommended methodological framework 2008* (UNWTO, 2008).

This method is approved by the United Nations Statistical Commission and the methodological publications of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). These organisations have collaborated to produce guidelines for tourism satellite accounts (TSAs). Although the organisations may differ slightly in their recommended treatment of some conceptual issues, they generally take a similar approach based on the international standard [System of national accounts 2008](#).

Definitions used in *Tourism satellite account: 2019* are based on the recommendations of the UNWTO, with some modification for New Zealand purposes.

Tourist

A tourist is any person travelling to a place other than their usual environment for less than 12 months and whose main purpose is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

Not all travellers (people moving from one place to another) are tourists. To be defined as a tourist, a person must also be travelling to places outside their usual environment (defined below) for a limited time. The 12-month time limit is consistent with the guideline in *System of national accounts 2008*, which is that a person staying in a country for longer than 12 months is a resident. A place becomes part of a tourist's usual environment after the tourist has spent more than 12 months there.

The following people are not considered tourists:

- those, such as travelling salespeople, for whom travel is an intrinsic part of their job
- those who travel for the purpose of being admitted to, or detained in, a residential facility, such as a hospital, prison, or long-stay care
- those travelling as part of a shift to a new permanent location
- those undertaking military duties
- those travelling between two parts of their usual environment.

The New Zealand TSA covers only tourists who travel to or within New Zealand. These are classified as either domestic or international tourists. The domestic tourist group is further broken down according to household, business, or government travel.

Domestic tourist

A domestic tourist is a New Zealand resident who travels within New Zealand but outside their usual environment. While travelling, they do not stay in any one place for more than 12 months.

- A domestic **household** tourist is a domestic tourist whose purpose of visiting is other than to carry out a business activity.
- A domestic **business** tourist is a domestic tourist and an employee of a private sector enterprise whose purpose of travel is to carry out a business activity and whose expenses are met either in full or in part by their employer.
- A domestic **government** tourist is a domestic tourist and an employee of a central or local government sector enterprise whose purpose of travel is to carry out a business activity and whose expenses are met either in full or in part by their employer.

International tourist

An international tourist is a person who travels to a country other than that in which they have their usual residence, and outside their usual environment. While travelling, they do not stay in any one place for more than 12 months.

For the purposes of a TSA, international tourists are exclusively inbound travellers (non-residents travelling in New Zealand). International students studying in New Zealand for less than 12 months are included in the scope of the TSA. All their expenditure – airfares, tuition fees, and accommodation and living expenses – are included in international tourism expenditure.

International students studying in New Zealand for more than 12 months are excluded from the TSA because they are considered to be residing in their usual environment within New Zealand. Such students are treated as tourists only if they travel outside their usual environment within New Zealand. However, in practice, it is difficult to estimate this expenditure, and it is therefore excluded.

Usual environment

Usual environment is the place or places a person occupies within their regular routine of life (except places visited for leisure or recreational activities only).

It is the concept of 'usual environment' that defines a tourist. Individuals must be travelling outside their usual environment for their expenditure to be considered tourism.

A destination will benefit from the goods and services purchased by tourists travelling outside their usual environment, by the amount spent by the tourist at that location, excluding imports.

The important link between usual environment and tourism is that tourists who purchase goods and services outside their usual environment have a positive economic impact on that destination. This benefit would not have occurred without tourism. This is the basis of tourism expenditure and is the reason a TSA excludes expenditure by outbound New Zealand travellers on foreign-produced goods and services. In other words, the economic benefits that accrue from these travellers do not benefit New Zealand.

However, expenditure by outbound tourists on domestically produced services (for example, international flights on New Zealand carriers, New Zealand travel agents' booking fees, or travel insurance for outbound trips) is included within the TSA because it is a form of tourism and provides economic benefit to the New Zealand economy.

The concept of usual environment is difficult to define because it depends on the nature of the country in question. For this reason, the UNWTO does not give a definitive definition. Instead, it suggests possible criteria to be used by countries to establish their own definition.

In New Zealand, for a tourist to be outside their usual environment they must, subject to previously stated exclusions, satisfy at least one of the following conditions:

- travel by a scheduled flight or inter-island ferry service
- travel more than 40 kilometres from their residence (one way) and outside the area they commute to for work or visit daily
- travel as an international tourist.

Tourism expenditure

Tourism expenditure is spending by, or on behalf of, a tourist before, during, and after a trip. This expenditure occurs either on the trip (for example, meals or souvenirs), or is travel related (for example, pre-booked airfares, luggage, or other tourism-specific durables). The trip must be taken outside the usual environment of the tourist. This expenditure includes goods and services tax (GST).

Since tourists are defined based on their relationship to their usual environment, expenditure on a product may constitute tourism expenditure, depending on who is purchasing the product. Tourism expenditure is defined from the perspective of the tourist.

On-trip tourism expenditure is tourism expenditure occurring during a trip. Off-trip tourism expenditure is expenditure that occurs outside a trip but relates to goods and services purchased specifically for use while on a trip.

Tourism demand

Tourism demand is GST-exclusive expenditure made by, or on behalf of, a tourist before, during, and after a trip. This expenditure occurs either on the trip or is travel related, and the trip must be taken outside the usual environment of the tourist. In other words, tourism demand is equivalent to tourism expenditure, excluding GST.

Tourism output

Tourism output is the value of goods and services purchased by tourists, excluding imports sold directly to tourists. It is derived from tourism demand by removing the imports sold directly to tourists by retailers and comprises the following components:

- tourism intermediate consumption – the goods and services used in the process of production of products sold to tourists
- tourism value added – the ‘value’ a producer adds to the raw material goods and services and/or transformed goods it purchases in the process of production.

Tourism intermediate consumption

Tourism intermediate consumption consists of goods and services used in the process of producing products sold to tourists.

Travel agents’ commissions, even where these are paid by transport or accommodation providers to travel agents, are not included in tourism intermediate consumption. Instead, this expenditure is included in tourism demand (and in business travel expenditure) because it is assumed these commissions are paid to travel agents by transport or accommodation providers on behalf of

tourists. Travel agents' commissions received directly from fares booked are also included in tourism demand.

Goods for resale

Goods for resale are goods acquired for the purpose of reselling and without further processing or transformation.

Valuation basis used in tourism satellite accounts

Tourism expenditure in TSAs is initially measured in purchasers' prices (market prices). Essentially, purchasers' prices are the amounts paid by tourists for products. Tourism expenditure is then converted into producers' prices and incorporated into the supply and use framework of the TSA. Producers' prices are the amounts producers receive for selling their products. For this reason, they are exclusive of GST. All monetary aggregates presented in a TSA are in producers' prices, unless otherwise stated.

Some valuation issues exist in comparing the New Zealand TSA with those of other countries. This is because the New Zealand System of National Accounts (NZSNA) and the TSA measure industry value added in producers' prices, while Australia and other countries measure industry value added in basic prices, or at factor cost. Consequently, international comparisons can be slightly misleading, as industry value added estimates can have a different valuation basis. (For definitions of basic, producer, and purchaser prices, see the [glossary](#).)

It is important to emphasise that the direct tourism value added valuation is consistent with the value added generated by industries in the NZSNA, as direct tourism value added valuation is also measured in producers' prices.

Tourism products

The tourism product ratio

The tourism product ratio is the proportion of the total supply of a product or service that is consumed by tourists. It provides the means of classifying tourism products as outlined below.

Classifying products sold to tourists

TSAs make a distinction between three categories of products:

- A **tourism-characteristic** product is one that would cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which the level of consumption would be significantly reduced, in the absence of tourists. A product is classified as a tourism-characteristic product if at least 25 percent of its production is purchased by tourists.
- A **tourism-related** product is distinct from a tourism-characteristic product in that tourists consume a smaller proportion of the total supply of the product. For a product to be classified as a tourism-related product, tourists must purchase up to 25 percent of its production. However, 'Retail sales – clothing and footwear', which exceeds the 25 percent of production threshold, is categorised alongside fellow tourism-related retail commodities, because the activity undertaken specifically relates to retail.

Note: a tourism-specific product is either a tourism-characteristic product or a tourism-related product.

- A **non-tourism-related** product is a product that is not tourism-specific. It is assumed in the New Zealand TSA that none of these products are purchased by tourists.

[Table 27](#), Appendix 3: Tourism product classification, has a full list of tourism-characteristic and tourism-related products.

The criteria for categorising products are derived from the UNWTO's recommended treatment, while the product classification used is based on the Australian and New Zealand Standard Commodity Classification.

When looking at product classifications, the following points are important to consider:

- The main purpose of making the distinction between categories of products is for presentational and analytical purposes. It allows analysis to be specifically focused on products that make up the majority of tourism expenditure.
- Tourism products are not exclusively consumed by tourists. A non-tourist can consume a tourism-characteristic product. Rather than providing a robust set of products consumed exclusively by tourists, tourism product classifications provide a way of identifying an industry's supply of products consumed by tourists.

Note that constraints on the availability of input data for provisional accounts mean that a regrouping of tourism-characteristic and tourism-related products is necessary (see [table 27](#), Appendix 3: Tourism product classification).

Industries producing tourism products

The tourism industry ratio

The tourism industry ratio is the proportion of an industry's output that is consumed by tourists. It provides the means of classifying industries, as outlined below.

Categorising industries producing tourism products

A **tourism-characteristic** industry is one where either:

- at least 25 percent of the industry's output is purchased by tourists, or
- the industry's output includes a tourism-characteristic product. For example, less than 25 percent of the water transport industry's output is consumed by tourists, but its characteristic outputs are water freight transport and water passenger transport. Water passenger transport is a tourism-characteristic product, so the water transport industry is classified as a tourism-characteristic industry, and a direct physical contact occurs between the industry and the tourist buying its products.

Therefore, manufacturing and wholesaling industries are not tourism-characteristic industries.

A **tourism-related** industry is one where:

- the industry is not a tourism-characteristic industry
- between 5 and 25 percent of the industry's output is purchased by tourists

- a direct physical contact occurs between the industry and the tourist buying its products.

Therefore, manufacturing and wholesaling industries are not tourism-related industries.

A **non-tourism-specific** industry is any industry that is not a tourism-characteristic industry or a tourism-related industry. However, a non-tourism-specific industry may still sell some of its products to tourists.

The following points relate to the TSA industry classification:

- The industries are consistent with the published industries within the NZSNA.
- The classification of industries outlined above has no effect on the value of direct tourism value added. This is because direct tourism value added is determined by the scope of total tourism expenditure regardless of the classification of the industry. We identify the tourism-characteristic and tourism-related industries for extra emphasis in this TSA because they are involved significantly in tourism.

Note that constraints on the availability of input data for provisional accounts mean that supply by product and value added are shown only for tourism-characteristic industries and for all other industries.

Value added

Value added is the 'value' that a producer adds to the raw material goods and services and/or transformed goods it purchases in the process of production. This can be shown as:

	Output (produced goods and services)
<i>less</i>	intermediate consumption (purchased goods and services required to produce outputs)
<i>equals</i>	value added.

The value added of a business is less than the value of its output.

Value added has several components:

- compensation of employees – the cost of employing labour used to produce output
- gross operating surplus and gross mixed income – the surplus or deficit accruing from production before taking account of any interest or rent payable on financial or tangible non-produced assets borrowed or rented by the enterprise, any interest or rent receivable on financial or tangible non-produced assets owned by the enterprise, or the depreciation of capital used in production (that is, consumption of fixed capital)
- net taxes on production and imports – taxes payable (less subsidies receivable) on goods and services (excluding GST) when they are produced, plus taxes and duties on imports that become payable (less subsidies receivable) when goods enter the country.

Direct tourism value added

Direct tourism value added is the value added by producers from the production of goods and services that are sold directly to tourists. This results in a measure of the contribution of tourism to GDP that is consistent with that measured for other industries in the economy.

These goods and services (products) can be produced through the involvement of a manufacturer and a wholesaler before being supplied to retailers to sell to tourists. During this process, a producer can apply both an amount to recover costs associated with providing the goods or services, and a profit component. This amount can take the form of:

- the margin a retailer applies to selling a product to a tourist
- the margin charged by the wholesaler
- the price received by the manufacturer.

The margin represents the mark-up, or the difference between the value at which goods or services are acquired and the value for which they are sold. For the product to be sold directly to a tourist there needs to be a strong economic link between the tourist and the supplier of the goods or services. This is best represented in the form of a direct or physical contact between the parties, for example a tourist purchasing a souvenir from a retail outlet.

Through selling the souvenir to the tourist, the producer (a retail outlet in this case) will have applied their margin (or 'mark-up') over and above the costs associated with selling this souvenir. It is solely this margin that direct tourism value added is then derived from.

Indirect tourism value added

Indirect tourism value added is generated from the purchase of goods that are subsequently resold to tourists, or the purchase of goods and services used in producing products that are sold directly to tourists. Producers of both these products have no direct relationship with the tourist.

Using the example above, the manufacturer's purchase of raw materials and services used in producing the souvenir, and the margin applied by the wholesaler, represent the components from which indirect tourism value added is derived – for industries that have no direct contact with the tourist.

Relating direct tourism value added and tourism expenditure

It is important to distinguish between two related concepts: total tourism expenditure and direct tourism value added. The two differ in both concept and scope.

Total tourism expenditure comprises output sold to tourists, imported goods directly purchased by tourists, and GST on purchases by tourists. Direct tourism value added equals the value of goods and services produced domestically and consumed by tourists, less the value of purchased goods and services required to produce these goods and services (outputs).

The relationship between these concepts is as follows:

	Total tourism expenditure
<i>less</i>	GST
<i>equals</i>	tourism demand
<i>less</i>	imports sold directly to tourists by retailers
<i>equals</i>	tourism output
<i>less</i>	tourism intermediate consumption (including goods for resale)
<i>equals</i>	direct tourism value added
	Tourism intermediate consumption (including goods for resale)
<i>less</i>	imports used in production of goods and services sold to tourists
<i>equals</i>	indirect tourism value added.

Reference for appendix

United Nations Statistics Division, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Tourism Organization (2008). [Tourism satellite account: Recommended methodological framework 2008 \[PDF, 124p\]](http://unstats.un.org). Available from <http://unstats.un.org>.

Appendix 2: Methodology

Direct tourism value added

Tourism expenditure and direct tourism value added (or tourism's contribution to gross domestic product (GDP)) are the two major economic aggregates derived in a tourism satellite account (TSA).

Tourism expenditure measures the value of products purchased by visitors, whether before, during, or after travel.

Direct tourism value added measures the value of the output of tourism products by industries, less the value of goods and services used in their production (intermediate consumption). When summed across all industries, it shows the direct value added to the economy by tourism.

Tables 11, 12, 13, and 14 detail the process used to measure direct tourism value added. This involves the following steps:

- Begin with tourism expenditure by type of product (presented in [table 11](#) – and further dissected by type of tourist in [table 12](#)).
- Match tourism expenditure by type of product with the total supply of products in the annual supply and use tables of the New Zealand economy. Derive the tourism product ratio for each product by dividing the value of tourism expenditure by total supply of the product.
- Multiply each industry's supply by product by the tourism product ratio, to calculate tourism supply by industry. [Table 13](#) presents tourism supply for tourism-characteristic industries, all other industries, and imports.
- Divide tourism supply by total output by industry, to give tourism industry ratios – the proportion of each industry's total output that is purchased by tourists.
- Multiply the tourism industry ratios through each industry's production account. Sum the resulting series to obtain total tourism value added. [Table 14](#) presents total tourism value added resulting from tourism-characteristic industries and all other industries.

The same methodology underlies the calculation of direct tourism value added for final and provisional accounts, and is ordered according to the steps above. However, the derivation of inputs into the calculation process and the level at which calculations are performed differ between final and provisional accounts. The main reasons for this are:

- the lack of balanced supply and use results for the provisional accounts limits the level at which expenditure by product can be calculated for business and government travellers
- the same constraints apply to the supply of tourism products. The absence of balanced supply and use accounts means the supply of each product by industry cannot be derived reliably at the same level of detail as in a final account
- the industry production accounts, and therefore industry value added, are provisional and are yet to be balanced within a supply and use framework to derive a final GDP figure.

Differences in deriving input data for final and provisional accounts are outlined in the following sections.

Calculating tourism expenditure

[Table 12](#) presents tourism expenditure by type of product and by type of tourist: international (international visitors and international students); household; and business and government. We describe below how we calculate expenditure by the three types of tourist.

International tourism expenditure

International tourism expenditure comprises expenditure from international visitors and international students.

Final accounts

Expenditure by international tourists in New Zealand is derived from the [International Visitor Survey \(IVS\)](#) published by the Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment (MBIE).

The IVS is a sample survey of approximately 8,900 international visitors to New Zealand aged 15 years or older per year, excluding individuals whose purpose of visiting New Zealand was to attend a recognised educational institute, and are foreign-fee paying students.

The IVS draws its visitor sample based on measures of the actual number of target population visitors who departed New Zealand from our international airports over the survey time period in the previous year. Using actual historical visitor departure information, time periods are randomly selected with the probability of being selected based on the number of flights during that period – periods with no flights will have no probability of being selected, while those with a high number of flights have a high probability. For Auckland, Wellington, and Queenstown airports, two-hour time periods are used, while for Christchurch airport it is a four-hour time period.

The IVS uses a two-part collection process. The first part involves screening departing visitors during the selected time periods for eligibility and collecting email addresses. The second part, where the bulk of the information is captured, is via an online survey, a link to which is sent to those eligible and agreeing to participate.

Each respondent within the sample is weighted to represent their fraction of the total number of all international visitors departing New Zealand using migration data within the survey's target population. Survey response weights are adjusted to reflect the unequal probabilities of respondent selection from the composition of the target population, and known discrepancies between the sample and the population definitions.

The IVS data is supplemented with breakdowns from balanced supply and use accounts, consumers price index (CPI) weightings, and tourism producers' own data. In some instances, tourism producers can provide estimates of the proportions of their output consumed by international visitors.

Broad-level valuations of international visitors' expenditure in New Zealand are derived from transportation and travel services items in the balance of payments (BoP). IVS data is a major source for BoP statistics, but several supplementary sources are also used. Small revisions have been made to the source data in some years. We break down these totals into tourism products, using proportions from balanced supply and use accounts. We compare these splits with other data sources, and refine the totals where additional information is available.

Provisional accounts

The same basic data source, the IVS, is also used in the provisional accounts. However, in the absence of supply and use tables, the IVS is not broken down to the same level of product detail found in final accounts. We use the breakdown for the latest final account to derive the initial product breakdown for the provisional years. This initial product breakdown is subsequently refined during the balancing process (covered in more detail later in this appendix – see [Balancing tourism expenditure and tourism production](#)).

International Visitor Survey review 2018

Following the Stats NZ review of MBIE's IVS in July 2018 ([International Visitor Survey review 2018](#)), changes were recommended for the IVS methodology. Two recommendations were introduced from the March 2018 quarter: to improve the sample allocation, and to reset the outlier detection level.

We will continue to assess the need for revisions to the IVS after further recommended improvements have been made when their combined effect is evident. Revisions would be incorporated into *Tourism satellite account: 2020*.

Cruise ship expenditure by international visitors

We have revised cruise expenditure estimates in *Tourism satellite account: 2019* reflecting the combined impact of revised traveller by port statistics, changes to existing expenditure sources, and the incorporation of additional data providers. Further refinements to the compilation of cruise ship expenditure estimates are expected in *Tourism satellite account: 2020*.

Background

Historically, New Zealand's international visitor expenditure measurement and macro-economic outputs, including the TSA, have not captured the full value of expenditure undertaken by cruise travellers.

This was due to the IVS being limited to airport departures therefore only those cruise travellers who completed their cruise in New Zealand before flying out were within scope. Consequently, this did not account for the significant and growing number of cruise travellers who fly in and cruise out, and cruise in and cruise out of New Zealand.

Stats NZ and MBIE enhanced the New Zealand Cruise Association's (NZCA) method for calculating expenditure undertaken by cruise travellers and sourced additional administrative data.

The key data sources that enabled this development are:

- cruise ship schedules
- cruise ship manifests of passenger and crew
- key firms involved in the provision of goods and services to ships
- key firms involved in the provision of shore excursions
- international card transaction data.

How we calculate cruise ship expenditure by international visitors

Data sources

For each cruise season, NZCA provides us with a ship schedule outlining the dates and port locations together with arrival and departure timings relating to each specific cruise ship visit. We source cruise ship manifests containing the count and details of passengers and crew from the New Zealand Customs Service. We receive international card transaction data with Paymark merchants (subsequently scaled to the full population of merchants) from Marketview Ltd, with date, time, country of card issue, location (territorial authority), transaction value, and industry identifiers. We source cash factors from the IVS to provide a comprehensive estimate of expenditure across key payment mediums.

Linking data

Using card transaction data, we link international-cardholding cruise travellers who make a transaction on two dates and at two territorial authorities with a particular cruise ship voyage. We take into account timing parameters to ensure transactions occur within the timing the ship is in port, as well as factoring in allowances for disembarking and embarking.

Using information from shore excursion operators and regional tourism organisations about available tourism activities, we establish a geographic location around each port that a cruise visitor could be expected to travel and spend. We get additional information from shore excursion operators regarding overland tours (disembarking at one port before re-joining at another) to ensure dates, timings, and geographic locations for capturing associated shore-based card expenditure.

Exclusions and scaling

We then apply exclusions to matches based on the particular industry spent in and the use of the card outside of the geographic locations aligned with the ship schedule. The resultant dataset is scaled up by Marketview Ltd to represent the full population of merchants in New Zealand and provided to Stats NZ.

Unique international passenger (excluding New Zealand passport holders) and actual crew counts by nationality (passport) as determined by Stats NZ are used to scale the determined card spend. Cash factors are applied reflecting the propensity and breakdown of key nationalities card to cash use.

Output

The resultant output is produced by quarter, by country of origin and by port. It is subsequently added to the following data sources:

- shipping agents – expenditure related to ship visits logistics, including port fees, customs security, and minor repairs and utilities
- bunkering – the provision of marine fuels
- providoring – the provision of produce and other supplies
- shore excursions – a range of tours or activities organised for passengers on behalf of the cruise line and the destination.

These data sources are provided directly from several firms involved on an annual basis.

Note: airfares for international passengers and crew are excluded as is cruise ship expenditure by domestic travellers. The domestic cruise expenditure is recorded within existing domestic tourism estimates but is not currently separately identifiable.

The combination of these data sources enables comprehensive cruise ship expenditure estimates to be derived for the years ended June 2015–19 only. Data before 2015 is not available due to the limitations of some key data inputs. No modelling is undertaken to determine estimates before 2015.

Tourism expenditure by international students

International students are defined as those studying in New Zealand for less than 12 months. *Tourism satellite account: 2019* incorporates updated living costs ratios (from 2018) and historic changes to export education levy data used to derive international student expenditure. This includes changes to student numbers across the time series used to derive tourism expenditure by international students.

Tourism expenditure by international students is calculated using the following steps:

- Obtain total international student numbers from the Ministry of Education.
- Derive the number of international students studying in New Zealand for less than 12 months as a proportion of total student numbers, by using the number of short-term passenger arrivals visiting New Zealand for education purposes.
- Calculate expenditure on tuition fees using the Ministry of Education’s Export Education Levy data (inclusive of GST), a census of international students studying in New Zealand. It includes average tuition fees for students studying at schools, tertiary education institutes, and private tertiary establishments (such as English language schools).
- Calculate expenditure on living costs (including accommodation costs) consistent with how it is calculated by BoP. This involves taking average tuition fee data and applying predetermined living cost multipliers for each type of student.
- Calculate expenditure on airfares by short-term students by multiplying the number of students in New Zealand for less than 12 months as a proportion of total international arrivals, by the total airfare income of resident airlines (from BoP).
- Sum expenditure on tuition fees, living costs, and airfares, to obtain the total tourism expenditure by international students in New Zealand for less than 12 months.

Household tourism expenditure

Household tourism expenditure, shown as household demand in table 12, consists of four components:

1. Household domestic travel expenditure
2. Outbound travel purchased from New Zealand-resident firms
3. Off-trip purchases of tourism-specific consumer durable goods
4. Imputed rental on holiday homes.

1. Household domestic travel expenditure

Tourism satellite account: 2019 uses an administrative data source based on electronic card transaction data to collect and determine household domestic travel expenditure. The Household Tourism Expenditure Estimates (HTEE), developed by Stats NZ and funded by MBIE, cover the years ended March 2009–19. Before the year ended March 2009, we used data from the Domestic Travel Survey (DTS) undertaken by MBIE. The DTS collected the expenditure and behaviours of domestic travellers within New Zealand.

The DTS data collection began in 1999, with data available as both quarterly and annual series through to its cessation in 2013. The DTS data provided information on the nature of domestic travel activity, including the origin and destination of domestic travellers. MBIE categorised the data by purpose of travel, expenditure type, and length of trip (either day trip or overnight trip). The four travel purposes were: holiday, visiting friends and relatives, business, and other. The eight expenditure categories were: transport, accommodation, food, alcohol, gifts and souvenirs, recreation, other shopping, and gambling. DTS expenditure was available by purpose of travel, expenditure category, and length of trip.

We then supplemented the DTS with additional household tourism expenditure for outbound travel, off-trip purchases, and imputed rental on holiday homes – using a mix of sources and methods, as outlined in the following sections.

In the year ended March 2014, the DTS was replaced by a developmental version of the HTEE, which was further developed and fully integrated into [Tourism satellite account: 2015](#). We have made additional refinements to these estimates for *Tourism satellite account: 2019*. The HTEE use geographic information to determine tourism spending in New Zealand by New Zealanders and is available from the year ending March 2009. The DTS is used in determining prior year estimates.

HTEE source data

Electronic card transaction data is provided to us by Marketview Ltd, who acquires this from two main sources:

- Paymark – the largest electronic card payment network in New Zealand
- Bank of New Zealand (BNZ) – spending by BNZ cardholders, which excludes any personal identifiers. We call this depersonalised spending.

Paymark data

Data is derived from all transactions made at merchants on the Paymark network. Approximately 70 percent of New Zealand retailers use the Paymark network. The dataset includes all eftpos and credit card transactions made at these retailers. There is no link to the person making the transaction, but transactions are linked to merchants. The Paymark dataset excludes ‘cash-out’ transactions.

From this data a complete valuation of New Zealanders’ spending can be generated, comprising:

- day of the week and time of the day
- where in New Zealand the transaction occurred
- ANZSIC06 (2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification) storetype
- domestic or internationally issued card.

BNZ data

The BNZ dataset is based on the depersonalised eftpos (debit card) and credit card spending of approximately 600,000 BNZ cardholders (15 years +) in the New Zealand retail market. BNZ has approximately a 20 percent share of the cards market, meaning BNZ cardholders account for approximately 1 in 5 retail transactions. These cardholders are representative of the national population. The dataset includes spending at Paymark and non-Paymark retailers. It excludes ‘cash out’ transactions and bank transfers.

Through the BNZ dataset, Marketview receives a view of spending at virtually all merchants in New Zealand that receive electronic card spending, regardless of whether the merchant uses the Paymark

network or not. They can identify where in New Zealand the transaction occurred and whether the transaction was conducted at a physical store or online.

Sample management

To ensure the BNZ cardholder base is both geographically and demographically distributed in line with the New Zealand population, a weighting is applied by Marketview.

While BNZ cardholders are distributed throughout New Zealand, small variations exist down to an area unit/customer age level. This weighting was calculated by determining the distribution of cardholders and comparing this to the distribution of the overall population.

Marketview uses Stats NZ's area unit population estimates as the basis for the national population. This enables the distribution to change over time, as each year of the data was compared with a different population estimate. For example, Marketview data from 2019 is weighted according to the 2018 population estimates. This ensures significant population changes – such as after the Canterbury earthquakes, or new subdivisions opening – are accounted for in the dataset.

The weighting factor is applied to the dataset by age (in five-year bands starting at 15–19), by census area unit, and by month. This weighting ensures the distribution of BNZ cardholders matches the distribution of the national population, by age, location, and over time. Weighting by age and location ensures management of any bias in the sample, as income and wealth typically increase with age, and wealth can correlate with where a person lives.

Combining data sources

By combining Paymark and BNZ data, Marketview produces a dataset that accurately quantifies:

- the value of spending of each transaction
- the source and origin of those payments, for example, business vs personal, domestic vs international tourist
- where in New Zealand the cardholder lives (the area unit the card resides in)
- where each transaction took place, for example, physical store vs online, Auckland vs Invercargill
- the industry category of the merchants, as defined by ANZSIC06 codes
- the time and day of the purchase.

Defining household tourism expenditure

Household tourism expenditure is defined as expenditure that occurs outside a 40km radius of the meshblock in which the cardholder's address is located, and aligns with industries defined as tourism industries. The 40km reflects the New Zealand definition of travel outside one's usual environment. Tourism industries encompass both characteristic and related industry data along with selected non-tourism industries.

Marketview applies this 40km radius to the combined Paymark and BNZ dataset to determine the HTEE. Exceptions are made where regular behavioural spending patterns show a person's usual environment extends to an area outside the 40km radius, such as commuters. This is removed from the HTEE.

Additional data on internet transactions is collected specifically for selected tourism industries that require travel to consume a purchased good. For example, internet expenditure on accommodation and air passenger transport is collected.

Scaling household tourism expenditure data to total economy

As electronic card data reflects only one aspect of household tourism expenditure across the New Zealand economy, Marketview upscales their dataset by adding in a factor for cash and other payment methods. This is calculated as the difference between electronic card spending and total economy spending based on ANZSIC06 industry information supplied from our Annual Enterprise Survey (AES).

For example, Marketview may record the total value of electronic card spending in ANZSIC06 industry G4110 at \$100 for the year, with 10 percent being tourism (\$10). The total industry value of G4110 as calculated from the AES was \$120. The Marketview card value is thus upscaled by a multiple of 1.2, yielding a total market value of \$120, consistent with the AES. The tourism component is still 10 percent, hence tourism spending for that year is calculated at \$12.

The assumption used is that consumer and business spending on cash versus card on tourism and non-tourism related trips are equal.

The HTEE dataset

The HTEE dataset provided by Marketview covers the years 2009–19. At the time of compilation, AES data was available to the 2018 financial year. To produce the HTEE through to 2019, Marketview estimated the value of each industry in the 2019 provisional year by applying movements for each industry from additional Stats NZ data sources, including GST data, to the 2018 AES data.

For example, Marketview took annual movements in spending for ANZSIC06 industry G4110 from the Retail Trade Survey. They applied this to the 2018 AES data to determine a 2019 provisional estimate. They estimated other industries from data indicators sourced from Stats NZ.

Marketview will update the provisional year estimate as AES data becomes available and indicator data is revised as part of the annual publication cycle of the TSA.

Turning industry-based HTEE into tourism products

The HTEE industry dataset is then broken down into tourism-defined products using annual supply-use commodity proportions and retail industries sales data. For validation purposes it is then confronted against household consumption expenditure commodity data net of overseas visitor expenditure and New Zealanders' travel expenditure abroad. This isolates New Zealanders' spending within New Zealand, allowing for a comparison on an equivalent expenditure basis with the HTEE.

Additional household tourism expenditure

While the HTEE dataset provided by Marketview captures most household tourism expenditure, the TSA supplements the HTEE product breakdowns with its own product expenditure estimates. These include some off-trip purchases of tourism-specific consumer durable goods and imputed rental on holiday homes.

Both the HTEE and additional Stats NZ tourism product data then provide the initial expenditure levels to feed into the balancing process. These levels can be subsequently modified where necessary (the balancing process is covered in more detail later in this appendix – see [Balancing tourism expenditure and tourism production](#)).

2. Outbound travel purchased from New Zealand-resident firms

All years

Household tourism expenditure in the TSA includes expenditure on overseas travel, where New Zealanders purchase New Zealand-produced goods and services. This expenditure includes fares paid to resident air carriers for flying a household tourist overseas, commissions paid to resident travel agents for booking household outbound travel, pre-paid travel insurance, and vaccinations needed by household outbound tourists. We estimate this expenditure from sources including the HTEE and company data.

3. Off-trip purchases of tourism-specific consumer durable goods

All years

Off-trip expenditure by households on tourism-specific consumer durables (such as tents and sleeping bags) is included in household tourism expenditure. These off-trip purchases are based on data sourced from the HES together with supply-side product data and are added to the on-trip purchases of these goods. Off-trip tourism expenditure is defined in [Tourism expenditure](#) in Appendix 1: Conceptual framework. Read more about consumer durables in the TSA in the [Special treatments](#) section later in this appendix.

4. Imputed rental on holiday homes

All years

The TSA includes an imputed rental on dwellings owned by households that are used as holiday homes. We calculate the total number of holiday homes using data from the Census of Population and Dwellings and an annual volume change indicator. We calculate annually an average weekly imputed rental price derived from national accounts imputed rental data. We multiply this price by the number of weeks in the year to give an annual imputed rental price. We then multiply the number of holiday homes by the annual imputed rental price to give the total imputed rental value.

Business and government travel expenditure

Final accounts

Business and government travel expenditure is drawn from intermediate consumption of industry data in the balanced supply and use accounts. We calculate it by applying product ratios reflecting travel expenses to total intermediate consumption for each of business and government from the latest final account. This provides the initial product breakdown, which we subsequently modify during the balancing process (covered in more detail later in this appendix – see [Balancing tourism expenditure and tourism production](#)).

Provisional accounts

In the absence of balanced supply and use accounts, we first derive intermediate consumption by applying a variety of data sources, including the Annual Enterprise Survey, GST purchases, and annual report data to the latest final account year. Each year is then subsequently derived from the previous year's totals by applying key data source movements. We then apply the product ratio reflecting travel expenses to the derived total intermediate consumption for each of business and government. This provides the initial product breakdown, which we subsequently modify during the balancing process.

Production of tourism goods and services

Final accounts

Analysing the production of tourism-characteristic and tourism-related products starts with the production accounts by industry that underlie the supply and use table. Within the balanced supply and use accounts, we break down each industry's output and intermediate consumption into products. Final demand categories such as household consumption expenditure and exports are also broken down by product. For the TSA, we rearrange output product data from balanced supply and use tables to focus on tourism-characteristic and tourism-related products. We arrange total sales by each industry into tourism-characteristic, tourism-related, and non-tourism-related products.

Provisional accounts

Constraints on the availability of data for provisional accounts (no balanced supply and use results available) mean that supply by product is shown only for tourism-characteristic industries and for all other industries. Without balanced supply and use accounts, we derive total output by industry using a variety of indicators, including GST sales, the Retail Trade Survey, the Annual Enterprise Survey, the Accommodation Survey, and annual reports. We break down this output into the supply of tourism products by using the latest final account breakdown of output by product and industry. This provides the initial product breakdown, which we subsequently modify during the balancing process (covered in more detail below, [Balancing tourism expenditure and tourism production](#)).

Balancing tourism expenditure and tourism production

Final accounts

Supply and use balancing is an established and integral process when compiling the national accounts. It is used "for checking the consistency of statistics on flows of goods and services obtained from quite different kinds of statistical sources" (Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, 2008). The supply and use balancing process rigorously examines diverse data sources, reconciling them in a framework that reduces the error margins implicit in the individual data sources.

The supply and use approach provides the best framework to bring the demand and supply sides of the economy into balance. The usual process is to confront supply and demand by product, and perform adjustments so that the value of the supply of each product is equal to the value used. We make adjustments to either supply or demand, depending on the relative strength of each data source. In doing so, the potential for errors that may result from using a single data source, either supply- or demand-based, is reduced. We also performed similar checking of supply and use by product, which underlies Stats NZ's annual supply and use models.

The TSA begins with the balanced supply and use tables, so we balance all products in terms of their total supply and total use. We break down these 'product accounts' further into their tourism and non-tourism components. The resulting tourism supply and tourism use may no longer be balanced because of the methodology used to make this split. We then use the same type of data confrontation as used in supply and use balancing to ensure that tourism supply is equal to tourism use.

A typical example of how this process is undertaken follows:

1. Compare the total supply of tourism-characteristic and tourism-related products with the total direct tourism demand and non-tourism demand for these products. This comparison identifies areas where the tourism product ratio is unexpected or obviously incorrect. Note that GST is deducted from tourism expenditure for this comparison – so production for and expenditure on tourism products are both valued in producers' prices.
2. Re-examine the methodology used, checking for errors, conceptual inconsistencies, and methodological problems.
3. Compare the strength of the respective supply- and demand-side data sources, identifying areas where particular strengths and weaknesses lie. Typically, the strengths are in the supply-side industry and product data, and the total demand by type of tourist data. Demand for individual products is often considered to be of weaker quality.

The focus is to strengthen the breakdown of total tourism expenditure types into products. The first step is to look for any extra data sources to provide indications of what these should be. Where possible, we incorporate changes. In areas where no data is available, we make iterative changes to these products, keeping particular areas of confidence 'locked'. We continue this process until the ratios for each product come into line with expectations. The outcome of the balancing process is a strengthened analysis and a complete set of tourism product ratios – that is, the proportion of the supply of products that make up tourism demand. The tourism industry ratios, and thus tourism value added, are derived from these.

Provisional accounts

The same checking of supply and use by product that underlies the annual supply and use analysis is performed in the provisional accounts. However, due to data constraints, the process is at a more aggregated product level. Furthermore, the relative strengths of supply and use data sources are quite different between provisional and final accounts.

Calculating direct tourism value added

Derivation of the tourism product ratio

Tourism consumption for each product is divided by total supply to give the tourism product ratio. This ratio measures the proportion of a product's output that is used by tourists.

Derivation of tourism supply and the tourism industry ratio

Calculation of tourism supply and the tourism industry ratio for each industry is an important intermediate step in deriving direct tourism value added and employment.

To derive tourism supply by product by industry, we apply the tourism product ratio (from [table 12](#)) to the supply of that product by each industry. We then calculate total tourism supply by each industry by summing tourism supply for all products.

For example, we applied the tourism product ratio for accommodation services to the output of all industries supplying this product. This gave tourism supply of accommodation services by each industry. We then divided tourism supply by each industry by total industry output, to give the tourism industry ratio. Note that although the accommodation industry is the dominant supplier of accommodation services it is not the sole supplier, as other industries can also supply this product.

While calculating the tourism industry ratio and tourism supply by industry is an important step in deriving direct tourism value added, neither is shown in provisional years as these values are themselves derived from the gross output of each industry. [Table 13](#) shows total supply and tourism supply by product for tourism-characteristic and all other industries.

Derivation of direct tourism value added

The tourism industry ratio is applied to the production account for each industry to obtain direct tourism value added.

Production accounts by industry are not available for provisional years. Therefore, before we can calculate tourism value added, we derive provisional production accounts for each industry. We use data from a variety of sources, including GST sales and purchases, annual reports, and the Annual Enterprise Survey, to break down the latest published total value added to give value added by industry.

Final TSA account tables present full production accounts, as well as tourism production accounts by industry. Direct tourism value added in provisional TSA accounts is split by tourism-characteristic and all other industries. This reflects the less detailed nature of total value added by industry in years in which tourism value added is derived as a subset.

We make a major assumption relating to the use of the tourism product ratio and the tourism industry ratios in compiling the TSA. The industry technology assumption is that the input requirements of tourism and non-tourism products are identical for an industry. That is, if 50 percent of the output of an industry is goods and services sold to tourists, then 50 percent of its inputs are used to produce those goods and services. This is likely to be a more valid assumption for an industry that makes a range of products that are very similar, requiring similar inputs. However, in some instances the assumption is likely to be less valid; for example, where an industry has a low degree of tourism specialisation, and a diverse range of products are produced.

An alternate assumption is to relate specific inputs to outputs – that is, a product technology assumption. However, this approach is not easily implemented due to the lack of sufficiently detailed product data. Industry data, on the other hand, is far more readily available. Both the industry and product technology assumptions are sanctioned by the UNWTO.

Direct tourism employment

Direct tourism employment (see [table 17](#)) is derived by applying tourism industry ratios to the number of people employed in each industry. This approach produces a value for the number of people in each industry as a result of tourism.

In *Tourism satellite account: 2019*, employment numbers come from Linked Employer-Employee Data (LEED) annual statistics by each industry. Employment and tourism employment are presented by the number of people employed, for both employees and working proprietors, with a series available from 2000.

LEED data is based on administrative tax data, where the number of hours worked is not available, so we cannot provide a full-time and part-time split. Further discussion about LEED is covered in the tourism [employment source data](#) section later in this appendix.

Tourism industry profitability

Tourism gross operating surplus and gross mixed income as a percentage of total tourism output is one measure of tourism profitability. It reflects national accounting rather than commercial concepts. Gross operating surplus and gross mixed income is before interest and depreciation.

Indirect effects of tourism

Indirect imports and tourism value added

As described in appendix 1 (see [Relating direct tourism value added and tourism expenditure](#)), the basis of a TSA's measure of indirect tourism value added (or tourism's indirect contribution to GDP) is:

	Total tourism expenditure
<i>less</i>	GST
<i>equals</i>	tourism demand
<i>less</i>	imports sold directly to tourists by retailers
<i>equals</i>	tourism output
<i>less</i>	tourism intermediate consumption (inclusive of goods for resale)
<i>equals</i>	direct tourism value added
	Tourism intermediate consumption (inclusive of goods for resale)
<i>less</i>	imports used in production of goods and services sold to tourists
<i>equals</i>	indirect tourism value added.

We discuss below the derivation of imports used in producing goods and services sold to tourists and indirect tourism value added.

Imports used in production of goods and services sold to tourists

Indirect tourism imports represent imported products not sold directly to tourists, but used in producing tourism supply.

We calculate the value of imports used in producing products sold to tourists using the table of cumulated import coefficients of industries, and categories of final demand, from 2013 input-output tables. This is the most recent cumulated import coefficients table available and the application of these latest tables has been incorporated in *Tourism satellite account: 2019*. It may be updated when the relevant tables from more recent years become available. The cumulated imports coefficients table shows how many units of imports are required for an industry to produce a unit of output.

Tourism supply by industry is derived as part of the direct tourism value added calculation. Multiplying this supply by the relevant import coefficients by industry produces the value of imports used in producing goods and services sold to tourists.

Indirect tourism value added

Indirect tourism value added may be calculated directly by using the supply and use framework or derived indirectly as a residual item. The indirect method calculates total tourism expenditure (excluding GST), then subtracts direct tourism value added, imports sold directly to tourists by retailers, and imports used in the production of goods and services that are sold to tourists.

Final accounts

Indirect tourism value added is calculated directly using the table of industry-by-industry total requirements of 2013 input-output tables – the most recent total requirements table available. The application of these latest tables has been incorporated in *Tourism satellite account: 2019*.

Provisional accounts

Indirect tourism value added is derived using the subtraction method, after first deriving imports used in production of goods and services sold to tourists. The advantage of this method is that it is simpler, does not require multiple iterations, and industry total value added is a less critical input.

Indirect tourism employment

[Table 7](#) presents the number of people employed indirectly in tourism.

Final accounts

Indirect tourism employment takes, as its starting point, indirect tourism value added by industry. We calculate the ratio of indirect tourism value added to value added, and multiply it by employment by industry, to give indirect tourism employment. We sum these industry estimates to calculate the number of people employed indirectly in tourism.

Provisional accounts

For provisional years, neither direct tourism value added nor indirect tourism value added is available by industry in the New Zealand System of National Accounts (NZSNA). Therefore, we calculate the ratio of indirect tourism value added to value added, by industry, from the latest final year. We multiply this by employment by industry, to give the number of people employed indirectly in tourism.

Supply and use framework

Final accounts

The TSA is a rearrangement of the NZSNA. More specifically, we derive the tables for final accounts from the annual supply and use analyses of the New Zealand economy. Supply and use analyses are both a statistical and economic representation of the economy, broken down by industry, product, primary input category (for example, compensation of employees, consumption of fixed capital), and final demand category (such as household consumption expenditure and exports). By adopting the supply and use framework, a tourism industry can be presented in the same way as those for the agriculture and manufacturing industries are presented. It is then possible for tourism to be compared with other industries and with total national accounts aggregates, such as GDP.

Additionally, by compiling the TSA within a supply and use framework, we can produce derived tables that allow further analyses. For example, an impact analysis can be completed, which allows the user to trace the direct and indirect impact of tourism expenditure on the economy. This shows

the flow-on effects of tourism, as expenditure on tourism products first affects industries that directly supply tourists, and then industries that provide indirect inputs to the industries supplying tourists.

The supply and use structure also allows economic data on tourism to be easily linked to non-financial data such as employment. Balanced supply and use accounts provide detail, at the product level, of both the structure of industry output (supply), and the demand for these products by business and final demand categories (for example, household spending). They are the starting point from which a TSA is derived.

Provisional accounts

Balanced supply and use accounts are not yet available for provisional years. Only total economy-wide value added has been published for these years. Therefore, we calculate aggregated supply of products sold to tourists by industry. This involves:

- deriving the output of each industry (as outlined above in [Production of tourism goods and services](#))
- breaking down total output into supply of each tourism product, using the industry output breakdown from the latest available supply and use analysis. This provides the initial product breakdown, which we subsequently modify during the balancing process
- calculating value added by industry within the constraint of published total value added.

The absence of balanced supply and use accounts results in less robust estimates of tourism value added for these later years.

Employment source data

Linked Employer-Employee Data (LEED)

LEED uses existing administrative data from the Inland Revenue taxation system and business data from Stats NZ's Business Register (BR). LEED provides statistics on a variety of job measurements including the number of people employed, number of filled jobs, job flows, worker flows, mean and median earnings for continuing jobs and new hires, and total earnings. This information gives an insight into the operation of New Zealand's labour market on both a quarterly and annual basis from national, regional, and territorial authority perspectives.

The LEED annual statistics cover all individuals ('employees') who either receive income from which tax is deducted at source, or from self-employment. In LEED, the employer is the geographical unit or physical location of the business rather than the administrative reporting unit. For example, a nationwide retail chain may have one Inland Revenue reporting unit covering all its retail branches. In LEED, each branch is considered to be a distinct employer.

For inclusion in LEED annual statistics, a person must:

- be aged 15 years and over at the start of the tax year
- have received non-zero income with tax deducted at source through the Employer Monthly Schedule (EMS) system, or self-employment income in the reference period.

All income measures are before tax.

The tourism satellite account uses the LEED annual table 1.5: Main earnings source, by industry (ANZSIC06) measure, which allocates a person to the industry where they have generated the most earnings from in the tax year.

[Linked Employer-Employee Data \(LEED\)](#) has more information about LEED employment.

Employment and tourism employment estimates for 2019

Employment and tourism employment are presented by the number of people employed, for both employees and working proprietors, with a series available from 2000. As LEED annual statistics are only available up until 2018 at the time of publication, *Tourism satellite account: 2019* provides aggregated total estimates for the year 2019. We will update these estimates as LEED becomes available as part of the annual publication cycle of the tourism satellite account.

These are derived for both employees and working proprietors using differing employment data sources.

- Employee estimates for 2019 are derived using a more timely summary source of EMS data. This data is currently used as an experimental series and business size indicator for the BR. For the purposes of the TSA, the annual March month movements are then applied to 2018 employee industry data.
- Working proprietor estimates for 2019 are derived by applying the year ended March (quarterly mean) annual Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS) industry movements to 2018 LEED working proprietor industry data.

Tourism employment LEED examples

The following tourism industry examples illustrate how to use the LEED-based 'number of people employed in tourism' measure. Examples of how employment would be measured from a LEED filled-jobs measure perspective are provided for comparison.

1. Kristy holds three part-time jobs in Queenstown – at a tourist attraction, in a restaurant, and at an accommodation provider. During the year Kristy's highest earnings were generated from the restaurant, therefore she would be assigned to the food and beverage services industry.

Under the LEED-based measures this equates to:

- number of people employed = 1
- number of filled jobs = 3.

2. Tiffany holds a full-time job in summer in Ohakune working at an outdoor equipment retail store. In winter, she works full time at the cafés on the ski field. Over the year Tiffany generated more earnings from the retail store than her café work, therefore she would be assigned to the retail trade industry.

Under the LEED-based measures this equates to:

- number of people employed = 1
- number of filled jobs = 2.

3. Michael is an owner-operator running two seasonal businesses in Nelson – one sightseeing, and the other fishing tours. As a working proprietor, Michael has a

unique ID number and the businesses he runs have their own separate ID numbers. The same rule for jobs data can be applied to working proprietors, where the link between the person and geographic business location is the key relationship.

For Michael's two seasonal businesses, the data is recorded as:

Name of business	Owner ID number	Business ID number
Michael's first seasonal business	12345	98765
Michael's second seasonal business	12345	87654

Most of Michael's self-employed income was generated from his first seasonal business, therefore he would be allocated to that business's industry.

Under the LEED-based measures this equates to:

- number of people employed = 1
 - number of filled jobs = 2.
4. Jewel and Bernie live together in Wellington on the understanding that Jewel is the breadwinner and Bernie is the homemaker. Jewel operates her own small business selling tourist souvenirs during the week, while on the weekends she works for the local holiday park. Bernie helps at the holiday park in the month of February – his only employment for the year. Jewel's highest earnings were generated from her retail business, therefore she would be allocated to the retail trade industry. Bernie's employment would be allocated to the accommodation industry.

Under the LEED-based measures this equates to:

- number of people employed = 2 (1 Jewel and 1 Bernie)
- number of filled jobs = 3 (2 Jewel and 1 Bernie).

Special treatments

This section details areas in TSA methodology that receive special treatment.

Treatment of the margin

In the national accounts, purchases of retail goods can effectively be split into three components:

- the margin (or 'mark-up') of the retailer selling the product
- the margin charged by the wholesaler
- the price received by the manufacturer.

The treatment adopted in the TSA is illustrated in the following example.

A tourist purchases a jersey for \$100, comprising a \$10 mark-up from the retailer (who has direct contact with the tourist), a \$15 margin from the wholesaler, and \$75 charged by the manufacturer. The breakdown is as follows:

- The full purchase price of the jersey (\$100) is recorded as total tourism expenditure.

- The margin (or mark-up) by the retailer selling the jersey to the tourist is the retail output (\$10) from which direct tourism value added is then derived.
- The remaining \$90 is the price received by the manufacturer (\$75) and the margin charged by the wholesaler (\$15). Neither of these has direct contact with the tourist and is the output from which indirect value added is derived.

Consumer durables

Two types of expenditure on consumer durables are included in tourism expenditure in a TSA, consistent with UNWTO recommendations:

- Conceptually, all consumer durables acquired on a trip are included in tourism demand. This includes the purchase of high-value consumer durables during a trip, such as motor vehicles, even though the primary purpose may not be for tourism use. The estimate of purchases of motor vehicles by households while on trips is related to the proportion of New Zealanders living in rural areas. This is based on the assumption that rural residents will travel outside their [usual environment](#) (defined in Appendix 1) to purchase a motor vehicle. It is recognised that the usual environment for a rural New Zealander may well include urban areas that fall outside the strict TSA definition of 'usual environment'. While the measurement attempts to take this into consideration, there is little hard data with which to refine it. As a result, these estimates may be revisited in the future.
- Off-trip purchases of a specific range of consumer durables with very high tourism use are included. For example, luggage and tents are acquired primarily for tourism purposes, so are always considered tourism expenditure. TSAs have a defined set of consumer durables with very high tourism use, based on a list developed by the OECD that is supplemented with consumer durables having high tourism use in New Zealand. (See [Appendix 3: Tourism product classification](#) for items included as tourism consumer durables.)

Holiday homes

An imputed rental on owner-occupied dwellings is calculated in the national accounts. This is to avoid distortions over time resulting from changes in the number of people renting rather than owning homes (otherwise, an increase in the number of people renting homes would increase GDP). This imputed rental is applied to both first and second homes (which includes holiday homes).

Although a holiday home may not be in full-time use, we assume it is available to be used all year, and therefore allocate the rental from owning the holiday home to tourism expenditure.

For a TSA, we assume demand for holiday homes to come solely from domestic recreational tourists, due to a lack of data on the origin of holiday homes. We set total supply of holiday homes equal to the total imputed holiday home rental (and therefore total demand) of domestic household tourists, as holiday home supply is provided solely for the purposes of tourism.

Package tours

TSAs apply the net approach to recording package tour expenditure, where the organiser's margin for arranging the tour is recorded as the sole output, while the components of the tour are treated as being purchased directly by the tourist.

For example, a travel agent sells a package tour to a tourist. The travel agent (organiser) records a margin from the sale of the package tour. The expenditure on each of the components of the tour is captured under the respective industry's output.

Travel agency services

Travel agents obtain their income in two major ways. Firstly, they earn income by buying travel products (generally at a bulk discount) and selling them to travellers, thereby earning a margin. Secondly, an agent may book a traveller's fare or accommodation with the service provider, and receive commission from the service provider (on behalf of the traveller). TSAs use special treatments for each of these means of generating income:

- Where travel agents have sold travel to travellers, we record travellers as having bought travel (from the travel provider) and travel agency services (the travel agent's margin).
- Where travel agents have received commissions, we assume providers to have purchased travel agency services on behalf of the tourist. This means that these travel agency services are included in direct tourism demand and therefore contribute to direct tourism value added. Consequently, business travel expenditure includes a high level of demand for travel agency services.

Non-market output services consumed by tourists

The New Zealand TSA does not include an imputation for providing individual non-market tourism services in total tourism consumption. These services include information centres, museums, and libraries, and any other services that tourists use without having to pay for them, such as national parks. This is a recommended inclusion in UNWTO TSA methodology.

To implement the UNWTO recommendation requires:

- a very detailed functional breakdown of the expenditure of government and non-profit institutions, that is, separately identifying those entities which provide 'individualised' services
- splitting this expenditure between tourist and non-tourist consumption.

Identifying individualised and collective non-market consumption is a recommendation from *System of national accounts 2008* (Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts, 2008). However, we have only partly implemented this (local government has not been fully split). In areas that have been split, the breakdowns are not sufficiently detailed for TSA purposes.

Appendix 2 references

Inter-Secretariat Working Group on National Accounts (2008). [System of national accounts 2008](#). Available from <http://unstats.un.org>.

United Nations Statistics Division, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Tourism Organization (2008). [Tourism satellite account: Recommended methodological framework 2008 \[PDF, 124p\]](#). Available from <http://unstats.un.org>.

Appendix 3: Tourism product classification

Tourism product information is less detailed in a provisional tourism satellite account than it is for a final tourism satellite account. Table 27 shows these distinctions. The inclusions and exclusions are not exhaustive, but are intended to clarify coverage from a tourism perspective.

Table 27

Tourism product classification			
Tourism product for provisional tourism satellite accounts	Tourism product for tourism satellite accounts	Includes	Excludes
Accommodation services	Accommodation services	Hotel and other lodging services	Accommodation for the elderly and students' accommodation (for example, student hostels)
Food and beverage serving services	Food and beverage serving services	Meal serving services (including takeaways), event catering, and other food serving services, beverage serving services for consumption on the premises	
Air passenger transport	Air passenger transport	Scheduled and unscheduled air passenger transport, rental services of passenger aircraft with operator	Air freight transport
Other passenger transport	Road passenger transport	Bus and taxi passenger transport, rental services of passenger cars, buses and coaches with operator, other unscheduled road passenger services	Road freight transport
	Rail passenger transport	Passenger transport by rail	Rail freight transport
	Water passenger transport	Passenger transport by international and coastal sea-going vessels and inland water passenger transport	Water freight transport
	Travel agency services	Reservation services, tour operator services, tourist guide services, visitor information services, ticket selling	Freight agency services
	Motor vehicle hire or rental	Hiring of cars, trucks, buses, and campervans without operator	Taxis, hiring of motor vehicles with drivers, machinery hire

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Table 27 continued

Tourism product classification			
Tourism product for provisional tourism satellite accounts	Tourism product for tourism satellite accounts	Includes	Excludes
Imputed rental on holiday homes	Imputed rental on holiday homes	Imputed rental on second homes used only (or partly) by the owner – these may be made available to third parties for holidays, leisure, and business activities	
Cultural, recreation, and gambling services	Libraries, archives, museums, and other cultural services	Historical sites and buildings, nature reserves, performing arts	
	Other sport and recreation services	Sports and recreational sports facility operation services, amusement park and similar attraction services, other sports and recreation services	
	Gambling services	Casino-based gambling services, lottery, racing, and sports betting services, other gambling services	
Retail sales – alcohol, food, and beverages	Retail sales – alcohol	Alcoholic beverages purchased from liquor stores and other retail outlets	Alcohol sold for consumption on premises
	Retail sales – food, beverages, tobacco, and other groceries	Supermarkets, speciality stores, and other retail outlets	
Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	Retail sales – fuel and other automotive products	Petrol, diesel, motor oils, rubber tyres and tubes	
Retail sales – other	Retail sales – clothing and footwear		
	Retail sales – tourism consumer durables	Made-up textile articles, luggage, motor vehicles, pleasure and sporting boats, sports goods	
	Retail sales – retail medicines, toiletries		
	Retail sales – other shopping		

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Table 27 continued

Tourism product classification			
Tourism product for provisional tourism satellite accounts	Tourism product for tourism satellite accounts	Includes	Excludes
Education services	Education services	Spending on education services by international students studying in New Zealand for less than 12 months	Spending on education services by international students studying in New Zealand for more than 12 months
Other tourism products	Financial services	Issuing and negotiating foreign cash and non-trade financial instruments	Financial intermediation services indirectly measured
	General insurance	Travel insurance, other general insurance	Life insurance, superannuation, and health insurance
	Social and health-related services	Health and medical services, social services	
	Other tourism-related services	Telecommunications, postal and courier services, other tourism products	
	Other personal services	Laundry services, hairdressing, beauty services	
Source: Stats NZ			

Appendix 4: Tourism industry concordance

Within the national accounting system, industries are defined as groups of producers that supply particular goods or services. The tourism industry is different. It is defined not by its goods or services, but by the particular group of consumers – tourists – who purchase its output. Tourism industry information is more aggregated in a provisional tourism satellite account than it is for a final tourism satellite account, see table 28.

Table 28

Tourism industry concordance				
Tourism industry category for provisional tourism satellite accounts	Tourism industry category for tourism satellite accounts	Tourism industry component	ANZSIC06 industry subdivision/group code	ANZSIC06 industry subdivision/group title
Tourism-characteristic industries	Tourism-characteristic industries	Accommodation	H44	Accommodation
		Food and beverage services	H45	Food and beverage services
		Road passenger transport	I46	Road transport
		Rail passenger transport	I47	Rail transport
		Water passenger transport	I48	Water transport
		Air passenger transport	I49	Air and space transport
		Other transport, transport support, and travel and tour services	I50	Other transport
			I52	Transport support services
			N722	Travel agency and tour arrangement services
		Rental and hiring services	L661	Motor vehicle and transport equipment rental and hiring
		Arts and recreation services	R89	Heritage activities
			R90	Creative and performing arts activities
			R91	Sports and recreation activities
			R92	Gambling activities

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Table 28 continued

Tourism industry concordance				
Tourism industry category for provisional tourism satellite accounts	Tourism industry category for tourism satellite accounts	Tourism industry component	ANZSIC06 industry subdivision/group code	ANZSIC06 industry subdivision/group title
Tourism-related industries	Tourism-related industries	Retail trade	G39	Motor vehicle and motor parts retailing
			G40	Fuel retailing
			G41	Food retailing
			G42	Other store-based retailing
			G43	Non-store retailing and retail commission-based buying and/or selling
		Education and training	P80	Preschool and school education
			P81	Tertiary education
			P82	Adult, community, and other education
All other industries	All non-tourism-related industries			All other ANZSIC06 industries
Note: ANZSIC06 – 2006 Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification				
Source: Stats NZ				