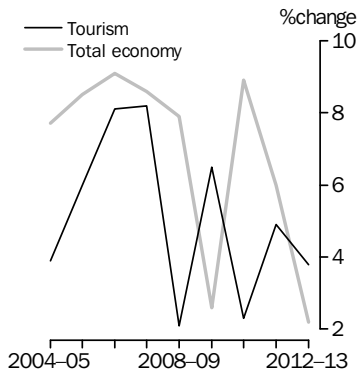


**TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT** AUSTRALIAN  
NATIONAL  
ACCOUNTS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 19 DEC 2013

**GROWTH IN INDUSTRY**

Gross Value Added  
Current Prices



**KEY FIGURES**

	2011-12	2012-13	2011-12 to 2012-13 change
Direct tourism gross value added at basic prices (\$m)	37 354	38 783	3.8%
Tourism net taxes on tourism products (\$m)	3 384	3 472	2.6%
Direct tourism Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (\$m)	40 738	42 255	3.7%
Tourism employed persons ('000)	532.1	543.6	2.1%
Tourism hours worked annual growth (%)	0.1	1.0	-
All industries hours worked annual growth (%)	1.6	0.4	-
Gross value added, all industries (\$m)	1 392 644	1 423 181	2.2%
GDP (\$m)	1 486 071	1 521 163	2.4%
Tourism share of gross value added (%)	2.7	2.7	0.0 pts
Tourism share of GDP (%)	2.7	2.8	0.1 pts

**KEY POINTS**

**GDP**

- Direct tourism GDP increased by 3.7% to \$42,255m, compared with GDP growth of 2.4%
- Tourism share of GDP increased marginally from 2.7% to 2.8%

**INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED**

- Direct tourism gross value added increased by 3.8% to \$38,783m

**TOURISM CONSUMPTION**

- Total internal tourism consumption increased by 4.0% to \$109,993m
- Domestic tourism consumption increased by 3.4% to \$83,031m
- Tourism exports (international tourism consumption in Australia) increased by 5.7% to \$26,962m
- Tourism imports (outbound tourism consumption by Australian residents on outbound trips) decreased slightly by 0.1% to \$32,122m

**TOURISM EMPLOYMENT**

- Tourism employed persons increased by approximately 11,400 employees to 543,600 employed persons
- Tourism share of total employment increased marginally from 4.6% to 4.7%
- Hours worked in tourism increased by 1.0%, compared with 0.4% overall for the economy

**INQUIRIES**

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Sean Thompson on Brisbane (07) 3222 6257.

## NOTES

- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication presents the key results of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for the years 2004-05 to 2012-13. Work on the TSA has been funded by Tourism Research Australia (TRA). The complete TSA time series from 1997-98 to 2012-13 is available in the data cube associated with this publication on the ABS website.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** The 2012-13 publication includes new data in index form on hours worked in tourism. See the explanatory notes for further information on hours worked. Changes have also been made to the presentation of Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data in Tables 16 and 17. The countries that are now included are in line with those that appear in the data cubes from the Overseas Arrivals and Departures publication (cat. no. 3401.0).
- REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE** This issue includes revisions to tourism demand side aggregates for the years subsequent to the 2009-10 benchmark reference period. These result from the incorporation of revisions to national accounts source data used in the compilation of estimates of tourism demand. These affect both tourism expenditure and consumption, and consequently estimates of tourism industry output, tourism value added and tourism gross domestic product. Tourism aggregates for the years up to and including the 2009-10 benchmark reference period have not been revised despite revisions to national accounts source data across the full length of the TSA time series.
- However, as usual, economy wide national accounting aggregates have been revised to ensure consistency with published estimates in the 2012-13 issue of Australian System of National Accounts (cat. no. 5204.0) published on 1 November 2013. These revisions are incorporated across the entire TSA time series, and affect tourism shares of GDP and GVA presented in tables 1, 2 and 5.
- Additional revisions to TSA source data, including Overseas Arrivals and Departures and Tourism Research Australia's visitor expenditure data, are anticipated before the release of the 2013-14 issue of the TSA. An assessment of the impact of all these tourism demand side revisions to the entire TSA time series will be considered during compilation of the 2013-14 issue. If these revisions do not have a material impact on the TSA time series, they will likely be delayed for incorporation in the next benchmark publication, i.e. the 2014-15 issue of the TSA, due for release in April 2016.
- DATA VALUES AND ROUNDING** All values, unless otherwise indicated, are shown in Australian dollars rounded to the nearest million. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between the sums of the component items and totals.
- NEXT ISSUE** The 2013-14 issue of this publication is expected to be released on 17 December 2014.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

## ABBREVIATIONS

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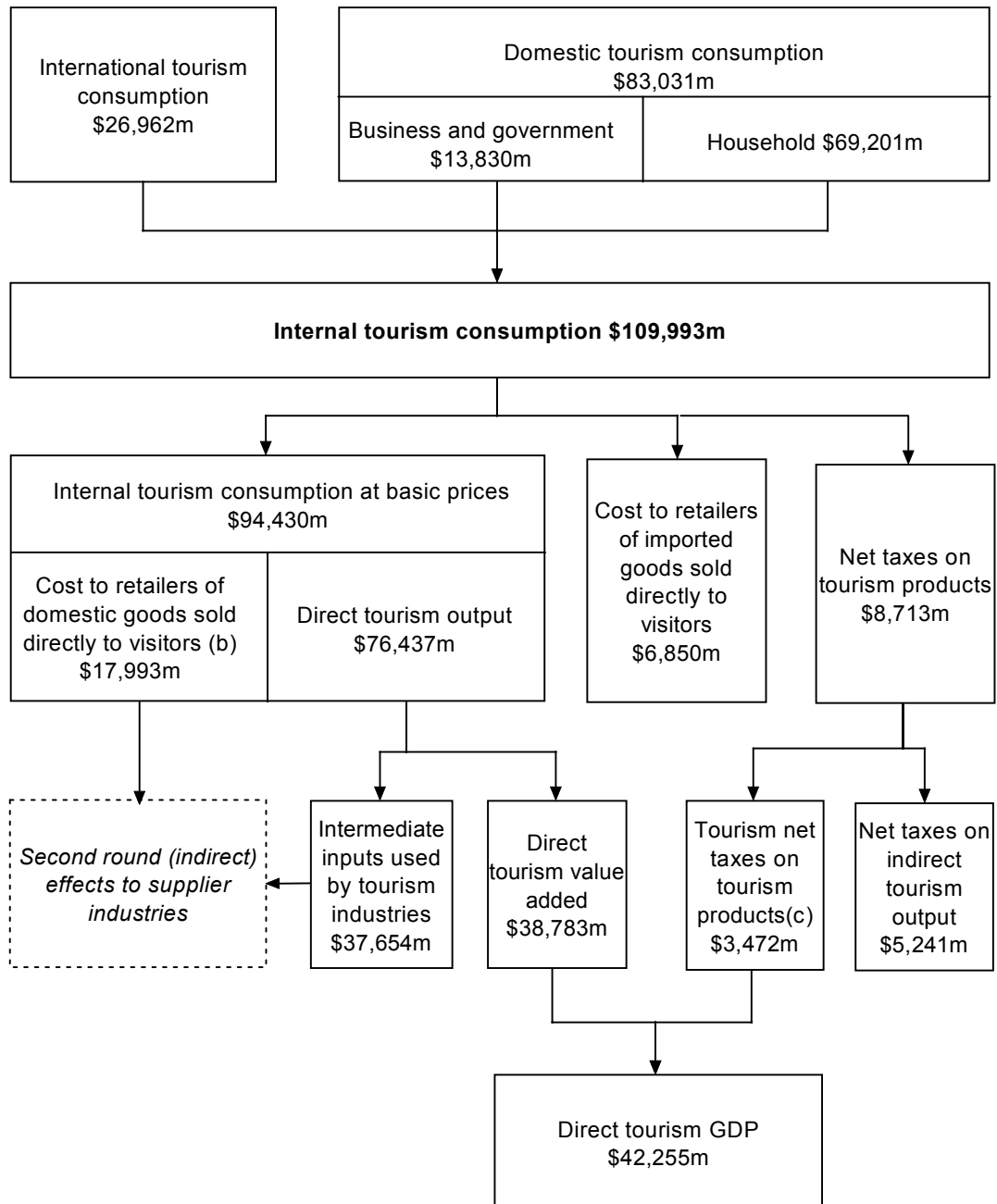
'000	thousand
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
ASNA	Australian System of National Accounts
CPC V2.0	Central Product Classification V2.0
EAS	Economic Activity Survey
Eurostat	Statistical Office of the European Communities
GDP	gross domestic product
GST	goods and services tax
IRTS	International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics
ISIC Rev.4	International Standard Industrial Classification of All Economic Activities, Revision 4 (United Nations)
IVS	International Visitor Survey
LFS	Labour Force Survey
NVS	National Visitor Survey
OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
RET	Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
SNA08	System of National Accounts 2008 version
TRA	Tourism Research Australia
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
UNSD	United Nations Statistics Division
UNWTO	United Nations World Tourism Organisation



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

### KEY RESULTS

### Flow of Tourism Consumption through the Australian Economy (a) Year ended June 2013



(a) Tourism consumption is measured in purchasers' prices unless otherwise specified. Other monetary aggregates are measured in basic prices.

(b) Includes wholesale and transport margins supplied domestically.

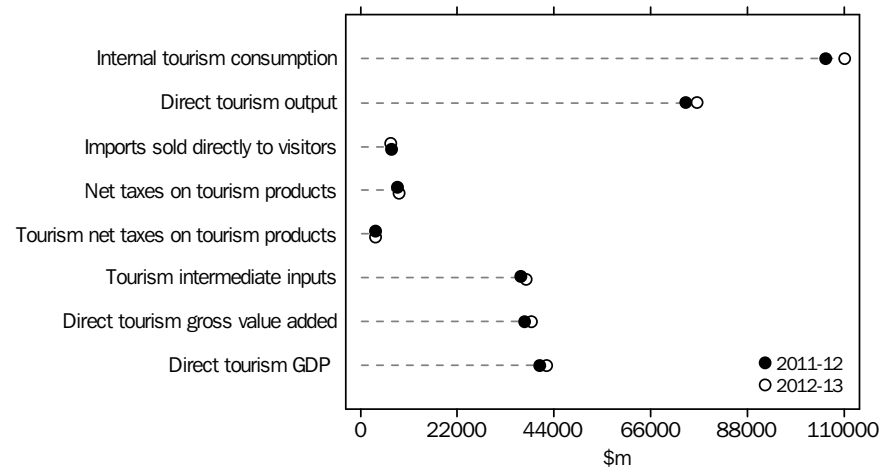
(c) In the case of goods, this will only include the net taxes attributable to retail trade activities.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### KEY RESULTS *continued*

Tourism is not an industry or product in international statistical standards but it is commonly considered an industry by tourism researchers and economic analysts. In the Australian Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), the direct contribution of the tourism industry to the Australian economy has been measured using the demand generated by visitors and the supply of tourism products by domestic producers.

### SELECTED TOURISM AGGREGATES



Internal tourism consumption is the total value of goods and services consumed by both resident and non-resident visitors within Australia. It is measured in purchasers' prices (the price paid by the tourism consumer). From 2011-12 to 2012-13 internal tourism consumption increased by 4.0% from \$105,813m to \$109,993m. Net taxes on tourism products includes all net taxes on tourism consumption, including tourism net taxes on tourism products (which in the case of goods, only include net taxes attributable to retail trade activities) and net taxes on indirect tourism output (i.e. net taxes attributable to the non-retail margins on goods). Only tourism net taxes on tourism products are included in tourism GDP, which in 2012-13 increased by 2.6% to \$3,472m.

Imported goods and services consumed by visitors are not part of domestic production by Australian industries. The cost to retailers of imported goods sold directly to visitors decreased by 1.5% from \$6,957m in 2011-12 to \$6,850m in 2012-13. Over the same period, internal tourism consumption at basic prices (internal tourism consumption at purchasers' prices less imports and net taxes on tourism products) increased by 4.4% to \$94,430m.

In the case of retail goods purchased by visitors, only the retail margin contributes to direct tourism output, value added and Gross Domestic Product (GDP). This is because it is deemed that only the retailer has a direct relationship with the visitor and is therefore part of the tourism industry. Direct tourism output is therefore equal to internal tourism consumption at basic prices less the cost to retailers of domestic goods sold directly to visitors. From 2011-12 to 2012-13, direct tourism output increased by 3.5% to \$76,437m.

When producing tourism goods and services Australian businesses use goods and services produced and supplied by other businesses. These are known as intermediate inputs and increased by 3.1% from \$36,505m in 2011-12 to \$37,654m in 2012-13.

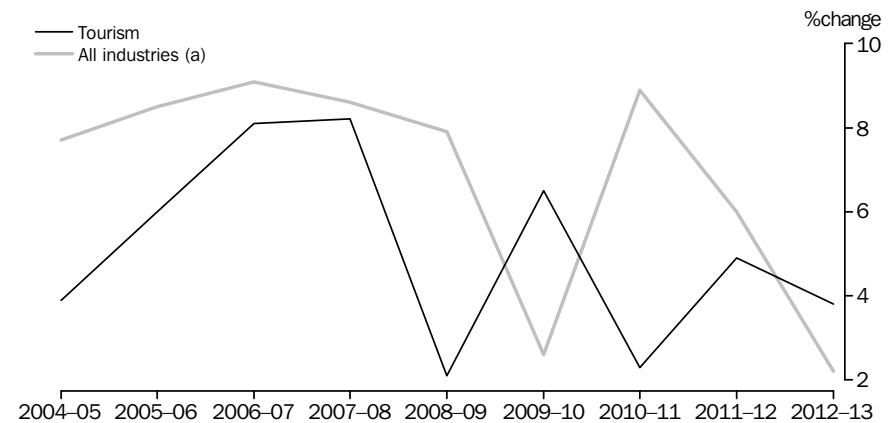
## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED

Direct tourism gross value added is equal to the value of tourism output at basic prices minus the value of tourism intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. Basic prices valuation of output removes the distortion caused by variations in the incidence of product taxes and subsidies across the output of individual industries.

From 2011-12 to 2012-13 direct tourism gross value added increased by 3.8% to \$38,783m. Gross value added for all industries increased by 2.2% to \$1,423,181m over the same period. Tourism share of gross value added remained stable at 2.7% in 2012-13. It should be noted that gross value added for all industries includes both tourism and non-tourism value added.

### GROWTH IN INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED, CURRENT PRICES



Source: (a) Australian System of National Accounts (cat. no. 5204.0).

### DIRECT TOURISM GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

Direct tourism GDP is calculated by adding tourism net taxes on tourism products to direct tourism gross value added. In the case of goods, tourism net taxes on tourism products will only include the net taxes attributable to retail trade activities. From 2011-12 to 2012-13 direct tourism GDP increased by 3.7% to \$42,255m, a larger increase than GDP for the Australian economy which grew by 2.4%.

In 2012-13 the tourism share of GDP slightly increased to 2.8%, up from 2.7% in 2011-12. Over the length of the TSA time series (1997-98 to 2012-13), tourism's share of GDP reached a peak of 3.5% in 2000-01. While the peak in 2000-01 was heavily impacted by price increases in tourism services, resulting from the introduction of the GST and the volume impact of the Olympic Games, the overall trend of declining share has continued over a long period.

Direct tourism GDP is also calculated by type of visitor, i.e. the contribution of domestic visitors (also split by households and business and government visitors) and international visitors. In 2012-13, household visitors contributed 59.7% of direct tourism GDP, up from 59.0% in 2011-12. International visitors contributed 27.0%, up slightly from 26.7% in 2011-12. The contribution of business and government visitors to direct tourism GDP fell from 14.4% in 2011-12 to 13.3% in 2012-13. General reductions in government business travel may have contributed to this fall.

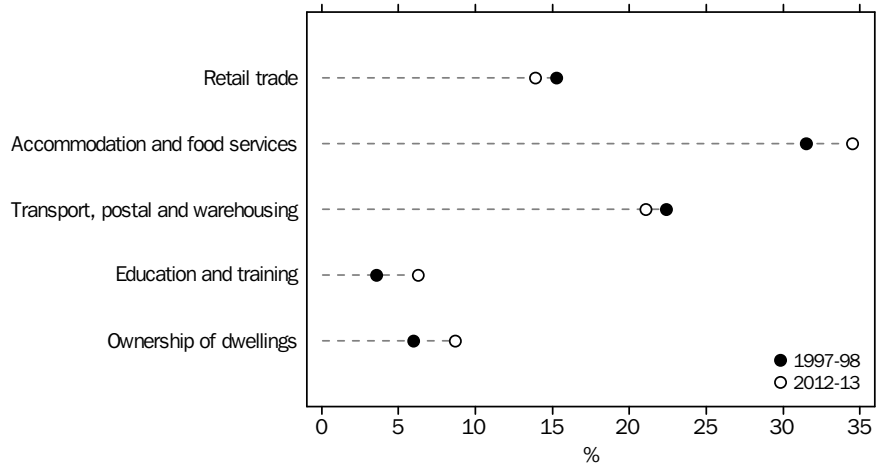
## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### COMPONENTS OF TOURISM INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED

Accommodation; Air, water and other transport; Other retail trade; and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services continue to be the most significant tourism related industries. Combined, these industries account for 57.1% of direct tourism gross value added in 2012-13.

The figure below compares the contribution to tourism gross value added by selected industry divisions between 1997-98 (the beginning of the TSA time series) and 2012-13. In 2012-13, the following industry divisions were the most significant contributors to tourism gross value added: Accommodation and Food Services (34.5%); Transport, postal and warehousing (21.1%); Retail trade (13.9%); Ownership of dwellings (8.7%); and Education and training (6.3%).

CONTRIBUTION TO TOURISM VALUE ADDED, SELECTED INDUSTRY DIVISIONS



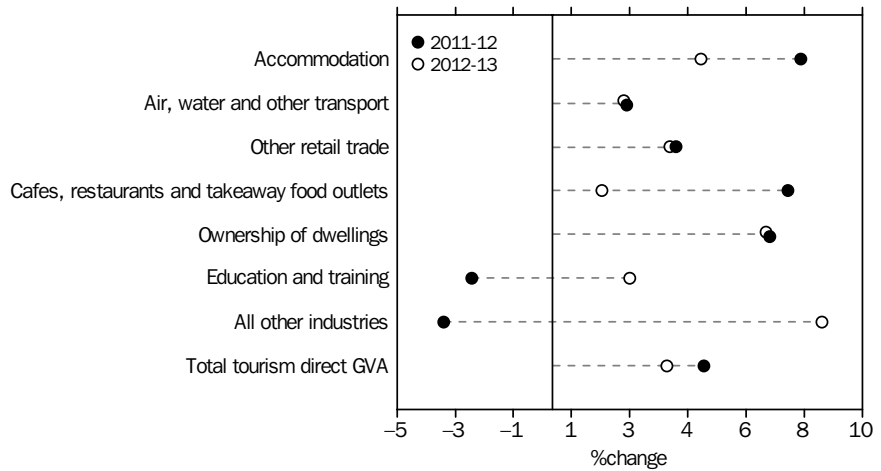
From 2011-12 to 2012-13, direct tourism gross value added increased by \$1,429m (3.8%) to \$38,783m, driven by strong growth across a number of tourism related industries. The tourism related industries representing the largest contributors to the increase in tourism gross value added in this period were: Accommodation (up \$314m, 4.8%); Ownership of dwellings (up \$218m, 6.9%); Other retail trade (up \$191m, 3.8%); Air, water and other transport (up \$133m, 2.3%); and Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services (up \$65m, 1.6%).



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

COMPONENTS OF  
TOURISM INDUSTRY  
GROSS VALUE ADDED  
*continued*

GROWTH IN TOURISM VALUE ADDED, SELECTED TOURISM RELATED INDUSTRIES

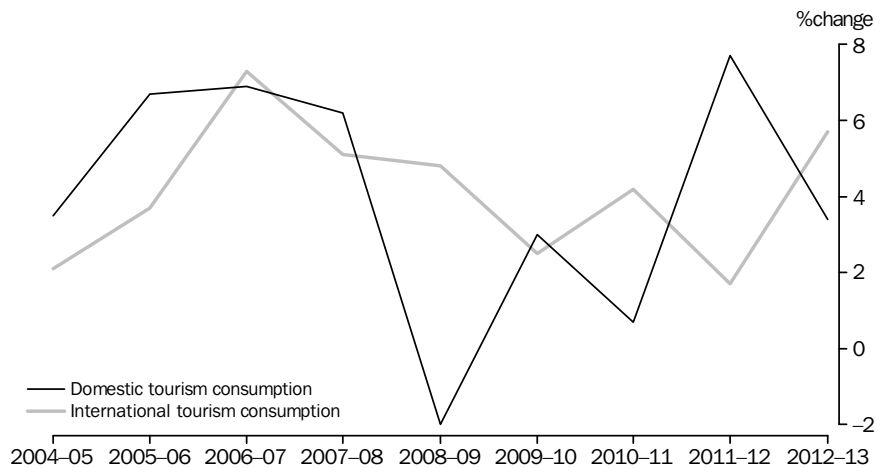


COMPONENTS OF  
TOURISM CONSUMPTION

For 2012-13, domestic tourism consumption represented 75.5% of total tourism consumption, whereas international consumption represented 24.5%.

Internal tourism consumption increased by 4.0% to \$109,993m in 2012-13, following a larger increase of 6.2% in 2011-12. Domestic tourism consumption increased by 3.4% to \$83,031m. International tourism consumption increased by 5.7% to \$26,962m in 2012-13, which is the strongest annual growth rate since 2006-07 when it increased by 7.3%.

GROWTH IN DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION



In terms of tourism related products, the major contributors to the increase in domestic tourism consumption in this period were: Food (up \$363m, 7.2%); Accommodation services (up \$356m, 4.1%); Fuel (up \$356m, 3.7%); Shopping, gifts and souvenirs (up \$284m, 2.7%); and Other tourism goods and services (up \$263m, 14.2%). Reduced levels of domestic tourism consumption were only recorded for Gambling and betting services (down \$62m, -6.0% from 2011-12).

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

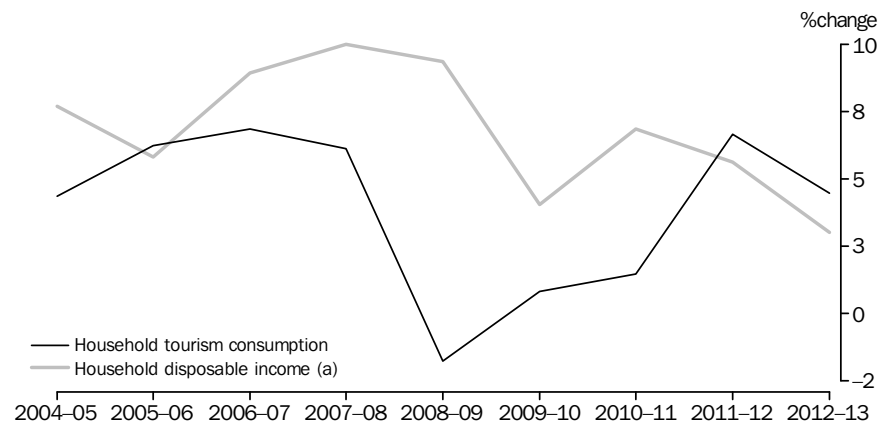
### COMPONENTS OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION *continued*

#### *Domestic tourism consumption by Household and Business/ Government*

The \$2,728m increase in domestic tourism consumption in 2012-13 consisted of a \$3,095m (4.7%) increase in consumption by households and a \$366m (-2.6%) decrease in consumption by business and government. The fall in business and government consumption was mainly attributed to falls in consumption of: Accommodation (down \$316m, -8.4%); Long distance passenger transportation (down \$168m, -3.8%); and Takeaway and restaurant meals (down \$136m, -7.4%). The contribution of domestic business/government tourism consumption to total internal tourism consumption decreased from 13.4% in 2011-12 to 12.6% in 2012-13.

Changes in household disposable income are considered a key indicator of household consumption behaviour. The graph below presents a comparison of growth in household disposable income and household tourism consumption since 2004-05.

#### GROWTH IN HOUSEHOLD TOURISM CONSUMPTION AND DISPOSABLE INCOME



Source: (a) Australian System of National Accounts (cat. no. 5204.0).

#### *Domestic tourism consumption by Same day and Overnight visitors*

Between 2011-12 and 2012-13 tourism consumption for same day visitors increased by \$681m (3.6%), after a substantial increase of \$1,901m (11.3%) the previous year. Similarly, overnight visitor consumption increased by \$2,047m (3.3%), representing 75.0% of the total increase in domestic tourism consumption.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### COMPONENTS OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION *continued*

### GROWTH IN SAME DAY & OVERNIGHT DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION



In terms of tourism related products, the major contributors to total tourism consumption continue to be: Long distance passenger transportation; Takeaway and restaurant meals; Shopping, gifts and souvenirs; and Accommodation services. Combined, these products contributed 55.4% of total tourism consumption in 2012-13.

### SHARE OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION, selected tourism products, by type of visitor: 2012-13

	Households	Business/ government	International	All visitors
	%	%	%	%
Long distance passenger transportation	10.5	30.9	21.0	15.7
Takeaway and restaurant meals	17.7	12.4	10.3	15.2
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	15.5	—	12.0	12.7
Accommodation services	8.2	24.9	14.2	11.8
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	12.2	10.6	1.9	9.5
Food products	7.3	2.5	7.9	6.8
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	4.5	3.0	4.4	4.3
Imputed and actual rent on dwellings	5.2	—	3.3	4.0
All other tourism products	18.9	15.6	24.9	19.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

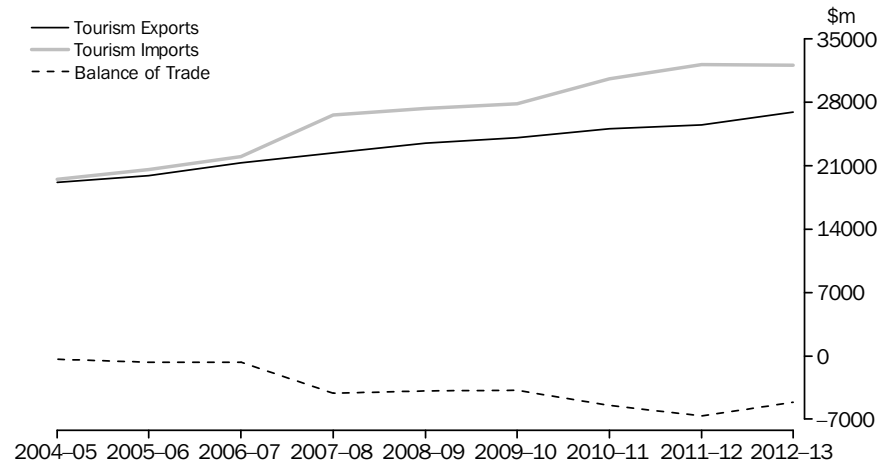
### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TOURISM

Tourism exports are domestically produced goods and services consumed by international visitors to Australia. Tourism imports are consumption of overseas produced goods and services by Australians on overseas trips. Since 2004-05 tourism imports have exceeded tourism exports, resulting in deficits in the tourism balance of trade (tourism exports less tourism imports). In 2012-13 the deficit totalled \$5,160m, compared with a deficit of \$6,646m in 2011-12.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

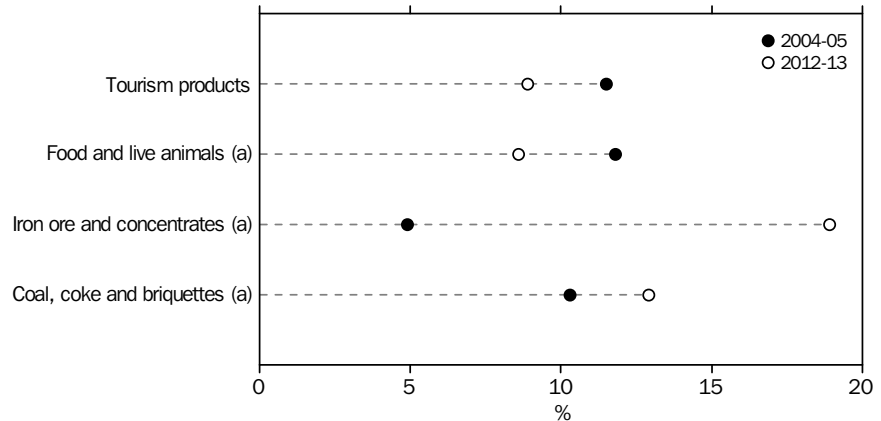
### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TOURISM *continued*

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TOURISM



Despite the trade deficit, tourism makes an important contribution to Australia's total export earnings. Total tourism characteristic products compare favourably with some other Australian 'traditional' export products. Whilst the contribution of tourism to total exports has fallen from 11.5% in 2004-05 to 8.9% in 2012-13, in current price terms the value of these exports (international visitor consumption) has grown from \$19,167m to \$26,962m. In 2012-13 tourism made a slightly higher contribution to Australia's export earnings than food and live animals, although it made a significantly smaller contribution than key mining exports such as iron ore and concentrates and coal, coke and briquettes. These mining exports have experienced much higher growth rates over the period 2004-05 to 2012-13.

### SELECTED EXPORT PRODUCTS, AS A % OF TOTAL EXPORTS



Source: (a) Balance of Payments and International Investment Position (cat. no. 5302.0).

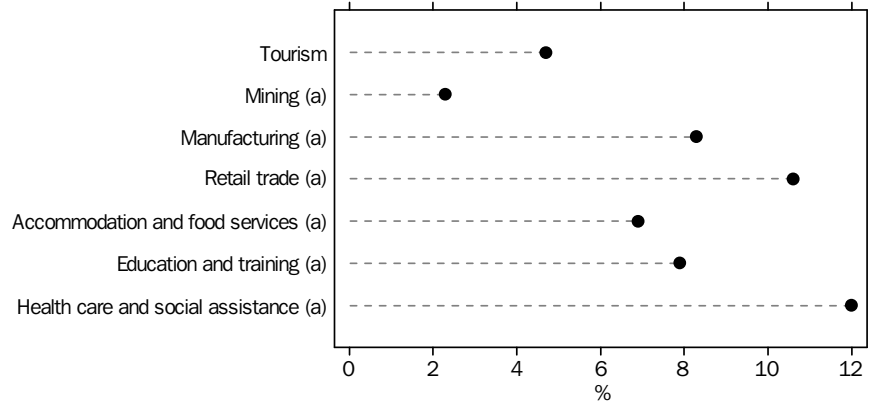
### TOURISM EMPLOYED PERSONS

Tourism is an important source of employment in Australia, accounting for 4.7% of total employed persons in the economy in 2012-13. Tourism's share of total employment is greater than its share of gross value added (2.7%). This is because tourism tends to be more labour-intensive than, on average, other forms of economic activity. The tourism industry employed 543,600 persons in 2012-13, an increase of 11,400 (2.1%) on 2011-12. This compares with an increase of 1.2% in total employed persons in the Australian economy (which is inclusive of tourism and non-tourism employed persons).

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

TOURISM EMPLOYED  
PERSONS *continued*

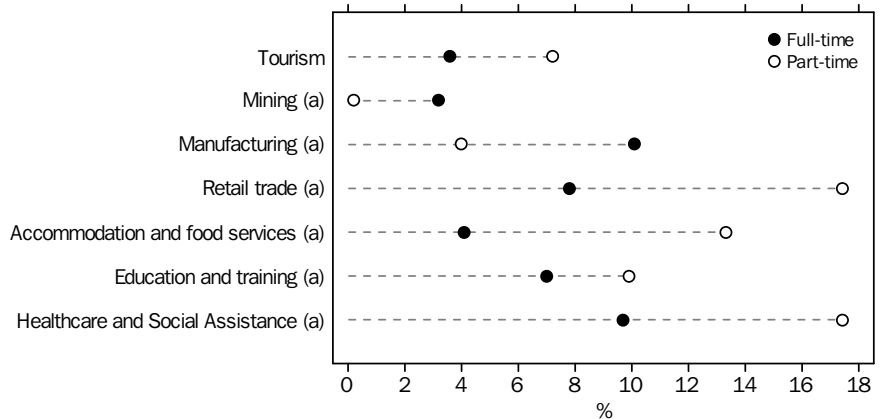
SELECTED INDUSTRIES, AS A % OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS:  
2012-13



Source: (a) Labour Force (cat. no. 6202.0), by ANZSIC division, is inclusive of tourism employed persons.

In 2012-13, 45.6% of total tourism employed persons were part-time. This compares with the economy wide proportion of part-time workers of 29.7%. This equates to tourism contributing 7.2% of total part-time employed persons in 2012-13. Only four other industries had a higher share of total part-time employed persons in 2012-13.

SELECTED INDUSTRIES, AS A % OF FULLTIME & PARTTIME EMPLOYED PERSONS: 2012-13



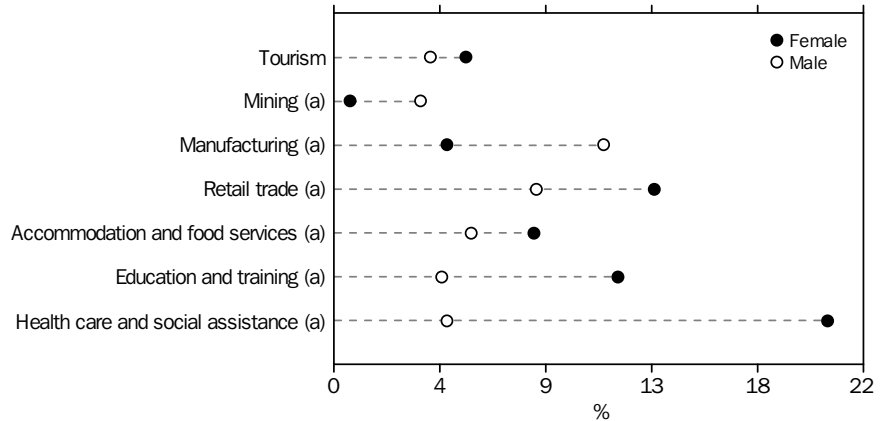
Source: (a) Labour Force (cat. no. 6202.0), by ANZSIC division, is inclusive of tourism employed persons.

In 2012-13, tourism had 295,600 full-time employed persons, which accounted for 54.4% of tourism employment. Tourism had a lower relative share of full-time employed persons (3.6%) than twelve other industries (out of a total of nineteen industries).

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### TOURISM EMPLOYED PERSONS *continued*

### SELECTED INDUSTRIES, AS A % OF MALE AND FEMALE EMPLOYED PERSONS: 2012-13



Source: (a) *Labour Force* (cat. no. 6202.0), by ANZSIC division, is inclusive of tourism employed persons.

This publication also presents a split of tourism employed persons into male and female workers. In 2012-13, females accounted for 292,700 tourism employed persons, or 53.8% of the tourism workforce. Tourism accounted for 5.5% of total female workers in 2012-13. In 2012-13, males accounted for 250,900 tourism employed persons (46.2% of tourism workforce), or 4.0% of total male employment.

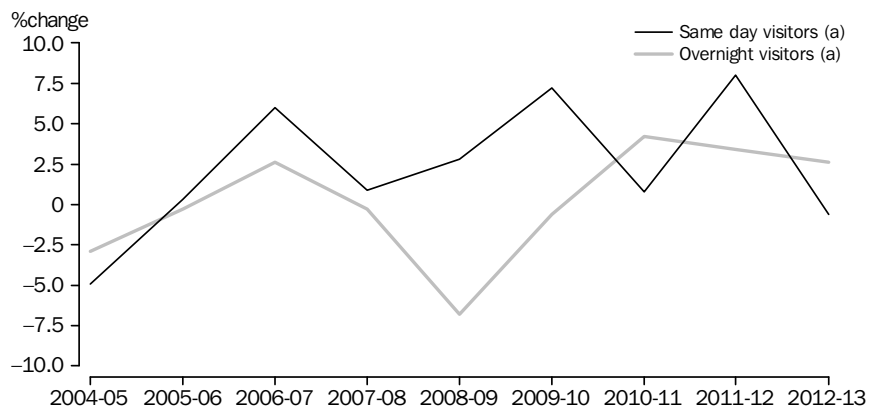
### TOURISM HOURS WORKED

In 2012-13, total tourism hours worked grew by 1.0%, compared with 0.4% for the economy as a whole. Growth in tourism hours worked was spread across a number of tourism related industries, with growth in hours worked in Sports and recreational services strongest at 6.2%, while hours worked in Travel agency and tour operator services had the largest fall in percentage terms of 5.5%.

### VISITOR NUMBERS

Same day domestic visitors in 2012-13 decreased by 0.6%. Despite this, average consumption by same day visitors increased by 4.3% from \$110.8 in 2011-12 to \$115.5 in 2012-13. The increase in tourism consumption by overnight domestic visitors (up 3.3%) was the result of an increase in the number of visitors (up 2.6%) combined with an increase in average consumption by overnight visitors (from \$839.6 in 2011-12 to \$845.6 in 2012-13, an increase of 0.7%).

### GROWTH IN SAME DAY AND OVERNIGHT VISITOR NUMBERS



Source: (a) *Tourism Research Australia*.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

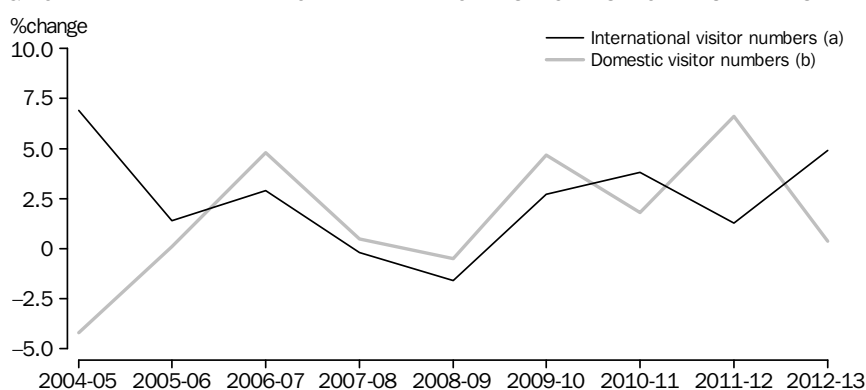
### VISITOR NUMBERS

*continued*

The increase in international tourism consumption in 2012-13 (up 5.7%) was the result of an increase in the number of visitors (up 4.9%) combined with an increase in average consumption by international visitors (up 0.8%). The overall increase in the number of international visitors to Australia was driven by gains in the number of visitors from: China (up 17.4%); United States of America (up 6.0%); Singapore (up 13.5%); and Taiwan (up 12.4%). In 2012-13, visitors numbers from the United States of America reached 492,200, their highest level since the Sydney Olympics in 2000 (when there were 502,000 visitors).

Overall, International visitors to Australia spent an average of \$4,298 per trip in 2012-13.

### GROWTH IN INTERNATIONAL AND DOMESTIC VISITOR NUMBERS



Source: (a) Overseas Arrivals and Departures (cat. no. 3401.0).  
(b) Tourism Research Australia.

The number of Australians travelling overseas grew by 4.9% in 2012-13, with the growth driven by increased number of Australians visiting the United States of America, Japan and Singapore.

The 4.9% growth in Australians travelling overseas in 2012-13 followed three years of strong growth of 15.9% in 2009-10, 9.9% in 2010-11 and 8.0% in 2011-12. Cumulatively, since 2008-09, the numbers of Australians travelling overseas increased by 2.593m (from 5.843m in 2008-09 to 8.436m in 2012-13) or 44.4%. This growth coincided with a strengthening in the Australian exchange rate, which after a significant fall against other currencies (as measured by the Trade Weighted Index) in the first seven months of 2008-09, increased by 34.2% between January 2009 and June 2013.

While Australians' outbound tourism consumption is excluded from tourism consumption and tourism GDP, that part of the trip which is spent domestically before or after the trip, or on Australian resident airline carriers, is included in domestic tourism consumption. The strong growth in the number of Australians taking overseas tourism trips in the past decade has seen the contribution of domestic outbound tourism consumption rise from 5.6% of domestic overnight expenditure in 2004-05 to 9.7% in 2012-13.

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### VISITOR NUMBERS *continued*

### GROWTH IN AUSTRALIAN RESIDENT DEPARTURES AND THE TRADE WEIGHTED INDEX



Source: (a) Overseas Arrivals and Departures (cat. no. 3401.0).  
(b) Reserve Bank of Australia.



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## TOURISM INDUSTRY SHARE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13

DIRECT TOURISM GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND ASSOCIATED STATISTICS

Direct tourism gross value added at basic prices (\$m)	25 837	27 389	29 594	32 035	32 704	34 821	35 615	37 354	38 783
plus Tourism net taxes on tourism products (\$m)	2 423	2 509	2 860	3 065	3 053	3 134	3 231	3 384	3 472
equals Direct tourism GDP (\$m)	28 260	29 898	32 454	35 100	35 757	37 955	38 846	40 738	42 255
Gross domestic product(a) (\$m)	922 710	998 312	1 087 555	1 178 952	1 258 654	1 296 324	1 406 671	1 486 071	1 521 163
<b>Tourism share of gross value added(b) (%)</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>
<b>Tourism share of gross domestic product(b) (%)</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>

PERCENTAGE CHANGES (c)

Direct tourism gross value added at basic prices (%)	3.9	6.0	8.1	8.2	2.1	6.5	2.3	4.9	3.8
Tourism net taxes on tourism products (%)	4.7	3.5	14.0	7.2	-0.4	2.7	3.1	4.7	2.6
Direct tourism GDP (%)	4.0	5.8	8.6	8.2	1.9	6.1	2.3	4.9	3.7
Gross domestic product (%)	7.0	8.2	8.9	8.4	6.8	3.0	8.5	5.6	2.4

(a) Source: Australian System of National Accounts, 2012-13 (cat. no. 5204.0).

(c) Percentage change on preceding year.

(b) Only the direct tourism shares are included here. For an activity to be included as tourism, there must be a direct relationship between the visitor and the producer of the good or service.

## DIRECT TOURISM GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT , by type of visitor

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
DIRECT TOURISM GDP (\$m)									
Domestic									
Households	16 798	17 766	19 234	20 892	21 158	22 203	22 845	24 017	25 209
Business/government	3 871	4 264	4 551	4 920	4 714	5 416	5 245	5 855	5 619
<i>Total domestic</i>	20 669	22 030	23 785	25 812	25 872	27 619	28 089	29 872	30 829
International	7 591	7 868	8 669	9 288	9 885	10 335	10 757	10 866	11 426
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>28 260</b>	<b>29 898</b>	<b>32 454</b>	<b>35 100</b>	<b>35 757</b>	<b>37 955</b>	<b>38 846</b>	<b>40 738</b>	<b>42 255</b>

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
SHARE OF DIRECT TOURISM GDP (%)									
Domestic									
Households	59.4	59.4	59.3	59.5	59.2	58.5	58.8	59.0	59.7
Business/government	13.7	14.3	14.0	14.0	13.2	14.3	13.5	14.4	13.3
<i>Total domestic</i>	73.1	73.7	73.3	73.5	72.4	72.8	72.3	73.3	73.0
International	26.9	26.3	26.7	26.5	27.6	27.2	27.7	26.7	27.0
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
TOURISM SHARE OF GDP (a) (%)									
Domestic									
Households	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
Business/government	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
<i>Total domestic</i>	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0
International	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.8</b>

(a) Only the direct tourism shares are included here. For an activity to be included as tourism, there must be a direct relationship between the visitor and the producer of the good or service.

## DIRECT TOURISM OUTPUT, by tourism related industry—basic prices

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Tourism characteristic industries</b>									
Accommodation	8 214	8 974	10 191	10 989	10 822	10 941	11 467	12 388	12 982
Ownership of dwellings	2 305	2 465	2 688	3 037	3 370	3 671	3 893	4 167	4 454
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	8 032	8 322	8 835	9 571	9 325	9 651	9 880	10 628	10 795
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	3 059	3 215	3 290	3 537	3 488	3 855	3 974	4 227	4 288
Rail transport	790	868	889	910	903	936	912	976	1 008
Taxi transport	536	579	628	674	713	744	754	799	845
Other road transport	1 068	1 175	1 410	1 463	1 452	1 594	1 569	1 671	1 738
Air, water and other transport	12 365	13 428	13 829	14 685	14 231	15 105	15 185	15 552	15 909
Motor vehicle hiring	861	946	1 062	1 064	1 085	1 192	1 137	1 194	1 285
Travel agency and tour operator services	1 862	2 153	2 271	2 414	2 340	2 347	2 469	2 811	2 932
Cultural services	995	1 036	1 101	1 126	1 210	1 152	1 148	1 220	1 245
Casinos and other gambling services	560	610	678	712	728	780	819	833	832
Sports and recreation services	1 619	1 687	1 662	1 700	1 828	2 024	2 016	2 143	2 186
<i>Total tourism characteristic industries</i>	<i>42 266</i>	<i>45 457</i>	<i>48 534</i>	<i>51 882</i>	<i>51 492</i>	<i>53 992</i>	<i>55 224</i>	<i>58 609</i>	<i>60 498</i>
<b>Tourism connected industries</b>									
Automotive fuel retailing	610	628	661	684	672	681	702	730	757
Other retail trade	6 916	7 106	7 429	7 690	7 542	7 694	7 926	8 246	8 561
Education and training	2 132	2 166	2 388	2 599	3 024	3 230	3 293	3 206	3 287
<i>Total tourism connected industries</i>	<i>9 658</i>	<i>9 900</i>	<i>10 478</i>	<i>10 973</i>	<i>11 238</i>	<i>11 605</i>	<i>11 921</i>	<i>12 182</i>	<i>12 604</i>
All other industries	2 944	2 696	2 748	2 889	2 886	3 286	3 181	3 069	3 336
<b>DIRECT TOURISM OUTPUT, at basic prices</b>	<b>54 868</b>	<b>58 053</b>	<b>61 761</b>	<b>65 744</b>	<b>65 616</b>	<b>68 884</b>	<b>70 326</b>	<b>73 860</b>	<b>76 437</b>

## DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED, by tourism related industry

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>Tourism characteristic industries</b>									
Accommodation	4 017	4 389	4 923	5 475	5 555	5 781	6 060	6 546	6 860
Ownership of dwellings	1 734	1 854	1 975	2 257	2 531	2 788	2 956	3 165	3 383
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	2 756	2 745	2 798	3 312	3 500	3 749	3 838	4 129	4 193
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	1 483	1 558	1 629	1 811	1 842	2 099	2 164	2 301	2 334
Rail transport	384	438	465	476	473	488	476	509	526
Taxi transport	235	271	306	321	332	340	344	365	385
Other road transport	431	485	596	619	614	658	648	689	717
Air, water and other transport	4 337	4 709	5 043	5 365	5 207	5 598	5 627	5 764	5 896
Motor vehicle hiring	495	544	610	612	623	686	654	687	739
Travel agency and tour operator services	1 202	1 390	1 466	1 558	1 511	1 515	1 594	1 815	1 893
Cultural services	430	448	461	471	506	491	489	520	530
Casinos and other gambling services	314	341	380	399	407	437	458	466	466
Sports and recreation services	441	459	452	462	497	568	566	601	613
<i>Total tourism characteristic industries</i>	<i>18 257</i>	<i>19 632</i>	<i>21 105</i>	<i>23 137</i>	<i>23 599</i>	<i>25 197</i>	<i>25 873</i>	<i>27 556</i>	<i>28 535</i>
<b>Tourism connected industries</b>									
Automotive fuel retailing	159	157	159	175	182	195	201	209	217
Other retail trade	3 872	4 188	4 597	4 725	4 602	4 662	4 802	4 996	5 187
Education and training	1 607	1 633	1 786	1 943	2 261	2 413	2 460	2 395	2 455
<i>Total tourism connected industries</i>	<i>5 638</i>	<i>5 978</i>	<i>6 542</i>	<i>6 843</i>	<i>7 046</i>	<i>7 270</i>	<i>7 464</i>	<i>7 600</i>	<i>7 859</i>
All other industries	1 943	1 779	1 948	2 054	2 060	2 353	2 278	2 198	2 389
<b>DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED, at basic prices</b>	<b>25 837</b>	<b>27 389</b>	<b>29 594</b>	<b>32 035</b>	<b>32 704</b>	<b>34 821</b>	<b>35 615</b>	<b>37 354</b>	<b>38 783</b>
Tourism net taxes on tourism products	2 423	2 509	2 860	3 065	3 053	3 134	3 231	3 384	3 472
<b>DIRECT TOURISM GDP</b>	<b>28 260</b>	<b>29 898</b>	<b>32 454</b>	<b>35 100</b>	<b>35 757</b>	<b>37 955</b>	<b>38 846</b>	<b>40 738</b>	<b>42 255</b>

## TOURISM CONTRIBUTION TO INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED(a), by industry division

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
.....									
DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED (\$m)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade	4 031	4 345	4 756	4 900	4 784	4 857	5 003	5 205	5 404
Accommodation and food services	8 255	8 692	9 350	10 597	10 897	11 630	12 061	12 976	13 388
Transport, postal and warehousing	5 914	6 460	7 068	7 418	7 248	7 733	7 712	7 955	8 165
Information media and telecommunications	453	384	401	443	451	543	526	496	556
Financial and insurance services	57	48	50	55	56	68	65	61	69
Rental, hiring and real estate services(b)	523	568	635	638	651	719	686	717	773
Professional, scientific and technical services	4	3	4	4	4	5	5	4	5
Administrative and support services	1 361	1 525	1 606	1 713	1 669	1 705	1 777	1 987	2 086
Public administration and safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education and training	1 607	1 633	1 786	1 943	2 261	2 413	2 460	2 395	2 455
Health care and social assistance	507	430	445	493	503	604	584	548	614
Arts and recreation services	1 185	1 249	1 292	1 332	1 411	1 495	1 513	1 587	1 609
Other services	206	197	226	241	237	260	265	258	277
Ownership of dwellings	1 734	1 854	1 975	2 257	2 531	2 788	2 956	3 165	3 383
<b>DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED, at basic prices</b>	<b>25 837</b>	<b>27 389</b>	<b>29 594</b>	<b>32 035</b>	<b>32 704</b>	<b>34 821</b>	<b>35 615</b>	<b>37 354</b>	<b>38 783</b>
.....									
TOTAL INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED(c) (\$m)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	26 769	27 343	24 069	27 438	28 928	28 581	32 356	33 725	34 190
Mining	46 580	66 113	77 159	83 691	114 648	95 125	131 719	134 119	122 028
Manufacturing	95 479	98 930	101 268	108 754	106 513	103 966	104 625	104 892	101 427
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	23 017	24 020	24 907	26 356	27 544	29 800	33 892	38 008	44 531
Construction	61 658	67 115	76 266	83 106	90 799	97 141	103 914	114 785	117 588
Wholesale trade	44 295	45 949	48 655	53 485	53 565	56 004	59 661	61 808	61 815
Retail trade	44 478	46 712	51 181	55 053	57 492	58 794	62 490	66 880	69 182
Accommodation and food services	22 226	23 546	25 054	26 942	28 675	30 511	32 791	34 920	34 779
Transport, postal and warehousing	44 288	46 606	54 289	57 869	58 608	60 397	65 113	71 090	73 546
Information media and telecommunications	32 792	33 104	35 124	37 525	38 873	41 318	41 554	42 129	42 168
Financial and insurance services	67 523	75 496	85 890	95 538	105 522	106 921	112 709	117 656	123 695
Rental, hiring and real estate services(b)	22 450	23 928	26 719	29 595	29 984	31 904	33 190	37 662	38 156
Professional, scientific and technical services	50 458	55 471	62 970	70 001	75 690	81 693	87 618	97 303	103 191
Administrative and support services	26 702	28 079	32 508	35 544	34 563	36 426	41 124	42 547	43 801
Public administration and safety	50 951	54 843	57 715	59 036	64 244	68 274	73 294	77 644	79 576
Education and training	40 912	44 099	46 815	49 347	54 118	58 264	61 491	66 807	69 935
Health care and social assistance	49 285	54 270	60 133	66 863	71 278	78 197	86 577	90 840	97 760
Arts and recreation services	9 099	9 340	9 394	10 153	10 479	10 997	11 304	11 858	12 199
Other services	18 817	19 244	20 157	21 192	22 979	24 012	25 347	27 763	26 983
Ownership of dwellings	69 400	74 700	82 502	91 627	100 854	107 664	112 479	120 208	126 631
<b>GROSS VALUE ADDED, at basic prices</b>	<b>847 179</b>	<b>918 908</b>	<b>1 002 775</b>	<b>1 089 115</b>	<b>1 175 356</b>	<b>1 205 989</b>	<b>1 313 248</b>	<b>1 392 644</b>	<b>1 423 181</b>
.....									
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)			(b) Excludes ownership of dwellings.					
(a)	See Appendix 1 for a concordance between tourism related industries and the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).			(c) Source: Australian System of National Accounts, 2012-13 (cat. No. 5204.0).					

*continued*

2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13

TOURISM SHARE OF INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED(b) (%)

Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade	9.1	9.3	9.3	8.9	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.8	7.8
Accommodation and food services	37.1	36.9	37.3	39.3	38.0	38.1	36.8	37.2	38.5
Transport, postal and warehousing	13.4	13.9	13.0	12.8	12.4	12.8	11.8	11.2	11.1
Information media and telecommunications	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.3
Financial and insurance services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services(c)	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and support services	5.1	5.4	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.3	4.7	4.8
Public administration and safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education and training	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.0	3.6	3.5
Health care and social assistance	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.6
Arts and recreation services	13.0	13.4	13.8	13.1	13.5	13.6	13.4	13.4	13.2
Other services	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.0
Ownership of dwellings	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>	<b>2.7</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Appendix 1 for a concordance between tourism related industries and the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) Also referred to as the tourism industry ratio.

(c) Excludes ownership of dwellings.

## INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION, by tourism related product—purchasers' prices

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
INTERNAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE (a)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	8 035	8 835	10 122	10 910	10 755	10 846	11 397	12 316	12 949
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	1 306	1 350	1 464	1 640	1 785	1 882	2 061	2 215	2 334
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	12 397	12 844	13 426	14 544	14 170	14 959	15 313	16 474	16 731
Taxi fares	566	612	657	706	747	777	787	834	882
Local area passenger transportation	527	572	652	732	753	814	800	870	922
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	13 335	14 470	15 261	16 044	15 530	16 524	16 531	16 880	17 222
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 146	1 259	1 378	1 381	1 408	1 545	1 474	1 548	1 665
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 387	2 760	2 931	3 116	3 021	3 044	3 201	3 646	3 802
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 144	2 222	2 273	2 298	2 429	2 582	2 544	2 653	2 698
Gambling and betting services	1 143	1 256	1 361	1 409	1 470	1 477	1 558	1 540	1 508
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>42 987</i>	<i>46 180</i>	<i>49 524</i>	<i>52 781</i>	<i>52 067</i>	<i>54 450</i>	<i>55 666</i>	<i>58 976</i>	<i>60 715</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	10 876	10 675	10 771	11 384	11 531	11 530	11 594	11 980	12 422
Food products	4 790	5 040	5 266	5 385	5 345	5 326	5 187	5 598	5 984
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	3 129	3 425	3 961	4 013	3 875	3 943	3 799	4 127	4 313
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	2 113	2 446	2 571	2 715	2 318	1 983	2 043	2 107	2 336
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	5 892	6 968	8 069	8 580	8 603	8 356	8 450	9 938	10 303
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	416	424	455	477	465	473	492	496	521
Education services	1 992	2 021	2 219	2 427	2 839	3 037	3 102	3 003	3 078
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>29 209</i>	<i>30 999</i>	<i>33 313</i>	<i>34 981</i>	<i>34 976</i>	<i>34 648</i>	<i>34 668</i>	<i>37 247</i>	<i>38 956</i>
Other tourism goods and services	2 594	2 249	2 013	2 245	2 304	2 738	2 638	2 488	2 787
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74 789</b>	<b>79 428</b>	<b>84 850</b>	<b>90 007</b>	<b>89 347</b>	<b>91 835</b>	<b>92 972</b>	<b>98 711</b>	<b>102 457</b>

## IMPUTED CONSUMPTION (d)

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	999	1 116	1 225	1 397	1 585	1 789	1 832	1 952	2 121
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taxi fares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local area passenger transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle hire and lease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel agency and tour operator services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	835	882	911	957	1 072	1 090	1 115	1 237	1 267
Gambling and betting services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>1 834</i>	<i>1 998</i>	<i>2 135</i>	<i>2 354</i>	<i>2 656</i>	<i>2 879</i>	<i>2 947</i>	<i>3 189</i>	<i>3 387</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	1 297	1 254	1 387	1 387	1 339	1 368	1 459	1 506	1 558
Food products	1 018	1 028	1 165	1 166	1 196	1 222	1 341	1 428	1 549
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	303	302	335	337	343	353	386	410	430
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	72	83	94	99	99	101	118	130	142
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>2 689</i>	<i>2 667</i>	<i>2 981</i>	<i>2 989</i>	<i>2 976</i>	<i>3 044</i>	<i>3 304</i>	<i>3 474</i>	<i>3 678</i>
Other tourism goods and services	371	376	402	402	391	395	424	439	470
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 895</b>	<b>5 041</b>	<b>5 518</b>	<b>5 745</b>	<b>6 024</b>	<b>6 318</b>	<b>6 674</b>	<b>7 102</b>	<b>7 536</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Consists of all tourism consumption of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within Australia.

(b) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.

(c) Includes expenditure on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.

(d) Consists of imputations made for the consumption by visitors of certain goods and services for which they do not make a payment.



	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
TOTAL INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION (a)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	8 035	8 835	10 122	10 910	10 755	10 846	11 397	12 316	12 949
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	2 305	2 465	2 688	3 037	3 370	3 671	3 893	4 167	4 454
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	12 397	12 844	13 426	14 544	14 170	14 959	15 313	16 474	16 731
Taxi fares	566	612	657	706	747	777	787	834	882
Local area passenger transportation	527	572	652	732	753	814	800	870	922
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	13 335	14 470	15 261	16 044	15 530	16 524	16 531	16 880	17 222
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 146	1 259	1 378	1 381	1 408	1 545	1 474	1 548	1 665
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 387	2 760	2 931	3 116	3 021	3 044	3 201	3 646	3 802
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 980	3 104	3 183	3 255	3 500	3 672	3 659	3 890	3 965
Gambling and betting services	1 143	1 256	1 361	1 409	1 470	1 477	1 558	1 540	1 508
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>44 821</i>	<i>48 178</i>	<i>51 659</i>	<i>55 134</i>	<i>54 724</i>	<i>57 328</i>	<i>58 614</i>	<i>62 165</i>	<i>64 102</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	12 172	11 928	12 158	12 771	12 870	12 898	13 053	13 486	13 980
Food products	5 808	6 068	6 431	6 551	6 541	6 548	6 528	7 026	7 533
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	3 432	3 728	4 297	4 350	4 218	4 296	4 185	4 536	4 742
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	2 113	2 446	2 571	2 715	2 318	1 983	2 043	2 107	2 336
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	5 964	7 051	8 163	8 679	8 702	8 457	8 568	10 067	10 444
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	416	424	455	477	465	473	492	496	521
Education services	1 992	2 021	2 219	2 427	2 839	3 037	3 102	3 003	3 078
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>31 898</i>	<i>33 666</i>	<i>36 294</i>	<i>37 969</i>	<i>37 952</i>	<i>37 692</i>	<i>37 971</i>	<i>40 721</i>	<i>42 634</i>
Other tourism goods and services	2 965	2 625	2 416	2 647	2 695	3 133	3 062	2 927	3 257
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79 684</b>	<b>84 469</b>	<b>90 369</b>	<b>95 751</b>	<b>95 371</b>	<b>98 153</b>	<b>99 646</b>	<b>105 813</b>	<b>109 993</b>

(a) Consists of all tourism consumption of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within Australia.

(b) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.

(c) Includes expenditure on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS (a)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	3 203	3 465	4 122	4 531	4 497	4 288	4 625	4 992	5 665
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	1 897	2 005	2 209	2 489	2 786	2 955	3 186	3 376	3 566
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	9 149	9 583	9 908	10 739	10 463	10 850	11 281	11 995	12 240
Taxi fares	177	251	249	278	298	238	267	256	275
Local area passenger transportation	154	184	215	247	246	293	275	312	331
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	4 847	5 459	6 195	6 720	6 336	6 782	6 709	7 012	7 273
Motor vehicle hire and lease	610	678	730	706	775	831	828	838	918
Travel agency and tour operator services	1 450	1 731	1 865	1 999	1 936	1 958	2 077	2 396	2 496
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 628	2 746	2 821	2 837	3 068	3 228	3 243	3 468	3 531
Gambling and betting services	802	887	971	962	986	988	1 032	1 036	973
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>24 917</i>	<i>26 989</i>	<i>29 285</i>	<i>31 507</i>	<i>31 391</i>	<i>32 411</i>	<i>33 524</i>	<i>35 683</i>	<i>37 269</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	9 712	9 563	9 582	10 120	10 056	10 101	10 174	10 454	10 739
Food products	4 257	4 474	4 641	4 696	4 591	4 447	4 399	4 747	5 067
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	2 297	2 594	2 955	2 952	2 877	2 829	2 745	2 975	3 128
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	1 908	2 010	2 204	2 337	1 955	1 562	1 589	1 662	1 874
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	4 611	5 605	6 565	7 042	7 023	6 810	6 944	8 237	8 462
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	316	337	367	395	389	384	393	393	409
Education services	108	115	117	122	142	170	163	190	210
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>23 211</i>	<i>24 698</i>	<i>26 432</i>	<i>27 665</i>	<i>27 033</i>	<i>26 303</i>	<i>26 406</i>	<i>28 658</i>	<i>29 889</i>
Other tourism goods and services	2 204	1 849	1 542	1 695	1 673	2 113	1 966	1 765	2 043
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>50 331</b>	<b>53 536</b>	<b>57 258</b>	<b>60 867</b>	<b>60 097</b>	<b>60 827</b>	<b>61 896</b>	<b>66 106</b>	<b>69 201</b>
DOMESTIC BUSINESS/GOVERNMENT (a)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	2 534	2 832	3 122	3 265	3 015	3 389	3 280	3 764	3 448
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	1 357	1 296	1 339	1 494	1 330	1 627	1 466	1 844	1 708
Taxi fares	283	250	282	291	301	388	369	417	436
Local area passenger transportation	20	29	24	41	35	50	45	54	54
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	3 222	3 814	3 914	4 217	4 025	4 465	4 412	4 448	4 280
Motor vehicle hire and lease	240	231	248	261	257	348	266	347	377
Travel agency and tour operator services	628	736	796	848	812	832	870	994	1 031
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling and betting services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>8 283</i>	<i>9 188</i>	<i>9 727</i>	<i>10 416</i>	<i>9 775</i>	<i>11 098</i>	<i>10 708</i>	<i>11 868</i>	<i>11 333</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food products	239	223	207	197	213	268	211	298	342
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	373	338	423	423	334	407	343	430	422
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	1 099	1 133	1 246	1 249	1 288	1 250	1 171	1 342	1 472
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	67	52	50	44	33	51	52	52	54
Education services	68	77	80	85	93	100	112	120	136
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>1 845</i>	<i>1 823</i>	<i>2 007</i>	<i>1 998</i>	<i>1 961</i>	<i>2 076</i>	<i>1 888</i>	<i>2 241</i>	<i>2 425</i>
Other tourism goods and services	57	49	60	64	60	79	69	87	72
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10 186</b>	<b>11 060</b>	<b>11 794</b>	<b>12 478</b>	<b>11 796</b>	<b>13 253</b>	<b>12 665</b>	<b>14 197</b>	<b>13 830</b>
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)									
(a) Includes expenditure by outbound Australian residents within Australia before/after international trips.					(b) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.				
(c) Includes expenditure on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.									

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
DOMESTIC TOTAL (a)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	5 737	6 297	7 244	7 796	7 512	7 677	7 905	8 757	9 112
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	1 897	2 005	2 209	2 489	2 786	2 955	3 186	3 376	3 566
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	10 506	10 879	11 247	12 233	11 793	12 477	12 746	13 839	13 949
Taxi fares	460	501	531	569	599	626	636	673	710
Local area passenger transportation	174	213	239	288	281	343	321	366	385
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	8 069	9 273	10 109	10 937	10 361	11 247	11 122	11 461	11 553
Motor vehicle hire and lease	850	909	978	967	1 032	1 179	1 094	1 185	1 295
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 078	2 467	2 661	2 847	2 748	2 790	2 947	3 390	3 527
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 628	2 746	2 821	2 837	3 068	3 228	3 243	3 468	3 531
Gambling and betting services	802	887	971	962	986	988	1 032	1 036	973
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>33 200</i>	<i>36 177</i>	<i>39 012</i>	<i>41 923</i>	<i>41 166</i>	<i>43 509</i>	<i>44 233</i>	<i>47 551</i>	<i>48 602</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	9 712	9 563	9 582	10 120	10 056	10 101	10 174	10 454	10 739
Food products	4 496	4 697	4 848	4 893	4 804	4 715	4 610	5 045	5 408
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	2 670	2 932	3 378	3 375	3 211	3 236	3 088	3 405	3 550
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	1 908	2 010	2 204	2 337	1 955	1 562	1 589	1 662	1 874
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	5 710	6 738	7 811	8 291	8 311	8 060	8 115	9 578	9 934
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	383	389	417	439	422	435	444	445	463
Education services	176	192	197	207	235	270	275	310	347
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>25 056</i>	<i>26 521</i>	<i>28 439</i>	<i>29 663</i>	<i>28 994</i>	<i>28 379</i>	<i>28 294</i>	<i>30 900</i>	<i>32 315</i>
Other tourism goods and services	2 261	1 898	1 602	1 759	1 733	2 192	2 035	1 852	2 114
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>60 517</b>	<b>64 596</b>	<b>69 052</b>	<b>73 345</b>	<b>71 893</b>	<b>74 080</b>	<b>74 562</b>	<b>80 302</b>	<b>83 031</b>
INTERNATIONAL									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	2 298	2 538	2 878	3 114	3 243	3 170	3 492	3 560	3 836
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	408	460	479	547	583	716	707	791	888
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	1 891	1 964	2 178	2 311	2 377	2 483	2 567	2 635	2 783
Taxi fares	106	111	126	137	148	150	151	161	172
Local area passenger transportation	353	360	413	444	472	470	479	504	538
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	5 266	5 198	5 151	5 107	5 170	5 276	5 409	5 419	5 669
Motor vehicle hire and lease	296	351	400	414	376	366	380	362	370
Travel agency and tour operator services	309	293	271	270	273	254	255	256	276
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	351	358	362	418	432	444	416	422	434
Gambling and betting services	341	369	390	448	484	488	526	505	535
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>11 621</i>	<i>12 002</i>	<i>12 648</i>	<i>13 211</i>	<i>13 557</i>	<i>13 819</i>	<i>14 381</i>	<i>14 614</i>	<i>15 500</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	2 460	2 366	2 576	2 651	2 814	2 798	2 879	3 032	3 241
Food products	1 312	1 371	1 583	1 658	1 737	1 833	1 918	1 981	2 125
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	762	796	919	974	1 007	1 061	1 097	1 132	1 192
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	205	436	367	378	363	420	455	445	462
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	254	313	351	389	391	397	453	489	510
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	33	35	37	39	43	38	48	51	58
Education services	1 816	1 829	2 022	2 219	2 603	2 767	2 827	2 693	2 732
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>6 842</i>	<i>7 145</i>	<i>7 855</i>	<i>8 307</i>	<i>8 958</i>	<i>9 313</i>	<i>9 677</i>	<i>9 821</i>	<i>10 320</i>
Other tourism goods and services	704	726	814	888	962	941	1 027	1 075	1 142
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>19 167</b>	<b>19 873</b>	<b>21 316</b>	<b>22 406</b>	<b>23 477</b>	<b>24 073</b>	<b>25 085</b>	<b>25 511</b>	<b>26 962</b>
(a) Includes expenditure by outbound Australian residents within Australia before/after international trips.									
(b) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.									
(c) Includes expenditure on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.									

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
TOTAL									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	8 035	8 835	10 122	10 910	10 755	10 846	11 397	12 316	12 949
Imputed and actual rent on dwellings	2 305	2 465	2 688	3 037	3 370	3 671	3 893	4 167	4 454
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	12 397	12 844	13 426	14 544	14 170	14 959	15 313	16 474	16 731
Taxi fares	566	612	657	706	747	777	787	834	882
Local area passenger transportation	527	572	652	732	753	814	800	870	922
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	13 335	14 470	15 261	16 044	15 530	16 524	16 531	16 880	17 222
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 146	1 259	1 378	1 381	1 408	1 545	1 474	1 548	1 665
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 387	2 760	2 931	3 116	3 021	3 044	3 201	3 646	3 802
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 980	3 104	3 183	3 255	3 500	3 672	3 659	3 890	3 965
Gambling and betting services	1 143	1 256	1 361	1 409	1 470	1 477	1 558	1 540	1 508
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>44 821</i>	<i>48 178</i>	<i>51 659</i>	<i>55 134</i>	<i>54 724</i>	<i>57 328</i>	<i>58 614</i>	<i>62 165</i>	<i>64 102</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	12 172	11 928	12 158	12 771	12 870	12 898	13 053	13 486	13 980
Food products	5 808	6 068	6 431	6 551	6 541	6 548	6 528	7 026	7 533
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	3 432	3 728	4 297	4 350	4 218	4 296	4 185	4 536	4 742
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	2 113	2 446	2 571	2 715	2 318	1 983	2 043	2 107	2 336
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	5 964	7 051	8 163	8 679	8 702	8 457	8 568	10 067	10 444
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	416	424	455	477	465	473	492	496	521
Education services	1 992	2 021	2 219	2 427	2 839	3 037	3 102	3 003	3 078
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>31 898</i>	<i>33 666</i>	<i>36 294</i>	<i>37 969</i>	<i>37 952</i>	<i>37 692</i>	<i>37 971</i>	<i>40 721</i>	<i>42 634</i>
Other tourism goods and services	2 965	2 625	2 416	2 647	2 695	3 133	3 062	2 927	3 257
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>79 684</b>	<b>84 469</b>	<b>90 369</b>	<b>95 751</b>	<b>95 371</b>	<b>98 153</b>	<b>99 646</b>	<b>105 813</b>	<b>109 993</b>

(a) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.

(b) Includes expenditure on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.

AVERAGE INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION PER TRIP(a), by type of visitor, by tourism related product—purchasers' prices

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DOMESTIC (b)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	28.2	30.9	34.0	36.4	35.2	34.4	34.8	36.2	37.5
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	9.3	9.9	10.4	11.6	13.1	13.2	14.0	13.9	14.7
Takeaway and restaurant meals(c)	51.7	53.5	52.7	57.1	55.3	55.9	56.1	57.1	57.4
Taxi fares	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9
Local area passenger transportation	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
Long distance passenger transportation(d)	39.7	45.6	47.4	51.0	48.6	50.4	48.9	47.3	47.5
Motor vehicle hire and lease	4.2	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.8	5.3	4.8	4.9	5.3
Travel agency and tour operator services	10.2	12.1	12.5	13.3	12.9	12.5	13.0	14.0	14.5
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	12.9	13.5	13.2	13.2	14.4	14.5	14.3	14.3	14.5
Gambling and betting services	3.9	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.0
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>163.3</i>	<i>177.7</i>	<i>182.9</i>	<i>195.7</i>	<i>193.0</i>	<i>194.9</i>	<i>194.6</i>	<i>196.3</i>	<i>199.9</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	47.8	47.0	44.9	47.2	47.2	45.3	44.8	43.2	44.2
Food products	22.1	23.1	22.7	22.8	22.5	21.1	20.3	20.8	22.2
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	13.1	14.4	15.8	15.8	15.1	14.5	13.6	14.1	14.6
Motor vehicles	9.4	9.9	10.3	10.9	9.2	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.7
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	28.1	33.1	36.6	38.7	39.0	36.1	35.7	39.5	40.9
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9
Education	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>123.2</i>	<i>130.3</i>	<i>133.3</i>	<i>138.4</i>	<i>136.0</i>	<i>127.1</i>	<i>124.5</i>	<i>127.6</i>	<i>132.9</i>
Other tourism goods and services	11.1	9.3	7.5	8.2	8.1	9.8	9.0	7.6	8.7
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>297.6</b>	<b>317.4</b>	<b>323.7</b>	<b>342.3</b>	<b>337.1</b>	<b>331.9</b>	<b>328.1</b>	<b>331.5</b>	<b>341.5</b>
INTERNATIONAL									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	425.0	462.8	510.2	553.2	585.2	556.8	591.1	595.1	611.6
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	75.4	83.9	85.0	97.3	105.3	125.8	119.7	132.2	141.5
Takeaway and restaurant meals(c)	349.6	358.1	386.1	410.6	428.9	436.1	434.5	440.4	443.6
Taxi fares	19.6	20.3	22.3	24.4	26.7	26.4	25.6	26.9	27.4
Local area passenger transportation	65.4	65.6	73.2	78.9	85.2	82.7	81.1	84.3	85.7
Long distance passenger transportation(d)	973.7	947.8	913.1	907.2	932.9	926.9	915.7	905.9	903.8
Motor vehicle hire and lease	54.8	63.9	70.9	73.6	67.8	64.4	64.3	60.6	59.0
Travel agency and tour operator services	57.1	53.4	48.0	47.9	49.3	44.7	43.1	42.7	43.9
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	65.0	65.2	64.2	74.3	78.1	78.0	70.4	70.5	69.1
Gambling and betting services	63.1	67.3	69.1	79.5	87.3	85.8	89.0	84.3	85.3
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>2 148.7</i>	<i>2 188.4</i>	<i>2 242.0</i>	<i>2 346.7</i>	<i>2 446.6</i>	<i>2 427.6</i>	<i>2 434.6</i>	<i>2 443.0</i>	<i>2 470.9</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	454.9	431.4	456.6	470.9	507.9	491.5	487.4	506.8	516.7
Food products	242.6	250.0	280.6	294.6	313.5	322.0	324.7	331.1	338.7
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	140.9	145.1	162.9	173.0	181.7	186.3	185.7	189.2	190.1
Motor vehicles	37.9	79.5	65.0	67.1	65.5	73.8	76.9	74.4	73.6
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	47.0	57.1	62.3	69.0	70.5	69.7	76.7	81.7	81.3
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	6.1	6.4	6.5	6.9	7.8	6.7	8.1	8.5	9.3
Education	335.7	333.5	358.4	394.2	469.8	486.1	478.6	450.1	435.5
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>1 265.1</i>	<i>1 302.9</i>	<i>1 392.4</i>	<i>1 475.7</i>	<i>1 616.7</i>	<i>1 636.0</i>	<i>1 638.2</i>	<i>1 641.8</i>	<i>1 645.1</i>
Other tourism goods and services	130.1	132.4	144.2	157.8	173.6	165.4	173.8	179.8	182.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 543.9</b>	<b>3 623.7</b>	<b>3 778.6</b>	<b>3 980.2</b>	<b>4 236.9</b>	<b>4 229.0</b>	<b>4 246.7</b>	<b>4 264.6</b>	<b>4 298.2</b>

(a) Average consumption per trip is derived based on the number of trips as outlined in Table 15 of this publication.

(b) Includes expenditure by outbound Australian residents within Australia before/after international trips.

(c) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.

(d) Includes expenditure on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	38.5	42.3	46.2	49.6	49.2	47.4	48.9	49.6	51.9
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	11.0	11.8	12.3	13.8	15.4	16.0	16.7	16.8	17.9
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	59.4	61.4	61.3	66.1	64.8	65.3	65.7	66.4	67.1
Taxi fares	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5
Local area passenger transportation	2.5	2.7	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.7
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	63.9	69.2	69.7	73.0	71.0	72.2	70.9	68.0	69.1
Motor vehicle hire and lease	5.5	6.0	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.8	6.3	6.2	6.7
Travel agency and tour operator services	11.4	13.2	13.4	14.2	13.8	13.3	13.7	14.7	15.2
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	14.3	14.8	14.5	14.8	16.0	16.0	15.7	15.7	15.9
Gambling and betting services	5.5	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.7	6.5	6.7	6.2	6.0
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>214.7</i>	<i>230.5</i>	<i>235.9</i>	<i>250.7</i>	<i>250.1</i>	<i>250.4</i>	<i>251.4</i>	<i>250.5</i>	<i>257.0</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	58.3	57.1	55.5	58.1	58.8	56.3	56.0	54.3	56.1
Food products	27.8	29.0	29.4	29.8	29.9	28.6	28.0	28.3	30.2
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	16.4	17.8	19.6	19.8	19.3	18.8	17.9	18.3	19.0
Motor vehicles	10.1	11.7	11.7	12.3	10.6	8.7	8.8	8.5	9.4
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	28.6	33.7	37.3	39.5	39.8	36.9	36.7	40.6	41.9
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1
Education	9.5	9.7	10.1	11.0	13.0	13.3	13.3	12.1	12.3
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>152.8</i>	<i>161.1</i>	<i>165.8</i>	<i>172.7</i>	<i>173.4</i>	<i>164.7</i>	<i>162.8</i>	<i>164.1</i>	<i>170.9</i>
Other tourism goods and services	14.2	12.6	11.0	12.0	12.3	13.7	13.1	11.8	13.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>381.7</b>	<b>404.1</b>	<b>412.7</b>	<b>435.4</b>	<b>435.9</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>427.4</b>	<b>426.3</b>	<b>441.0</b>

(a) Average consumption per trip is derived based on the number of trips as outlined in Table 15 of this publication.

(b) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.

(c) Includes expenditure on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.

2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13

## TOTAL CONSUMPTION - SAME DAY (\$m)

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	2 153	2 364	2 625	2 766	2 858	3 288	3 166	3 460	3 422
Taxi fares	39	44	52	45	51	66	53	92	78
Local area passenger transportation	58	55	89	102	109	125	114	142	134
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	498	576	640	656	638	666	661	668	680
Motor vehicle hire and lease	45	49	52	60	43	67	53	63	71
Travel agency and tour operator services	4	6	7	6	6	5	4	4	5
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	436	469	498	450	550	676	658	713	784
Gambling and betting services	304	336	368	364	374	374	391	392	369
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<b>3 536</b>	<b>3 899</b>	<b>4 331</b>	<b>4 450</b>	<b>4 628</b>	<b>5 268</b>	<b>5 101</b>	<b>5 534</b>	<b>5 543</b>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	3 753	3 811	3 982	4 279	4 224	4 578	4 330	4 762	5 060
Food products	918	1 018	1 009	1 017	1 010	1 000	955	1 002	1 116
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	522	587	792	759	793	805	756	851	842
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	990	1 044	1 139	1 212	985	800	818	859	964
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	2 283	2 818	3 353	3 604	3 708	3 719	3 796	4 496	4 544
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	156	143	149	144	164	178	197	197	205
Education	74	80	86	92	100	108	118	129	141
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<b>8 697</b>	<b>9 501</b>	<b>10 511</b>	<b>11 106</b>	<b>10 985</b>	<b>11 187</b>	<b>10 971</b>	<b>12 296</b>	<b>12 872</b>
Other tourism goods and services	747	748	668	685	902	900	728	872	968
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 980</b>	<b>14 148</b>	<b>15 510</b>	<b>16 241</b>	<b>16 515</b>	<b>17 355</b>	<b>16 800</b>	<b>18 702</b>	<b>19 383</b>

## AVERAGE TOURISM CONSUMPTION PER TRIP - SAME DAY (c) (\$)

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	16.4	18.0	18.8	19.7	19.7	21.2	20.3	20.5	20.4
Taxi fares	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.5
Local area passenger transportation	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.8
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	3.8	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.0	4.1
Motor vehicle hire and lease	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.4
Travel agency and tour operator services	—	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.2	3.8	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.7
Gambling and betting services	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.2
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<b>27.0</b>	<b>29.6</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>32.0</b>	<b>34.0</b>	<b>32.6</b>	<b>32.8</b>	<b>33.0</b>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	28.6	29.0	28.5	30.4	29.2	29.5	27.7	28.2	30.1
Food products	7.0	7.7	7.2	7.2	7.0	6.4	6.1	5.9	6.6
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	4.0	4.5	5.7	5.4	5.5	5.2	4.8	5.0	5.0
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	7.5	7.9	8.2	8.6	6.8	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.7
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	17.4	21.4	24.0	25.6	25.6	24.0	24.3	26.6	27.1
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2
Education	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<b>66.3</b>	<b>72.2</b>	<b>75.3</b>	<b>78.9</b>	<b>75.9</b>	<b>72.1</b>	<b>70.2</b>	<b>72.8</b>	<b>76.7</b>
Other tourism goods and services	5.7	5.7	4.8	4.9	6.2	5.8	4.7	5.2	5.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>99.0</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>111.1</b>	<b>115.4</b>	<b>114.1</b>	<b>111.9</b>	<b>107.5</b>	<b>110.8</b>	<b>115.5</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.

(b) Includes expenditure by outbound Australian residents on services provided by Australian international carriers.

(c) Average consumption per trip is derived based on the number of trips as outlined in table 15 of this publication.

2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13

## TOURISM CONSUMPTION - OVERNIGHT (a) (\$m)

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	5 737	6 297	7 244	7 795	7 512	7 677	7 905	8 757	9 112
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	1 897	2 005	2 209	2 489	2 786	2 955	3 186	3 376	3 566
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	8 353	8 516	8 623	9 467	8 935	9 188	9 580	10 380	10 527
Taxi fares	421	457	479	523	548	560	583	581	633
Local area passenger transportation	116	158	150	187	172	219	207	224	251
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	7 571	8 697	9 470	10 281	9 723	10 581	10 460	10 793	10 873
Motor vehicle hire and lease	805	860	927	907	989	1 112	1 041	1 122	1 225
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 074	2 462	2 653	2 840	2 742	2 784	2 943	3 386	3 522
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 193	2 277	2 323	2 387	2 518	2 552	2 586	2 755	2 747
Gambling and betting services	498	551	603	597	612	614	641	643	605
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<b>29 665</b>	<b>32 278</b>	<b>34 681</b>	<b>37 474</b>	<b>36 538</b>	<b>38 241</b>	<b>39 131</b>	<b>42 017</b>	<b>43 059</b>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	5 959	5 752	5 600	5 842	5 831	5 523	5 844	5 692	5 678
Food products	3 577	3 680	3 839	3 876	3 794	3 715	3 655	4 043	4 292
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	2 148	2 345	2 585	2 617	2 417	2 431	2 332	2 554	2 708
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	918	966	1 065	1 125	969	763	770	803	910
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	3 427	3 920	4 459	4 687	4 603	4 341	4 319	5 082	5 390
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	227	246	269	295	258	257	247	248	258
Education	103	111	111	115	135	163	157	181	206
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<b>16 359</b>	<b>17 020</b>	<b>17 928</b>	<b>18 556</b>	<b>18 008</b>	<b>17 192</b>	<b>17 324</b>	<b>18 604</b>	<b>19 443</b>
Other tourism goods and services	1 514	1 150	934	1 074	832	1 291	1 306	980	1 146
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>47 537</b>	<b>50 448</b>	<b>53 543</b>	<b>57 104</b>	<b>55 378</b>	<b>56 724</b>	<b>57 761</b>	<b>61 601</b>	<b>63 648</b>

## AVERAGE TOURISM CONSUMPTION PER TRIP - OVERNIGHT (a)(d) (\$)

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	79.5	87.5	98.2	106.0	109.6	112.7	111.4	119.3	121.1
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	26.3	27.9	29.9	33.9	40.7	43.4	44.9	46.0	47.4
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	115.7	118.4	116.9	128.8	130.4	134.8	135.0	141.5	139.9
Taxi fares	5.8	6.4	6.5	7.1	8.0	8.2	8.2	7.9	8.4
Local area passenger transportation	1.6	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.5	3.2	2.9	3.1	3.3
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	104.9	120.9	128.4	139.8	141.9	155.3	147.4	147.1	144.5
Motor vehicle hire and lease	11.1	12.0	12.6	12.3	14.4	16.3	14.7	15.3	16.3
Travel agency and tour operator services	28.7	34.2	36.0	38.6	40.0	40.9	41.5	46.1	46.8
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	30.4	31.7	31.5	32.5	36.7	37.4	36.4	37.6	36.5
Gambling and betting services	6.9	7.7	8.2	8.1	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.8	8.0
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<b>411.0</b>	<b>448.7</b>	<b>470.1</b>	<b>509.7</b>	<b>533.1</b>	<b>561.2</b>	<b>551.3</b>	<b>572.7</b>	<b>572.1</b>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	82.6	80.0	75.9	79.4	85.1	81.0	82.3	77.6	75.4
Food products	49.6	51.2	52.0	52.7	55.4	54.5	51.5	55.1	57.0
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	29.8	32.6	35.0	35.6	35.3	35.7	32.9	34.8	36.0
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	12.7	13.4	14.4	15.3	14.1	11.2	10.9	10.9	12.1
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	47.5	54.5	60.4	63.7	67.2	63.7	60.8	69.3	71.6
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.8	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.4
Education	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.5	2.7
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<b>226.6</b>	<b>236.6</b>	<b>243.0</b>	<b>252.4</b>	<b>262.7</b>	<b>252.3</b>	<b>244.1</b>	<b>253.6</b>	<b>258.3</b>
Other tourism goods and services	21.0	16.0	12.7	14.6	12.1	18.9	18.4	13.4	15.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>658.6</b>	<b>701.3</b>	<b>725.8</b>	<b>776.6</b>	<b>808.0</b>	<b>832.4</b>	<b>813.8</b>	<b>839.6</b>	<b>845.6</b>

(a) Includes expenditure by outbound Australian residents within Australia before/after international trips.

(b) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.

(c) Includes expenditure by outbound Australian residents on services provided by Australian international carriers.

(d) Average consumption per trip is derived based on the number of trips as outlined in table 15 of this publication.



## 10

## TOURISM CONSUMPTION, by Australian residents on outbound trips

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Domestic tourism consumption - outbound trips(a)									
Purchased by businesses (\$m)	548	503	561	563	534	508	691	922	953
Purchased by households (\$m)	2 254	2 798	3 228	3 798	3 918	4 318	4 649	5 070	5 229
Total (\$m)	2 801	3 300	3 789	4 361	4 452	4 825	5 340	5 992	6 182
Outbound tourism consumption(b) (c)									
Purchased by businesses (\$m)	3 827	3 997	4 232	4 848	4 470	4 221	4 376	4 721	4 912
Purchased by households (\$m)	15 679	16 587	17 757	21 733	22 904	23 624	26 184	27 435	27 210
Total (\$m)	19 506	20 583	21 989	26 580	27 375	27 845	30 561	32 157	32 122
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION BY AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS ON OUTBOUND TRIPS (\$m)</b>	<b>22 307</b>	<b>23 884</b>	<b>25 778</b>	<b>30 942</b>	<b>31 826</b>	<b>32 670</b>	<b>35 900</b>	<b>38 148</b>	<b>38 304</b>
<b>AVERAGE CONSUMPTION BY AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS ON OUTBOUND TRIPS (\$)</b>	<b>4 858.5</b>	<b>4 939.8</b>	<b>5 027.8</b>	<b>5 428.7</b>	<b>5 446.4</b>	<b>4 825.3</b>	<b>4 823.3</b>	<b>4 744.6</b>	<b>4 540.4</b>

(a) Comprises consumption by outbound Australian residents before/after international trips.

(b) Outbound tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of an Australian resident outside of Australia while on an international trip.

(c) There are some conceptual differences between imports of tourism goods and services and imports of transport and travel services in the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia (cat. no. 5302.0).

## 11

## TOURISM CONSUMPTION, by non-residents on inbound trips

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Consumption by international visitors outside Australia as part of an inbound trip (\$m)	4 897	5 249	5 086	5 547	5 918	5 119	5 226	5 341	5 566
International tourism consumption(a)(b)									
Purchased by businesses (\$m)	2 476	2 519	2 624	2 707	2 781	2 742	2 872	2 878	2 937
Purchased by households (\$m)	16 691	17 354	18 692	19 699	20 696	21 331	22 212	22 632	24 025
Total (\$m)	19 167	19 873	21 316	22 406	23 477	24 073	25 085	25 511	26 962
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION BY NON-RESIDENTS ON INBOUND TRIPS (\$m)</b>	<b>24 064</b>	<b>25 122</b>	<b>26 402</b>	<b>27 953</b>	<b>29 395</b>	<b>29 192</b>	<b>30 311</b>	<b>30 852</b>	<b>32 529</b>
<b>AVERAGE CONSUMPTION BY NON-RESIDENTS ON INBOUND TRIPS (\$)</b>	<b>4 449.6</b>	<b>4 581.2</b>	<b>4 680.2</b>	<b>4 965.8</b>	<b>5 304.9</b>	<b>5 128.1</b>	<b>5 131.4</b>	<b>5 157.5</b>	<b>5 185.5</b>

(a) International tourism consumption is the tourism consumption of a non-resident visitor within Australia.

(b) There are some conceptual differences between exports of tourism goods and services and exports of transport and travel services in the Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia (cat. no. 5302.0).

2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13

PART-TIME TOURISM EMPLOYMENT (a)

Tourism characteristic and connected industries									
Accommodation ('000)	30.5	29.6	29.7	30.3	29.1	33.4	30.0	29.2	31.8
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services ('000)	65.9	64.2	72.6	73.3	78.5	84.9	87.2	86.5	92.8
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars ('000)	12.8	13.6	13.9	13.8	15.0	16.8	17.0	17.2	16.7
Rail transport ('000)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2
Road transport and transport equipment rental ('000)	3.6	3.4	3.8	3.8	4.1	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.8
Air, water and other transport ('000)	6.2	7.0	7.0	5.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	9.0	7.0
Travel agency and tour operator services ('000)	5.1	4.7	5.9	6.4	8.2	7.8	6.5	7.4	9.2
Cultural services ('000)	3.6	4.1	3.3	3.9	4.1	4.2	3.7	4.2	4.1
Casinos and other gambling services ('000)	0.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.2	1.4	1.0	1.3
Other sports and recreation services ('000)	8.7	10.2	10.1	9.8	10.1	10.5	9.8	11.0	11.2
Retail trade ('000)	46.9	48.9	51.3	50.1	51.0	48.0	50.0	48.3	50.0
Education and training ('000)	9.9	10.7	10.5	11.3	12.1	12.9	13.5	14.4	14.4
Total ('000)	194.2	197.5	209.3	209.3	219.8	230.3	229.3	231.5	242.3
All other industries ('000)	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6
<b>TOTAL TOURISM PART-TIME EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)</b>	<b>198.7</b>	<b>202.2</b>	<b>214.1</b>	<b>214.3</b>	<b>224.8</b>	<b>235.6</b>	<b>234.7</b>	<b>237.0</b>	<b>247.9</b>
TOTAL PART-TIME EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)	2 767.8	2 881.9	2 944.8	3 030.6	3 126.6	3 281.1	3 337.3	3 386.0	3 451.8
<b>TOURISM INDUSTRY SHARE OF PART-TIME EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.1</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.2</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>7.2</b>

FULL-TIME TOURISM EMPLOYMENT (b)

Tourism characteristic and connected industries									
Accommodation ('000)	44.4	44.9	43.9	44.3	41.3	39.6	41.7	39.5	39.0
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services ('000)	49.8	49.9	44.2	47.3	50.1	48.8	55.6	54.7	55.8
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars ('000)	13.8	13.5	15.3	15.8	15.2	18.1	15.1	15.9	16.6
Rail transport ('000)	2.5	2.7	2.4	2.4	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.2	3.1
Road transport and transport equipment rental ('000)	15.5	15.9	16.1	16.5	16.6	15.7	15.3	15.8	16.3
Air, water and other transport ('000)	27.4	29.0	28.3	30.0	29.2	26.4	27.9	28.7	28.3
Travel agency and tour operator services ('000)	18.4	21.0	21.2	25.0	20.0	23.5	24.6	25.0	22.6
Cultural services ('000)	6.3	5.6	6.7	6.6	6.3	6.0	6.0	7.0	6.5
Casinos and other gambling services ('000)	1.5	2.0	2.1	2.4	2.9	2.7	2.9	2.8	2.7
Other sports and recreation services ('000)	7.7	8.8	9.6	9.8	10.4	8.8	10.2	9.4	10.4
Retail trade ('000)	55.3	57.8	60.0	61.0	55.1	51.3	52.0	52.7	52.3
Education and training ('000)	18.3	18.8	18.4	20.3	21.0	22.0	22.9	22.3	23.9
Total ('000)	260.8	269.8	268.2	281.6	271.5	266.2	277.7	276.9	277.3
All other industries ('000)	15.8	16.1	16.8	17.2	17.5	17.4	17.9	18.2	18.3
<b>TOTAL TOURISM FULL-TIME EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)</b>	<b>276.6</b>	<b>286.0</b>	<b>285.0</b>	<b>298.7</b>	<b>289.0</b>	<b>283.6</b>	<b>295.7</b>	<b>295.1</b>	<b>295.6</b>
TOTAL FULL-TIME EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)	7 069.9	7 257.9	7 495.0	7 730.6	7 827.7	7 779.7	8 011.7	8 091.3	8 168.2
<b>TOURISM INDUSTRY SHARE OF FULL-TIME EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.7</b>	<b>3.6</b>	<b>3.6</b>

(a) Tourism part-time employed persons is derived by multiplying the number of part time employed persons in the industry by the proportion of total value added of the industry which is related to tourism.

(b) Tourism full-time employed persons is derived by multiplying the number of full time employed persons in the industry by the proportion of total value added of the industry which is related to tourism.

2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13

TOTAL TOURISM EMPLOYMENT (a)

Tourism characteristic and connected industries									
Accommodation ('000)	74.9	74.5	73.6	74.6	70.4	73.0	71.8	68.6	70.8
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services ('000)	115.7	114.1	116.8	120.6	128.6	133.7	142.9	141.2	148.5
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars ('000)	26.6	27.1	29.2	29.6	30.2	35.0	32.1	33.1	33.3
Rail transport ('000)	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.5	3.6	3.5	3.6	3.3	3.2
Road transport and transport equipment rental ('000)	19.1	19.2	19.9	20.3	20.7	19.2	18.6	19.1	20.1
Air, water and other transport ('000)	33.6	35.9	35.3	35.5	35.7	33.1	34.5	37.7	35.3
Travel agency and tour operator services ('000)	23.5	25.6	27.1	31.4	28.2	31.3	31.2	32.4	31.8
Cultural services ('000)	9.9	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.7	11.2	10.6
Casinos and other gambling services ('000)	2.5	3.1	3.1	3.5	3.9	4.0	4.3	3.8	4.0
Other sports and recreation services ('000)	16.3	19.0	19.7	19.6	20.4	19.3	20.1	20.3	21.6
Retail trade ('000)	102.2	106.7	111.3	111.1	106.0	99.3	102.0	101.0	102.3
Education and training ('000)	28.1	29.5	28.9	31.6	33.1	35.0	36.4	36.6	38.3
Total ('000)	455.0	467.3	477.5	490.9	491.3	496.5	507.0	508.4	519.7
All other industries ('000)	20.3	20.8	21.6	22.1	22.5	22.8	23.4	23.8	23.9
<b>TOTAL TOURISM EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)</b>	<b>475.3</b>	<b>488.2</b>	<b>499.1</b>	<b>513.0</b>	<b>513.8</b>	<b>519.3</b>	<b>530.4</b>	<b>532.1</b>	<b>543.6</b>
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)	9 837.7	10 139.8	10 439.8	10 761.2	10 954.3	11 060.9	11 349.0	11 477.3	11 620.0
<b>TOURISM INDUSTRY SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.7</b>

(a) Tourism employed persons is derived by multiplying the number of employed persons in the industry by the proportion of total value added of the industry which is related to tourism.

2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09 2009-10 2010-11 2011-12 2012-13

MALE TOURISM EMPLOYMENT (a)

Tourism characteristic and connected industries									
Accommodation ('000)	28.2	26.9	27.3	28.1	26.0	27.3	28.4	25.3	25.5
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services ('000)	52.8	49.9	50.2	53.7	58.3	59.5	65.6	62.2	66.9
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars ('000)	12.5	12.4	14.0	14.1	13.8	16.8	15.1	16.7	17.0
Rail transport ('000)	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.1	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.6
Road transport and transport equipment rental ('000)	16.2	16.1	16.9	17.3	17.4	16.4	16.0	16.2	17.1
Air, water and other transport ('000)	22.4	24.4	22.4	24.8	21.9	20.6	22.1	24.3	22.9
Travel agency and tour operator services ('000)	10.0	10.9	7.7	10.0	6.6	10.0	10.3	10.4	9.1
Cultural services ('000)	5.7	5.1	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.2	5.1	5.9	6.1
Casinos and other gambling services ('000)	1.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.4
Other sports and recreation services ('000)	7.6	9.1	9.6	10.2	10.8	10.2	10.9	10.4	11.4
Retail trade ('000)	46.2	47.7	48.6	49.6	45.6	43.4	44.9	44.1	44.0
Education and training ('000)	9.2	9.5	9.1	10.3	10.0	10.7	10.9	11.2	11.9
Total ('000)	214.3	215.9	215.1	228.2	221.7	225.2	234.5	232.0	236.9
All other industries ('000)	12.0	12.4	12.8	13.0	13.3	13.4	13.8	13.9	14.0
<b>TOTAL TOURISM MALE EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)</b>	<b>226.3</b>	<b>228.3</b>	<b>227.9</b>	<b>241.2</b>	<b>235.0</b>	<b>238.6</b>	<b>248.2</b>	<b>245.9</b>	<b>250.9</b>
TOTAL MALE EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)	5 429.2	5 570.2	5 730.1	5 902.0	5 969.4	6 031.2	6 197.1	6 239.9	6 306.3
<b>TOURISM INDUSTRY SHARE OF TOTAL MALE EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.1</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>4.0</b>

FEMALE TOURISM EMPLOYMENT (b)

Tourism characteristic and connected industries									
Accommodation ('000)	46.7	47.7	46.3	46.5	44.4	45.7	43.4	43.3	45.2
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services ('000)	62.9	64.2	66.6	66.8	70.3	74.2	77.2	79.0	81.7
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars ('000)	14.1	14.7	15.3	15.5	16.4	18.2	17.0	16.4	16.3
Rail transport ('000)	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.4	0.6
Road transport and transport equipment rental ('000)	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.3	2.8	2.6	2.9	3.0
Air, water and other transport ('000)	11.1	11.5	12.9	10.7	13.8	12.5	12.4	13.4	12.4
Travel agency and tour operator services ('000)	13.4	14.7	19.5	21.3	21.5	21.3	20.9	22.0	22.7
Cultural services ('000)	4.2	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.9	4.6	5.3	4.5
Casinos and other gambling services ('000)	1.2	1.4	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.4	1.6
Other sports and recreation services ('000)	8.8	9.9	10.1	9.4	9.6	9.1	9.1	10.0	10.1
Retail trade ('000)	56.0	59.0	62.6	61.5	60.4	55.9	57.1	56.9	58.3
Education and training ('000)	18.9	20.1	19.8	21.3	23.1	24.2	25.5	25.4	26.4
Total ('000)	240.7	251.4	262.4	262.7	269.6	271.3	272.5	276.3	282.7
All other industries ('000)	8.3	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.4	9.6	9.9	9.9
<b>TOTAL TOURISM FEMALE EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)</b>	<b>249.0</b>	<b>259.9</b>	<b>271.2</b>	<b>271.8</b>	<b>278.8</b>	<b>280.7</b>	<b>282.1</b>	<b>286.2</b>	<b>292.7</b>
TOTAL FEMALE EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)	4 408.5	4 569.6	4 709.7	4 859.2	4 984.8	5 029.7	5 152.0	5 237.4	5 313.7
<b>TOURISM INDUSTRY SHARE OF TOTAL FEMALE EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.7</b>	<b>5.8</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.6</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>5.5</b>

(a) Tourism male employed persons is derived by multiplying the number of male employed persons in the industry by the proportion of total value added of the industry which is related to tourism.

(b) Tourism female employed persons is derived by multiplying the number of female employed persons in the industry by the proportion of total value added of the industry which is related to tourism.

## LABOUR INPUT(a)(b), tourism hours worked index, by tourism industry

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
Tourism characteristic and connected industries									
Accommodation	117.8	105.5	109.8	113.5	99.0	104.4	102.9	100.0	103.1
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	87.4	86.7	79.4	87.1	91.5	91.8	100.7	100.0	102.3
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	83.7	85.4	94.1	95.6	92.7	111.4	97.4	100.0	102.3
Rail transport	79.2	82.7	74.9	75.5	106.3	107.2	108.5	100.0	95.8
Road transport and transport equipment rental	101.0	101.1	103.0	105.5	105.3	99.0	96.8	100.0	101.5
Air, water and other transport	90.9	100.0	96.7	111.8	100.2	93.7	98.0	100.0	97.9
Travel agency and tour operator services	88.8	88.5	87.0	99.5	84.8	100.1	97.3	100.0	94.5
Cultural services	84.3	80.7	89.0	97.4	96.4	90.4	89.8	100.0	96.2
Casinos and other gambling services	59.3	77.9	76.7	86.6	104.5	103.8	107.0	100.0	103.7
Other sports and recreation services	80.7	94.9	95.7	100.8	101.8	94.4	103.1	100.0	106.2
Retail trade	104.8	108.5	113.8	113.8	105.7	98.1	100.2	100.0	100.5
Education and training	79.6	83.1	80.8	89.0	92.2	97.7	100.6	100.0	103.7
<i>Total</i>	95.5	95.5	95.7	101.7	96.9	98.1	100.0	100.0	101.0
All other industries	86.3	88.6	92.0	93.8	94.7	95.5	97.8	100.0	100.2
<b>TOTAL TOURISM HOURS WORKED</b>	<b>95.0</b>	<b>95.2</b>	<b>95.5</b>	<b>101.3</b>	<b>96.8</b>	<b>98.0</b>	<b>99.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>101.0</b>
TOTAL ECONOMY HOURS WORKED	87.6	89.5	92.1	94.9	95.9	96.0	98.4	100.0	100.4

(a) Reference year for indexes is 2011-12 = 100.0.

(b) For more detail on the methodology for Tourism hours worked, see paragraph 72 of the Explanatory Notes.

## NUMBER OF TOURISM TRIPS, by type of visitor, by length of stay

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Domestic(a)									
Same day	131 151	131 601	139 539	140 745	144 725	155 075	156 287	168 847	167 857
Overnight	72 179	71 934	73 770	73 527	68 539	68 143	70 977	73 369	75 268
<i>Total domestic</i>	203 330	203 535	213 309	214 272	213 264	223 218	227 264	242 216	243 125
International(b)	5 408	5 484	5 641	5 629	5 541	5 692	5 907	5 982	6 273

(a) Source: Tourism Research Australia.

(b) Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0).

## SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS, by international visitors, by country of residence(a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Oceania And Antarctica</b>									
Fiji	27.4	28.4	29.0	26.9	30.2	33.6	33.2	32.9	32.9
New Caledonia	38.1	37.7	40.7	43.5	45.9	45.9	43.2	40.7	37.1
New Zealand	1 082.0	1 090.8	1 115.1	1 121.3	1 105.5	1 123.4	1 182.9	1 191.9	1 191.6
Papua New Guinea	26.7	29.2	32.1	33.9	41.3	46.5	49.9	53.6	59.6
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>1 207.9</b>	<b>1 221.6</b>	<b>1 254.8</b>	<b>1 265.1</b>	<b>1 266.9</b>	<b>1 290.5</b>	<b>1 352.3</b>	<b>1 364.8</b>	<b>1 361.7</b>
<b>North-West Europe</b>									
Austria	18.5	19.7	19.1	16.7	17.2	16.6	15.7	13.7	14.7
Denmark	22.0	22.5	22.7	23.8	23.3	24.2	22.6	22.3	22.9
France	59.0	65.6	69.9	78.0	89.4	97.5	94.5	95.5	100.7
Germany	142.4	150.4	148.7	155.2	158.7	163.0	159.3	151.7	158.2
Ireland	56.5	59.5	63.3	69.2	67.2	58.9	52.8	62.2	62.0
Netherlands	48.9	50.2	51.1	53.1	52.2	51.7	48.7	46.5	43.2
Norway	16.8	15.3	16.2	17.0	16.4	19.1	19.1	18.1	18.9
Sweden	34.2	36.4	35.1	35.4	31.9	34.1	34.9	34.6	36.2
Switzerland	41.5	41.3	42.8	41.9	39.9	44.8	44.1	41.6	45.1
UK, CIs & IOM	699.5	709.3	733.3	686.3	658.7	652.8	632.4	597.2	604.5
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>1 162.7</b>	<b>1 195.0</b>	<b>1 229.4</b>	<b>1 204.6</b>	<b>1 182.5</b>	<b>1 193.3</b>	<b>1 154.0</b>	<b>1 113.5</b>	<b>1 137.2</b>
<b>Southern And Eastern Europe</b>									
Italy	49.5	50.8	53.3	52.8	59.1	56.2	55.7	57.2	64.2
Spain	15.8	17.5	19.5	22.9	24.0	22.9	22.5	23.3	23.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>117.6</b>	<b>122.5</b>	<b>134.0</b>	<b>141.7</b>	<b>154.5</b>	<b>148.8</b>	<b>148.5</b>	<b>155.1</b>	<b>170.0</b>
<b>North Africa And The Middle East</b>									
Israel	15.6	15.2	15.7	14.6	15.3	14.2	14.1	10.5	10.3
United Arab Emirates	20.8	22.9	29.3	36.9	45.2	44.9	47.1	49.8	54.1
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>68.2</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>82.7</b>	<b>92.6</b>	<b>105.3</b>	<b>111.3</b>	<b>114.0</b>	<b>113.8</b>	<b>117.4</b>
<b>South-East Asia</b>									
Indonesia	82.4	81.8	85.2	93.1	95.8	118.3	133.1	141.6	144.8
Malaysia	169.0	152.5	157.1	166.0	195.1	214.3	243.9	243.1	268.2
Philippines	32.6	34.9	41.3	42.7	48.2	49.9	53.6	58.0	61.8
Singapore	267.5	251.8	263.5	266.5	278.4	289.9	315.5	319.8	362.9
Thailand	79.3	74.8	77.1	84.2	77.4	83.2	87.6	81.1	85.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>657.1</b>	<b>625.7</b>	<b>664.0</b>	<b>701.1</b>	<b>747.5</b>	<b>814.3</b>	<b>888.3</b>	<b>899.0</b>	<b>983.3</b>
<b>North-East Asia</b>									
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	274.4	292.3	338.4	375.2	358.1	393.9	499.9	583.4	685.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	148.9	158.8	153.1	146.7	149.9	154.3	169.6	168.8	182.1
Japan	700.8	674.4	610.2	521.2	403.7	363.9	364.1	344.4	339.4
Korea	237.3	242.9	270.8	236.2	193.2	196.1	204.6	199.3	194.4
Taiwan	103.8	102.3	92.3	85.0	92.8	88.1	82.1	90.2	101.4
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>1 467.6</b>	<b>1 473.5</b>	<b>1 467.7</b>	<b>1 368.0</b>	<b>1 202.0</b>	<b>1 200.7</b>	<b>1 325.1</b>	<b>1 391.3</b>	<b>1 508.3</b>
<b>Southern And Central Asia</b>									
India	59.2	78.9	88.0	107.7	120.5	129.9	144.4	152.3	163.9
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>79.0</b>	<b>99.3</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>135.0</b>	<b>151.9</b>	<b>166.1</b>	<b>184.3</b>	<b>194.6</b>	<b>210.5</b>
<b>Americas</b>									
Canada	103.1	106.5	110.5	120.9	121.4	125.3	118.7	119.3	117.5
United States of America	445.5	452.5	455.4	454.5	451.6	488.6	465.7	464.5	492.2
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>581.1</b>	<b>598.8</b>	<b>615.7</b>	<b>632.9</b>	<b>641.8</b>	<b>681.1</b>	<b>653.2</b>	<b>659.2</b>	<b>703.2</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>									
South Africa	50.0	54.7	60.3	65.8	64.3	61.4	61.7	62.7	56.9
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>66.9</b>	<b>74.0</b>	<b>80.6</b>	<b>88.1</b>	<b>88.5</b>	<b>86.1</b>	<b>87.1</b>	<b>90.4</b>	<b>81.1</b>
<b>Total(b)(c)</b>	<b>5 408.3</b>	<b>5 484.1</b>	<b>5 641.2</b>	<b>5 629.4</b>	<b>5 541.1</b>	<b>5 692.4</b>	<b>5 906.9</b>	<b>5 981.9</b>	<b>6 273.0</b>

(a) Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0).

(b) Includes other countries not mentioned.

(c) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

## SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES, by Australian residents, by main destination(a)

	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12	2012-13
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Oceania &amp; Antarctica</b>									
Fiji	188.7	199.9	193.6	223.9	220.9	286.4	323.1	339.4	333.0
New Caledonia	15.4	14.8	14.9	17.1	18.1	16.8	16.8	16.6	15.4
New Zealand	843.0	836.3	883.3	913.4	955.3	1 064.0	1 058.3	1 117.4	1 141.1
Norfolk Island	23.1	20.1	24.5	27.6	22.9	21.5	20.5	21.5	17.9
Papua New Guinea	38.8	43.1	47.3	57.4	64.4	71.4	82.2	84.6	94.7
Vanuatu	37.0	38.1	44.4	46.9	61.2	59.9	59.9	60.3	66.3
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>1 192.9</b>	<b>1 211.1</b>	<b>1 267.4</b>	<b>1 347.2</b>	<b>1 406.4</b>	<b>1 584.4</b>	<b>1 633.3</b>	<b>1 721.3</b>	<b>1 752.9</b>
<b>North-West Europe</b>									
France	66.6	73.1	76.4	99.8	87.2	104.4	117.3	134.6	137.7
Germany	51.6	65.7	58.9	64.7	63.9	66.6	77.2	83.1	86.4
Ireland	30.3	31.3	32.1	37.8	31.8	33.7	36.2	41.9	46.0
Netherlands	17.9	21.6	20.6	22.4	21.0	23.9	26.1	28.8	28.3
UK, CIs & IOM	384.9	409.3	415.2	429.5	420.2	456.2	476.9	487.5	508.2
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>609.9</b>	<b>661.5</b>	<b>669.7</b>	<b>723.6</b>	<b>692.2</b>	<b>755.5</b>	<b>811.0</b>	<b>857.6</b>	<b>892.6</b>
<b>Southern And Eastern Europe</b>									
Greece	47.2	48.3	45.3	48.7	46.2	51.6	54.7	51.9	53.0
Italy	91.3	102.7	107.6	120.3	114.8	121.1	141.1	154.0	160.2
Spain	20.2	24.5	26.5	28.5	26.3	34.0	38.9	48.2	49.9
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>247.5</b>	<b>270.8</b>	<b>285.9</b>	<b>307.9</b>	<b>292.8</b>	<b>314.0</b>	<b>350.2</b>	<b>375.3</b>	<b>397.4</b>
<b>North Africa And The Middle East</b>									
Lebanon	27.2	28.5	15.5	21.3	36.2	38.5	36.5	36.8	31.1
Turkey	18.6	20.3	22.9	23.4	25.9	30.2	34.5	36.8	39.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>142.5</b>	<b>135.4</b>	<b>164.2</b>	<b>190.0</b>	<b>200.4</b>	<b>198.3</b>	<b>194.0</b>	<b>205.1</b>
<b>South-East Asia</b>									
Indonesia	344.0	241.9	231.4	328.1	436.0	652.8	806.1	910.8	910.0
Malaysia	155.5	163.9	172.5	185.6	205.2	239.2	254.8	257.2	263.8
Philippines	81.0	83.8	87.0	95.3	106.1	123.6	141.9	161.6	173.6
Singapore	175.9	204.7	208.3	224.4	213.7	246.2	275.8	286.7	332.4
Thailand	187.0	246.4	331.7	403.0	378.4	432.0	486.7	600.7	625.4
Vietnam	114.8	119.3	143.3	159.2	160.1	172.9	199.9	217.8	217.0
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>1 093.0</b>	<b>1 096.2</b>	<b>1 217.7</b>	<b>1 446.0</b>	<b>1 552.0</b>	<b>1 929.1</b>	<b>2 236.1</b>	<b>2 514.6</b>	<b>2 613.6</b>
<b>North-East Asia</b>									
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	214.2	239.9	268.5	286.7	268.0	305.9	356.3	380.5	388.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	173.3	190.7	200.0	215.1	200.1	211.2	223.3	229.1	223.8
Japan	96.3	100.3	114.8	142.3	143.8	160.1	147.5	140.5	188.7
Korea	28.5	30.7	30.8	35.9	37.0	40.4	47.0	50.8	54.3
Taiwan	39.4	37.2	38.5	38.6	38.4	41.3	42.9	45.8	46.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>554.6</b>	<b>602.5</b>	<b>656.6</b>	<b>726.2</b>	<b>695.8</b>	<b>765.6</b>	<b>824.8</b>	<b>854.8</b>	<b>910.5</b>
<b>Southern And Central Asia</b>									
India	84.0	99.2	113.6	128.9	136.1	156.8	176.7	204.2	222.3
Sri Lanka	25.1	26.0	21.0	21.6	26.2	35.4	40.1	51.2	55.7
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>134.2</b>	<b>155.2</b>	<b>168.6</b>	<b>191.0</b>	<b>207.6</b>	<b>245.1</b>	<b>268.8</b>	<b>318.1</b>	<b>352.9</b>
<b>Americas</b>									
Canada	85.5	88.4	91.9	99.8	92.7	102.0	107.1	104.3	114.7
United States of America	394.5	437.8	450.7	491.9	500.0	634.6	750.5	819.8	907.2
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>531.8</b>	<b>581.2</b>	<b>603.3</b>	<b>658.3</b>	<b>667.1</b>	<b>818.0</b>	<b>942.1</b>	<b>1 020.1</b>	<b>1 122.5</b>
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>									
South Africa	49.4	52.5	58.7	61.3	62.7	78.9	79.0	77.7	83.4
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>79.1</b>	<b>86.4</b>	<b>97.8</b>	<b>106.5</b>	<b>107.8</b>	<b>122.9</b>	<b>137.1</b>	<b>145.0</b>	<b>150.6</b>
<b>Total(b)(c)</b>	<b>4 591.2</b>	<b>4 834.9</b>	<b>5 127.1</b>	<b>5 699.5</b>	<b>5 843.2</b>	<b>6 770.5</b>	<b>7 443.0</b>	<b>8 040.4</b>	<b>8 436.2</b>

(a) Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0).

(b) Includes other countries not mentioned.

(c) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** The national accounts are a comprehensive set of economic data which are fully consistent and complete within the boundary of the economic activities they cover. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is perhaps the most recognisable and important economic statistic from the core national accounts. Satellite accounts allow an expansion of the national accounts for selected areas of interest while maintaining the concepts and structures of the core accounts. Satellite accounts present specific details on a particular topic (both in monetary and physical terms) in an account which is separate from, but linked to, the core accounts. Therefore, a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) highlights tourism within the national accounting framework.

**2** Implicitly, tourism is included in the core national accounts. The products purchased by visitors, and produced by suppliers, are all part of the economic activity measured in the national accounts. However, while all the products that are produced and consumed in meeting tourism demand are embedded in the core accounts, they are not readily apparent because 'tourism' is not identified as an industry or product in international statistical standards. In the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC), 2006 edition, underlying the Australian national accounts, industries are defined on the basis of the goods and services which they mainly produce. On the other hand, the tourism industry is defined according to the status of the consumer. That is, it is the characteristics of the consumer that determine whether the production is included within the scope of tourism.

**3** A TSA provides a means by which the economic aspects of tourism can be drawn out and analysed separately using the structure of the main accounts. In fact, one of the major features of a TSA is that it is set within the context of the whole economy, so that tourism's contribution to major national accounting aggregates can be determined, and can be compared with other industries.

**4** The estimates of tourism consumption, direct tourism output, value added and GDP presented in this publication are recorded at current prices, that is the prices prevailing in the period to which the observation relates. This means that changes in these estimates over time are a result of changes in prices as well as changes in the underlying level of economic activity (or volume). For example, the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) in July 2000 resulted in an increase in the current dollar value of tourism consumption and direct tourism GDP in 2000–01 and later years. An increase would have occurred even if the underlying volume of tourism services remained unchanged.

### INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

**5** The concepts and methods used in the Australian TSA are based on international standards developed by an Inter-Secretariat Working Group on Tourism Statistics comprised of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), the statistical arm of the Commission of the European Communities (Eurostat), the United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD), and the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO). These standards are presented in the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework 2008. National statistical offices such as the ABS were consulted during the development and updating of the international standards. The standards are based on the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008), which is the prevailing international standard for national accounts statistics.

**6** The OECD also released a publication in 2000, "Measuring the Role of Tourism in OECD Economies". This publication is consistent with the international standards. However, it also includes the modelling of tourism generated employment as an extension to the TSA. The OECD manual also shows practical examples of how to compile tourism gross value added.

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS

**7** Key tourism supply measures such as direct tourism output, direct tourism gross value added, direct tourism GDP and direct tourism employment in this publication



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### DIRECT AND INDIRECT ECONOMIC IMPACTS *continued*

relate to the direct impact of tourism only. A direct impact occurs where there is a direct relationship (physical and economic) between the visitor and producer of a good or service.

**8** In the case of goods purchased by visitors, only the retail margin contributes to key tourism supply measures. This is because it is deemed that only the retailer has a direct relationship with the visitor and is therefore part of the tourism industry. The implication of this treatment is that the value added generated in the chain of supply of goods to visitors up to, but not including, the retail level will be treated as an 'indirect effect' of tourism consumption, while only the value added generated from retail trade activities provided to visitors will be considered as a direct effect.

**9** Indirect effects of tourism consumption is a broader notion that includes downstream effects of tourism demand and is out of scope for the Australian TSA. For example, when a visitor buys a meal, indirect effects are generated for the food manufacturer, the transporter, the electricity company, etc., that provide the necessary inputs required to make the meal. To fully measure the indirect effects, account should also be taken of changes in incomes which may feed through to further changes in tourism demand. A full analysis of indirect effects is best done using economic modelling. Tourism Research Australia (TRA) have undertaken this work and their latest results are reported in the "Tourism's Contribution to the Australian Economy 1997-1998 to 2011-12".

### CONCEPTS OF TOURISM

#### *Tourism*

**10** The term 'tourism' in the international standards is not restricted to leisure activity. It also includes travel for business or other reasons, such as education, provided the destination is outside the person's usual environment.

**11** An important conceptual distinction concerns the difference between travel and tourism, and consequently between a traveller and a visitor. Travel is a broad concept which encompasses the activity of travellers and includes commuting to a place of work, migration and travel for business or leisure. A traveller is defined as:

'..someone who moves between different geographic locations, for any purpose and any duration.' (International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008, para 2.4).

#### *Visitors*

**12** The central statistical entity in tourism statistics is the 'visitor'. The scope of tourism in the international standards comprises the activity of visitors.

**13** A visitor is defined in the international standards as:

'...a traveller taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited.' (International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008, para 2.9).

**14** If a person stays in the one place for longer than one year, their centre of economic and social interest is deemed to be in that place, so they no longer qualify as a visitor.

**15** The following types of persons are not considered to be visitors:

- persons for whom travel is an intrinsic part of their job, e.g., bus driver, air crew
- persons who travel for the purpose of being admitted to or detained in a residential facility such as a hospital, prison or long stay care
- persons who are travelling as part of a move to a new permanent residence
- persons who are undertaking military duties
- persons who are travelling between two parts of their usual environment.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Types of visitors*

**16** Visitors can be classified into national and international visitors. National or 'domestic' visitors consist of Australian residents who travel outside their usual environment within Australia. They include both overnight visitors (staying one or more nights at a location) and same day visitors. International visitors are those persons who travel to a country other than that in which they have their usual residence.

**17** The one year rule for length of stay for an international visitor is consistent with the principle applied in determining residency in the balance of payments, which generally requires the length of stay in an economic territory to be less than one year to qualify as a non-resident. There are some categories of individuals though that are exceptions to this one year rule in the balance of payments, in particular international students, who continue to be resident in the territory in which they were resident prior to studying abroad even if their course of study exceeds a year. The approach adopted in the Australian TSA is to include as visitors all international students undertaking short term courses with an actual length of stay of less than one year. If a student stays longer than one year (ignoring short-term interruptions to their stay, for example at vacation break), their usual environment is deemed to be the school or university, and they do not fit the definition of a visitor. However, if they travel outside their usual environment, they are considered a visitor.

**18** For the purposes of measuring direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP in the TSA, the consumption of Australian residents travelling overseas (outbound visitors) is excluded, except to the extent they consume domestically produced products before or after their overseas trip. This is because their consumption overseas does not relate to the value of goods and services produced within the Australian economy.

### *Usual environment*

**19** The usual environment is made up of one or more areas in which a person undertakes their regular activities such as their place of residence, place of work, place of study and other places frequently visited. The usual environment criterion has two dimensions; frequency and distance. Places that are visited on a routine basis (at least once a week) are considered part of a person's usual environment, even if the place visited is located a considerable distance from their place of residence. Further, locations up to 40 kilometres from home for overnight trips and up to 50 kilometres from home (round trip) for day trips are included in a visitor's usual environment in the Australian TSA.

**20** Although a considerable amount of tourism spending may take place within the usual environment (i.e. purchase of air tickets, tour packages, pre-paid accommodation), the consumption of most tourism services occurs outside of the usual environment. Visitors have a positive economic impact on their destination by generating additional consumption at the destination over and above that generated by the resident consumers.

### *Tourism expenditure*

**21** Tourism expenditure covers actual expenditure by the visitor, or on behalf of the visitor, and is defined in the international standards as:

'...the amount paid for the acquisition of consumption goods and services, as well as valuables, for own use or to give away, for and during tourism trips. It includes expenditures by visitors themselves, as well as expenses that are paid for or reimbursed by others.' (International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008, para 4.2)

**22** Consistent with the definition of visitors, tourism expenditure includes expenditure by visitors whose primary purpose is business, whether this is totally or partially paid by businesses or government. Expenditure before or after the trip is likewise included provided the expenditures are related to the trip, such as the digital printing of photos after they return home or the purchase of tourism single-purpose consumer durables in anticipation of trips (e.g. luggage or camping equipment). Consumer durables which are

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Tourism expenditure continued*

purchased on a trip (e.g. motor vehicles) are also included, even though they are not mainly for use on trips. Since there is no reliable data source in Australia for acquisitions of valuables, this item is not included in the national accounts and is also excluded from tourism expenditure in the Australian TSA.

**23** Expenditures by Australians travelling abroad on goods or services provided on Australian domestic territory, either before or after the trip, are included in tourism expenditure. In addition, outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers are also included. All other expenditures by Australians while abroad are excluded from tourism expenditure, consumption and value added. These expenditures are classified as imports of goods and services.

### *Tourism consumption*

**24** Tourism consumption, as defined in the Australian TSA and the revised international standards, is broader in scope and also includes imputations for the consumption by visitors of certain services for which they do not make a payment. Imputed consumption included in the Australian TSA include:

- Services provided by one household to the visiting members of another household free of charge, including the value of goods such as food and purchased services provided by host family/friends
- Housing services provided by vacation homes on own account (imputed services of holiday homes deemed to be consumed by their visitor owners)
- Imputed values of non-market services provided directly to visitors such as public museums even though these may be provided free or at a price which is not economically significant.

**25** In the Australian TSA, tourism consumption includes consumption by both domestic and international visitors. Domestic consumption is further split into that of households and that of business and government. This dissection is based on who incurred the expenditure rather than who actually paid. For example, a visitor may spend \$1,000 on a business trip, of which \$800 is reimbursed by the business. While the primary purpose of the trip is business, \$800 is recorded as business consumption, with the remaining \$200 reported as household consumption.

**26** Some further information on particular inclusions and exclusions from tourism consumption are discussed in the 1997–98 issue of this publication.

### *Direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP*

**27** Direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP are the major economic aggregates derived in the TSA. The concepts are not the same and it is important to outline the differences between them.

**28** Direct tourism gross value added shows only the 'value' which a producer adds to the raw material goods and services it purchases in the process of producing its own output. Direct tourism gross value added is measured as the value of the output of tourism products by industries in a direct relationship with visitors less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. Output is measured at 'basic prices', that is before any taxes on tourism products are added (or any subsidies on tourism products are deducted). Taxes on tourism products include the GST, wholesale sales taxes and excise duties on goods supplied to visitors. Direct tourism gross value added is directly comparable with estimates of the gross value added of 'conventional' industries such as mining and manufacturing that are presented in the national accounts.

**29** SNA 2008 states that basic price measures are to be used for comparisons between industries and across countries because it is free of the effects of taxes and subsidies on products which can vary between industries (and countries) and over time. The tax and subsidy component of a product's sale price does not represent value added by the industry producing that product.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP continued*

**30** Direct tourism GDP, on the other hand, measures the value added of the tourism industry at purchasers' (market) prices. It therefore includes taxes paid less subsidies associated with the productive activity attributable to tourism. Direct tourism GDP will generally have a higher value than direct tourism value added. Direct tourism GDP is a satellite account construct to enable a direct comparison with the most widely recognised national accounting aggregate, GDP. While direct tourism GDP is useful in this context, the direct tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries.

*Gross fixed capital formation*

**31** Purchases of capital assets are excluded from tourism demand for the purposes of calculating direct tourism gross value added, as there is no direct relationship between the visitor and the acquisition of capital by the tourism industries.

**32** The services that capital investment provide are captured to the extent that the price change for products implicitly include a component to cover the cost of capital. Whilst the purchase of capital by tourism industries is of significant analytical interest in its own right, data of sufficient quality are not available for publication in the Australian TSA. Collection of industry data for gross fixed capital expenditure presents a number of difficulties, one being that assets obtained under finance leasing arrangements need to be recorded in the industry of the lessee rather than the legal owner.

### CLASSIFICATIONS

**33** Not all products and industries in the standard national accounts product and industry classifications are related to tourism. Therefore, the TSA distinguishes between products and industries that are related to tourism, and those which are not. Tourism related products and industries are further classified into tourism characteristic and tourism connected. There are three categories of industry and product in the TSA, as outlined below.

*Tourism related products*

**34** Tourism characteristic products are defined as those products which would cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which sales would be significantly reduced, in the absence of tourism. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic products, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. The core list of tourism characteristic products is consistent with the international classification of products, namely the Central Product Classification, Version 2 (CPC V2.0).

**35** It is also recommended in the international TSA standards that country-specific tourism characteristic products are identified. In the Australian TSA, for a product to be a country-specific tourism characteristic product, at least 25 per cent of the total output of the product must be consumed by visitors.

**36** Tourism connected products are those that are consumed by visitors but are not considered as tourism characteristic products. All products in the supply and use table not consumed by visitors are classified as 'all other goods and services' in the TSA.

**37** See Appendix 1 for a correspondence between tourism related products in the Australian TSA, and products included in the CPC V2.0.

*Tourism related industries*

**38** Tourism characteristic industries are defined as those industries that would either cease to exist in their present form, or would be significantly affected if tourism were to cease. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic industries, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. The core list of tourism characteristic industries is consistent with the newly revised international classification of industries, namely the International Standard Industrial Classification, Revision 4 (ISIC Rev. 4), which aligns closely with ANZSIC 2006.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

*Tourism related industries  
continued*

**39** In the Australian TSA, for an industry to be a country-specific tourism characteristic industry, at least 25 per cent of its output must be consumed by visitors. Whether or not an industry is classified as characteristic has no effect on total value added resulting from tourism, as the TSA measures the gross value added resulting from the production of products directly consumed by visitors, not the total gross value added generated by tourism related industries.

**40** Tourism connected industries are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which a tourism related product is directly identifiable (primary) to it, and where the products are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the producer. All other industries are classified as 'all other industries', though some of their products may be consumed by visitors and are included in the calculation of direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP.

**41** The following points are worth noting about the industry classifications for the TSA:

- whether or not an industry is classified as characteristic has no effect on total value added resulting from tourism
- for an industry to be tourism related it must serve the visitors themselves, that is, there must be a direct relationship between the provider of the product and the consumer. Producers of goods from the manufacturing industry that are not in direct contact with visitors will therefore not be included as a tourism related industry.

**42** See Appendix 2 for a correspondence between tourism related industries and industries included in the ANZSIC.

**43** The supply and use tables for the Australian economy provide the framework in which data for visitor expenditure (demand) and industry output (supply) are integrated and made consistent in the TSA benchmark. Moreover, they provide the means of calculating direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP. The input-output table variant provides a tool for further analysis and economic modelling of tourism.

**44** The 'supply' table is a matrix showing (in the rows) the basic price values of products produced by each major industry. It also shows the supply of products from imports, and the net taxes on products and trade and transport margins required to derive supply at purchasers' prices. The 'use' table shows the use of each product, both as intermediate consumption by industries and in domestic final demand and exports. The use table also shows the primary inputs (compensation of employees and gross operating surplus) required by each industry.

**45** The supply and use tables are brought to balance so that the supply of each product equals its use. The supply and use tables on which the TSA is based contain 67 industries and 297 products. To derive the TSA, it was necessary to augment the standard supply and use tables. As the objective of the TSA is to focus on tourism related products and the industries that produce them, some disaggregation of the products and industries shown in the standard tables was required. For operational convenience in constructing the TSA, the non-tourism products and industries were compressed, but the details still remain in the underlying supply and use tables.

**46** An important characteristic of tourism products is that they are not uniquely defined by their nature, but by who purchases them. Therefore, the consumption of each product has to be divided into that part consumed by visitors and that part consumed by non-visitors. This information is used to partition industries into their tourism and non-tourism components, enabling the derivation of direct tourism value added and direct tourism GDP.

TOURISM SATELLITE  
ACCOUNT FRAMEWORK

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT FRAMEWORK *continued*

**47** An important part of the compilation process is to check the consistency of data for visitor expenditures on products with the total supply of products. Apparent inconsistencies have to be resolved by further data investigations and adjustment.

**48** More details on the supply and use approach to constructing a TSA can be found in OECD's, "Measuring the Role of Tourism in OECD Economies". Readers who require more detailed information on supply and use tables should consult SNA 2008.

### CALCULATING BENCHMARK TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED AND TOURISM GDP

**49** The gross value added for an industry is derived as the gross output for that industry less the intermediate consumption required to produce that output. However, as the tourism industry is defined according to who purchases an industry's output rather than according to the nature of the output itself, tourism consumption is required in order to measure the tourism output of industries. For the current TSA time series, benchmark years are 2003–04, 2006–07 and 2009–10.

**50** To calculate direct tourism gross value added, a number of steps are required. These can be summarised as:

- identify which products in the economy are purchased by visitors
- derive an estimate of internal tourism consumption for each tourism product
- remove product taxes and subsidies, margins and imports from internal tourism consumption of each product at purchasers' prices to derive internal tourism consumption at basic prices—this represents the domestic output consumed by visitors
- determine what proportion of the domestic output of each product is consumed by visitors by dividing tourism consumption at basic prices into the total supply of each product at basic prices—this is the tourism product ratio
- for each tourism product, identify the industries that have a direct relationship with visitors. In the case of the supply of goods, this will only include the industries that provide retail trade services. In the case of the supply of other margins (wholesale and transport margins), all industries are deemed to not have a direct relationship with visitors.
- apply the tourism product ratio to the output of each product for those industries that have a direct relationship with visitors to derive the direct tourism output of each industry
- estimate the intermediate consumption required to produce each industry's output of tourism products using relationships in the supply and use tables. The default assumption is that there is a constant ratio of output to intermediate consumption for both tourism and non-tourism products produced by an industry
- calculate direct tourism gross value added at basic prices for each industry as direct tourism output less the intermediate consumption required to produce the direct tourism output, and sum for all industries in the economy. Direct tourism gross value added at basic prices is directly comparable to the value added for all other industries.

### UPDATE METHODOLOGY

**51** It is not feasible to collect the detailed supply side data required to produce a timely full scale TSA every year. However, the key aggregates can be updated annually using relationships in the benchmark TSA and demand side data that are available on a yearly basis.

**52** The following steps are used in the update years:

- derive an estimate of internal tourism consumption for each tourism product
- remove product taxes and subsidies, margins and imports from internal tourism consumption of each product at purchasers' prices to derive internal tourism consumption at basic prices—this represents the domestic output consumed by visitors

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### UPDATE METHODOLOGY

*continued*

- remove supply of goods by producers that do not have a direct relationship with visitors (equal to the cost to retailers of domestic goods sold directly to visitors) using ratios from the benchmark TSA to derive direct tourism output
- allocate the direct tourism output of each tourism product to producing industry using ratios from the benchmark TSA
- sum the products produced by each tourism industry to derive the output for each tourism industry
- split industry output between value added and intermediate consumption using each industry's input-output ratios taken from the benchmark TSA.
- sum direct tourism gross value added for all industries to calculate the tourism industry's gross value added. Direct tourism GDP is derived by adding tourism net taxes on products.

**53** Where there is structural change in tourism related industries, or the economy more generally, in the update years, it is likely that there will be revisions when the next benchmark is compiled.

### DATA SOURCES

#### *Tourism consumption data*

**54** The main data sources used to compile the benchmark and the update TSA are described in this section. The 1997–98 issue of this publication provides additional information on the data sources used to compile a benchmark TSA.

**55** The data sources for actual expenditures are the same for both the benchmark and update years.

**56** Most of the visitor expenditure data used in the compilation of the TSA is sourced from TRA in the National Visitor Survey (NVS) for expenditure by Australian visitors and the International Visitor Survey (IVS) for expenditure by international visitors. These data are supplemented with data from the balance of payments and national accounts.

**57** The international visitor consumption total is the sum of the balance of payments, transportation and travel services items adjusted for conceptual differences between the TSA and balance of payments. The conceptual differences relate to the restricted coverage in the TSA of student visitors studying in Australia; imputations for non-market services provided to overseas visitors; margins on foreign exchange transactions; and the value of products provided to overseas visitors within private households. IVS data provide the detailed product information.

**58** Adjustments to the TRA data are required to break down the following broad expenditure categories for both domestic and international visitors: organised tours, package tours, conference fees, and trips with more than 21 stopovers. Given a lack of suitable direct information, these allocations are made on the basis of models or supplementary information from either ABS or TRA surveys.

**59** The major imputed component in tourism consumption relates to the imputed value in 'actual and imputed rent on dwellings', where the imputed value of rent refers to the consumption of housing services provided by holiday houses to the owner. The estimate is calculated by multiplying average annual rents by the total number of holiday houses in Australia from the Census of Population and Housing.

**60** An imputation for products provided to visitors in private households is derived using indicators from the ABS Household Expenditure Survey and IVS/NVS data which are moved forward using household final consumption expenditure from the National Accounts. These methods are used for both the benchmark and update estimates.

**61** For the 1997–98 TSA the imputation for non-market services provided by government utilised data on visitor numbers from Cultural Trends in Australia: A Statistical Overview, 1997 (cat. no. 4172.0), whilst the imputation for foreign exchange margins was derived using international visitors' expenditure data, and data for currency buy/sell rates. Estimates for later years are extrapolated using movements in government

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Tourism consumption data continued*

final consumption expenditure on relevant products for the government imputation, and movements in the number of short term arrivals for the foreign exchange imputation.

**62** Internal tourism consumption at basic prices is calculated by removing the net taxes, margins and imports from internal tourism consumption at purchasers' prices. This is done using relationships in the supply and use tables. Estimates of GST for years from 2000–01 onwards are available from the supply and use tables. Generally a 10% GST applies to all expenditure by domestic households and international visitors, excluding expenditure on education, health, international airfares, and groceries that are GST exempt. In the update years other product taxes, subsidies, imports and margins are calculated using a variety of sources including government budget reports, balance of payments data and retail trade data.

### *Relationship with balance of payments tourism related services*

**63** Memorandum items for credits (exports) and debits (imports) of tourism related services are included in Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia (cat. no. 5302.0). These are derived by combining total travel services (business, education-related and other personal travel), passenger fares, and the air transport component of other transportation services which relates to agency fees and commission receipts.

**64** In this publication information on Tourism Consumption by Australian Residents on Outbound Trips is presented. This table records the value of goods and services sourced from non-residents purchased by Australian residents in association with these trips. The difference in the estimates in this publication and the service debits memorandum item published in the balance of payments relate to: any transactions between residents and non-residents which do not relate to the value of tourism goods and services purchased within Australian economic territory; expenditure by student travellers on long term visas (as they do not meet the definition of a visitor); and payments to non-resident travel agencies for services provided outside Australian territory.

**65** Balance of payments tourism related services credits are closely related to exports of tourism goods and services in the estimates of the value of domestically produced goods and services presented in the Tourism Consumption by Non-residents on Inbound Trips table in this publication. The most significant differences occur because the Australian TSA excludes the expenditure of overseas students with a length of stay of greater than one year and non-resident to resident transactions which occur in other countries, i.e. delivery of services by Australian residents in other countries, both of which are included in the balance of payments. The other differences relate to the TSA imputations for non-market services provided to overseas visitors, margins on foreign exchange transactions and the value of products provided to overseas visitors within private households, these imputations are generally not recorded in the balance of payments.

### *Industry data*

**66** While the supply and use tables provide 'control totals' for industry output of products and the inputs required to produce those products, in the benchmark TSA years of 2003–04, 2006–07 and 2009–10 the data have to be disaggregated and rearranged to focus on tourism related products identified from tourism demand data. This has mostly been done using information from the ABS annual business surveys.

**67** The ABS annual business surveys collect data for business income and expense items for all broad industry groups in the economy. These surveys were expanded in the 1997–98, 2000–01, 2003–04, 2006–07 and 2009–10 reference years to provide extra data for tourism characteristic industries. The ABS Economic Activity Survey (EAS), supplemented with taxation data, is the major source of data for the following industries: transport, automotive fuel, motor vehicle hire, travel agents, accommodation, cafes and restaurants, pubs and taverns, clubs, gambling industries and casinos.



## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Industry data continued*

**68** As the TSA supply table is not updated for the extrapolated years, benchmark coefficients are carried through to the update estimates. Recently published TSA estimates have used benchmark coefficients for 2003–04 and 2006–07 applied to the time series. With the release of new benchmark data for 2009–10 new coefficients for 2006–07 were also produced and selected 2003–04 coefficients, which apply to all periods in the series prior to 2006–07, were revised. The 2009–10 coefficients are carried through to 2012–13 in this publication, and will continue to be used until the derivation of a new benchmark for the 2012–13 reference year due for release in April 2016.

### *Employment*

**69** Persons employed in tourism related industries will generally provide services to both visitors and non-visitors. Tourism employment is derived for each industry by applying the tourism value added industry ratios from each of the benchmark years to employment estimates for each industry in subsequent years. The employment estimates between benchmark years are smoothed. This method of using the tourism value added industry ratios involves an assumption that the employment generated by tourism in each industry is in direct proportion to value added generated by tourism in the benchmark year.

**70** Details by industry of employment, status in employment and gender, are collected in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in the February, May, August and November months. Estimates of the number of total, full-time and part-time, and male and female tourism employed persons by industry have been calculated as the average of these four months. Total employment is derived by adding employment in the defence forces to the civilian labour force. Alternative data sources were used for the accommodation, travel agency, cafes and restaurant, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars, casinos and other gambling services and air and water transport industries, where employer survey data have been used in the benchmark years up to 2006–07 when available. Employment in these industries has been extrapolated using movements in the LFS for the updated years. However, there may be some downward bias in estimates for the tourism industries due to the timing of these collections, i.e., the LFS survey months exclude the major Christmas holiday period, and the employer survey data are provided as at a point in time, e.g. 30 June.

**71** Part-time, full-time, male and female employment ratios are derived for each tourism characteristic and connected industry using LFS ratios and applying these ratios to the total number of tourism employed persons by industry. The underlying assumption is that the LFS distribution of part-time, full-time, male and female employment from within a given industry is consistent with the distribution of part-time, full-time, male and female employment within the tourism share of that particular industry.

**72** Hours worked by labour is a key input to the measurement of labour productivity in industry analysis. The index of tourism hours worked presents a tourism view of labour input conceptually equivalent to the ANZSIC Division level labour input index presented in the national accounts, and, as such, it allows comparison of labour input growth in tourism with traditional industries. However, the method for producing the tourism index differs from that applied in the national accounts, where the index is constructed from industry estimates of aggregate annual hours worked in the reference year. As aggregate annual hours worked is unavailable at the detailed industry level necessary for application to tourism, the tourism index is instead based on annual averaging of quarterly detailed estimates of actual hours worked. This approach has been found to produce estimates of sufficient quality for the analysis of movement in a data series such as that described by an index and also produces results comparable with the National Accounts hours worked indexes.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Employment continued*

**73** Some of the tourism industries in the TSA have been compressed in the tables relating to employment because the LFS is not designed to produce estimates of sufficient accuracy for some of the fine level industries in the TSA.

### *Other visitor characteristics*

#### DOMESTIC VISITORS

**74** Domestic visitor numbers are sourced from the NVS. As the survey commenced in January 1998, the visitor numbers for this year have had to be extrapolated to a financial year basis (1997–98). Data for all subsequent years are based on financial year data from TRA.

#### INTERNATIONAL ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

**75** Data on international arrivals and departures (by country of origin or destination) were taken from the ABS publication Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0).

### QUALITY OF ESTIMATES

**76** While as much care as possible has been taken to ensure the quality of the estimates in the TSA, users should exercise some caution in the use and interpretation of the results. In order to produce estimates at a finer level of product and industry detail than that normally provided in the national accounts, some of the data have had to be stretched up to the limits of their design capabilities. Moreover, major tourism aggregates such as direct tourism gross value added and tourism employment are not directly observable in practice. They have to be modelled in a supply and use framework. The assumptions underlying the estimates can have an effect on their quality.

**77** The estimates have been prepared from a wide range of statistical sources. Some are closely related to the desired national accounting basis, but others are not. There are differences in coverage, concepts and timing. Many of the tourism industries and products identified in this publication are at a more detailed level, or do not directly concord with the industry and product details in the national supply and use tables. While every effort has been made to improve the survey coverage of the finer level tourism industries, the accuracy of these estimates are subject to a higher degree of error than that generally pertaining to the broader level estimates published in the national accounts.

**78** Tourism expenditure data are generally obtained from large scale visitor surveys and are a key component of the TSA. These surveys are scientifically designed to produce estimates of good quality but, like all sample surveys, are subject to sampling variability. The relevant NVS and IVS publications describe in detail the associated confidence intervals for a given estimate. In order to adapt the visitor survey data to the concepts and classifications required for the TSA, some dissection and rearrangement of the data has been required. While the rearrangement of the basic data can impact on the quality of tourism consumption estimates for individual products, the aggregate level of tourism consumption should not be affected, although the estimate of direct tourism gross value added could be.

**79** The most significant assumption in the compilation of a TSA relates to the use of the tourism product ratios and the tourism industry ratios in the calculation of tourism related monetary and employment aggregates. The default assumption is that the input requirements of tourism and non-tourism output are identical for an industry. While this is likely to be a more valid assumption for fine level industries where industry output is relatively homogenous (such as the taxi transport industry), there will be some instances where the assumption may be less valid. This is more likely to be the case where the tourism specialisation ratio of the industry is low, and a diverse range of products are produced. However, errors resulting from the use of assumptions will tend to offset in the calculation of the broad aggregates such as direct tourism value added and direct tourism GDP.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### QUALITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

**80** In the TSA update years the allocation of direct tourism gross output to producing industry and the derivation of direct tourism gross value added are based on relationships that applied in the benchmark years. In terms of earlier data in the time series (with some exceptions with significant industry structural change during this time), the industry coefficients from 2003-04 are used back to 1997-98 and forward to 2006-07 (the following benchmark year). In compiling the 2009-10 benchmark the coefficients for the previous 2006-07 benchmark year, as well as the update years, were reviewed and adjusted as appropriate (as were some of the 2003-04 coefficients where necessary). From 2006-07 to 2009-10, industry coefficients from 2006-07 were used except for those industries where the structural change was significant enough to warrant smoothing of the coefficients between benchmarks. In the absence of such smoothing, data movement between 2008-09 (using 2006-07 coefficients) and 2009-10 would have been significant and resulted in a broken time series. The review of these coefficients for all years was required to reflect the significant revisions to the demand side data sourced from TRA in the NVS for expenditure by Australian visitors and the IVS for expenditure by international visitors.

**81** The underlying assumption of the three yearly benchmarking approach is that structural change occurs only slowly. The extrapolation techniques used in the TSA updates may not fully capture structural changes in the tourism industry and the Australian economy. To overcome this deficiency the benchmark coefficients can be altered in the TSA updates where there is strong evidence of structural change in tourism related industries. As the benchmark relationships are likely to become less relevant over time, extrapolated estimates only remain tenable where there is a realignment to periodic benchmarks.

**82** Estimates of the number of persons employed in tourism related industries have generally been derived from the LFS. As this is a household survey, it has some deficiencies when used to derive detailed industry estimates. In order to mitigate some of these potential quality problems, estimates of employment have been published at a more aggregated industry level than that provided in the first dimension of the TSA.

**83** Most figures are subject to revision as more complete and accurate information becomes available.

## APPENDIX 1 TOURISM INDUSTRY CORRESPONDENCE

### TOURISM RELATED INDUSTRIES

The following table shows the correspondence between tourism related industries in the Australian Tourism Satellite Account and industries in the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

### APPENDIX 1 - TOURISM INDUSTRY CORRESPONDENCE

<i>Characteristic and connected tourism industries</i>	<i>ANZSIC code</i>	<i>ANZSIC industry</i>
Accommodation	44	Accommodation
Ownership of dwellings	6711	Residential property operators
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	451	Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	452	Pubs, taverns and bars
	453	Clubs (hospitality)
Rail transport	47	Rail transport
Taxi transport	4623	Taxi and other road transport
Other road transport	461	Road freight transport
	4621	Interurban and rural bus transport
	4622	Urban bus transport (including tramway)
Air, water and other transport	48	Water transport
	49	Air and space transport
	50	Other transport
Motor vehicle hiring	6611	Passenger car rental and hiring
Travel agency and tour operator services	722	Travel agency and tour arrangement services
Cultural services	89	Heritage activities
	90	Creative and performing arts activities
Casinos and other gambling services	92	Gambling activities
Sports and recreation services	91	Sports and recreation activities
Automotive fuel retailing	40	Fuel retailing
Other retail trade	39	Motor vehicle and motor vehicle parts retailing
	41	Food retailing
	42	Other store-based retailing
	43	Non-store retailing and retail commission based buying and/or selling
Education and training	80	Preschool and school education
	81	Tertiary education
	82	Adult, community and other education
All other industries		All other industries

## APPENDIX 1 TOURISM INDUSTRY CORRESPONDENCE *continued*

### TOURISM RELATED INDUSTRIES FOR EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES

Employment estimates are provided at a more aggregate level of detail than the estimates shown in the monetary tables. The following table shows how the tourism employment industries correspond with the tourism related industries in the monetary tables.

### TOURISM EMPLOYMENT INDUSTRIES

<i>Tourism employment industries</i>	<i>Tourism related industries</i>
Accommodation	Accommodation
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars
Rail transport	Rail transport
Road transport and motor vehicle hiring	Taxi transport; other road transport; motor vehicle hiring
Air, water and other transport	Air, water and other transport
Travel agency and tour operator services	Travel agency and tour operator services
Cultural services	Cultural services
Casinos and other gambling services	Casinos and other gambling services
Sports and recreation services	Other sports and recreation services
Retail trade	Other retail trade; automotive fuel retailing
Education and training	Education and training
All other industries	All other industries

## APPENDIX 2 TOURISM PRODUCT CORRESPONDENCE

### TOURISM RELATED PRODUCTS

The following table shows the correspondence between tourism related products in the Australian Tourism Satellite Account and products in the Central Product Classification, Version 2 (CPC V2.0).

### APPENDIX 2 - TOURISM PRODUCT CORRESPONDENCE

<i>Characteristic and connected tourism products</i>	<i>CPC Code</i>	<i>CPC description</i>
Accommodation services	631	Accommodation services for visitors
	632	Other accommodation services for visitors and others
Actual and imputed rent on vacation homes	72111	Rental or leasing services involving own or leased residential property
Takeaway and restaurant meals	633	Food serving services
	634	Beverage serving services
Taxi fares	64115	Taxi services
Local area passenger transportation	641	Local transport and sightseeing transportation services of passengers (except 64115 taxi services)
Long distance passenger transportation	642	Long distance transport services of passengers
Motor vehicle hire and lease	73111	Leasing or rental services concerning cars and light vans without operator
Travel agency and tour operator services	855	Travel arrangement, tour operator and related services (except 8553 other reservation services)
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	9622	Performing arts event production and presentation services
	963	Services of performing and other artists
	964	Museum and preservation services
	9652	Sports and recreational sports facility operation services
	9659	Other sports and recreational sports services
	966	Services of athletes and related support services
	9691	Amusement park and similar attraction services
	9699	Other recreation and amusement services n.e.c.
Gambling and betting services	9692	Gambling and betting services
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	28	Knitted or crocheted fabrics; wearing apparel
	29	Leather and leather products; footwear
	322	Books, in print
	323	Newspapers and periodicals, daily, in print
	324	Newspapers and periodicals, other than daily, in print
	325	Printed maps; music, printed or in manuscript; postcards, greeting cards, pictures and plans
	327	Registers, account books, notebooks, letter pads, diaries and similar articles, blotting-pads, binders, file covers, forms and other articles of stationery of paper or paperboard
	353	Soap, cleaning preparations, perfumes and toilet preparations
	381	Furniture
	382	Jewellery and related articles
	383	Musical instruments
	384	Sports goods
	385	Games and toys
	448	Domestic appliances and parts thereof
	47	Radio, television and communication equipment and apparatus
	483	Optical instruments and photographic equipment, and parts and accessories thereof
	484	Watches and clocks, and parts thereof
	3694	Tableware, kitchenware, other household articles and toilet articles, of plastics
	3722	Ceramic household and ornamental articles
	32192	Envelopes, letter cards, plain postcards and correspondence cards of paper or paperboard; boxes, pouches, wallets and writing compendiums, of paper or paperboard, containing paper stationery
	32193	Toilet paper, handkerchiefs, towels, serviettes, napkins for babies, tampons, and similar household, sanitary or hospital articles, and articles of apparel, of paper pulp, paper, cellulose wadding or webs of cellulose fibres

## APPENDIX 2 TOURISM PRODUCT CORRESPONDENCE *continued*

### APPENDIX 2 - TOURISM PRODUCT CORRESPONDENCE *continued*

<i>Characteristic and connected tourism products</i>	<i>CPC Code</i>	<i>CPC description</i>
	37193	Glassware of a kind used for table, kitchen, toilet, office, indoor decoration or similar purposes (except bottles, jars and the like, of glass, and ornaments of lamp-worked glass)
	38921	Umbrellas, sun-umbrellas, walking-sticks, seat-sticks, whips, riding-crops and the like
	38997	Imitation jewellery
	42996	Statuettes and other ornaments of base metal; photograph, picture or similar frames of base metal; mirrors of base metal
Food products	21	Meat, fish, fruit, vegetables, oils and fats
	22	Dairy products and egg products (part)
	23	Grain mill products, starches and starch products; other food products
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	24	Beverages
	22	Dairy products and egg products (part)
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	494	Pleasure and sporting boats
	49113	Motor cars and other motor vehicles principally designed for the transport of persons (except public-transport type vehicles, vehicles specially designed for travelling on snow, and golf cars and similar vehicles)
	4922	Trailers and semi-trailers; containers
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	3331	Motor spirit (gasolene), including aviation spirit
	3336	Gas oils
	3337	Fuel oils n.e.c.
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	36111	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on motor cars
	36112	New pneumatic tyres, of rubber, of a kind used on motorcycles or bicycles
	36113	Other new pneumatic tyres, of rubber
	3612	Retreaded pneumatic tyres, of rubber
	4641	Primary cells and primary batteries
	87141	Maintenance and repair services of motor vehicles
Education Services	92	Education services
Other tourism goods and services	250	Tobacco products
	352	Pharmaceutical products
	681	Postal and courier services
	6743	Parking lot services
	7132	Accident and health insurance services
	7133	Other non-life insurance services (excluding reinsurance services)
	7142	Accident and health reinsurance services
	7143	Other non-life reinsurance services
	7321	Leasing or rental services concerning televisions, radios, video cassette recorders and related equipment and accessories
	7322	Leasing or rental services concerning video tapes and disks
	8553	Other reservation services
	838	Photography services and photographic processing services
	841	Telephony and other telecommunications services
	842	Internet telecommunications services
	843	On-line content
	931	Human health services
	971	Washing, cleaning and dyeing services
	972	Beauty and physical well-being services

## GLOSSARY

<b>Basic price</b>	The amount receivable by the producer from the purchaser for a unit of a good or service produced as output, minus any tax payable plus any subsidy receivable, on that unit as a consequence of its production or sale; it excludes any transport charges invoiced separately by the producer. See also Purchasers' price.
<b>Business and government tourism consumption</b>	Also referred to as internal tourism consumption by domestic business and government visitors. Consists of the tourism consumption by resident businesses or governments on tourism related products within Australia. See also Tourism consumption and Internal tourism consumption.
<b>Compensation of employees</b>	The total remuneration, in cash or in kind, payable by an enterprise to an employee in return for work done by the employee during the accounting period. It is further classified into two sub-components: wages and salaries; and employers' social contributions. Compensation of employees is not payable in respect of unpaid work undertaken voluntarily, including the work done by members of a household within an unincorporated enterprise owned by the same household. Compensation of employees excludes any taxes payable by the employer on the wage and salary bill (e.g. payroll tax). See also Employers' social contributions and Wages and salaries.
<b>Current prices</b>	Estimates are valued at the prices of the period to which the observation relates. For example, estimates for 2002–03 are valued using 2002–03 prices. This contrasts to chain volume measures where the prices used in valuation refer to the prices of the previous year.
<b>Direct tourism gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	Is direct tourism gross value added plus net taxes on products that are attributable to the tourism industry (tourism net taxes on products). Direct tourism GDP will generally have a higher value than direct tourism value added. Direct tourism GDP is a satellite account construct to enable a direct comparison with the most widely recognised national accounting aggregate, GDP. While it is useful in this context, the direct tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries. See also Direct tourism gross value added and Tourism net taxes on products.
<b>Direct tourism gross value added</b>	The value of direct tourism output at basic prices, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. This measure is directly comparable with the value added of 'conventional' industries such as mining and manufacturing and should also be used for comparisons across countries. See also Direct tourism output and Direct tourism GDP.
<b>Direct tourism output</b>	The value of goods and services, at basic prices, which are consumed by visitors and produced in Australia by industries in a direct relationship with visitors. See also Basic prices and Direct tourism gross value added.
<b>Domestic tourism consumption</b>	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident visitors on tourism related products within Australia. It is the sum of household tourism consumption and business and government tourism consumption. See also Tourism consumption; Internal tourism consumption; Business and government tourism consumption; Household tourism consumption.
<b>Employed person</b>	Is a person aged 15 years and over who, during the reference week: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ worked for one hour or more for pay, profit, commission or payment in kind in a job or business, or on a farm (comprising employees, employers and own account workers); or</li><li>■ worked for one hour or more without pay in a family business or on a farm (i.e. contributing family workers); or</li></ul>



## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Employed person</b> <i>continued</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ were employees who had a job but were not at work and were: away from work for less than four weeks up to the end of the reference week; or away from work for more than four weeks up to the end of the reference week and received pay for some or all of the four week period to the end of the reference week; or away from work as a standard work or shift arrangement; or on strike or locked out; or on workers' compensation and expected to return to their job; or</li><li>■ were employers or own account workers, who had a job, business or farm, but were not at work.</li></ul>
<b>Employers' social contributions</b>	Payments by employers which are intended to secure for their employees the entitlement to social benefits should certain events occur, or certain circumstances exist, that may adversely affect their employees' income or welfare – namely work-related accidents and retirement. See also Compensation of employees and Wages and salaries.
<b>Exports of goods and services</b>	The value of goods exported and amounts receivable from non-residents for the provision of services by residents.
<b>Final consumption expenditure – general government</b>	Government final consumption expenditure is current expenditure by general government bodies on services to the community such as defence, education, and public order and safety less any explicit charges for these services. If these are provided free of charge or at charges which cover only a small proportion of costs, the government is considered to be the consumer of its own output. This output has no directly observable market value, and so it is valued in the national accounts at its cost of production. It also includes the value of the portion of market output purchased by the General Government sector on behalf of beneficiaries.
<b>Final consumption expenditure – households</b>	Net expenditure on goods and services by persons and expenditure of a current nature by private non-profit institutions serving households. This item excludes expenditures by unincorporated businesses and expenditures on assets by non-profit institutions (included in gross fixed capital formation). Also excluded is expenditure on maintenance of dwellings (treated as intermediate expenses of private enterprises), but personal expenditure on motor vehicles and other durable goods and the imputed rent of owner-occupied dwellings are included. The value of 'backyard' production (including food produced and consumed on farms) is included in household final consumption expenditure and the payment of wages and salaries in kind (e.g. food and lodging supplied free to employees) is counted in both household income and household final consumption expenditure.
<b>Full-time workers</b>	Employed persons who usually worked 35 hours or more a week (in all jobs) and those who, although usually working fewer than 35 hours a week, worked 35 hours or more during the reference week. See also Part-time workers.
<b>Gross domestic product (GDP)</b>	Is the total market value of goods and services produced in Australia within a given period after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production but before deducting allowances for the consumption of fixed capital. Thus gross domestic product, as here defined, is 'at market prices'. It is equivalent to gross national expenditure plus exports of goods and services less imports of goods and services. Farm product is that part of gross domestic product which arises from production in agriculture and services to agriculture. It is equivalent to the value added of ANZSIC 06 subdivision 01 'Agriculture' plus taxes less subsidies on products primary to this subdivision. Non-farm product arises from production in all other industries.
<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b>	Expenditure on fixed assets broken down into dwellings, non-dwelling construction, machinery and equipment, cultivated biological assets, intellectual property products and ownership transfer costs. The machinery and equipment category includes plant, machinery, equipment, vehicles, etc. Expenditure on repair and maintenance of fixed assets is excluded, being chargeable to the production account. Additions to fixed assets are regarded as capital formation. Also included is compensation of employees and other costs paid by private enterprise in connection with own-account capital formation.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b> <i>continued</i>	Expenditure on dwellings, non-dwelling construction, and machinery and equipment is measured as expenditure on new and second-hand assets, less sales of existing assets. Cultivated biological assets includes livestock and orchard growth. Along with Computer software, Mineral and petroleum exploration and Artistic originals, Research and development is now included in the intellectual property products asset type. Ownership transfer costs comprise of stamp duty, real estate agents' fees and sales commissions, conveyancing fees and miscellaneous government charges.
<b>Gross mixed income of unincorporated enterprises</b>	The surplus or deficit accruing from production by unincorporated enterprises. It includes elements of both compensation of employees (returns on labour inputs) and operating surplus (returns on capital inputs).
<b>Gross operating surplus</b>	The operating surplus accruing to all enterprises, except unincorporated enterprises, from their operations in Australia. It is the excess of gross output over the sum of intermediate consumption, compensation of employees, and taxes less subsidies on production and imports. It is calculated before deduction of consumption of fixed capital, dividends, interest, royalties and land rent, and direct taxes payable, but after deducting the inventory valuation adjustment. Gross operating surplus is also calculated for general government and it equals general government's consumption of fixed capital.
<b>Gross value added</b>	The value of output at basic prices minus the value of intermediate consumption at purchasers' prices. The term is used to describe gross product by industry and by sector. Basic prices valuation of output removes the distortion caused by variations in the incidence of commodity taxes and subsidies across the output of individual industries. See also Intermediate consumption and Output.
<b>Hours worked</b>	The hours worked by all labour engaged in the production of tourism goods and services, including hours worked by wages and salary earners, employers, self-employed persons, and persons working one hour or more without pay in a family business.
<b>Household tourism consumption</b>	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident households on tourism related products within Australia. See also Tourism consumption and Internal tourism consumption.
<b>Imports of goods and services</b>	The value of goods imported and amounts payable to non-residents for the provision of services to residents.
<b>Imputed tourism consumption</b>	Consists of imputations made for the consumption by visitors of certain goods and services for which they do not make a payment. Imputation is confined to a small number of cases where a reasonably satisfactory basis for the valuation of the implied transaction is available, and where their inclusion is consistent with the production boundary in the core national accounts.
<b>Input-output table</b>	An input-output table is a means of presenting a detailed analysis of the process of production and the use of goods and services (products) and the income generated in the production process; they can be either in the form of (a) supply and use tables or (b) symmetric input-output tables.
<b>Intermediate consumption</b>	Consists of the value of the goods and services used as inputs by a process of production, excluding compensation of employees and the consumption of fixed capital. See also Gross value added.
<b>Internal tourism consumption</b>	Consists of all tourism consumption of visitors, both resident and non-resident, within Australia. It is the sum of domestic tourism consumption and international tourism consumption. See also Tourism consumption; Domestic tourism consumption; International tourism consumption.
<b>International tourism consumption</b>	Also referred to as internal tourism consumption by international visitors. Consists of the tourism consumption within Australia by non-residents on tourism related products. See also Tourism consumption and Internal tourism consumption.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Margin</b>	This is the difference between the resale price of a good and the cost to the retailer or wholesaler of the good sold. A transport margin consists of the transport charges invoiced separately by the producer in the delivery of a good.
<b>Net taxes on products</b>	Also referred to as taxes less subsidies on products. A tax or subsidy on a product is payable per unit of a good or service. The tax or subsidy may be a specific amount of money per unit of quantity of a good or service (quantity being measured either in terms of discrete units or continuous physical variables such as volume, weight, strength, distance, time, etc.), or it may be calculated ad valorem as a specified percentage of the price per unit or value of the goods or services transacted. A tax or subsidy on a product usually becomes payable when the product is produced, sold or imported, but it may also become payable in other circumstances, such as when a good is exported, leased, transferred, delivered, or used for own consumption or own capital formation. See also Other taxes on production and Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.
<b>Other taxes on production</b>	Consist of all taxes that enterprises incur as a result of engaging in production, except taxes on products. Other taxes on production include: taxes related to the payroll or workforce numbers excluding compulsory social security contributions paid by employers and any taxes paid by the employees themselves out of their wages or salaries; recurrent taxes on land, buildings or other structures; some business and professional licences where no service is provided by the Government in return; taxes on the use of fixed assets or other activities; stamp duties; taxes on pollution; and taxes on international transactions. See also Taxes less subsidies on production and imports.
<b>Outbound tourism consumption</b>	Also referred to as tourism imports. Consists of the tourism consumption by resident visitors outside of Australia while on an international trip. See also Tourism consumption.
<b>Output</b>	This consists of those goods and services that are produced within an establishment that become available for use outside that establishment, plus any goods and services produced for own final use. See also Gross value added.
<b>Part-time workers</b>	Employed persons who usually worked fewer than 35 hours a week (in all jobs) and either did so during the reference week or were not at work during the reference week. See also Full-time workers.
<b>Purchasers' price</b>	The amount paid by the purchaser, excluding any deductible tax, in order to take delivery of a unit of a good or service at the time and place required by the purchaser. The purchaser's price of a good includes any transport charges paid separately by the purchaser to take delivery at the required time and place. See also Basic price.
<b>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</b>	Defined as 'taxes on products' plus 'other taxes on production' less 'subsidies on products' less 'other subsidies on production'. The taxes do not include any taxes on the profits or other income received by an enterprise. They are payable irrespective of the profitability of the production process. They may be payable on the land, fixed assets or labour employed in the production process, or on certain activities or transactions. See also Other taxes on production and Net taxes on products.
<b>Tourism</b>	Comprises the activities of visitors. See also Visitor.
<b>Tourism characteristic industries</b>	Are those industries that would either cease to exist in their present form, producing their present product(s), or would be significantly affected if tourism were to cease. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic industries, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. In the Australian TSA, for an industry to be a country-specific tourism characteristic industry, at least 25 per cent of its output must be consumed by visitors.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Tourism characteristic products</b>	These are defined in the international TSA standards as those products which would cease to exist in meaningful quantity, or for which sales would be significantly reduced, in the absence of tourism. Under the international TSA standards, core lists of tourism characteristic products, based on the significance of their link to tourism in the worldwide context, are recommended for implementation to facilitate international comparison. It is also recommended in the international TSA standards that country-specific tourism characteristic products are identified. In the Australian TSA, for a product to be a country-specific tourism characteristic product, at least 25 per cent of the total output of the product must be consumed by visitors.
<b>Tourism connected industries</b>	Are those, other than tourism characteristic industries, for which a tourism related product is directly identifiable (primary) to, and where the products are consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or the producer. All other industries are classified as non-tourism industries, though some of their products may be consumed by visitors and are included in the calculation of direct tourism gross value added and direct tourism GDP.
<b>Tourism connected products</b>	Are those that are consumed by visitors but are not considered as tourism characteristic products. All other products in the supply and use table not consumed by visitors are classified as 'all other goods and services' in the TSA.
<b>Tourism consumption</b>	Consists of tourism expenditure plus imputed consumption by resident and non-resident visitors on tourism related products, including those sold at prices that are not economically significant. See also Tourism expenditure.
<b>Tourism expenditure</b>	Consists of the amount paid by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at the destination. See also Tourism consumption.
<b>Tourism industry ratio</b>	This is the proportion of the total value added of an industry which is related to tourism.
<b>Tourism net taxes on tourism products</b>	Consists of taxes paid less subsidies received on tourism related products which is attributable to productive activity of tourism related industries that are in a direct relationship with visitors. In the case of goods purchased by visitors, only the net taxes attributable to the value of retail trade services on those goods will be included.
<b>Tourism product ratio</b>	This is the proportion of the total supply of a product which is consumed by visitors.
<b>Tourism trip</b>	This is defined in the international TSA standards as those trips which are taken by visitors.
<b>Usual environment</b>	This is made up of one or more areas in which a person undertakes their regular activities such as their residence, place of work, place of study and other places frequently visited. The usual environment criteria has two dimensions. Frequency means places that are visited on a routine basis (at least once a week) are considered part of a person's usual environment, even if the place visited is located a considerable distance from place of residence. Distance means locations close (up to 40 kilometres from home for overnight trips and up to 50 kilometres from home (round trip) for day trips) to the place of residence of a person are also included in their usual environment.
<b>Visitor</b>	A visitor is defined as any person 'taking a trip to a main destination outside his/her usual environment, for less than a year, for any main purpose (business, leisure or other personal purpose) other than to be employed by a resident entity in the country or place visited'.
<b>Wages and salaries</b>	Consist of amounts payable in cash including the value of any social contributions, income taxes, fringe benefits tax, etc., payable by the employer even if they are actually withheld by the employer for administrative convenience or other reasons and paid directly to social insurance schemes, tax authorities, etc., on behalf of the employee. Wages and salaries may be paid as remuneration in kind instead of, or in addition to, remuneration in cash. Separation, termination and redundancy payments are also included in wages and salaries. Wages and salaries are also measured as far as possible on an accrual rather than a strict cash basis.

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