Statistics New Zealand
TATAURANGA AOTEAROA

Commercial Accommodation Monitor:

March 2015

West Coast

newzealand.govt.nz

Reproduction of material

Material in this report may be reproduced and published, provided that it does not purport to be published under government authority and that acknowledgement is made of this source.

Citation

Statistics New Zealand (2015). *Commercial Accommodation Monitor: March 2015– West Coast*. Wellington: Statistics New Zealand.

Published in May 2015 by

Statistics New Zealand
Tatauranga Aotearoa
Wellington, New Zealand

Preface

Commercial Accommodation Monitor: March 2015 – West Coast presents comprehensive and impartial information on short-term commercial accommodation for the West Coast Regional Tourism Organisation (RTO) area, from the Accommodation Survey. This survey is run by Statistics New Zealand on behalf of the Ministry of Business, Innovation & Employment.

The data relates to the areas covered by the following local authorities:

- Buller District
- Grey District
- Westland District

Comparisons of monthly data with the same month of the previous year need to be treated with caution, as data for one period may be influenced by events for which there is no equivalent in the previous period (eg Chinese New Year, Easter).

For further data and commentary, see the monthly Accommodation Survey Hot Off the Press, and the monthly pivot tables – with variables by RTO and local authority area – both available on the Statistics NZ website (www.stats.govt.nz).

The April 2015 monitor will be released on 11 June 2015.

Liz MacPherson
Government Statistician

Standards and further information

Percentage changes

Percentage movements are, in a number of cases, calculated using data of greater precision than that published. This could result in slight variations.

Rounding procedures

On occasion, figures are rounded to the nearest thousand or some other convenient unit. This may result in a total disagreeing slightly with the total of the individual items as shown in tables. Where figures are rounded the unit is in general expressed in words below the table headings, but where space does not allow this the unit may be shown as (000) for thousands, etc.

Source

All data is compiled by Statistics New Zealand, except where otherwise stated. Both administrative and survey data has been used in this report.

Liability

While all care and diligence has been used in processing, analysing and extracting data and information in this report, Statistics NZ gives no warranty it is error free and will not be liable for any loss or damage suffered as a result of the use, directly or indirectly, of information in this report.

Statistics New Zealand Information Centre

For help finding and using statistical information available on our website, contact the Information Centre:

Email:	info@stats.govt.nz
Phone toll-free:	0508 525 525
Phone international:	+64 4 931 4600
Fax:	+64 4 931 4610
Post:	P O Box 2922, Wellington 6140, New Zealand
Website:	www.stats.govt.nz

Contact for the Commercial Accommodation Monitor

John Gudgeon or Craig Liken
Wellington 04 931 4600
Email: info@stats.govt.nz

Contents

List of tables and figures vi
1 Highlights 1
Monthly highlights 1
Year ended highlights 2
2 Accommodation variables 4
3 Origin of guests 6
4 National results 8
5 Regional comparison 9
6 Local authority area results 12
7 Accommodation Survey technical notes 13

List of tables and figures

Tables by chapter

2 Accommodation variables

2.1 West Coast accommodation variables by accommodation type 5

3 Origin of guests

3.1 West Coast and New Zealand monthly guest nights by origin of guest 7

4 National results

4.1 West Coast and New Zealand guest nights by accommodation type 8

5 Regional comparison

5.1 Regional tourism organisation areas' monthly guest nights by origin of guest 10

5.2 Regional tourism organisation areas' monthly occupancy rates by accommodation type 11

6 Local authority results

6.1 Local authority and West Coast accommodation results 12

Figures by chapter

1 Highlights

1.1 West Coast RTO area monthly guest nights 1

1 2 West Coast RTO area monthly guest nights, change from same month of previous year 2

1.3 West Coast RTO area annual guest nights 3

1.4 West Coast RTO area annual guest nights, change from previous year 3

3 Origin of guests

3.1 West Coast RTO area monthly guest nights, by origin of guest 6

1 Highlights

Monthly highlights

In March 2015 compared with March 2014:

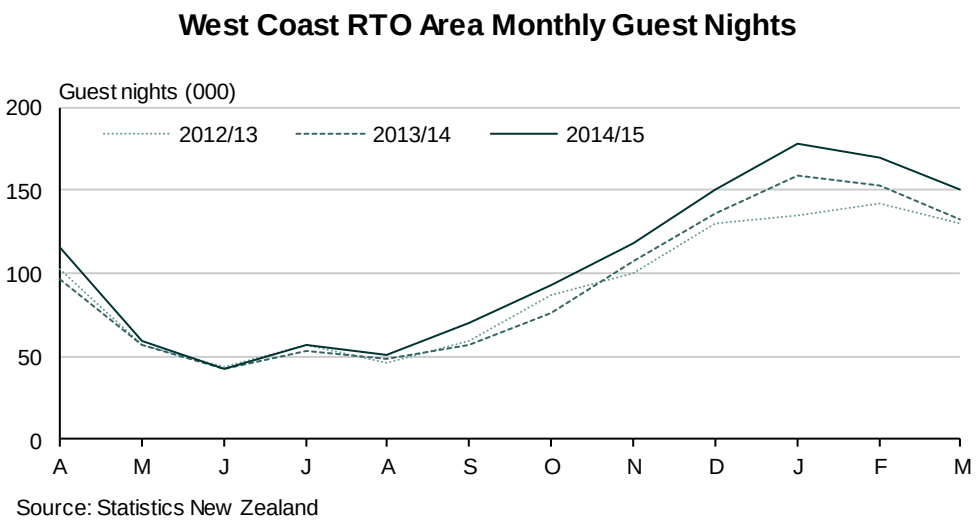
- Guest nights rose 13.5 percent to 150,843
- International guest nights rose 15.9 percent to 98,048
- Domestic guest nights rose 9.2 percent to 52,794
- The average length of stay rose from 1.39 nights to 1.41 nights
- The overall occupancy rate rose from 46.8 percent to 51.3 percent
- The occupancy rate, excluding holiday parks, was 60.2 percent in March 2015
- Accommodation capacity, excluding holiday parks, fell 0.6 percent.

Response rates for March 2015

The response rate for the West Coast RTO area was 86 percent for March 2015.

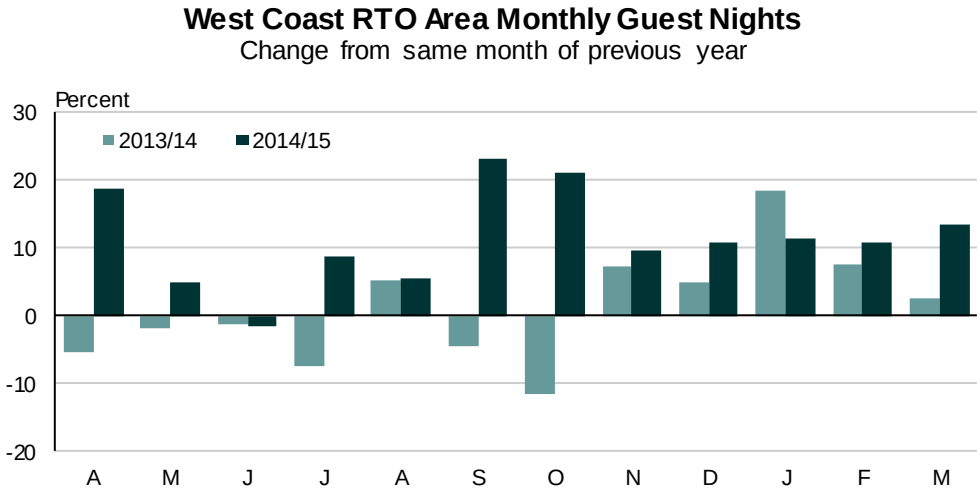
The proportion of the origin-of-guest estimate from unadjusted data was 71 percent.

Figure 1.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 1.2



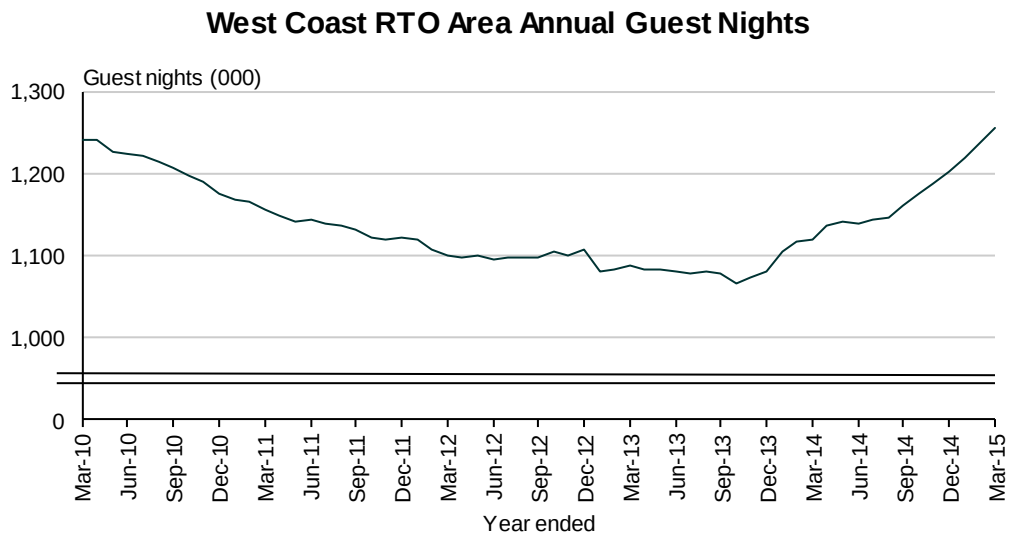
Source: Statistics New Zealand

Year ended highlights

For the year ended March 2015 compared with the previous year:

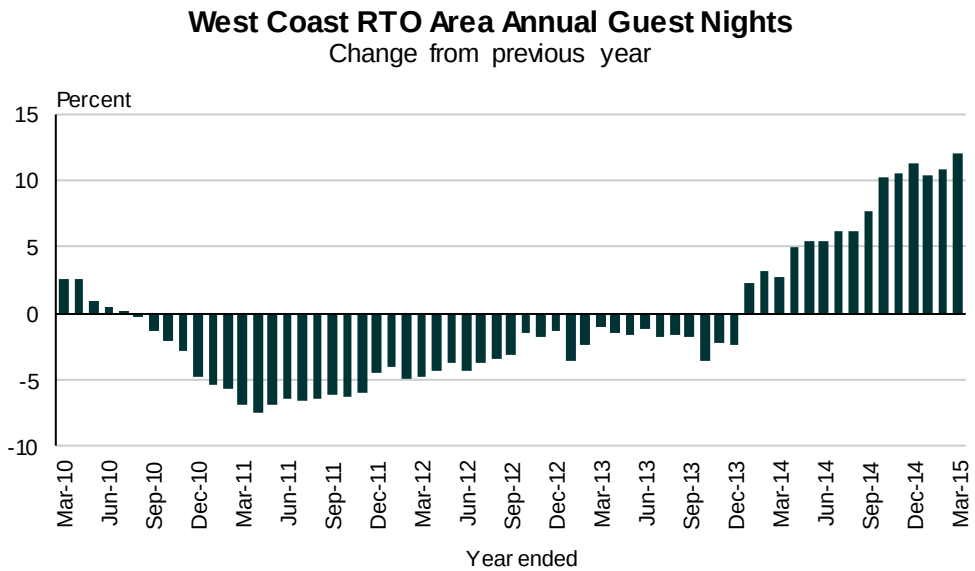
- Guest nights rose 12.1 percent to 1,254,494
- International guest nights rose 13.0 percent to 737,800
- Domestic guest nights rose 10.9 percent to 516,694
- The average length of stay rose from 1.39 nights to 1.43 nights
- The overall occupancy rate rose from 32.8 percent to 36.7 percent
- The occupancy rate, excluding holiday parks, was 44.2 percent for the year ended March 2015
- Accommodation capacity, excluding holiday parks, fell 4.0 percent.

Figure 1.3



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Figure 1.4



Source: Statistics New Zealand

2 Accommodation variables

In March 2015, compared with March 2014, there was an increase of 13.5 percent in total guest nights for the West Coast RTO area. Hotels had the largest increase, followed by motels.

For the year ended March 2015, compared with the previous March year, total guest nights for the West Coast RTO area increased 12.1 percent. Hotels had the largest increase, followed by motels.

See table 2.1 for comparisons of data across the main accommodation variables.

Table 2.1

West Coast Accommodation Variables

By accommodation type
Monthly and year ended[1][2]

Accommodation type	Monthly March 2014	Monthly March 2015	Monthly Percentage change	Annual Year ended March 2014	Annual Year ended March 2015	Annual Percentage change
Guest nights						
Total guest nights	132,921	150,843	13.5	1,119,305	1,254,494	12.1
International	84,591	98,048	15.9	653,194	737,800	13.0
Domestic	48,330	52,794	9.2	466,111	516,694	10.9
Hotels	25,871	33,260	28.6	238,402	284,813	19.5
Motels/apartments	43,087	49,010	13.7	369,683	404,785	9.5
Backpackers	32,544	33,360	2.5	254,905	280,173	9.9
Holiday parks	31,419	35,213	12.1	256,315	284,723	11.1
Occupancy rates[3] (%)						
Hotels	40.9	48.3	17.9	30.9	36.3	17.3
Motels/apartments	67.5	73.4	8.7	47.1	51.9	10.1
Backpackers	58.0	60.7	4.6	39.5	45.2	14.4
Holiday parks	28.9	31.8	10.2	19.6	21.1	7.7
Total	46.8	51.3	9.5	32.8	36.7	12.2
Total excluding holiday parks[4]	55.2	60.2	9.1	38.8	44.2	13.9
Average length of stay[5]						
Hotels	1.46	1.30	-11.3	1.35	1.33	-1.5
Motels/apartments	1.42	1.41	-0.9	1.42	1.43	0.5
Backpackers	1.42	1.38	-3.0	1.43	1.41	-1.4
Holiday parks	1.28	1.55	20.8	1.33	1.55	16.3
Total	1.39	1.41	0.8	1.39	1.43	2.8
Guest arrivals						
Hotels	17,688	25,640	45.0	176,897	214,536	21.3
Motels/apartments	30,263	34,751	14.8	260,278	283,559	8.9
Backpackers	22,845	24,143	5.7	178,172	198,563	11.4
Holiday parks	24,548	22,775	-7.2	192,044	183,363	-4.5
Total	95,344	107,309	12.5	807,392	880,020	9.0
Establishments						
Hotels	38	36	-5.3	38	36	-5.3
Motels/apartments	72	72	0.0	72	72	0.0
Backpackers	24	24	0.0	24	24	0.0
Holiday parks	19	19	0.0	19	19	0.0
Total	153	151	-1.3	153	151	-1.3
Capacity[6]						
Hotels	37,603	37,882	0.7	446,745	421,636	-5.6
Motels/apartments	32,023	31,992	-0.1	376,108	367,768	-2.2
Backpackers	48,236	47,275	-2.0	548,168	527,329	-3.8
Holiday parks	54,839	53,506	-2.4	630,591	629,696	-0.1
Total	172,701	170,655	-1.2	2,001,612	1,946,429	-2.8

(1) Reclassifications, new businesses, ceased businesses, and temporary closures may affect figures.
(2) Irregular events, such as airshows and Easter, may affect percentage changes and other figures.
(3) Occupancy rates are calculated as the ratio of used stay-unit nights to available stay-unit nights.
(4) Holiday parks often have high capacity and can mislead when included in total occupancy rates.
(5) Average length of stay is calculated as the ratio of guest nights to guest arrivals.
(6) Capacity is calculated as the number of available stay-units multiplied by the number of days in the month.

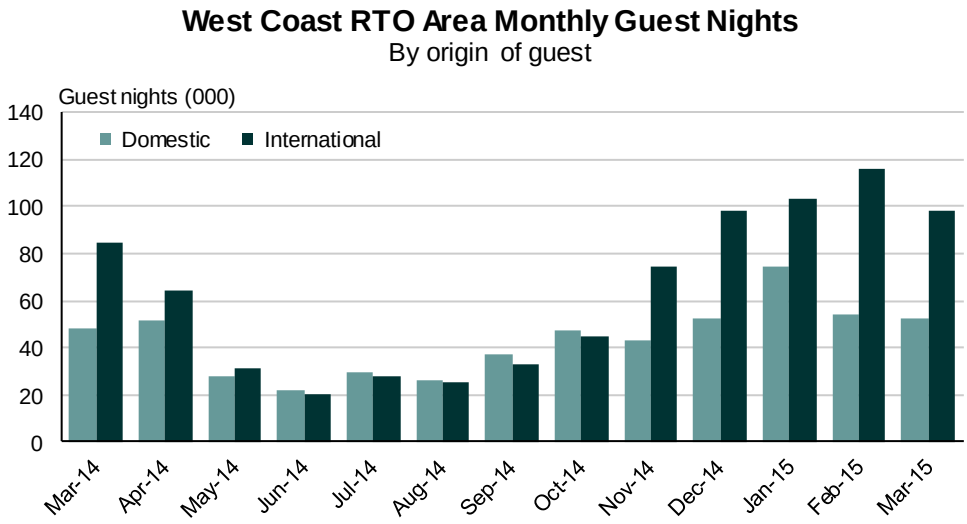
Symbol:
C confidential

3 Origin of guests

In March 2015, international guests accounted for 65 percent of all guest nights in the West Coast RTO area. When compared with March 2014, the number of international guest nights spent in the area in March 2015 was up 15.9 percent to 98,048. Domestic guest nights increased 9.2 percent, to 52,794, for the same period.

The proportion of the origin-of-guest estimate from actual data was 71 percent for March 2015.

Figure 3.1



Source: Statistics New Zealand

Table 3.1

West Coast and New Zealand Monthly Guest Nights

By origin of guest

		West Coast RTO[1] area			New Zealand		
		Origin of guest			Origin of guest		
		Domestic	International	Total	Domestic	International	Total
Month							
2014	Mar	48,330	84,591	132,921	1,834,257	1,469,808	3,304,066
	Apr	51,493	63,953	115,446	1,848,714	1,167,671	3,016,385
	May	27,524	31,647	59,171	1,430,972	784,705	2,215,676
	Jun	21,953	20,409	42,362	1,233,922	640,789	1,874,710
	Jul	29,291	28,160	57,450	1,530,630	842,252	2,372,883
	Aug	25,991	25,135	51,126	1,403,060	805,863	2,208,922
	Sep	36,977	32,667	69,644	1,529,460	823,369	2,352,829
	Oct	47,429	45,147	92,576	1,736,258	1,017,048	2,753,305
	Nov	42,945	74,837	117,782	1,611,536	1,359,683	2,971,219
	Dec	52,258	98,451	150,709	2,035,783	1,592,452	3,628,236
2015	Jan	74,071	103,566	177,637	2,833,714	1,732,236	4,565,950
	Feb	53,967	115,780	169,747	1,900,787	1,803,851	3,704,638
	Mar	52,794	98,048	150,843	1,927,366	1,624,619	3,551,985
Percent change from the current month of the previous year							
		9.2	15.9	13.5	5.1	10.5	7.5
Year ended							
March 2014		466,111	653,194	1,119,305	19,799,208	13,327,602	33,126,811
March 2015		516,694	737,800	1,254,494	21,022,203	14,194,538	35,216,739
Percent change from previous year							
		10.9	13.0	12.1	6.2	6.5	6.3

(1) Regional tourism organisation

4 National results

In March 2015, a total of 3,552,000 guest nights were spent in short-term commercial accommodation in New Zealand, an increase of 248,000 nights (7.5 percent) from March 2014.

All four accommodation types recorded an increase in guest nights in March 2015, compared with March 2014. Motels had the largest increase in guest nights (up 94,000 or 8.8 percent), followed by hotels (up 75,000 or 6.7 percent), holiday parks (up 59,000 or 9.6 percent), and backpacker accommodation (up 19,000 or 3.9 percent).

For the year ended March 2015, there were 35,217,000 guest nights, an increase of 2,090,000 (6.3 percent) from the previous March year.

Refer to Table 4.1 for comparisons of data.

Table 4.1

West Coast and New Zealand Guest Nights

By accommodation type
Monthly and year ended

Accommodation type	Total guest nights			Percentage change	
	2013	2014	2015	2013 to 2014	2014 to 2015
March month					
West Coast RTO area					
Hotels	27,577	25,871	33,260	-6.2	28.6
Motels	42,256	43,087	49,010	2.0	13.7
Backpackers	30,716	32,544	33,360	6.0	2.5
Holiday parks	29,188	31,419	35,213	7.6	12.1
Total	129,738	132,921	150,843	2.5	13.5
New Zealand					
Hotels	1,109,756	1,122,559	1,197,783	1.2	6.7
Motels	1,097,284	1,069,694	1,164,173	-2.5	8.8
Backpackers	479,191	499,480	518,954	4.2	3.9
Holiday parks	712,339	612,332	671,076	-14.0	9.6
Total	3,398,570	3,304,066	3,551,985	-2.8	7.5
Year ended March					
West Coast RTO area					
Hotels	236,982	238,402	284,813	0.6	19.5
Motels	368,062	369,683	404,785	0.4	9.5
Backpackers	245,352	254,905	280,173	3.9	9.9
Holiday parks	238,454	256,315	284,723	7.5	11.1
Total	1,088,850	1,119,305	1,254,494	2.8	12.1
New Zealand					
Hotels	10,952,359	11,601,134	12,416,488	5.9	7.0
Motels	10,368,816	10,737,175	11,167,886	3.6	4.0
Backpackers	4,161,824	4,498,825	4,839,880	8.1	7.6
Holiday parks	6,322,776	6,289,677	6,792,485	-0.5	8.0
Total	31,805,776	33,126,811	35,216,739	4.2	6.3

5 Regional comparison

In March 2015, Canterbury recorded the largest increase in guest nights (up 38,000 or 11.7 percent) from March 2014. This was followed by Auckland (up 37,000 or 5.7 percent), Rotorua (up 30,000 or 18.6 percent), Queenstown (up 20,000 or 7.5 percent), and West Coast (up 18,000 or 13.5 percent).

Bay of Plenty recorded the largest decrease (down 5,000 or 4.8 percent), followed by Marlborough (down 3,000 or 3.5 percent), Waitaki (down 3,000 or 6.5 percent), Whakatane-Kawerau (down 2,000 or 8.9 percent), and Ruapehu (down 1,000 or 3.7 percent).

Table 5.1

Regional Tourism Organisation Areas' Monthly Guest Nights

By origin of guest

RTO area	March guest nights								
	Domestic			International			Total		
	2014	2015	Percentage change	2014	2015	Percentage change	2014	2015	Percentage change
Northland	81,551	88,171	8.1	67,059	75,447	12.5	148,610	163,618	10.1
Auckland	351,683	376,820	7.1	290,924	302,445	4.0	642,607	679,265	5.7
Coromandel	45,338	42,140	-7.1	32,893	36,508	11.0	78,230	78,648	0.5
Waikato	87,060	94,517	8.6	34,013	40,381	18.7	121,073	134,898	11.4
Bay of Plenty	63,460	64,183	1.1	31,571	26,259	-16.8	95,031	90,442	-4.8
Rotorua	75,019	90,815	21.1	85,742	99,863	16.5	160,761	190,678	18.6
Taupo	50,929	55,325	8.6	35,173	39,209	11.5	86,102	94,534	9.8
Whakatane-Kawerau	15,886	14,217	-10.5	4,199	4,082	-2.8	20,085	18,299	-8.9
Gisborne	24,005	27,718	15.5	6,948	6,209	-10.6	30,954	33,927	9.6
Taranaki	48,638	48,875	0.5	8,829	9,574	8.4	57,467	58,449	1.7
Hawke's Bay	70,085	81,621	16.5	31,745	35,119	10.6	101,830	116,740	14.6
Ruapehu	23,925	21,371	-10.7	14,315	15,464	8.0	38,240	36,835	-3.7
Manawatu	45,312	46,201	2.0	4,499	4,949	10.0	49,811	51,150	2.7
Wanganui	10,513	11,966	13.8	3,379	4,444	31.5	13,892	16,411	18.1
Wairarapa	17,032	15,530	-8.8	3,404	3,613	6.1	20,436	19,143	-6.3
Kapiti-Horowhenua	18,125	18,841	4.0	3,922	3,375	-13.9	22,047	22,216	0.8
Wellington	150,630	149,479	-0.8	78,184	89,032	13.9	228,814	238,511	4.2
Marlborough	37,180	37,438	0.7	44,009	40,877	-7.1	81,188	78,315	-3.5
Nelson-Tasman	73,577	79,179	7.6	60,659	63,498	4.7	134,236	142,677	6.3
Canterbury	176,430	185,423	5.1	144,429	173,096	19.8	320,858	358,519	11.7
Hurunui	23,176	22,636	-2.3	10,443	9,881	-5.4	33,618	32,517	-3.3
Mackenzie	16,791	12,432	-26.0	41,456	47,482	14.5	58,247	59,914	2.9
Timaru	19,871	28,623	44.0	7,482	9,927	32.7	27,353	38,551	40.9
West Coast	48,330	52,794	9.2	84,591	98,048	15.9	132,921	150,843	13.5
Wanaka	24,353	27,260	11.9	35,355	43,590	23.3	59,707	70,850	18.7
Queenstown	87,054	83,549	-4.0	181,389	205,063	13.1	268,443	288,611	7.5
Waitaki	26,457	22,102	-16.5	15,132	16,769	10.8	41,589	38,871	-6.5
Central Otago	20,702	21,042	1.6	8,048	7,290	-9.4	28,750	28,332	-1.5
Dunedin	47,963	52,887	10.3	37,405	38,584	3.2	85,368	91,471	7.1
Clutha	5,474	6,164	12.6	5,312	3,914	-26.3	10,786	10,078	-6.6
Fiordland	20,435	19,089	-6.6	43,185	54,840	27.0	63,620	73,929	16.2
Southland	27,273	28,959	6.2	14,119	15,787	11.8	41,392	44,746	8.1
Total	1,834,257	1,927,366	5.1	1,469,808	1,624,619	10.5	3,304,066	3,551,985	7.5

Table 5.2

Regional Tourism Organisation Areas' Monthly Occupancy Rates[1]

By accommodation type

RTO area	March 2015 occupancy rate					
	Accommodation type					
	Hotels	Motels	Backpackers	Holiday parks	Total	Total excluding holiday parks[2]
	Percent					
Northland	49.2	58.9	38.6	16.0	29.7	49.7
Auckland	87.4	73.4	67.7	23.6	72.2	79.9
Coromandel	29.6	60.9	35.0	19.0	26.8	45.9
Waikato	68.0	70.4	44.0	23.6	48.9	63.5
Bay of Plenty	59.2	62.8	46.5	18.4	35.7	55.5
Rotorua	82.4	70.0	34.6	24.9	53.6	61.1
Taupo	55.3	62.3	61.5	18.0	46.3	60.6
Whakatane-Kawerau	C	62.8	C	7.3	20.3	55.8
Gisborne	C	54.0	C	11.1	23.6	46.9
Taranaki	53.7	60.4	40.1	22.9	40.9	53.3
Hawke's Bay	60.4	72.3	51.5	17.8	45.3	63.5
Ruapehu	43.2	25.9	26.0	25.8	29.8	30.6
Manawatu	52.0	62.3	C	C	45.2	C
Wanganui	C	50.6	21.7	C	29.1	C
Wairarapa	C	51.5	C	9.3	24.8	45.7
Kapiti-Horowhenua	C	58.3	C	12.0	26.2	43.9
Wellington	81.6	72.5	C	C	71.2	C
Marlborough	56.7	68.1	56.6	23.1	47.8	60.5
Nelson-Tasman	59.6	65.4	61.8	20.6	40.5	63.0
Canterbury	73.6	78.2	55.1	28.1	54.4	69.1
Hurunui	C	57.5	C	20.6	32.9	41.9
Mackenzie	72.8	64.1	75.9	34.2	58.0	70.7
Timaru	C	74.6	C	31.2	42.8	59.2
West Coast	48.3	73.4	60.7	31.8	51.3	60.2
Wanaka	64.1	71.8	64.6	20.5	42.6	66.1
Queenstown	83.3	71.2	76.8	40.4	73.3	78.9
Waitaki	49.2	70.7	42.7	7.5	17.4	56.6
Central Otago	42.0	64.1	45.3	6.3	17.1	51.6
Dunedin	81.5	74.7	60.5	47.9	69.1	74.3
Clutha	C	59.1	C	19.9	27.5	37.6
Fiordland	72.9	72.8	58.0	33.6	55.8	66.2
Southland	47.9	64.5	35.9	20.4	41.9	51.7
Total	73.4	67.6	53.8	20.1	48.6	65.3

(1) Occupancy rates are calculated as the ratio of stay unit nights to monthly capacity.

(2) Occupancy rates excluding holiday parks are included because the capacity of holiday parks can distort the total occupancy rates.

Symbols:

C confidential

… not applicable

6 Local authority area results

Table 6.1 shows results for the individual local authority areas in the West Coast RTO area.

Table 6.1

Local Authority and West Coast Accommodation Results(1)

Accommodation type	March 2015 results				
	Establish-ments	Capacity	Guest Nights	Average stay length	Occupancy rate
	Number			Days	Percent
Buller District					
Hotels	13	6,913	C	C	C
Motels	20	6,200	6,901	1.38	61.31
Backpackers	8	9,703	6,537	1.15	58.76
Holiday parks	6	18,755	C	C	C
Total	47	41,571	27,112	1.36	39.49
Grey District					
Hotels	9	9,331	C	C	C
Motels	16	6,231	9,739	1.45	78.72
Backpackers	5	7,626	4,759	1.30	54.98
Holiday parks	3	9,238	C	C	C
Total	33	32,426	30,945	1.35	55.88
Westland District					
Hotels	14	21,638	20,076	1.34	47.65
Motels	36	19,561	32,370	1.41	75.53
Backpackers	11	29,946	22,065	1.49	62.82
Holiday parks	10	25,513	18,276	1.55	35.54
Total	71	96,658	92,786	1.44	54.80
West Coast Regional Tourism Organisation area					
Hotels	36	37,882	33,260	1.30	48.28
Motels	72	31,992	49,010	1.41	73.40
Backpackers	24	47,275	33,360	1.38	60.72
Holiday parks	19	53,506	35,213	1.55	31.82
Total	151	170,655	150,843	1.41	51.28

(1) The Accommodation Survey is designed at the regional (RTO by accommodation type) level to meet data quality standards. Care should therefore be taken with data at the local authority level.

Symbol:

C confidential

… not applicable

7 Accommodation Survey technical notes

Population

The target population for the Accommodation 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 as being GST registered and having a turnover of at least $30,000 per year. Any geographic unit classified as a hosted accommodation type is excluded from the survey.

Confidentiality and suppression

Data collected and information contained in this report must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. This requires that published information maintains the confidentiality of respondents. Cell suppression has been used to prevent the disclosure of sensitive information and is represented by a 'C' in the tables.

Rounding is applied to produce 'confidentialised' data. The rounding to 'origin of guest' data means that subtotals may not add up to the totals shown.

Some data have been suppressed due to low response rates. These are represented by 'S' in the tables.

Data reliability

This survey aims for 100 percent coverage of the population (a full census). However, in practice an overall response rate of between 76 and 80 percent is usually achieved. The remaining units are given imputed values based on 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.

Comparison with other statistical sources

Care should be used when comparing statistics from the Accommodation Survey with other sources. The target populations and methodologies may not be comparable. For example, 'average length of stay' figures from the Accommodation Survey combine international and domestic guests, whereas the average length of stay figures published from the International Visitor Survey cover only international guests.

Classifications and definitions

Accommodation type is generally determined by the type that contributes the majority of an establishment's capacity. 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/hostels
- Caravan parks/camping grounds.

Changes to survey content

Establishments may change the way they operate over time. If they do, they may be reclassified from one accommodation type to another. For example, if a holiday park adds sufficient motel units that it is operating more as a motel than a holiday park, it will be subject to reclassification to the 'motels' accommodation type. This type of change will tend to reduce surveyed guest nights and other figures for holiday parks (because there would be one fewer holiday park) while boosting guest nights and other figures for motels (because there would be one more motel).

Guest night and other movements, where the latest month is compared with the same month of the previous year, are affected for 12 months from the time that any reclassification is done. After 12 months, the reclassified establishment will appear in the same accommodation type in both comparison months.

Reclassifications of establishments are not the only changes that affect survey content and figures for the Accommodation Survey:

- When establishments temporarily cease operations, we take them out of the survey until they re-open. These changes affect figures for the number of establishments and available capacity.
- Businesses that start up, shut down, or move into or out of the short-term commercial accommodation industry also affect survey figures.

Further information is available on the Tourism Research website, www.tourismresearch.govt.nz or on request from Statistics New Zealand.

For definitions of other terms, please search for 'survey participants accommodation survey' on the Statistics NZ website (www.stats.govt.nz).