



2008-09

5249.0

**TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT** AUSTRALIAN  
NATIONAL  
ACCOUNTS

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 4 JUN 2010

**C O N T E N T S**

	<i>page</i>
Notes .....	2
Analysis of Results .....	3

**TABLES**

List of Tables .....	11
Monetary aggregates .....	12
Other tourism aggregates .....	32

**ADDITIONAL INFORMATION**

Explanatory Notes .....	35
Appendix 1: Tourism product correspondence .....	47
Appendix 2: Tourism industry correspondence .....	49
Glossary .....	51
Bibliography .....	56

**I N Q U I R I E S**

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Darren Page on Brisbane (07) 3222 6030.

## NOTES

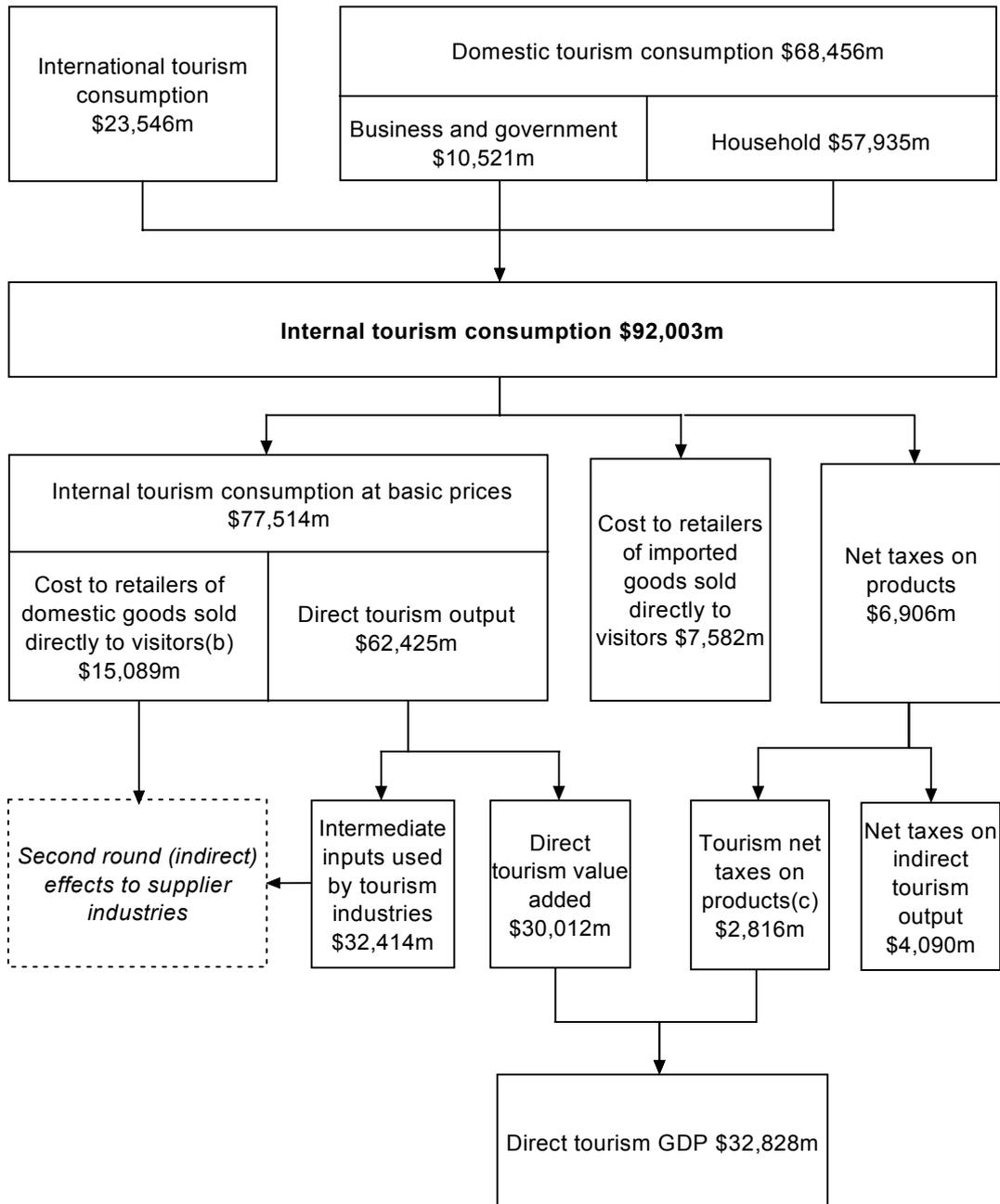
- ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION** This publication presents the key results of the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) for the years 2000-01 to 2008-09. Work on the TSA has been funded by the Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism (RET). The complete TSA time series from 1997-98 to 2008-09 is available in the data cube associated with this publication on the ABS website.
- CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE** Significant changes have been incorporated in this issue of the publication due to the implementation of the Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008), Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC 2006), International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) and the System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008).
- Full details of the key changes have been described in the Information Papers: Introduction of revised international statistical standards in the Australian Tourism Satellite Account (5249.0.55.002) and Implementation of revised international statistical standards in the Australian Tourism Satellite Account (5249.0.55.003).
- REVISIONS IN THIS ISSUE** The TSA methodology involves estimating a full benchmark every third year and the statistics presented in this publication reflect the establishment of a new benchmark in respect of 2006-07. The method for compiling benchmark estimates involves the use of fully balanced supply and use tables that underlie the national accounts. Also, the latest industry data in respect of tourism related industries is incorporated.
- As part of the 2006-07 benchmark process, the relationships established in 2003-04 have been reviewed and adjusted. Revised supply-use tables, the implementation of revised international standards (TSA: RMF 2008) and new industrial classifications (ANZSIC 2006), revisions to input series and a review of TSA methods have brought about some revisions to the entire TSA series.
- Downward revisions to direct tourism output, direct tourism gross value added, direct tourism GDP and direct tourism employment across the time series were an anticipated impact of the implementation of the revised international standards. These revisions have been slightly offset by an upward revision in tourism consumption resulting from changes arising from the tourism demand-to-supply reconciliation in the benchmark process.
- Until the next TSA benchmark is applied (with the 2011-12 TSA release), all TSA estimates for the years beyond 2006-07 will use the 2006-07 benchmark relationships and annual demand data from Tourism Research Australia (TRA).
- 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 2009-10 issue of this publication is expected to be released in December 2010.

Brian Pink  
Australian Statistician

# ANALYSIS OF RESULTS

## KEY RESULTS

### Flow of Tourism Consumption through the Australian Economy(a) Year ended June 2009



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

(b) Includes wholesale and transport margins supplied domestically.

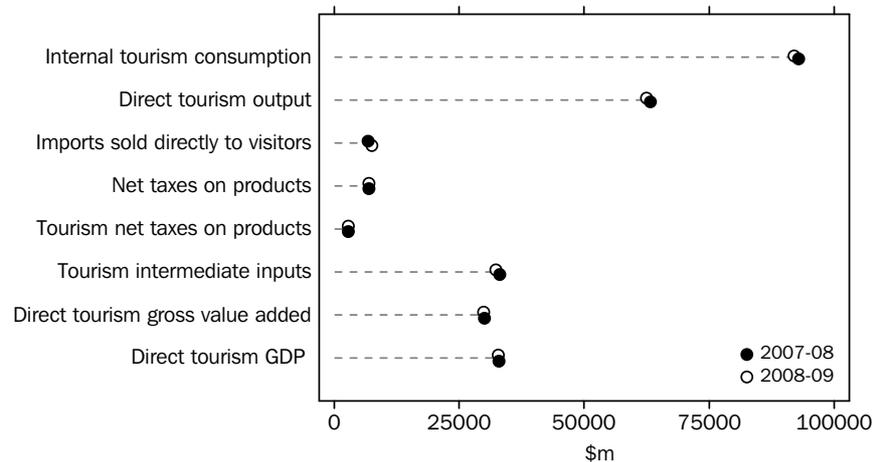
(c) In the case of goods, this will only include the net taxes attributable to retail trade activities.

## 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). In 2008-09 internal tourism consumption decreased by 1.0% to \$92,003m. The receipts of Australian producers of tourism goods and services exclude product taxes like the Goods and Services Tax (GST) and include subsidies (collectively known as net taxes). In 2008-09 net taxes on tourism products decreased by 1.5% to \$6,906m.

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 increased by 10.5% to \$7,582m in 2008-09. Over the same period, internal tourism consumption at basic prices (internal tourism consumption at purchaser prices less imports and net taxes on tourism products) has decreased by 1.9% to \$77,514m.

In the case of retail goods purchased by visitors, the new international standard states that only the retail margin will contribute 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. As a consequence the output, and consequently value added, attributed to other (than retail) industries will be excluded from the value of direct tourism output. 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. In 2008-09, direct tourism output has decreased by 1.3% to \$62,425m.

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 in 2008-09 decreased by 2.2% to \$32,414m.

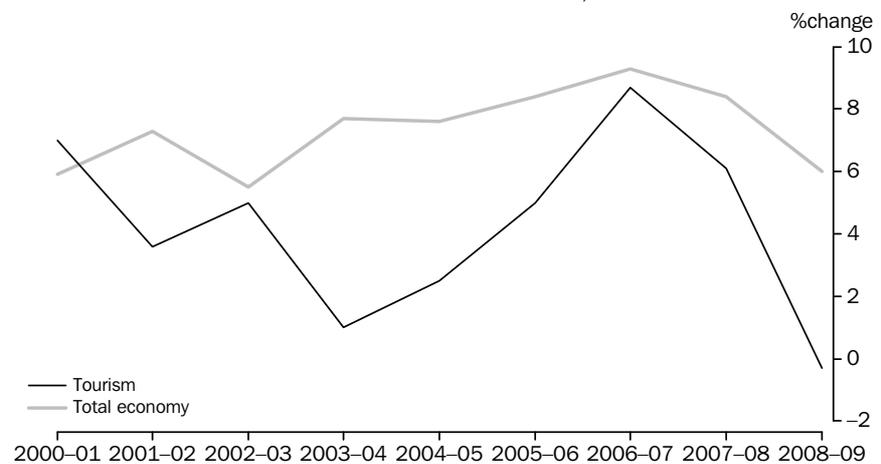
## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED

Industry gross value added measures the value of production exclusive of product taxes such as the GST. It is the preferred national accounts measure of the production of industries because it is free from distortions in prices caused by changes in tax rates or the introduction of new taxes.

Direct tourism gross value added is calculated by subtracting tourism intermediate inputs from direct tourism output at basic prices. In 2008-09 direct tourism gross value added decreased by 0.3% to \$30,012m. Total industry gross value added increased by 6.0% to \$1,156,900m, representing a decrease in tourism share of value added from 2.8% to 2.6%. When comparing tourism to other industries and the total economy it must be understood that tourism is not a distinct industry, rather it comprises a portion of the economic activity classified to ANZSIC industries in the core national accounts.

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



### DIRECT TOURISM GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (DIRECT TOURISM GDP)

Direct tourism GDP is calculated by adding tourism net taxes on products to direct tourism gross value added. In the case of goods, tourism net taxes on products will only include the net taxes attributable to retail trade activities, consistent with the derivation of other tourism supply measures. In 2008-09 direct tourism GDP decreased by 0.4% to \$32,828m in contrast to GDP for the Australian economy which grew by 6.0%.

All the aggregates above are presented in current price terms, and so include the effects of price change as well as the volume of tourism activity. Volume estimates of tourism have not been compiled because of conceptual issues involved in deflating the supply side estimates. In the absence of volume estimates, the tourism share of industry GDP is presented. In 2008-09 the tourism share of GDP was 2.6%, a decrease of 0.2% on 2007-08. Prior to 2008-09, tourism share of GDP had remained at 2.8% for two years following a steady decline since a peak of 3.4% 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.

The key factor behind the fall in the tourism share of GDP in 2008-09 is that value added of the tourism industry declined whilst the Australian economy as a whole expanded. In addition, Australians travelled less in Australia and more overseas, as reflected by the decrease in domestic tourism consumption of 2.6%, compared to total consumption by Australians overseas which rose 3.2% in 2008-09.

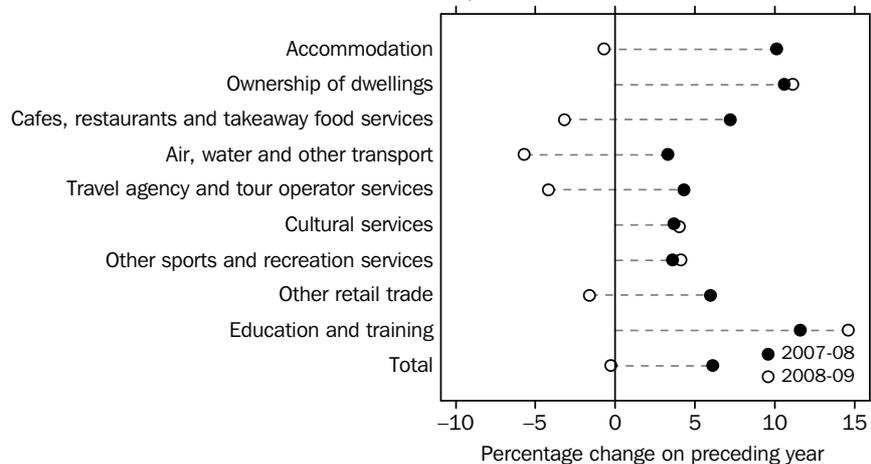
## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

COMPONENTS OF  
TOURISM INDUSTRY  
GROSS VALUE ADDED

Accommodation; Air, water and other transport; Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services and Other retail trade continue to be the most important tourism industries, together accounting for over 57.2% of direct tourism gross value added in 2008-09.

The TSA methodology involves estimating a benchmark using fully balanced supply and use tables every third year. The benchmark years of 1997-98, 2000-01, 2003-04 and 2006-07 established the relationships between tourism consumption (demand) and tourism industry output (supply). The results from the 2006-07 benchmark compared to the 2003-04 benchmark showed a reduced contribution by tourism to industry gross value added for most tourism industries. Any increases to the contribution by tourism to industry gross value added were less than 1 percentage point, with the exception of the Travel agency and tour operator services industry where the contribution rose from 95.6% in 2003-04 to 97.7% in 2006-07.

### GROWTH IN TOURISM VALUE ADDED, SELECTED INDUSTRIES

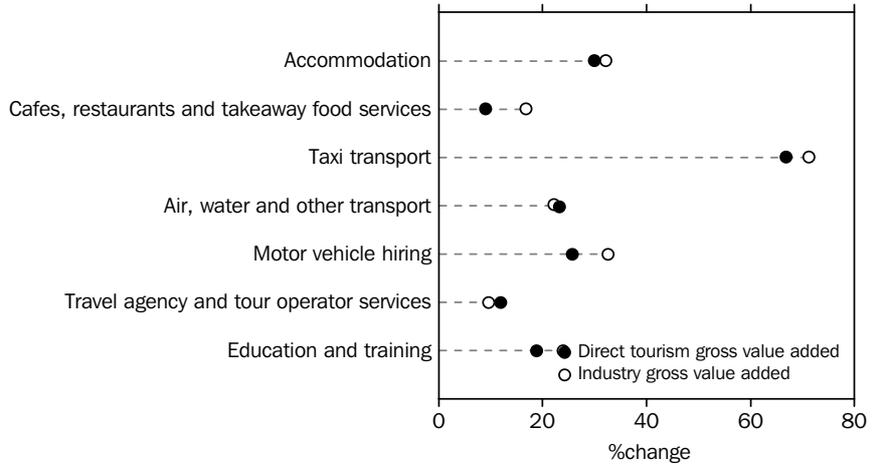


Direct tourism gross value added decreased by \$87m (-0.3%) in 2008-09 to \$30,012m. The industries representing the largest contributors to the decrease in tourism gross value added in this period were Air, water and other transport (down \$286m, -5.7%), Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services (down \$109m, -3.2%), Travel agencies and tour operator services (down \$64m, -4.2%) and Other retail trade (down \$63m, -1.6%). The largest positive contributors to direct tourism gross value added were Education and training (up \$294m, 14.6%) and Ownership of dwellings (up \$238m, 11.1%).

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

COMPONENTS OF  
TOURISM INDUSTRY  
GROSS VALUE ADDED  
*continued*

SELECTED TOURISM INDUSTRIES, GROWTH IN INDUSTRY VALUE ADDED, 2003-04 to 2006-07

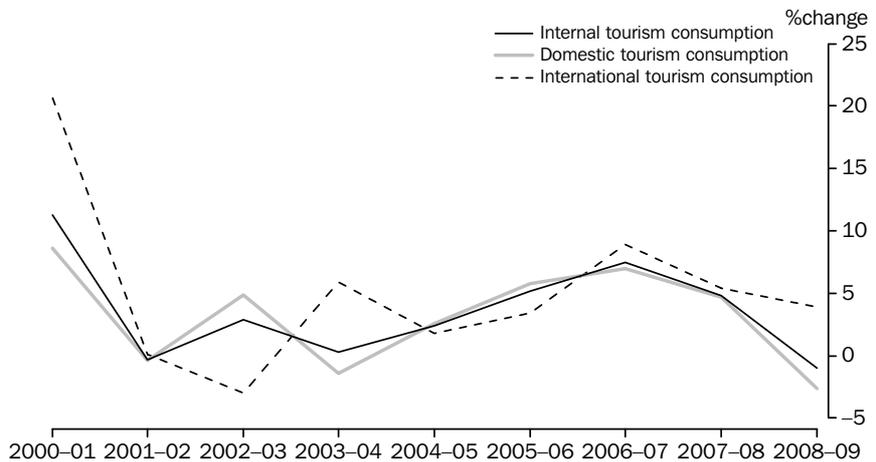


COMPONENTS OF  
TOURISM CONSUMPTION

Internal tourism consumption decreased by 1.0% to \$92,003m in 2008-09 following growth in 2007-08 (4.8%) and in the five previous periods. Domestic tourism consumption decreased by 2.6% to \$68,456m and international tourism consumption increased by 3.9% to \$23,546m.

In the period 2008-09, domestic tourism consumption represents 74.4% of total tourism consumption, whereas international consumption represents 25.6%. The international component of total internal tourism consumption has increased in share for the third successive year from 23.9% in 2005-06.

GROWTH IN TOTAL, DOMESTIC AND INTERNATIONAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION



Of the 2.6% decrease in domestic tourism consumption in 2008-09, consumption by households decreased by \$1,147m (-1.9%) and consumption by business and government decreased by \$665m (-5.9%).

The major contributors to the decrease in domestic tourism consumption in this period were Long distance passenger transportation (down \$780m, -7.5%), Takeaway and restaurant meals (down \$506m, -4.3%), Accommodation services (down \$190m, -2.7%), Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc (down \$231m, -12.0%) and Alcoholic beverages and other beverages (down \$214m, -6.3%). The major contributors to the increase in

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### COMPONENTS OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION *continued*

international tourism consumption were Education services, Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs) and Accommodation services, up 15.3%, 7.4% and 4.4% respectively.

### SHARE OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION, Selected tourism products—By type of visitor: 2008-09

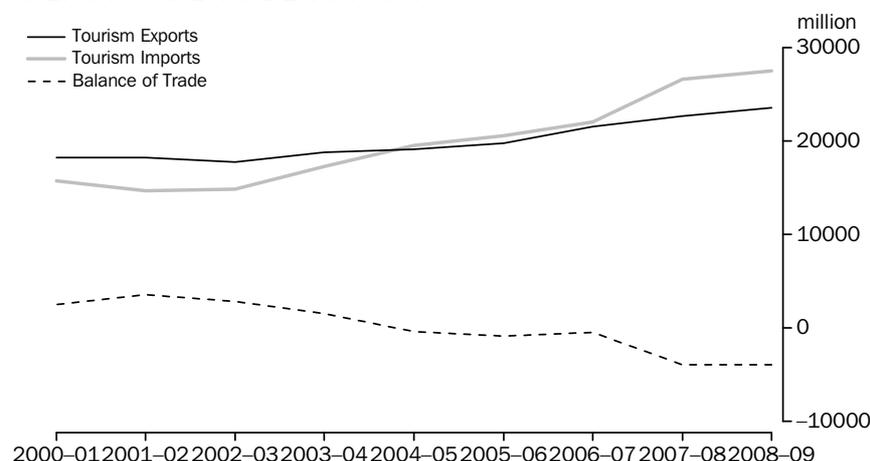
	<i>Households</i>	<i>Business/government</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>All visitors</i>
	%	%	%	%
Long distance passenger transportation	10.4	33.7	22.4	16.1
Takeaway & restaurant meals	16.7	14.9	10.1	14.8
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	17.1	0.0	12.0	13.8
Accommodation services	8.3	19.6	14.0	11.1
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	10.4	12.3	1.7	8.4
Food products	9.3	2.2	7.4	8.0
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	4.9	3.5	4.3	4.6
Taxi fares	0.4	2.5	1.1	0.8
All other tourism products	22.5	11.2	27.0	22.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The major contributors to total tourism consumption continue to be Long distance passenger transportation, Takeaway and restaurant meals, Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs) and Accommodation services. Combined, these products contribute 55.9% of total tourism consumption in 2008-09. This combined contribution to total tourism consumption is down 0.7% on 2007-08, mainly driven by decreases in contribution to total tourism consumption of 0.8% for consumption of Long distance passenger transportation (down \$890m) and 0.3% for consumption of Takeaway and restaurant meals (down \$447m).

### 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 2008-09 the deficit totalled \$3,896m..

### INTERNATIONAL TRADE IN TOURISM



## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

### TOURISM EMPLOYED PERSONS

The tourism industry employed 486,200 persons in 2008-09, a decrease of 1,400 (0.3%) on 2007-08. This compares with an increase of 1.2% in total employed persons in the Australian economy. Tourism share of total employment has decreased by 0.1 percentage points to 4.5% when compared to 2007-08. Since 2001-02, the tourism share of total employment has decreased by 0.5 percentage points.

### VISITOR NUMBERS

The negative growth in tourism consumption in 2008-09 (down 1.0%) compared with the positive growth in 2007-08 (4.8%) was driven mainly by a decrease in the number of visitors in 2008-09 when compared with 2007-08. Between 2007-08 and 2008-09 domestic trips decreased by 0.8%. This was driven by decreases in the number of overnight trips (down 7.1%) and partially offset by the number of domestic day trips (accounting for 67.8% of domestic trips) which increased by 2.6% over the same period. When comparing 2008-09 with 2007-08, the number of international trips decreased by 1.6% on the back of a 0.2% decrease between 2006-07 and 2007-08. The overall decrease in the number of international visitors to Australia was driven mainly by falls in the number of visitors from Japan, Korea and the United Kingdom.

The number of Australians travelling overseas grew by 2.5% in 2008-09, with the growth driven by increased number of Australians visiting Indonesia and New Zealand. This is the lowest growth in Australians travelling overseas since a decline in 2002-03.

### IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

The previous approach in the Australian TSA was to treat the entire value of the expenditure by the visitor on goods as constituting the value of the direct relationship with the producer and therefore being reflected in tourism output. The revised international standard (TSA: RMF 2008) recommends that only the retail margin will contribute to direct tourism output and value added. This is because in the case of retail goods, it is deemed that only the retailer has a direct relationship with the visitor and is therefore part of the tourism industry.

#### IMPLEMENTATION OF REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARD, SELECTED TOURISM AGGREGATES 2007-08 AND 2008-09

<b>New Standard</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
Direct tourism output (\$m)	63,234	62,425
Direct tourism gross value added (\$m)	30,098	30,012
Tourism net taxes on products (\$m)	2,865	2,816
Direct tourism GDP	32,963	32,828
Tourism share of gross value added (%)	2.8	2.6
Tourism share of GDP (%)	2.8	2.6
<b>Old Standard</b>	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>
Tourism output (\$m)	79,471	77,514
Tourism gross value added (\$m)	35,075	34,539
Net taxes on tourism products (\$m)	7,013	6,906
Tourism GDP (\$m)	42,088	41,446
Tourism share of gross value added (%)	3.2	3.0
Tourism share of GDP (%)	3.6	3.3

## ANALYSIS OF RESULTS *continued*

---

### IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTATION OF REVISED INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS *continued*

Tourism output and tourism gross value added, as measured prior to the implementation of the revised international standard, included the supply to retailers of domestic goods sold directly to visitors. Calculated under the old standard, tourism gross value added would be \$34,539m in 2008-09. The tourism share of gross value added decreased by 0.2 percentage points in 2008-09 when compared with 2007-08, irrespective of the revised international standard.

Tourism GDP has previously been calculated by adding net taxes on tourism products to tourism gross value added. Using this method, tourism GDP would be \$41,446m in 2008-09, representing a drop in the tourism share of GDP from 3.6% in 2007-08 to 3.3% in 2008-09.

## LIST OF TABLES

*page*

### MONETARY AGGREGATES

<b>1</b>	Tourism industry share of gross domestic product . . . . .	12
<b>2</b>	Direct tourism gross domestic product, by type of visitor . . . . .	13
<b>3</b>	Direct tourism output, by tourism related industries, basic prices . . . . .	14
<b>4</b>	Direct tourism gross value added, by tourism related industry . . . . .	15
<b>5</b>	Tourism contribution to industry gross value added, by tourism related industry . . . . .	16
<b>6</b>	Tourism contribution to industry gross value added, by industry division . . . . .	17
<b>7</b>	Income components of direct tourism gross value added, by tourism related industry . . . . .	19
<b>8</b>	Direct tourism output, by industry division, basic prices . . . . .	20
<b>9</b>	Summary of internal tourism consumption components, by tourism related product . . . . .	21
<b>10</b>	Derivation of tourism product ratios, by tourism related product, basic prices . . . . .	22
<b>11</b>	Internal tourism consumption, by tourism related product, purchasers' prices . . . . .	23
<b>12</b>	Internal tourism consumption, by type of visitor by tourism related product, purchasers' prices . . . . .	25
<b>13</b>	Average internal tourism consumption, by type of visitor by tourism related product, purchasers' prices . . . . .	27
<b>14</b>	Domestic tourism consumption, by length of stay by tourism related product, purchasers' prices . . . . .	29
<b>15</b>	Tourism consumption by Australian residents on outbound trips . . . . .	31
<b>16</b>	Tourism consumption by non-residents on inbound trips . . . . .	31

### OTHER TOURISM AGGREGATES

<b>17</b>	Direct tourism employment, by industry . . . . .	32
<b>18</b>	Number of tourism trips, by type of visitor by length of stay . . . . .	32
<b>19</b>	Short-term arrivals by international visitors, by country of residence . . . . .	33
<b>20</b>	Short-term departures by Australian residents, by main destination . . . . .	34

## TOURISM INDUSTRY SHARE OF GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

## DIRECT TOURISM GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP) AND ASSOCIATED STATISTICS

Direct tourism gross value added at basic prices (\$m)	22 072	22 860	24 000	24 246	24 852	26 101	28 368	30 098	30 012
plus Tourism net taxes on products (\$m)	2 141	2 176	2 259	2 314	2 393	2 445	2 644	2 865	2 816
equals Direct tourism GDP (\$m)	24 213	25 036	26 259	26 560	27 244	28 546	31 013	32 963	32 828
Gross domestic product (\$m)(a)	708 889	759 204	804 361	864 955	925 864	1 000 787	1 091 327	1 181 750	1 253 121
<b>Tourism share of gross value added (%) (b)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>
<b>Tourism share of gross domestic product (%) (b)</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>

## PERCENTAGE CHANGES (c)

Direct tourism gross value added at basic prices (%)	7.0	3.6	5.0	1.0	2.5	5.0	8.7	6.1	-0.3
Direct tourism GDP (%)	18.7	3.4	4.9	1.1	2.6	4.8	8.6	6.3	-0.4
Gross domestic product (%)	6.8	7.1	5.9	7.5	7.0	8.1	9.0	8.3	6.0

(a) Source: Australian System of National Accounts, 2008-09 (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

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
DIRECT TOURISM GDP (\$m)									
Domestic									
Households	14 712	15 198	16 169	16 093	16 339	17 042	18 498	19 717	19 454
Business/government	3 087	3 145	3 290	3 222	3 435	3 773	4 033	4 167	3 908
Total domestic	17 800	18 342	19 459	19 314	19 773	20 815	22 531	23 884	23 362
International	6 414	6 694	6 801	7 246	7 471	7 730	8 482	9 080	9 466
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24 213</b>	<b>25 036</b>	<b>26 259</b>	<b>26 560</b>	<b>27 244</b>	<b>28 546</b>	<b>31 013</b>	<b>32 963</b>	<b>32 828</b>

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
SHARE OF DIRECT TOURISM GDP (%)									
Domestic									
Households	60.8	60.7	61.6	60.6	60.0	59.7	59.6	59.8	59.3
Business/government	12.8	12.6	12.5	12.1	12.6	13.2	13.0	12.6	11.9
Total domestic	73.5	73.3	74.1	72.7	72.6	72.9	72.7	72.5	71.2
International	26.5	26.7	25.9	27.3	27.4	27.1	27.3	27.5	28.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>100.0</b>								

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
TOURISM SHARE OF GDP (%) (a)									
Domestic									
Households	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Business/government	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3
Total domestic	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9
International	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>

(a) Only the direct tourism share is 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

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	\$m								
<b>Tourism characteristic industries</b>									
Accommodation	6 954	7 307	7 571	7 658	8 012	8 573	9 649	10 625	10 547
Ownership of dwellings	1 838	1 967	2 023	2 046	2 282	2 432	2 624	2 902	3 226
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	7 905	8 226	8 593	8 273	8 381	8 711	9 269	9 932	9 617
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	2 077	2 153	2 235	2 236	2 285	2 390	2 470	2 634	2 561
Rail transport	783	767	772	763	742	809	926	900	885
Taxi transport	568	549	538	586	569	657	804	785	704
Other road transport	980	962	966	962	965	1 053	1 327	1 327	1 296
Air, water and other transport	12 079	11 569	11 293	11 180	11 850	12 704	13 682	14 133	13 325
Motor vehicle hiring	824	844	879	902	936	1 038	1 134	1 123	1 137
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 044	1 979	1 990	1 999	2 000	2 241	2 390	2 492	2 387
Cultural services	948	897	909	988	994	907	969	1 005	1 045
Casinos and other gambling services	275	278	281	334	351	374	351	364	357
Other sports and recreation services	1 545	1 460	1 478	1 609	1 620	1 476	1 545	1 602	1 667
<i>Total tourism characteristic industries</i>	<b>38 819</b>	<b>38 959</b>	<b>39 529</b>	<b>39 538</b>	<b>40 987</b>	<b>43 365</b>	<b>47 140</b>	<b>49 826</b>	<b>48 755</b>
<b>Tourism connected industries</b>									
Automotive fuel retailing	476	512	545	540	554	564	576	612	601
Other retail trade	5 466	5 849	6 211	6 149	6 297	6 409	6 568	6 961	6 848
Education and training	1 457	1 702	1 718	2 015	2 171	2 218	2 373	2 648	3 033
<i>Total tourism connected industries</i>	<b>7 399</b>	<b>8 063</b>	<b>8 474</b>	<b>8 704</b>	<b>9 021</b>	<b>9 192</b>	<b>9 517</b>	<b>10 221</b>	<b>10 482</b>
All other industries	3 333	3 256	3 402	3 307	2 908	2 984	3 111	3 187	3 189
<b>DIRECT TOURISM OUTPUT, at basic prices</b>	<b>49 552</b>	<b>50 279</b>	<b>51 405</b>	<b>51 549</b>	<b>52 916</b>	<b>55 540</b>	<b>59 768</b>	<b>63 234</b>	<b>62 425</b>

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

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	\$m								
<b>Tourism characteristic industries</b>									
Accommodation	3 400	3 573	3 702	3 745	3 918	4 192	4 867	5 359	5 320
Ownership of dwellings	1 383	1 480	1 522	1 539	1 717	1 830	1 935	2 140	2 378
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	2 817	2 931	3 062	2 948	2 986	3 104	3 216	3 446	3 337
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	1 007	1 043	1 083	1 084	1 107	1 158	1 202	1 282	1 247
Rail transport	366	359	361	357	347	378	473	460	452
Taxi transport	232	224	220	239	232	268	400	390	350
Other road transport	385	378	380	379	380	414	559	559	546
Air, water and other transport	3 478	3 434	3 884	3 918	4 156	4 455	4 829	4 988	4 703
Motor vehicle hiring	474	485	505	519	538	596	652	646	654
Travel agency and tour operator services	1 156	1 277	1 285	1 291	1 291	1 447	1 446	1 508	1 445
Cultural services	410	388	393	427	430	393	417	432	449
Casinos and other gambling services	154	156	157	187	196	209	197	204	200
Other sports and recreation services	485	458	464	505	508	463	469	486	506
<i>Total tourism characteristic industries</i>	<i>15 747</i>	<i>16 187</i>	<i>17 018</i>	<i>17 137</i>	<i>17 807</i>	<i>18 908</i>	<i>20 660</i>	<i>21 901</i>	<i>21 586</i>
<b>Tourism connected industries</b>									
Automotive fuel retailing	129	139	147	146	150	153	156	166	163
Other retail trade	2 899	3 102	3 294	3 261	3 339	3 399	3 661	3 880	3 817
Education and training	1 098	1 283	1 295	1 519	1 636	1 672	1 807	2 016	2 309
<i>Total tourism connected industries</i>	<i>4 126</i>	<i>4 524</i>	<i>4 737</i>	<i>4 926</i>	<i>5 126</i>	<i>5 224</i>	<i>5 623</i>	<i>6 061</i>	<i>6 289</i>
All other industries	2 200	2 149	2 245	2 183	1 919	1 969	2 085	2 136	2 137
<b>DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED, at basic prices</b>	<b>22 072</b>	<b>22 860</b>	<b>24 000</b>	<b>24 246</b>	<b>24 852</b>	<b>26 101</b>	<b>28 368</b>	<b>30 098</b>	<b>30 012</b>
Tourism net taxes on products	2 141	2 176	2 259	2 314	2 393	2 445	2 644	2 865	2 816
<b>DIRECT TOURISM GDP</b>	<b>24 213</b>	<b>25 036</b>	<b>26 259</b>	<b>26 560</b>	<b>27 244</b>	<b>28 546</b>	<b>31 013</b>	<b>32 963</b>	<b>32 828</b>

	2003-04			2006-07			Change in tourism contribution
	<i>Direct tourism gross value added</i>	<i>Industry gross value added</i>	<i>Tourism contribution to industry gross value added(a)</i>	<i>Direct tourism gross value added</i>	<i>Industry gross value added</i>	<i>Tourism contribution to industry gross value added(a)</i>	
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%	
<b>Tourism characteristic industries</b>							
Accommodation	3 745	4 861	77.0	4 867	6 425	75.7	-1.3
Ownership of dwellings	1 539	61 087	2.5	1 935	71 795	2.7	0.2
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	2 948	10 069	29.3	3 216	11 764	27.3	-1.9
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	1 084	6 126	17.7	1 202	7 363	16.3	-1.4
Rail transport	357	4 312	8.3	473	5 216	9.1	0.8
Taxi transport	239	586	40.8	400	1 004	39.8	-1.0
Other road transport	379	10 868	3.5	559	15 991	3.5	—
Air, water and other transport	3 918	6 685	58.6	4 829	8 167	59.1	0.5
Motor vehicle hiring	519	1 161	44.7	652	1 539	42.4	-2.3
Travel agency and tour operator services	1 291	1 350	95.6	1 446	1 480	97.7	2.1
Cultural services	427	2 688	15.9	417	3 179	13.1	-2.8
Casinos and other gambling services	187	2 702	6.9	197	2 955	6.7	-0.3
Other sports and recreation services	505	2 720	18.6	469	3 079	15.2	-3.3
<i>Total tourism characteristic industries</i>	<i>17 137</i>	<i>115 215</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>20 660</i>	<i>139 956</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>-0.1</i>
<b>Tourism connected industries</b>							
Automotive fuel retailing	146	1 624	9.0	156	1 869	8.4	-0.6
Other retail trade	3 261	37 786	8.6	3 661	45 709	8.0	-0.6
Education and training	1 519	36 972	4.1	1 807	45 809	3.9	-0.2
<i>Total tourism connected industries</i>	<i>4 926</i>	<i>76 382</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5 623</i>	<i>93 387</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>-0.4</i>
All other industries	2 183	502 674	0.4	2 085	670 278	0.3	-0.1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>24 246</b>	<b>790 091</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>28 368</b>	<b>1 007 187</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-0.3</b>
Tourism net taxes on products	2 314	74 864	..	2 644	84 140	..	..
<b>DIRECT TOURISM GDP/GDP</b>	<b>26 560</b>	<b>864 955</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>31 013</b>	<b>1 091 327</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>-0.2</b>

.. not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED (\$m)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Retail trade	3 028	3 241	3 442	3 408	3 489	3 552	3 817	4 046	3 979
Accommodation and food services	7 224	7 548	7 848	7 777	8 012	8 455	9 285	10 088	9 903
Transport, postal and warehousing	5 058	4 968	5 426	5 456	5 639	6 079	6 961	7 049	6 686
Information media and telecommunications	512	504	539	522	447	449	440	477	486
Financial and insurance services	64	63	68	66	56	57	55	60	61
Rental, hiring and real estate services(b)	505	516	539	551	566	625	679	675	684
Professional, scientific and technical services	5	5	5	5	4	4	4	4	4
Administrative and support services	1 336	1 455	1 475	1 475	1 449	1 606	1 601	1 676	1 616
Public administration and safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education and training	1 098	1 283	1 295	1 519	1 636	1 672	1 807	2 016	2 309
Health care and social assistance	572	565	604	586	502	506	492	534	545
Arts and recreation services	1 049	1 002	1 014	1 119	1 135	1 065	1 082	1 122	1 155
Other services	239	230	225	224	199	203	210	211	204
Ownership of dwellings	1 383	1 480	1 522	1 539	1 717	1 830	1 935	2 140	2 378
<b>DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED, at basic prices</b>	<b>22 072</b>	<b>22 860</b>	<b>24 000</b>	<b>24 246</b>	<b>24 852</b>	<b>26 101</b>	<b>28 368</b>	<b>30 098</b>	<b>30 012</b>
TOTAL INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED (\$m) (c)									
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	25 145	31 295	23 510	26 742	26 779	27 241	23 695	26 667	29 551
Mining	34 890	35 837	36 358	34 523	46 398	66 384	74 167	79 123	89 482
Manufacturing	79 059	81 013	89 133	95 820	97 080	99 822	103 566	109 944	109 173
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	16 756	17 953	19 362	20 447	21 882	22 769	23 602	26 474	29 281
Construction	36 926	42 676	49 282	56 571	62 182	66 836	76 269	83 110	85 789
Wholesale trade	31 864	34 737	38 836	41 582	43 380	44 945	47 435	52 956	56 966
Retail trade	31 663	34 834	36 771	39 410	41 449	43 522	47 578	53 446	54 305
Accommodation and food services	18 321	18 496	18 955	21 056	22 280	23 781	25 552	26 908	28 457
Transport, postal and warehousing	32 978	35 246	38 194	41 249	45 449	48 073	55 707	60 070	66 968
Information media and telecommunications	26 030	27 053	28 415	30 362	32 106	32 328	34 167	34 862	39 155
Financial and insurance services	57 378	63 395	63 733	72 556	82 322	91 857	114 142	119 978	124 615
Rental, hiring and real estate services(b)	20 131	20 943	25 060	24 972	26 336	28 830	31 461	35 054	35 065
Professional, scientific and technical services	38 902	40 502	43 562	47 096	50 744	55 708	59 460	68 896	70 371
Administrative and support services	17 495	18 353	19 645	21 242	22 742	25 041	27 123	29 868	30 941
Public administration and safety	35 888	39 559	41 490	44 555	47 535	51 938	55 792	57 359	61 331
Education and training	31 031	32 675	35 147	36 972	40 027	42 896	45 809	47 784	50 185
Health care and social assistance	38 073	40 856	43 913	47 936	51 098	55 572	60 646	65 287	70 346
Arts and recreation services	6 762	7 054	7 298	8 110	8 457	8 641	9 213	9 524	9 790
Other services	13 885	15 166	16 229	17 803	18 624	19 095	20 008	21 477	23 110
Ownership of dwellings	54 722	57 703	58 963	61 087	63 654	66 532	71 795	82 929	92 019
<b>GROSS VALUE ADDED, at basic prices</b>	<b>647 899</b>	<b>695 346</b>	<b>733 856</b>	<b>790 091</b>	<b>850 524</b>	<b>921 811</b>	<b>1 007 187</b>	<b>1 091 716</b>	<b>1 156 900</b>
— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)									
(a) See Appendix 2 for a correspondance between tourism related industries and the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).									
(b) Excludes Ownership of dwellings.									
(c) Source: Australian System of National Accounts, 2008-09 (cat. no. 5204.0)									

*continued*

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

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	9.6	9.3	9.4	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.0	7.6	7.3
Accommodation and food services	39.4	40.8	41.4	36.9	36.0	35.6	36.3	37.5	34.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	15.3	14.1	14.2	13.2	12.4	12.6	12.5	11.7	10.0
Information media and telecommunications	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2
Financial and insurance services	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Rental, hiring and real estate services(c)	2.5	2.5	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Administrative and support services	7.6	7.9	7.5	6.9	6.4	6.4	5.9	5.6	5.2
Public administration and safety	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education and training	3.5	3.9	3.7	4.1	4.1	3.9	3.9	4.2	4.6
Health care and social assistance	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.8
Arts and recreation services	15.5	14.2	13.9	13.8	13.4	12.3	11.7	11.8	11.8
Other services	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	0.9
Ownership of dwellings	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3.4</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.3</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.8</b>	<b>2.6</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Appendix 2 for a correspondance 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.

# INCOME COMPONENTS OF DIRECT TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED, By tourism related industry(a)

	Compensation of employees	Gross operating surplus/Gross mixed income	Other net taxes on production	Direct tourism gross value added, at basic prices
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2003-04				
Tourism characteristic industries				
Accommodation	2 338	1 165	241	3 745
Ownership of dwellings	—	1 431	108	1 539
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	2 400	516	32	2 948
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	466	601	16	1 084
Rail transport	214	135	8	357
Taxi transport	49	186	5	239
Other road transport	251	95	32	379
Air, water and other transport	1 966	1 823	129	3 918
Motor vehicle hiring	112	401	6	519
Travel agency and tour operator services	903	336	52	1 291
Cultural services	315	107	6	427
Casinos and other gambling services	36	148	2	187
Other sports and recreation services	351	138	15	505
<i>Total tourism characteristic industries</i>	<i>9 402</i>	<i>7 082</i>	<i>653</i>	<i>17 137</i>
Tourism connected industries				
Automotive fuel retailing	84	60	2	146
Other retail trade	2 275	855	132	3 261
Education and training	1 351	140	28	1 519
<i>Total tourism connected industries</i>	<i>3 710</i>	<i>1 054</i>	<i>162</i>	<i>4 926</i>
All other industries	1 115	774	294	2 183
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>14 228</b>	<b>8 910</b>	<b>1 109</b>	<b>24 246</b>

2006-07				
Tourism characteristic industries				
Accommodation	2 967	1 636	265	4 867
Ownership of dwellings	—	1 788	147	1 935
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services	2 537	632	47	3 216
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	511	661	30	1 202
Rail transport	257	198	18	473
Taxi transport	145	254	1	400
Other road transport	320	199	40	559
Air, water and other transport	2 574	2 097	158	4 829
Motor vehicle hiring	141	504	7	652
Travel agency and tour operator services	1 012	376	58	1 446
Cultural services	293	117	6	417
Casinos and other gambling services	38	156	3	197
Other sports and recreation services	326	128	14	469
<i>Total tourism characteristic industries</i>	<i>11 121</i>	<i>8 746</i>	<i>793</i>	<i>20 660</i>
Tourism connected industries				
Automotive fuel retailing	90	64	2	156
Other retail trade	2 502	995	164	3 661
Education and training	1 604	168	34	1 807
<i>Total tourism connected industries</i>	<i>4 196</i>	<i>1 227</i>	<i>200</i>	<i>5 623</i>
All other industries	1 209	814	62	2 085
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>16 525</b>	<b>10 787</b>	<b>1 056</b>	<b>28 368</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) The tourism components have been calculated by multiplying the income components of gross value added by the relevant tourism industry ratio.

## DIRECT TOURISM OUTPUT, By industry division(a)—Basic prices

	2003-04		2006-07	
	<i>Contribution of tourism product output to total direct tourism output</i>		<i>Contribution of tourism product output to total direct tourism output</i>	
	<i>Direct tourism product output</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Direct tourism product output</i>	<i>%</i>
	\$m	%	\$m	%
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	—	—	—	—
Mining	—	—	—	—
Manufacturing	—	—	—	—
Electricity, gas, water and waste services	—	—	—	—
Construction	—	—	—	—
Wholesale trade	—	—	—	—
Retail trade	6 689	13.0	7 144	12.0
Accommodation and food services	18 167	35.2	21 387	35.8
Transport, postal and warehousing	14 336	27.8	17 778	29.7
Information media and telecommunications	795	1.5	659	1.1
Financial and insurance services	100	0.2	83	0.1
Rental, hiring and real estate services(b)	950	1.8	1 173	2.0
Professional, scientific and technical services	7	—	6	—
Administrative and support services	2 280	4.4	2 622	4.4
Public administration and safety	—	—	—	—
Education and training	2 015	3.9	2 373	4.0
Health care and social assistance	893	1.7	738	1.2
Arts and recreation services	2 931	5.7	2 866	4.8
Other services	340	0.7	314	0.5
Ownership of dwellings	2 046	4.0	2 624	4.4
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51 549</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>59 768</b>	<b>100.0</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) See Appendix 2 for a correspondance between tourism related industries and the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

(b) Excludes Ownership of dwellings.

# SUMMARY OF INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION COMPONENTS, By tourism related product

	<i>Direct tourism output, at basic prices</i>	<i>Indirect tourism output, at basic prices (a)</i>	<i>Internal tourism consumption, at basic prices (b)</i>	<i>Imports purchased in Australia by visitors</i>	<i>Tourism net taxes on products</i>	<i>Net taxes on indirect tourism output</i>	<i>Margins on tourism products</i>	<i>Internal tourism consumption, at purchasers' prices</i>
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
2003-04								
Tourism characteristic products								
Accommodation services	6 924	—	6 924	—	289	—	—	7 213
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	2 046	—	2 046	—	—	—	—	2 046
Takeaway and restaurant meals(c)	10 847	—	10 847	—	978	—	—	11 826
Taxi fares	586	—	586	—	29	—	—	616
Local area passenger transportation	677	—	677	—	-215	—	—	463
Long distance passenger transportation(d)	12 574	—	12 574	—	-116	—	—	12 458
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 017	—	1 017	—	83	—	—	1 099
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 225	—	2 225	—	—	—	—	2 225
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 722	—	2 722	—	239	—	—	2 961
Gambling and betting services	743	—	743	—	355	—	—	1 098
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>40 362</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>40 362</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1 642</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>42 004</i>
Tourism connected products								
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	65	2 685	2 750	3 127	430	571	5 211	12 090
Food products	132	3 422	3 554	363	20	77	2 114	6 129
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	—	1 995	1 995	117	26	719	770	3 627
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	—	565	565	427	18	88	354	1 452
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	—	2 114	2 114	636	30	2 209	623	5 612
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	314	31	345	17	13	22	36	433
Education services	1 876	—	1 876	—	—	—	—	1 876
Retail margin	6 409	—	6 409	—	—	—	-6 409	—
Other margin	—	2 915	2 915	—	—	—	-2 915	—
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>8 796</i>	<i>13 727</i>	<i>22 523</i>	<i>4 687</i>	<i>538</i>	<i>3 687</i>	<i>-216</i>	<i>31 220</i>
Other tourism goods and services	2 391	124	2 515	111	133	322	216	3 297
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>51 549</b>	<b>13 851</b>	<b>65 400</b>	<b>4 798</b>	<b>2 314</b>	<b>4 009</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>76 521</b>
2006-07								
Tourism characteristic products								
Accommodation services	8 869	—	8 869	—	411	—	—	9 280
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	2 624	—	2 624	—	—	—	—	2 624
Takeaway and restaurant meals(c)	12 041	—	12 041	—	1 122	—	—	13 162
Taxi fares	804	—	804	—	42	—	—	846
Local area passenger transportation	912	—	912	—	-314	—	—	598
Long distance passenger transportation(d)	15 484	—	15 484	—	-99	—	—	15 384
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 285	—	1 285	—	104	—	—	1 389
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 687	—	2 687	—	—	—	—	2 687
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 632	—	2 632	—	243	—	—	2 875
Gambling and betting services	845	—	845	—	416	—	—	1 260
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>48 182</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>48 182</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>1 925</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>—</i>	<i>50 107</i>
Tourism connected products								
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	61	2 353	2 413	3 354	457	535	5 314	12 074
Food products	149	3 824	3 972	494	26	91	2 524	7 107
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	—	2 287	2 287	190	39	861	1 000	4 377
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	—	811	811	611	34	93	602	2 151
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	—	3 227	3 227	1 198	39	2 255	811	7 530
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	308	35	343	26	16	19	34	437
Education services	2 240	—	2 240	—	—	—	—	2 240
Retail margin	6 852	—	6 852	—	—	—	-6 852	—
Other margin	—	3 603	3 603	—	—	—	-3 603	—
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>9 610</i>	<i>16 140</i>	<i>25 750</i>	<i>5 874</i>	<i>610</i>	<i>3 854</i>	<i>-171</i>	<i>35 917</i>
Other tourism goods and services	1 976	97	2 073	89	110	171	171	2 613
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59 768</b>	<b>16 237</b>	<b>76 005</b>	<b>5 963</b>	<b>2 644</b>	<b>4 025</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>88 637</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) This represents the cost to retailers of domestically produced goods sold directly to visitors. Includes wholesale and transport margins supplied domestically.

(b) Excludes imports.

(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.

	2003-04			2006-07		
	<i>Internal tourism consumption(a)</i>	<i>Total domestic output</i>	<i>Proportion of domestic output consumed by visitors (b)</i>	<i>Internal tourism consumption(a)</i>	<i>Total domestic output</i>	<i>Proportion of domestic output consumed by visitors(b)</i>
	\$m	\$m	%	\$m	\$m	%
<b>Tourism characteristic products</b>						
Accommodation services	6 924	7 056	98.1	8 869	9 340	95.0
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	2 046	81 614	2.5	2 624	97 949	2.7
Takeaway and restaurant meals(c)	10 847	34 774	31.2	12 041	41 427	29.1
Taxi fares	586	1 436	40.8	804	2 019	39.8
Local area passenger transportation	677	7 387	9.2	912	9 163	10.0
Long distance passenger transportation(d)	12 574	13 637	92.2	15 484	16 809	92.1
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 017	2 275	44.7	1 285	3 033	42.4
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 225	2 328	95.6	2 687	2 749	97.7
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 722	14 549	18.7	2 632	17 172	15.3
Gambling and betting services	743	10 733	6.9	845	12 685	6.7
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>40 362</i>	<i>175 789</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>48 182</i>	<i>212 346</i>	<i>22.7</i>
<b>Tourism connected products</b>						
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	2 750	34 875	7.9	2 413	38 081	6.3
Food products	3 554	62 104	5.7	3 972	70 359	5.6
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	1 995	13 665	14.6	2 287	15 149	15.1
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	565	11 880	4.8	811	12 956	6.3
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	2 114	13 691	15.4	3 227	22 902	14.1
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	345	20 295	1.7	343	23 373	1.5
Education services	1 876	47 304	4.0	2 240	58 111	3.9
Retail margin	6 409	57 778	11.1	6 852	67 554	10.1
Other margin	2 915	98 136	3.0	3 603	128 920	2.8
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>22 523</i>	<i>359 729</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>25 750</i>	<i>437 405</i>	<i>5.9</i>
Other tourism goods and services	2 515	128 207	2.0	2 073	156 007	1.3
All other goods and services	—	971 797	—	—	1 302 183	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>65 400</b>	<b>1 635 522</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>76 005</b>	<b>2 107 941</b>	<b>3.6</b>

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Excludes imports.

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

(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.

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	\$m								
<b>INTERNAL TOURISM EXPENDITURE</b>									
<b>Tourism characteristic products</b>									
Accommodation services	6 508	6 847	7 087	7 213	7 577	8 135	9 280	10 248	10 198
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	1 020	1 091	1 139	1 121	1 290	1 337	1 428	1 569	1 706
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	11 300	11 758	12 283	11 826	11 980	12 452	13 162	14 105	13 657
Taxi fares	597	577	565	616	597	690	846	826	740
Local area passenger transportation	432	446	452	463	465	505	598	630	638
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	13 488	12 903	12 616	12 458	13 109	14 065	15 384	15 727	14 837
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 004	1 028	1 071	1 099	1 141	1 264	1 389	1 376	1 393
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 275	2 202	2 215	2 225	2 225	2 494	2 687	2 802	2 684
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 105	1 970	2 032	2 167	2 144	1 836	1 970	2 039	2 133
Gambling and betting services	903	914	922	1 098	1 152	1 228	1 260	1 307	1 282
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<b>39 631</b>	<b>39 738</b>	<b>40 382</b>	<b>40 285</b>	<b>41 680</b>	<b>44 004</b>	<b>48 005</b>	<b>50 629</b>	<b>49 269</b>
<b>Tourism connected products</b>									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	10 566	10 356	10 817	10 800	10 849	10 646	10 726	11 191	11 366
Food products	4 935	4 853	5 054	5 040	4 950	5 407	5 903	6 096	6 152
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	3 216	3 277	3 420	3 320	3 424	3 631	4 031	4 041	3 854
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	1 038	1 143	1 352	1 452	1 794	2 034	2 151	2 279	2 067
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	6 159	5 692	5 828	5 612	5 810	6 681	7 530	7 801	7 714
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	468	450	427	433	405	415	437	429	411
Education services	1 324	1 577	1 591	1 876	2 031	2 091	2 240	2 509	2 890
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<b>27 706</b>	<b>27 348</b>	<b>28 488</b>	<b>28 534</b>	<b>29 263</b>	<b>30 905</b>	<b>33 018</b>	<b>34 347</b>	<b>34 453</b>
Other tourism goods and services	2 886	2 875	3 077	2 944	2 540	2 607	2 227	2 432	2 497
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>70 223</b>	<b>69 960</b>	<b>71 948</b>	<b>71 763</b>	<b>73 483</b>	<b>77 516</b>	<b>83 250</b>	<b>87 408</b>	<b>86 219</b>

**IMPUTED CONSUMPTION**

<b>Tourism characteristic products</b>									
Accommodation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	818	876	884	925	991	1 095	1 196	1 333	1 519
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Taxi fares	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Local area passenger transportation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor vehicle hire and lease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Travel agency and tour operator services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	738	717	687	794	836	879	905	941	969
Gambling and betting services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<b>1 556</b>	<b>1 593</b>	<b>1 571</b>	<b>1 719</b>	<b>1 827</b>	<b>1 974</b>	<b>2 101</b>	<b>2 274</b>	<b>2 488</b>
<b>Tourism connected products</b>									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	1 069	1 093	1 181	1 290	1 303	1 240	1 348	1 319	1 349
Food products	930	939	1 013	1 089	1 082	1 073	1 205	1 186	1 204
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	268	267	283	307	320	315	346	342	346
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Education services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<b>2 268</b>	<b>2 299</b>	<b>2 477</b>	<b>2 685</b>	<b>2 705</b>	<b>2 628</b>	<b>2 898</b>	<b>2 847</b>	<b>2 898</b>
Other tourism goods and services	295	299	325	353	374	369	387	397	397
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 119</b>	<b>4 190</b>	<b>4 373</b>	<b>4 758</b>	<b>4 906</b>	<b>4 972</b>	<b>5 386</b>	<b>5 519</b>	<b>5 784</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 on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

\$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m \$m

## TOTAL INTERNAL TOURISM CONSUMPTION

## Tourism characteristic products

Accommodation services	6 508	6 847	7 087	7 213	7 577	8 135	9 280	10 248	10 198
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	1 838	1 967	2 023	2 046	2 282	2 432	2 624	2 902	3 226
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	11 300	11 758	12 283	11 826	11 980	12 452	13 162	14 105	13 657
Taxi fares	597	577	565	616	597	690	846	826	740
Local area passenger transportation	432	446	452	463	465	505	598	630	638
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	13 488	12 903	12 616	12 458	13 109	14 065	15 384	15 727	14 837
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 004	1 028	1 071	1 099	1 141	1 264	1 389	1 376	1 393
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 275	2 202	2 215	2 225	2 225	2 494	2 687	2 802	2 684
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 843	2 687	2 719	2 961	2 980	2 715	2 875	2 980	3 102
Gambling and betting services	903	914	922	1 098	1 152	1 228	1 260	1 307	1 282
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>41 187</i>	<i>41 331</i>	<i>41 953</i>	<i>42 004</i>	<i>43 507</i>	<i>45 979</i>	<i>50 107</i>	<i>52 903</i>	<i>51 757</i>

## Tourism connected products

Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	11 635	11 449	11 998	12 090	12 152	11 886	12 074	12 510	12 715
Food products	5 865	5 792	6 067	6 129	6 032	6 480	7 107	7 282	7 356
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	3 484	3 544	3 703	3 627	3 744	3 946	4 377	4 383	4 199
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	1 038	1 143	1 352	1 452	1 794	2 034	2 151	2 279	2 067
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	6 159	5 692	5 828	5 612	5 810	6 681	7 530	7 801	7 714
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	468	450	427	433	405	415	437	429	411
Education services	1 324	1 577	1 591	1 876	2 031	2 091	2 240	2 509	2 890
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>29 974</i>	<i>29 646</i>	<i>30 965</i>	<i>31 220</i>	<i>31 968</i>	<i>33 533</i>	<i>35 917</i>	<i>37 194</i>	<i>37 351</i>

## Other tourism goods and services

	3 180	3 174	3 403	3 297	2 914	2 976	2 613	2 829	2 895
--	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

**TOTAL** **74 342** **74 150** **76 321** **76 521** **78 390** **82 488** **88 637** **92 926** **92 003**

(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.

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	\$m								
DOMESTIC HOUSEHOLDS (a)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	2 911	2 998	3 210	3 185	3 435	3 644	4 236	4 883	4 837
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	1 566	1 679	1 701	1 672	1 874	1 989	2 156	2 382	2 663
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	8 224	8 573	9 042	8 599	8 645	9 012	9 464	10 106	9 699
Taxi fares	192	178	171	189	186	225	282	265	218
Local area passenger transportation	148	154	158	148	155	189	249	255	248
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	4 161	4 196	4 397	4 640	4 739	5 227	6 126	6 495	6 011
Motor vehicle hire and lease	506	506	517	566	603	654	724	714	750
Travel agency and tour operator services	1 348	1 316	1 344	1 338	1 332	1 540	1 688	1 770	1 694
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 462	2 327	2 363	2 539	2 629	2 385	2 508	2 563	2 669
Gambling and betting services	652	688	730	791	854	911	998	989	972
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>22 171</i>	<i>22 617</i>	<i>23 632</i>	<i>23 667</i>	<i>24 452</i>	<i>25 775</i>	<i>28 430</i>	<i>30 422</i>	<i>29 761</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	9 036	8 926	9 609	9 608	9 712	9 548	9 514	9 882	9 893
Food products	4 490	4 404	4 687	4 560	4 485	4 858	5 285	5 383	5 380
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	2 530	2 575	2 700	2 534	2 642	2 779	3 049	3 003	2 818
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	895	940	1 173	1 270	1 588	1 662	1 809	1 925	1 694
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	4 423	4 067	4 210	3 992	4 388	5 159	5 892	6 087	6 018
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	416	392	377	340	311	317	349	335	316
Education services	99	97	104	115	125	133	142	148	169
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>21 890</i>	<i>21 401</i>	<i>22 860</i>	<i>22 420</i>	<i>23 250</i>	<i>24 456</i>	<i>26 041</i>	<i>26 764</i>	<i>26 288</i>
Other tourism goods and services	2 431	2 436	2 720	2 607	2 195	2 199	1 802	1 897	1 886
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>46 492</b>	<b>46 453</b>	<b>49 212</b>	<b>48 694</b>	<b>49 898</b>	<b>52 431</b>	<b>56 273</b>	<b>59 082</b>	<b>57 935</b>
DOMESTIC BUSINESS/GOVERNMENT (a)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	1 542	1 607	1 735	1 745	1 852	1 952	2 129	2 205	2 062
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	1 402	1 484	1 566	1 382	1 453	1 487	1 507	1 671	1 573
Taxi fares	276	258	247	246	240	287	343	320	266
Local area passenger transportation	20	21	21	19	19	25	29	29	29
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	3 501	3 278	2 970	2 783	3 104	3 649	3 814	3 845	3 549
Motor vehicle hire and lease	228	230	258	218	235	249	244	241	253
Travel agency and tour operator services	559	545	557	585	583	663	728	760	717
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gambling and betting services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>7 528</i>	<i>7 423</i>	<i>7 355</i>	<i>6 979</i>	<i>7 486</i>	<i>8 313</i>	<i>8 795</i>	<i>9 071</i>	<i>8 448</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food products	189	190	202	227	224	245	218	223	227
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	296	308	318	313	340	372	401	400	371
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	1 481	1 401	1 406	1 380	1 159	1 205	1 279	1 318	1 298
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	33	37	35	74	72	72	65	63	59
Education services	42	41	44	52	56	57	56	59	66
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>2 042</i>	<i>1 978</i>	<i>2 005</i>	<i>2 047</i>	<i>1 851</i>	<i>1 951</i>	<i>2 020</i>	<i>2 063</i>	<i>2 021</i>
Other tourism goods and services	42	38	40	50	56	45	49	52	52
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9 612</b>	<b>9 439</b>	<b>9 400</b>	<b>9 075</b>	<b>9 394</b>	<b>10 308</b>	<b>10 864</b>	<b>11 186</b>	<b>10 521</b>
<p>— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</p> <p>(a) Includes expenditure by outbound Australian residents within Australia before/after international trips.</p> <p>(b) Includes all beverages bought and consumed in licensed restaurants, cafes, clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.</p> <p>(c) Includes expenditure on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.</p>									

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	\$m								
INTERNATIONAL									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	2 054	2 242	2 142	2 282	2 290	2 539	2 915	3 160	3 300
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	272	288	322	374	408	444	469	521	563
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	1 673	1 702	1 675	1 845	1 881	1 953	2 192	2 328	2 386
Taxi fares	128	141	147	181	171	178	220	241	256
Local area passenger transportation	264	271	272	296	291	292	320	346	361
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	5 826	5 429	5 249	5 035	5 266	5 189	5 444	5 387	5 277
Motor vehicle hire and lease	270	292	296	315	302	361	421	420	389
Travel agency and tour operator services	368	340	315	302	310	291	271	272	273
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	381	361	357	422	351	330	368	417	433
Gambling and betting services	251	226	192	306	298	316	262	318	310
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>11 488</i>	<i>11 292</i>	<i>10 967</i>	<i>11 359</i>	<i>11 569</i>	<i>11 891</i>	<i>12 881</i>	<i>13 410</i>	<i>13 548</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	2 600	2 523	2 389	2 481	2 440	2 338	2 559	2 627	2 822
Food products	1 186	1 197	1 178	1 342	1 323	1 377	1 604	1 675	1 749
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	659	661	685	780	762	795	928	980	1 011
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	143	203	179	182	207	373	342	354	373
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	254	224	211	240	264	317	359	396	398
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	18	21	15	19	22	26	23	31	35
Education services	1 183	1 438	1 443	1 709	1 850	1 901	2 041	2 302	2 656
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>6 043</i>	<i>6 268</i>	<i>6 099</i>	<i>6 753</i>	<i>6 867</i>	<i>7 125</i>	<i>7 856</i>	<i>8 367</i>	<i>9 042</i>
Other tourism goods and services	707	699	643	640	662	733	762	880	956
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18 238</b>	<b>18 259</b>	<b>17 709</b>	<b>18 752</b>	<b>19 098</b>	<b>19 749</b>	<b>21 500</b>	<b>22 658</b>	<b>23 546</b>
TOTAL									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	6 508	6 847	7 087	7 213	7 577	8 135	9 280	10 248	10 198
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	1 838	1 967	2 023	2 046	2 282	2 432	2 624	2 902	3 226
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	11 300	11 758	12 283	11 826	11 980	12 452	13 162	14 105	13 657
Taxi fares	597	577	565	616	597	690	846	826	740
Local area passenger transportation	432	446	452	463	465	505	598	630	638
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	13 488	12 903	12 616	12 458	13 109	14 065	15 384	15 727	14 837
Motor vehicle hire and lease	1 004	1 028	1 071	1 099	1 141	1 264	1 389	1 376	1 393
Travel agency and tour operator services	2 275	2 202	2 215	2 225	2 225	2 494	2 687	2 802	2 684
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	2 843	2 687	2 719	2 961	2 980	2 715	2 875	2 980	3 102
Gambling and betting services	903	914	922	1 098	1 152	1 228	1 260	1 307	1 282
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>41 187</i>	<i>41 331</i>	<i>41 953</i>	<i>42 004</i>	<i>43 507</i>	<i>45 979</i>	<i>50 107</i>	<i>52 903</i>	<i>51 757</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	11 635	11 449	11 998	12 090	12 152	11 886	12 074	12 510	12 715
Food products	5 865	5 792	6 067	6 129	6 032	6 480	7 107	7 282	7 356
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	3 484	3 544	3 703	3 627	3 744	3 946	4 377	4 383	4 199
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	1 038	1 143	1 352	1 452	1 794	2 034	2 151	2 279	2 067
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	6 159	5 692	5 828	5 612	5 810	6 681	7 530	7 801	7 714
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	468	450	427	433	405	415	437	429	411
Education services	1 324	1 577	1 591	1 876	2 031	2 091	2 240	2 509	2 890
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>29 974</i>	<i>29 646</i>	<i>30 965</i>	<i>31 220</i>	<i>31 968</i>	<i>33 533</i>	<i>35 917</i>	<i>37 194</i>	<i>37 351</i>
Other tourism goods and services	3 180	3 174	3 403	3 297	2 914	2 976	2 613	2 829	2 895
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>74 342</b>	<b>74 150</b>	<b>76 321</b>	<b>76 521</b>	<b>78 390</b>	<b>82 488</b>	<b>88 637</b>	<b>92 926</b>	<b>92 003</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.									

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
DOMESTIC (a)									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	19.7	21.2	22.6	23.2	26.0	27.5	30.0	33.7	33.1
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	6.9	7.7	7.8	7.9	9.2	9.8	10.1	11.3	12.8
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	42.5	46.3	48.6	47.0	49.7	51.6	51.7	56.0	54.1
Taxi fares	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.8	2.3
Local area passenger transportation	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.3
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	33.8	34.4	33.7	35.0	38.6	43.6	46.8	49.2	45.8
Motor vehicle hire and lease	3.2	3.4	3.5	3.7	4.1	4.4	4.6	4.5	4.8
Travel agency and tour operator services	8.4	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.4	10.8	11.4	12.0	11.6
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	10.9	10.7	10.8	12.0	12.9	11.7	11.8	12.2	12.8
Gambling and betting services	2.9	3.2	3.3	3.7	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.7	4.7
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>131.1</i>	<i>138.2</i>	<i>141.8</i>	<i>144.4</i>	<i>157.1</i>	<i>167.5</i>	<i>175.3</i>	<i>188.0</i>	<i>183.3</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	39.9	41.1	44.0	45.3	47.8	46.9	44.8	47.0	47.4
Food products	20.7	21.1	22.4	22.6	23.2	25.1	25.9	26.7	26.9
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	12.5	13.3	13.8	13.4	14.7	15.5	16.2	16.2	15.3
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	4.0	4.3	5.4	6.0	7.8	8.2	8.5	9.2	8.1
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	26.1	25.2	25.7	25.3	27.3	31.3	33.8	35.2	35.1
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8
Education services	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.0	1.1
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>105.6</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>113.8</i>	<i>115.3</i>	<i>123.5</i>	<i>129.7</i>	<i>132.1</i>	<i>137.2</i>	<i>135.8</i>
Other tourism goods and services	10.9	11.4	12.6	12.5	11.1	11.0	8.7	9.3	9.3
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>247.6</b>	<b>257.2</b>	<b>268.3</b>	<b>272.2</b>	<b>291.6</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>316.1</b>	<b>334.4</b>	<b>328.3</b>
INTERNATIONAL									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	408.2	470.1	460.1	451.3	423.4	463.0	516.7	561.3	595.5
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	54.1	60.4	69.2	74.0	75.4	80.9	83.1	92.5	101.6
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	332.6	356.9	359.8	364.7	347.9	356.1	388.5	413.5	430.6
Taxi fares	25.5	29.5	31.5	35.7	31.7	32.4	39.0	42.8	46.3
Local area passenger transportation	52.5	56.9	58.4	58.6	53.8	53.2	56.8	61.4	65.2
Long distance passenger transportation(c)	1 157.9	1 138.6	1 127.4	995.6	973.6	946.2	965.1	957.0	952.4
Motor vehicle hire and lease	53.7	61.2	63.5	62.4	55.9	65.9	74.6	74.6	70.3
Travel agency and tour operator services	73.1	71.3	67.6	59.7	57.3	53.0	48.0	48.4	49.2
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	75.8	75.6	76.6	83.5	64.9	60.2	65.2	74.1	78.1
Gambling and betting services	49.9	47.4	41.3	60.6	55.1	57.7	46.5	56.5	55.9
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>2 283.3</i>	<i>2 367.9</i>	<i>2 355.5</i>	<i>2 246.0</i>	<i>2 139.1</i>	<i>2 168.5</i>	<i>2 283.4</i>	<i>2 382.2</i>	<i>2 445.1</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	516.7	529.1	513.1	490.6	451.1	426.3	453.7	466.7	509.3
Food products	235.7	251.0	252.9	265.4	244.7	251.1	284.2	297.6	315.6
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	130.9	138.7	147.2	154.2	140.9	144.9	164.4	174.2	182.4
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	28.4	42.5	38.4	36.1	38.2	67.9	60.5	62.8	67.2
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	50.6	47.0	45.3	47.4	48.8	57.8	63.7	70.4	71.8
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	3.6	4.4	3.2	3.7	4.0	4.7	4.1	5.5	6.3
Education services	235.1	301.5	309.9	337.9	342.0	346.6	361.9	409.0	479.3
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>1 201.0</i>	<i>1 314.3</i>	<i>1 310.1</i>	<i>1 335.4</i>	<i>1 269.7</i>	<i>1 299.4</i>	<i>1 392.6</i>	<i>1 486.3</i>	<i>1 631.9</i>
Other tourism goods and services	140.6	146.7	138.0	126.6	122.5	133.6	135.1	156.4	172.6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>3 625.0</b>	<b>3 828.9</b>	<b>3 803.6</b>	<b>3 707.9</b>	<b>3 531.3</b>	<b>3 601.4</b>	<b>3 811.2</b>	<b>4 024.9</b>	<b>4 249.6</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 on outbound and inbound services provided by Australian international carriers.

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
TOTAL									
Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	28.1	30.8	31.8	33.2	36.3	38.9	42.6	47.5	47.6
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	7.9	8.9	9.1	9.4	10.9	11.6	12.0	13.5	15.1
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	48.8	52.9	55.0	54.4	57.4	59.6	60.4	65.4	63.8
Taxi fares	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.9	3.3	3.9	3.8	3.5
Local area passenger transportation	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.9	3.0
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	58.2	58.1	56.5	57.3	62.8	67.3	70.6	72.9	69.3
Motor vehicle hire and lease	4.3	4.6	4.8	5.1	5.5	6.0	6.4	6.4	6.5
Travel agency and tour operator services	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.2	10.7	11.9	12.3	13.0	12.5
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	12.3	12.1	12.2	13.6	14.3	13.0	13.2	13.8	14.5
Gambling and betting services	3.9	4.1	4.1	5.1	5.5	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.0
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>177.8</i>	<i>186.1</i>	<i>188.0</i>	<i>193.3</i>	<i>208.4</i>	<i>220.0</i>	<i>229.8</i>	<i>245.2</i>	<i>241.8</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	50.2	51.5	53.8	55.6	58.2	56.9	55.4	58.0	59.4
Food products	25.3	26.1	27.2	28.2	28.9	31.0	32.6	33.8	34.4
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	15.0	16.0	16.6	16.7	17.9	18.9	20.1	20.3	19.6
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	4.5	5.1	6.1	6.7	8.6	9.7	9.9	10.6	9.7
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	26.6	25.6	26.1	25.8	27.8	32.0	34.5	36.2	36.0
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9
Education services	5.7	7.1	7.1	8.6	9.7	10.0	10.3	11.6	13.5
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>129.4</i>	<i>133.5</i>	<i>138.8</i>	<i>143.7</i>	<i>153.1</i>	<i>160.4</i>	<i>164.7</i>	<i>172.4</i>	<i>174.5</i>
Other tourism goods and services	13.7	14.3	15.2	15.2	14.0	14.2	12.0	13.1	13.5
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>321.0</b>	<b>333.8</b>	<b>342.0</b>	<b>352.1</b>	<b>375.5</b>	<b>394.6</b>	<b>406.5</b>	<b>430.7</b>	<b>429.8</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.

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

TOURISM CONSUMPTION - SAME DAY (\$m)

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	2 153	2 134	2 267	2 090	2 153	2 364	2 613	2 720	2 788
Taxi fares	52	42	42	49	36	45	61	47	42
Local area passenger transportation	55	59	60	50	58	55	87	101	107
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	532	403	341	484	318	327	444	341	345
Motor vehicle hire and lease	52	50	45	35	45	49	51	64	42
Travel agency and tour operator services	6	5	6	5	4	6	7	6	6
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	483	430	402	421	436	400	494	445	527
Gambling and betting services	247	261	277	300	323	345	378	375	368
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>3 579</i>	<i>3 385</i>	<i>3 440</i>	<i>3 434</i>	<i>3 373</i>	<i>3 591</i>	<i>4 137</i>	<i>4 099</i>	<i>4 225</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	3 779	3 593	3 781	3 662	3 753	3 811	3 967	4 200	4 151
Food products	1 187	1 065	1 177	1 035	985	1 174	1 278	1 328	1 371
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	546	510	557	508	522	587	785	736	759
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	464	488	608	659	823	863	940	1 000	878
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	2 253	2 029	2 132	2 061	2 218	2 662	3 076	3 215	3 232
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	121	137	104	108	156	143	149	107	123
Education services	60	59	63	68	74	80	86	92	100
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>8 409</i>	<i>7 880</i>	<i>8 423</i>	<i>8 101</i>	<i>8 531</i>	<i>9 320</i>	<i>10 281</i>	<i>10 678</i>	<i>10 613</i>
Other tourism goods and services	834	720	827	960	747	817	665	675	872
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12 822</b>	<b>11 985</b>	<b>12 690</b>	<b>12 494</b>	<b>12 652</b>	<b>13 728</b>	<b>15 082</b>	<b>15 452</b>	<b>15 710</b>

AVERAGE TOURISM CONSUMPTION - SAME DAY (\$)

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Takeaway and restaurant meals(a)	14.1	15.0	15.8	15.2	16.4	18.0	18.8	19.7	19.7
Taxi fares	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3
Local area passenger transportation	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.6	0.7	0.8
Long distance passenger transportation(b)	3.5	2.8	2.4	3.5	2.4	2.5	3.2	2.5	2.4
Motor vehicle hire and lease	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3
Travel agency and tour operator services	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	—
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	3.2	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.6	3.2	3.7
Gambling and betting services	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>23.8</i>	<i>24.0</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>29.9</i>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	24.7	25.2	26.4	26.6	28.6	29.0	28.6	30.5	29.3
Food products	7.8	7.5	8.2	7.5	7.5	8.9	9.2	9.6	9.7
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	3.6	3.6	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.5	5.7	5.3	5.4
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	3.0	3.4	4.2	4.8	6.3	6.6	6.8	7.2	6.2
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	14.7	14.3	14.9	14.9	16.9	20.2	22.2	23.3	22.9
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	0.8	1.0	0.7	0.8	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.8	0.9
Education services	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>55.4</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>75.0</i>
Other tourism goods and services	5.5	5.1	5.8	7.0	5.7	6.2	4.8	4.9	6.2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>83.9</b>	<b>84.2</b>	<b>88.6</b>	<b>90.6</b>	<b>96.5</b>	<b>104.3</b>	<b>108.7</b>	<b>112.1</b>	<b>111.1</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.

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

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

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	4 454	4 605	4 945	4 931	5 287	5 596	6 365	7 088	6 898
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	1 566	1 679	1 701	1 672	1 874	1 989	2 156	2 382	2 663
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	7 474	7 923	8 340	7 891	7 945	8 135	8 358	9 057	8 483
Taxi fares	416	394	376	386	390	467	564	538	442
Local area passenger transportation	113	116	120	116	116	158	191	184	170
Long distance passenger transportation(a)	7 130	7 071	7 027	6 939	7 525	8 549	9 496	9 998	9 215
Motor vehicle hire and lease	682	686	730	749	793	854	917	892	961
Travel agency and tour operator services	1 901	1 857	1 894	1 918	1 912	2 197	2 408	2 524	2 406
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	1 979	1 896	1 960	2 118	2 194	1 985	2 014	2 118	2 143
Gambling and betting services	405	428	453	491	530	566	620	614	604
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<b>26 120</b>	<b>26 654</b>	<b>27 547</b>	<b>27 212</b>	<b>28 565</b>	<b>30 496</b>	<b>33 089</b>	<b>35 394</b>	<b>33 985</b>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	5 257	5 333	5 827	5 946	5 959	5 738	5 547	5 682	5 742
Food products	3 493	3 530	3 712	3 752	3 724	3 928	4 226	4 279	4 236
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	2 280	2 373	2 461	2 339	2 460	2 564	2 665	2 667	2 430
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	431	453	564	611	764	799	870	925	816
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	3 652	3 439	3 485	3 311	3 329	3 702	4 095	4 190	4 084
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	329	292	308	307	227	246	265	291	253
Education services	81	80	85	100	108	109	112	115	134
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<b>15 522</b>	<b>15 499</b>	<b>16 443</b>	<b>16 366</b>	<b>16 570</b>	<b>17 087</b>	<b>17 780</b>	<b>18 149</b>	<b>17 696</b>
Other tourism goods and services	1 639	1 754	1 933	1 697	1 505	1 426	1 186	1 274	1 066
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>43 282</b>	<b>43 907</b>	<b>45 922</b>	<b>45 275</b>	<b>46 640</b>	<b>49 010</b>	<b>52 055</b>	<b>54 817</b>	<b>52 746</b>

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

Tourism characteristic products									
Accommodation services	60.3	61.4	65.7	66.3	73.3	77.8	86.5	98.2	102.9
Actual and imputed rent on dwellings	21.2	22.4	22.6	22.5	26.0	27.6	29.3	33.0	39.7
Takeaway and restaurant meals(b)	101.2	105.6	110.9	106.1	110.1	113.1	113.6	125.4	126.5
Taxi fares	5.6	5.2	5.0	5.2	5.4	6.5	7.7	7.4	6.6
Local area passenger transportation	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	2.2	2.6	2.5	2.5
Long distance passenger transportation(a)	96.6	94.2	93.4	93.3	104.2	118.8	129.1	138.4	137.4
Motor vehicle hire and lease	9.2	9.1	9.7	10.1	11.0	11.9	12.5	12.4	14.3
Travel agency and tour operator services	25.7	24.7	25.2	25.8	26.5	30.5	32.7	34.9	35.9
Recreational, cultural and sporting services	26.8	25.3	26.1	28.5	30.4	27.6	27.4	29.3	32.0
Gambling and betting services	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.6	7.3	7.9	8.4	8.5	9.0
<i>Total tourism characteristic products</i>	<b>353.8</b>	<b>355.2</b>	<b>366.2</b>	<b>366.0</b>	<b>395.8</b>	<b>424.0</b>	<b>449.8</b>	<b>490.1</b>	<b>506.7</b>
Tourism connected products									
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	71.2	71.1	77.5	80.0	82.6	79.8	75.4	78.7	85.6
Food products	47.3	47.0	49.4	50.5	51.6	54.6	57.4	59.2	63.2
Alcoholic beverages and other beverages	30.9	31.6	32.7	31.5	34.1	35.6	36.2	36.9	36.2
Motor vehicles, caravans, boats, etc	5.8	6.0	7.5	8.2	10.6	11.1	11.8	12.8	12.2
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	49.5	45.8	46.3	44.5	46.1	51.5	55.7	58.0	60.9
Repair and maintenance of motor vehicles	4.5	3.9	4.1	4.1	3.1	3.4	3.6	4.0	3.8
Education services	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	2.0
<i>Total tourism connected products</i>	<b>210.3</b>	<b>206.5</b>	<b>218.6</b>	<b>220.1</b>	<b>229.6</b>	<b>237.5</b>	<b>241.7</b>	<b>251.3</b>	<b>263.9</b>
Other tourism goods and services	22.2	23.4	25.7	22.8	20.8	19.8	16.1	17.6	15.9
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>586.3</b>	<b>585.1</b>	<b>610.5</b>	<b>608.9</b>	<b>646.2</b>	<b>681.3</b>	<b>707.5</b>	<b>759.0</b>	<b>786.5</b>

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

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

## 15

## TOURISM CONSUMPTION BY AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS ON OUTBOUND TRIPS

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

Domestic tourism consumption - outbound trips(a)									
Purchased by businesses (\$m)	785	786	728	774	1 023	1 237	1 099	1 252	1 260
Purchased by households (\$m)	1 878	1 856	1 747	1 730	2 213	2 745	3 490	4 005	4 247
Total (\$m)	2 663	2 643	2 475	2 504	3 236	3 981	4 589	5 257	5 507
Outbound tourism consumption(b)									
Purchased by businesses (\$m)	3 661	3 314	3 345	3 704	3 827	3 997	4 232	4 848	4 330
Purchased by households (\$m)	12 052	11 362	11 489	13 531	15 679	16 587	17 757	21 733	23 113
Total (\$m)(c)	15 713	14 675	14 834	17 234	19 506	20 583	21 989	26 580	27 442
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION BY AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS ON OUTBOUND TRIPS (\$m)</b>	<b>18 376</b>	<b>17 318</b>	<b>17 309</b>	<b>19 738</b>	<b>22 742</b>	<b>24 565</b>	<b>26 578</b>	<b>31 837</b>	<b>32 949</b>
AVERAGE CONSUMPTION BY AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS ON OUTBOUND TRIPS (\$)	5 136.8	5 142.0	5 255.7	5 013.5	4 953.2	5 080.7	5 183.9	5 586.1	5 638.9

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

(b) Outbound tourism consumption is the 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)

## 16

## TOURISM CONSUMPTION BY NON-RESIDENTS ON INBOUND TRIPS

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

Consumption by international visitors outside Australia as part of an inbound trip (\$m)	5 250	5 109	4 894	4 677	4 898	5 226	5 097	5 562	5 923
International tourism consumption(a)									
Purchased by businesses (\$m)	2 510	2 445	2 382	2 409	2 469	2 507	2 713	2 797	2 846
Purchased by households (\$m)	15 728	15 814	15 327	16 343	16 628	17 242	18 787	19 861	20 701
Total (\$m)(b)	18 238	18 259	17 709	18 752	19 098	19 749	21 500	22 658	23 546
<b>TOTAL CONSUMPTION BY NON-RESIDENTS ON INBOUND TRIPS (\$m)</b>	<b>23 487</b>	<b>23 368</b>	<b>22 603</b>	<b>23 430</b>	<b>23 995</b>	<b>24 976</b>	<b>26 597</b>	<b>28 219</b>	<b>29 469</b>
AVERAGE CONSUMPTION BY NON-RESIDENTS ON INBOUND TRIPS (\$)	4 668.4	4 900.3	4 854.8	4 632.7	4 437.0	4 554.5	4 714.6	5 012.8	5 318.6

(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)

## 17

## DIRECT TOURISM EMPLOYMENT, By industry

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

## Tourism characteristic and connected industries

Accommodation ('000)	79.2	76.1	77.1	70.4	74.5	73.9	72.7	73.0	68.0
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services ('000)	106.6	114.3	113.4	115.2	115.9	114.4	117.3	118.5	123.4
Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars ('000)	26.4	25.1	24.0	24.8	25.1	24.1	24.5	23.5	23.1
Rail transport ('000)	2.5	2.2	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.6	2.8	4.2
Road transport and transport equipment rental ('000)	19.5	20.1	19.9	21.0	19.3	19.6	20.5	21.0	21.4
Air, water and other transport ('000)	35.2	31.8	30.6	32.8	34.4	35.8	33.1	34.8	35.5
Travel agency and tour operator services ('000)	22.8	22.8	21.4	21.6	23.6	25.9	27.2	31.3	28.0
Cultural services ('000)	8.3	8.6	8.4	7.9	9.5	8.8	8.6	9.1	9.1
Casinos and other gambling services ('000)	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.2	2.3
Other sports and recreation services ('000)	14.2	15.9	17.4	18.6	17.5	19.1	18.4	18.4	19.2
Retail trade ('000)	87.6	90.4	96.2	95.4	97.4	96.8	96.1	98.6	96.9
Education and training ('000)	26.3	27.3	28.3	29.7	28.4	30.0	29.6	31.3	31.6
Tourism characteristic and connected industries ('000)	430.9	436.5	441.0	442.0	450.1	453.3	452.6	464.5	462.8
All other industries ('000)	19.6	19.8	20.3	20.5	21.2	21.8	22.6	23.1	23.4
<b>TOTAL TOURISM EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)</b>	<b>450.5</b>	<b>456.3</b>	<b>461.2</b>	<b>462.5</b>	<b>471.3</b>	<b>475.1</b>	<b>475.2</b>	<b>487.6</b>	<b>486.2</b>
TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS ('000)(a)	9 068.8	9 190.4	9 432.1	9 577.3	9 838.3	10 139.9	10 427.0	10 697.2	10 820.8
<b>TOURISM INDUSTRY SHARE OF TOTAL EMPLOYED PERSONS (%)</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>5.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.8</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.5</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.

## 18

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

2000-01 2001-02 2002-03 2003-04 2004-05 2005-06 2006-07 2007-08 2008-09

'000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000 '000

## Domestic

Same day	152 765	142 302	143 260	137 900	131 151	131 601	138 815	137 898	141 437
Overnight	73 819	75 047	75 216	74 356	72 179	71 934	73 571	72 219	67 066
<i>Total domestic</i>	<i>226 584</i>	<i>217 349</i>	<i>218 476</i>	<i>212 256</i>	<i>203 330</i>	<i>203 535</i>	<i>212 386</i>	<i>210 117</i>	<i>208 503</i>

International	5 031	4 769	4 656	5 057	5 408	5 484	5 641	5 629	5 541
---------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------

## SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS BY INTERNATIONAL VISITORS, By country of residence(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Oceania &amp; Antarctica</b>									
New Zealand	828.4	787.7	793.1	926.1	1 082.0	1 090.8	1 115.1	1 121.3	1 105.5
<i>Total(b)</i>	960.9	907.5	904.7	1 047.0	1 207.9	1 221.6	1 254.8	1 265.1	1 266.9
<b>North-west Europe</b>									
France	54.2	52.0	46.3	57.3	59.0	65.6	69.9	78.0	89.4
Germany	147.5	136.8	134.0	141.0	142.4	150.4	148.7	155.2	158.7
United Kingdom	605.4	627.1	644.2	686.4	699.5	709.3	733.3	686.3	658.7
<i>Total(b)</i>	1 079.8	1 068.0	1 070.9	1 138.8	1 162.7	1 195.0	1 229.4	1 204.6	1 182.5
<b>Southern &amp; Eastern Europe</b>									
Italy	54.6	41.1	42.5	43.7	49.5	50.8	53.3	52.8	59.1
<i>Total(b)</i>	132.9	101.4	98.1	106.5	117.6	122.5	134.0	141.7	154.5
<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	56.6	55.7	50.1	56.4	68.2	73.4	82.7	92.6	105.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Indonesia	98.3	94.7	86.9	91.5	82.4	81.8	85.2	93.1	95.8
Malaysia	148.4	154.3	142.4	175.3	169.0	152.5	157.1	166.0	195.1
Singapore	293.3	295.8	261.6	252.6	267.5	251.8	263.5	266.5	278.4
Thailand	77.9	80.0	75.5	78.8	79.3	74.8	77.1	84.2	77.4
<i>Total(b)</i>	676.7	682.7	617.7	654.1	657.1	625.7	664.0	701.1	747.5
<b>Northeast Asia</b>									
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	143.5	172.3	177.1	216.9	274.4	292.3	338.4	375.2	358.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	154.1	148.6	140.7	132.2	148.9	158.8	153.1	146.7	149.9
Japan	724.2	659.2	658.6	687.5	700.8	674.4	610.2	521.2	403.7
Korea	164.6	181.1	195.8	215.8	237.3	242.9	270.8	236.2	193.2
Taiwan (Province of China)	124.3	99.1	80.8	103.9	103.8	102.3	92.3	85.0	92.8
<i>Total(b)</i>	1 314.3	1 262.4	1 254.8	1 358.5	1 467.6	1 473.5	1 467.7	1 368.0	1 202.0
<b>Southern &amp; Central Asia</b>									
<i>Total</i>	65.1	62.0	55.9	71.3	79.0	99.3	112.1	135.0	151.9
<b>The Americas</b>									
United States of America	502.1	424.4	423.5	430.1	445.5	452.5	455.4	454.5	451.6
<i>Total(b)</i>	645.0	551.1	537.1	551.9	581.1	598.8	615.7	632.9	641.8
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	74.5	73.3	62.8	72.4	66.9	74.0	80.6	88.1	88.5
<b>Not stated</b>	25.5	4.3	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>5 031.3</b>	<b>4 768.3</b>	<b>4 655.8</b>	<b>5 057.2</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>

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

(b) Includes other.

## SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES BY AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS, By main destination(a)

	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Oceania &amp; Antarctica</b>									
New Zealand	574.5	592.2	615.3	739.2	843.0	836.3	883.3	913.4	955.3
<i>Total(b)</i>	810.3	843.7	888.2	1 057.0	1 192.9	1 211.1	1 267.4	1 347.2	1 406.4
<b>North-west Europe</b>									
France	52.8	45.2	51.2	58.0	66.6	73.1	76.4	99.8	87.2
Germany	43.5	43.5	42.1	44.9	51.6	65.7	58.9	64.7	63.9
United Kingdom	323.2	308.0	308.9	351.4	384.9	409.3	415.2	429.5	420.2
<i>Total(b)</i>	510.8	478.5	492.1	550.9	609.9	661.5	669.7	723.6	692.2
<b>Southern &amp; Eastern Europe</b>									
Italy	76.7	70.8	71.0	84.2	91.3	102.7	107.6	120.3	114.8
<i>Total(b)</i>	209.1	190.7	188.0	222.6	247.5	270.8	285.9	307.9	292.8
<b>Middle East &amp; North Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	87.4	76.6	76.2	118.5	122.9	142.5	135.4	164.2	190.0
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Indonesia	294.8	270.9	194.4	271.1	344.0	241.9	231.4	328.1	436.0
Malaysia	134.8	109.5	97.8	126.0	155.5	163.9	172.5	185.6	205.2
Singapore	153.6	163.2	119.1	148.4	175.9	204.7	208.3	224.4	213.7
Thailand	157.7	163.4	150.5	153.8	187.0	246.4	331.7	403.0	378.4
<i>Total(b)</i>	897.7	860.9	721.9	894.4	1 093.0	1 096.2	1 217.7	1 446.0	1 552.0
<b>Northeast Asia</b>									
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan)	100.6	121.3	117.9	150.2	214.2	239.9	268.5	286.7	268.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	156.8	142.0	114.8	140.1	173.3	190.7	200.0	215.1	200.1
Japan	67.7	71.6	72.5	79.6	96.3	100.3	114.8	142.3	143.8
Korea	23.0	23.9	24.7	27.0	28.5	30.7	30.8	35.9	37.0
Taiwan (Province of China)	35.8	35.4	33.2	39.4	39.4	37.2	38.5	38.6	38.4
<i>Total(b)</i>	386.4	396.1	364.8	438.9	554.6	602.5	656.6	726.2	695.8
<b>Southern &amp; Central Asia</b>									
<i>Total</i>	85.4	76.5	84.4	110.4	134.2	155.2	168.6	191.0	207.6
<b>The Americas</b>									
United States of America	372.6	276.0	287.4	342.1	394.5	437.8	450.7	491.9	500.0
<i>Total(b)</i>	487.1	370.8	397.9	456.7	531.8	581.2	603.3	658.3	667.1
<b>Sub-Saharan Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	53.7	57.2	63.5	71.3	79.1	86.4	97.8	106.5	107.8
<b>Not stated</b>	49.5	16.9	16.3	16.1	25.3	27.6	24.7	28.6	31.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 577.3</b>	<b>3 367.9</b>	<b>3 293.3</b>	<b>3 936.8</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>

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

(b) Includes other.

## 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 within 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 and direct tourism output, value added and gross domestic product (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 have recently been updated by the United Nations World Tourism Organisation (UNWTO) and 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### 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 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 2007-2008*.

### 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 printing of photos after the 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 the 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 internationals 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, 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.

*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 newly revised 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 *Central Product Classification, Version 2* (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. All remaining industries are classified as 'all other industries' in the TSA.

**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 *Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification* (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. This 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 63 industries and 298 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 Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, *Measuring the Role of Tourism in OECD Economies*, OECD, Paris, 2000. Readers who require more detailed information on supply and use tables more generally 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 1997–98, 2000–01, 2003–04 and 2006–07.

**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 updated years.

**56** Most of the visitor expenditure data used in the compilation of the TSA is sourced from Tourism Research Australia (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 updated 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* (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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Tourism consumption data continued*

later years are extrapolated using movements in government 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 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 the 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 1997–98, 2000–01, 2003–04 and 2006–07 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 1997–98, 2000–01, 2003–04 and 2006–07 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 transport, automotive fuel, and motor vehicle hire industries. The ABS Service Industry Surveys are a major source of data for travel agents,

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### *Industry data continued*

accommodation, cafes and restaurants, pubs and taverns, clubs, gambling industries and casinos.

**68** As the TSA supply table is not updated for the extrapolated years, benchmark coefficients are carried through to the update estimates. For previously published TSA estimates benchmark coefficients from the 1997–98, 2000–01 and 2003–04 TSAs were applied to the time series. With the release of new benchmark data for 2006–07 a new set of coefficients were produced and the whole time series of TSA estimates were revised.

### *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 are collected in the Labour Force Survey (LFS) in the February, May, August and November months. Estimates of the number of employed persons by industry and in total 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. To the extent that the survey months exclude the major Christmas holiday period, there could be some downward bias in estimates for the tourism industries. The exceptions are 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 when available. Employment in these industries has been extrapolated using movements in the LFS for the updated years.

**71** 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

**72** 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

**73** 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

**74** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### QUALITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

**75** 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.

**76** 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.

**77** 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.

**78** In the extrapolated 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 of 1997–98, 2000–01, 2003–04 and 2006–07. In compiling the 2006–07 benchmark the coefficients for the previous benchmark years, as well as the update years, were reviewed and adjusted as appropriate. The review of these coefficients for all years was required to reflect the significant revisions that were implemented in tourism international standards - Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework (TSA: RMF 2008) and International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics 2008 (IRTS 2008) - and in the supply use tables underlying the 2008–09 release of the ASNA. Changes to the supply use tables include the international standards System of National Accounts 2008 (SNA 2008), Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, sixth edition (BPM6), Standard Economic Sector Classification of Australia, 2008 (SESCA 2008) and the new industry classification, Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification, 2006 (ANZSIC 2006).

**79** 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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

---

### QUALITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

relevant over time, extrapolated estimates only remain tenable where there is a realignment to periodic benchmarks.

**80** 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.

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

### ABBREVIATIONS

'000	thousand
\$m	million dollars
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ANZSIC	Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification
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
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

## APPENDIX 1 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 1 - 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 dwellings	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 1 TOURISM PRODUCT CORRESPONDENCE *continued*

### APPENDIX 1 - 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

## APPENDIX 2 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 - 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
Other 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 2 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
Other 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

## 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 <i>Economically significant price</i> and <i>Purchasers' price</i> .
<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 <i>Tourism consumption</i> and <i>Internal tourism consumption</i> .
<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 <i>Employers' social contributions</i> and <i>Wages and salaries</i> .
<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 <i>Direct tourism gross value added</i> and <i>Tourism net taxes on products</i> .
<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 <i>Direct tourism output</i> and <i>Direct tourism GDP</i> .
<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 <i>Basic prices</i> and <i>Direct tourism gross value added</i> .
<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 <i>Tourism consumption</i> ; <i>Internal tourism consumption</i> ; <i>Business and government tourism consumption</i> ; <i>Household tourism consumption</i> .
<b>Economically significant prices</b>	Prices which have a significant influence on both the amounts producers are willing to supply and the amounts purchasers' wish to buy. See also <i>Basic price</i> and <i>Purchasers' price</i> .
<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.
<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>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. 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

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Gross fixed capital formation</b> <i>continued</i>	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 <i>Intermediate consumption</i> and <i>Output</i> .
<b>Household tourism consumption</b>	Consists of the tourism consumption by resident households on tourism related products within Australia. See also <i>Tourism consumption</i> and <i>Internal tourism consumption</i> .
<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 <i>Gross value added</i> .
<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 <i>Tourism consumption</i> ; <i>Domestic tourism consumption</i> ; <i>International tourism consumption</i> .
<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 <i>Tourism consumption</i> ; <i>Internal tourism consumption</i> ; <i>Domestic tourism consumption</i> .
<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,

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<b>Net taxes on products</b> <i>continued</i>	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 <i>Other taxes on production</i> and <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i> .
<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 <i>Taxes less subsidies on production and imports</i> and <i>Taxes less subsidies on products</i> .
<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 <i>Tourism consumption</i> .
<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 <i>Gross value added</i> .
<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 <i>Basic price</i> and <i>Economically significant price</i> .
<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 <i>Other taxes on production</i> and <i>Net taxes on products</i> .
<b>Tourism</b>	Comprises the activities of visitors. See also <i>Visitor</i> .
<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.
<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.

## GLOSSARY *continued*

<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 <i>Tourism expenditure</i> .
<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 <i>Tourism consumption</i> .
<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 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. See also <i>Employers' social contributions</i> and <i>Compensation of employees</i> .

## BIBLIOGRAPHY

- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Accommodation Services, Australia, 2003–04 (cat. no. 8695.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Attendance at Selected Cultural Venues and Events, various issues, (cat. no. 4114.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: Input-Output Tables – Electronic Publication, (cat. no. 5209.0.55.001), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: National Income, Expenditure and Product (cat. no. 5206.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account 1997-98 (cat. no. 5249.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia (cat. no. 5302.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Cafes, Restaurants and Catering Services, Australia (cat. no. 8655.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Casinos (cat. no. 8683.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Clubs, Pubs, Taverns, and Bars, Australia (cat. no. 8687.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Commercial Art Galleries, Australia (cat. no. 8651.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Directory of Tourism Statistics 2000 (cat. no. 1130.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Gambling Services, Australia (cat. no. 8684.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Hire Services, Australia (cat. no. 8567.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Household Expenditure Survey, Summary of Results, Australia, 2003–04 (cat. no. 6530.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Labour Force, Australia, Detailed, Quarterly (cat. no. 6291.0.55.003), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Libraries and Museums, Australia, 1996–97 (cat. no. 8649.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Museums, Australia (cat. no. 8560.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Overseas Arrivals and Departures (cat. no. 3401.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Performing Arts, Australia (cat. no. 8697.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Sports and Physical Recreation Services, Australia (cat. no. 8686.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australian Bureau of Statistics, Travel Agency Services, Australia (cat. no. 8653.0), ABS, Canberra.
- Australasian Casino Association report by The Allen Consulting Group, Casinos and the Australian Economy 2007-08.
- Australian Customs Service, Annual Report, various issues, Canberra.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY *continued*

- Australian International Education Foundation, *1997 Survey of International Students Studying in Australia*, Australian Government Printing Service, Canberra, 1998.
- Budget Strategy and Outlook, various issues, Budget Papers, Canberra.
- European Commission, International Monetary Fund, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations and World Bank, System of National Accounts 2008, Brussels/Luxemburg, New York, Paris, Washington DC, 2008.
- Department of Defence, Defence Annual Report, various issues, Canberra.
- International Monetary Fund, Balance of Payments and International Investment Position Manual, Sixth Edition, IMF, Washington DC, 2008.
- Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, Measuring the Role of Tourism in OECD Economies: The OECD Manual on Tourism Satellite Accounts and Employment, OECD, Paris, 2000.
- The University of Queensland Australia, Final Report of the Survey of International Students' Spending in Australia, The University of Queensland Social Research Centre (UQSRC), 2005.
- Tourism Research Australia, Travel by Australians: Quarterly results of the National Visitor Survey, Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, Canberra.
- Tourism Research Australia, International Visitors in Australia: Quarterly Results of the International Visitor Survey, Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, Canberra.
- Tourism Research Australia, Tourism's Contribution to the Australian Economy, 1997-1998 to 2007-2008, Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism, Canberra.
- Tourism Research Australia (formerly Bureau of Tourism Research), Meetings Make Their Mark: Characteristics and Economic Contribution of Australia's Meetings and Exhibition Sector, Occasional Paper no. 26, 1999.
- United Nations Statistics Division, Statistical Office of the European Communities, Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, World Tourism Organisation, Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework, 2008, Luxemburg, Madrid, New York, Paris: United Nations.
- United Nations Statistics Division, World Tourism Organisation, International Recommendations for Tourism Statistics, 2008, Luxemburg, Madrid, New York, Paris: United Nations.
- World Tourism Organisation, Tourism Satellite Account (TSA): The Conceptual Framework, June 1999, Enzo Paci World Conference on the Measurement of the Economic Impact of Tourism, Nice, France, 15 – 18 June, 1999.





## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

*INTERNET*      **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

### INFORMATION AND REFERRAL SERVICE

Our consultants can help you access the full range of information published by the ABS that is available free of charge from our website. Information tailored to your needs can also be requested as a 'user pays' service. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

*PHONE*                      1300 135 070

*EMAIL*                      [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

*FAX*                              1300 135 211

*POST*                            Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney NSW 2001

## FREE ACCESS TO STATISTICS

All statistics on the ABS website can be downloaded free of charge.

*WEB ADDRESS*      [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)