

Embargoed until 10:45am – 19 January 2010

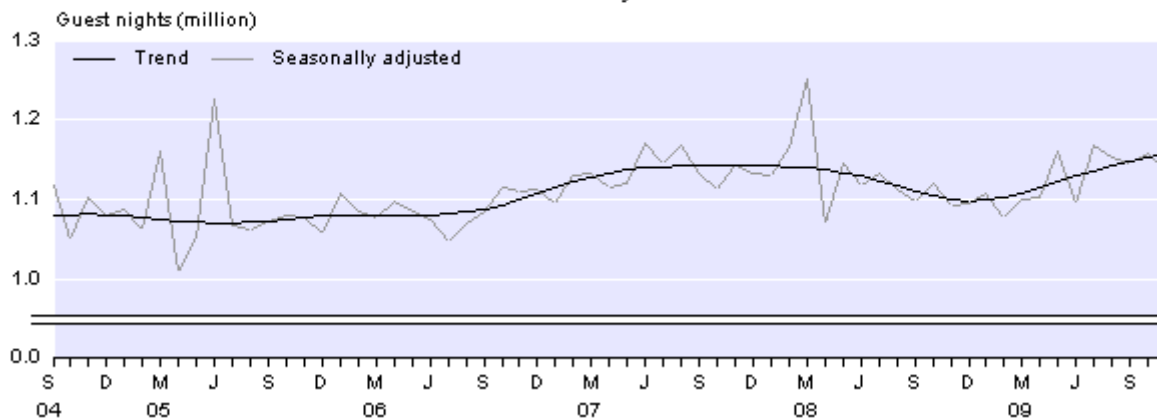
Accommodation Survey: November 2009

Highlights

Compared with November 2008:

- International guest nights were up 2 percent, while domestic guest nights were down 1 percent.
- South Island guest nights were up 4 percent, but North Island guest nights were down 2 percent.
- Eight of the 12 regions had more guest nights.
- Otago had the largest guest night increase and Auckland had the largest guest night decrease.
- Total guest nights were 0.5 percent higher.

South Island Guest Nights
Monthly



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Government Statistician

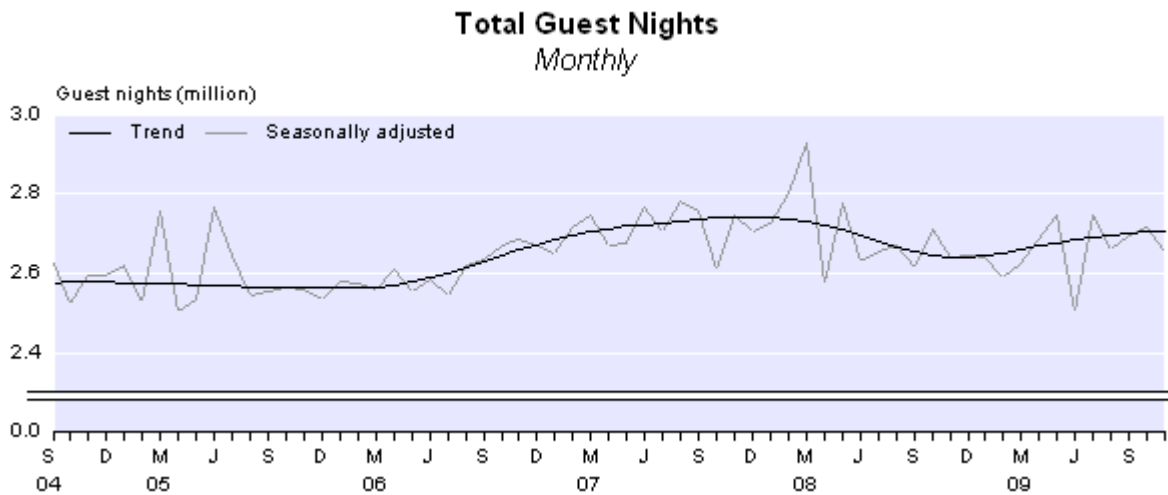
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Commentary

Total guest nights

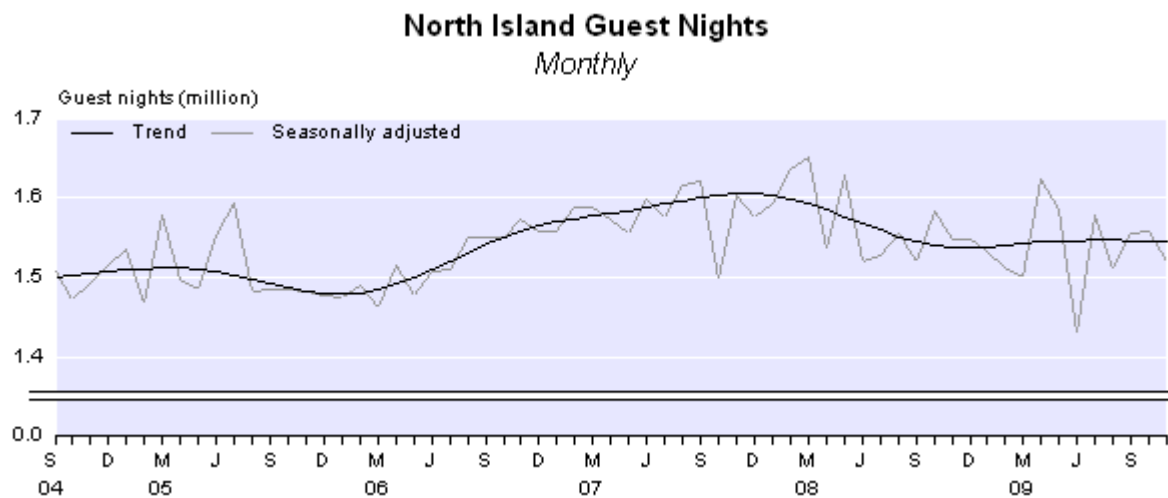
Total guest nights in short-term commercial accommodation were 2.7 million in November 2009, an increase of 0.5 percent from November 2008, but a 4 percent decrease compared with November 2007.

The trend has been increasing in 2009, but has been flattening over recent months. The trend level is now 2 percent higher than the previous low in December 2008.



Guest nights by island

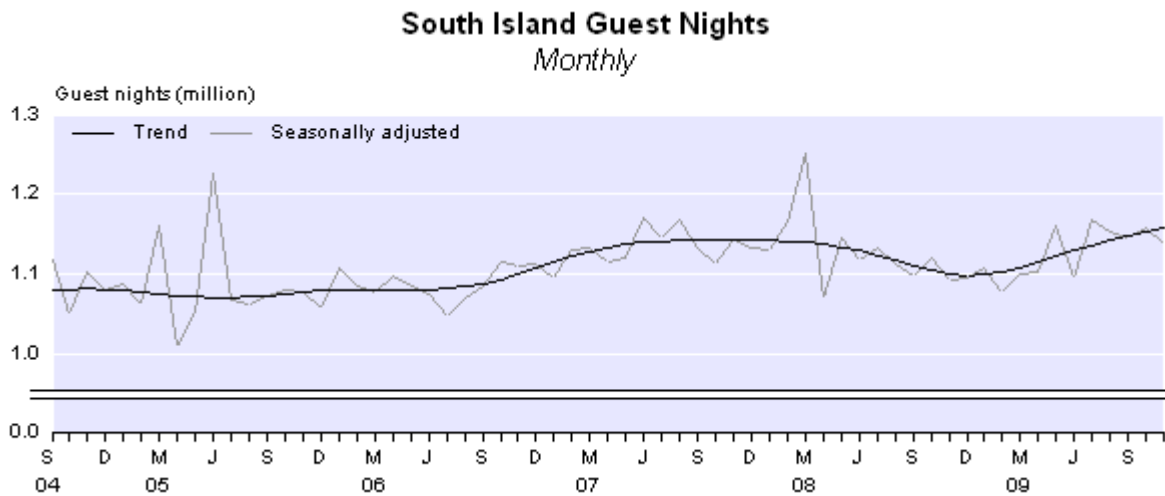
Guest nights in the North Island were 1.5 million in November 2009, a 2 percent decrease compared with November 2008, and a 5 percent decrease compared with November 2007.



The trend for North Island guest nights has flattened during 2009, after a period of decline from January 2008. The trend level is now 1 percent higher than the previous low in December 2008, but has been relatively flat during 2009.

Guest nights in the South Island were 1.2 million in November 2009, a 4 percent increase compared with November 2008 but down 1 percent compared with November 2007.

The trend in South Island guest nights has been increasing since December 2008, following a period of decline during the 2008 year. The trend level is 5 percent higher than the previous low in December 2008, and is now 1 percent higher than the recent peak in October 2007.



Guest nights by region

Eight of the 12 regions recorded more guest nights in November 2009 than in November 2008, with all five South Island regions recording increases. The regions showing the largest increases were:

- Otago, up 23,000 (7 percent)
- Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman, up 7,000 (5 percent)
- Southland, up 6,000 (8 percent).

The regions showing the largest decreases were:

- Auckland, down 18,000 (3 percent)
- Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui, down 14,000 (10 percent).

Comparison with short-term overseas visitor arrival statistics

[International Travel and Migration: November 2009](#) shows that short-term overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand in November 2009 were up 600 (less than 1 percent) from November 2008. This follows an increase of 13,400 (8 percent) in October 2009 compared with October 2008.

In November 2009 compared with November 2008, there were more people visiting friends and relatives, up 4,700 (8 percent), and more visitors on business, up 1,400 (6 percent), but fewer here on holiday, down 600 (less than 1 percent).

New Zealand resident short-term departures for November 2009 were up 3,200 (2 percent) from November 2008.

Origin of guests

International visitors contributed 1.3 million guest nights in November 2009, an increase of 22,000 (2 percent) from November 2008. These visitors provided 41 percent of total guest nights in the North Island and 57 percent of those in the South Island.

In November 2009, there were 9,000 (1 percent) fewer international guest nights in the North Island than in November 2008, with three of the seven North Island regions recording decreases in international guest nights. International guest nights in the South Island were up 31,000 (5 percent) over the same period. All five South Island regions recorded increased international guest nights.

The regions showing the largest increases in international guest nights were:

- Otago, up 15,000 (8 percent)
- Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman, up 8,000 (12 percent)
- Southland, up 7,000 (15 percent).

Wellington recorded the largest decrease, down 9,000 (10 percent).



Domestic guest nights numbered 1.4 million, a decrease of 10,000 (1 percent) from November 2008. Six of the 12 regions recorded fewer domestic guest nights in November 2009 than in November 2008.

In November 2009, domestic guest nights in North Island were down 19,000 (2 percent), with four of the seven North Island regions recording decreases compared with November 2008. In the South Island, three of the five regions had more domestic guest nights, up 10,000 (2 percent) from November 2008.

The regions recording the largest decreases in domestic guest nights were:

- Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui, down 14,000 (13 percent)
- Auckland, down 12,000 (5 percent)
- Waikato, down 4,000 (3 percent).

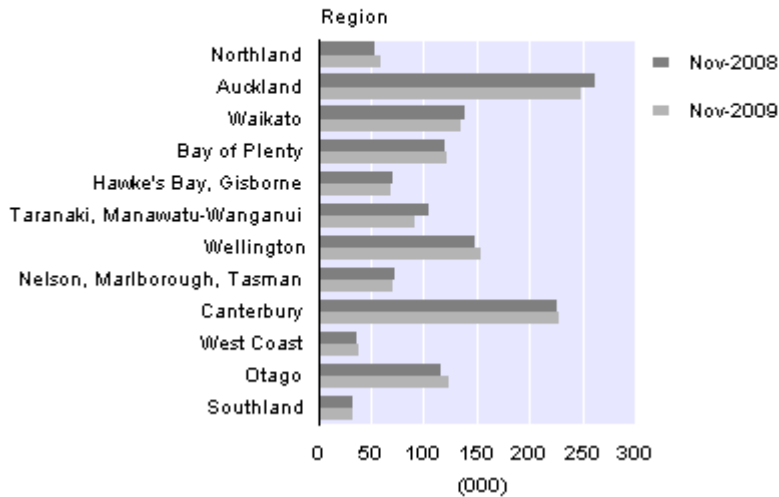
The largest increases were:

- Otago, up 8,000 (7 percent)
- Northland, up 6,000 (11 percent)
- Wellington, up 5,000 (4 percent).

Domestic Guest Nights

By region

November 2008 and 2009



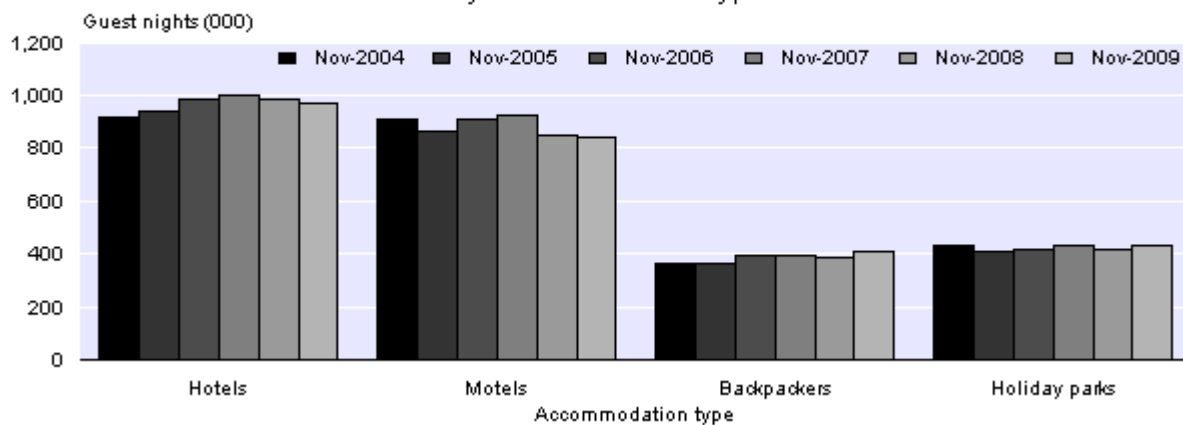
Guest nights by accommodation type

In November 2009, two of the four accommodation types had more guest nights than in November 2008:

- backpackers, up 26,000 (7 percent)
- holiday parks, up 14,000 (3 percent)
- motels, down 6,000 (1 percent)
- hotels, down 22,000 (2 percent).

Guest Nights

By accommodation type



In November 2009, hotels had the largest share of total guest nights (36 percent), followed by motels (32 percent), holiday parks (16 percent), and backpackers (16 percent).

Occupancy rate

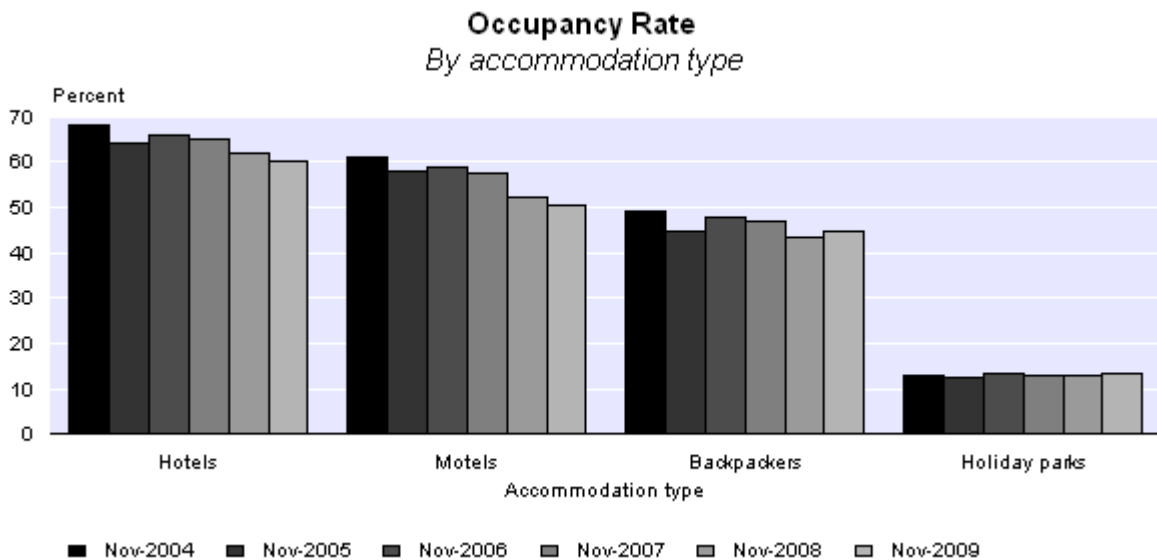
Excluding holiday parks, the occupancy rate in November 2009 was 52 percent, compared with 53 percent in November 2008. Accommodation capacity, excluding holiday parks, was 2 percent above the November 2008 level.

Hotels had the highest occupancy rate (60 percent) of all the accommodation types in November 2009, followed by motels (50 percent), and backpackers (44 percent).

Excluding the holiday parks category, seven of the 12 regions had lower occupancy rates in November 2009 than in November 2008.

The regions with the highest occupancy rates were:

- Auckland (64 percent)
- Wellington (60 percent)
- Canterbury (55 percent).



Response rates

Response rates by accommodation type for November 2009			
Accommodation type	Establishments responding to questions on guest nights, guest arrivals, and stay unit nights	Proportion of guest-night estimate from actual data	Proportion of origin-of-guest estimate from actual data
Hotels	82	95	83
Motels	81	84	71
Backpackers	78	81	58
Holiday parks	78	83	71
Total	80	88	73

When respondents do not answer questions in this survey, Statistics New Zealand estimates the missing information based on data from similar establishments in the same or similar regions. For more information, please see the 'Technical notes' section or contact Statistics NZ.

Survey change

From the September 2009 survey month, the following changes have been implemented for the Accommodation Survey:

- the 'hosted' accommodation group has been removed from the survey
- regional boundaries have been updated.

We have also updated data for the previous months based on the new regional boundaries and with the 'hosted' accommodation type removed. These updates will allow for continued time series comparison.

Two classifications have been renamed:

- 'backpackers/hostels' has been renamed 'backpackers'
- 'caravan parks/camping grounds' has been renamed 'holiday parks'.

However, the coverage remains unchanged.

These changes are the result of a joint review conducted by Statistics NZ and the Ministry of Tourism, which aimed to balance the need for high quality information against the need to reduce respondent load.

Statistics NZ would like to thank all respondents for participating in the Accommodation Survey. Their commitment and support enables us to produce an accurate picture of the evolving New Zealand economy.

Survey sponsorship

The Accommodation Survey is a monthly survey undertaken by Statistics NZ and sponsored by the Ministry of Tourism.

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Next release ...

Accommodation Survey: December 2009 will be released on 11 February 2010.

Technical notes

Population

The target population for this survey is all 'geographic units' (called 'establishments' in this publication) that are classified as short-term (less than one month) commercial accommodation providers operating in New Zealand. In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06), the target population is taken from class 4400 (accommodation), and the part of class 4520 (pubs, taverns, and bars) that also provides accommodation.

The survey frame is all short-term commercial accommodation-providing geographic units belonging to an economically significant 'enterprise'. Economic significance is generally determined by the enterprise being GST registered and having a turnover of at least \$30,000 per annum.

From the September 2009 survey month onwards, the 'hosted' accommodation group was removed from the survey and the regional boundaries updated. Data for the previous months has been updated based on the new regional boundaries and with the 'hosted' accommodation type removed. These updates allow for continued time series comparison.

Survey errors

This survey aims for 100 percent coverage of the population (a full census). In practice, however, an overall response rate of between 76 and 80 percent is usually achieved. The remaining units are given imputed values based upon the characteristics of similar establishments in the same or similar regions. Imputation introduces unknown errors into the estimates, and users of the data should bear this in mind. The size of these unknown errors is difficult to quantify.

Other errors occur for reasons such as respondent error, frame quality, and errors in processing. While every effort is made to minimise these errors, they will still occur. It is not possible to quantify their effect.

Trend estimates

For any series, the survey estimates can be broken down into three components: trend, seasonal, and irregular. While seasonally adjusted series have had the seasonal component removed, the trend series have had both the seasonal and the irregular components removed. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series, and are likely to indicate turning points more accurately than seasonally adjusted estimates.

The accommodation trend series are calculated using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment package. They are based on optimal moving averages of the seasonally adjusted series, with an adjustment for outlying values. The X-12-ARIMA package is an updated version of X-11-ARIMA, developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The trend estimates towards the end of the series incorporate new data as it becomes available, and can therefore change as more observations are added to the series. Revisions can be particularly large if an observation is treated as an outlier in one month, but is found to be part of the underlying trend as further observations are added to the series. All trend estimates are subject to revisions each month, but normally only the last two or three estimates are likely to be substantially altered.

Trend estimates versus month-on-month comparisons

Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of the movement in a series. In contrast, comparisons between one month and the same month in the previous year(s) do not take account of data recorded in between these periods, and are subject to one-off fluctuations. Reasons for fluctuations include changes in the timing of holidays, international crises, and large sporting and cultural events.

Seasonally adjusted estimates

The X-12-ARIMA package has been used to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates referred to in the Commentary text. Seasonal adjustment aims to eliminate the impact of regular seasonal events. These may be due to climatic effects (such as more guests staying in camping grounds during the summer) or calendar effects (such as holidays). This makes the data for adjacent months more comparable. All seasonally adjusted figures are subject to revision each month.

Further information about [seasonal adjustment](#) is available on the Statistics New Zealand website.

Classification of accommodation type

The predominant capacity provided determines the accommodation type. For instance, if a business provides both motel and camping ground accommodation, but the majority of its stay units are motel rooms, then it would be classified as a motel. The classification system used is the New Zealand Accommodation Classification, broadly defined below:

- Hotels: includes both hotels and resorts
- Motels: includes motor inns, apartments, and motels
- Backpackers: includes hostels
- Holiday parks: includes caravan parks and camping grounds.

From September 2009, the hosted accommodation type is no longer included in the survey.

Further information on the classification system is available on request.

Origin of guests

From November 2007, information on total domestic and international guest nights has been available on a monthly basis. Previously this was available only three-monthly.

Other definitions

Business frame

A register (maintained by Statistics NZ) of all economically significant businesses operating in New Zealand from which the survey population is drawn.

Establishment

The smallest statistical unit operating within a single physical location and owned by a single enterprise. The term is used to represent what is usually called the 'geographic unit' in other Statistics NZ publications.

Guest night

A guest night is equivalent to one guest spending one night at an establishment. For example, a motel with 15 guests spending two nights would report provision of 30 guest nights of accommodation.

Stay unit

The term used to describe the unit of accommodation that is available to be charged out to guests (for example a powered site in a caravan park, a bed in a backpackers, a room in a hotel or motel).

Capacity (stay unit nights available)

This is the basic measure of an establishment's accommodation capacity. It is defined as one stay unit multiplied by one night. For example, 10 units in a motel available for guest use (whether occupied or not) for the full 31 days in July would have an accommodation capacity of 310 stay unit nights.

Occupancy rate

This derived variable is calculated by dividing stay unit nights occupied by stay unit nights available. In the case of the motel above, if six of its 10 units were occupied every night in July, it would have $6 \times 31 = 186$ stay unit nights occupied, and its occupancy rate would be 60 percent.

Average length of stay

This derived variable is calculated by dividing total guest nights by total guest first nights.

More information

For more information, follow the [link](#) from the Technical notes of this release on the Statistics NZ website.

Confidentiality

Data collected and information contained in this publication must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. This requires that published information maintains the confidentiality of individual respondents.

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Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

Tables

The following tables are printed with this Hot Off the Press and can also be downloaded from the Statistics NZ website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the [Excel file viewer](#) to view, print, and export the contents of the file.

1. Establishments, capacity, guest nights, occupancy rate, and average stay, by accommodation type
2. Occupancy rate excluding holiday parks, by region
3. Total guest nights
4. Seasonally adjusted and trend guest nights, by accommodation type
5. North Island guest nights
6. South Island guest nights
7. Regional guest nights
8. Domestic and international guest nights

Accommodation pivot tables

The [Accommodation pivot tables](#) provide more detailed information, breaking the survey variables down by regional tourism organisation areas and territorial authority areas. These tables can be downloaded from the Statistics NZ website (www.stats.govt.nz).