Value of tourism to Victoria and its regions 2022-23

Latest results for the 2022-23 financial year based on data published by Tourism Research Australia from the State and Regional Tourism Satellite Accounts.

This report was produced by the Tourism and Events Research Unit from the Department of Jobs, Skills, Industry and Regions, Victorian Government August 2024.

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# 1. Summary results for Victoria

Tourism in Victoria was estimated to be worth $28.2 billion to the economy in Gross State Product and generated approximately 257,500 tourism filled jobs in 2022-23. These results reflect the strong rebound in tourism activity in 2022-23 and note the large increases in key economic metrics from 2021-22.

# 2.Tourism contribution to Gross State Product (GSP)

* Tourism contributed $28.2 billion to Gross State Product (GSP) in 2022-23.
* This represents a 78.5% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 5.0% share of GSP in the Victorian economy in 2022-23. This represents a 1.9 percentage point increase in share compared to 2021-22.
* Tourism GSP comprised of $13.9 billion in direct GSP and $14.3 billion in indirect Gross State Product in 2022-23.

## 2.1 Data table: Victoria’s GSP 2018-19 to 2022-2023

This table provides the total impact of tourism on Victoria’s GSP over time, including direct and indirect estimates.

|  | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tourism GSP**  | $29.4 billion | $22.9 billion | $10.3 billion | $15.8 billion | $28.2 billion |
| **Tourism GSP % share of Victoria’s economy**  | 6.4% | 4.9% | 2.2% | 3.1% | 5.0% |

* In 2022-23 tourism GSP in Victoria declined by 4.0% compared to 2018-19. This equates to a loss in GSP of $1.2 billion compared to 2018-19.
* Tourism GSP’s contribution to Victoria’s economy declined by 1.4 percentage points compared to 2018-19.

# 3.Tourism filled jobs

* Tourism generated 257,500 filled jobs in 2022-23.
* This represents a 61.6% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 6.5% share of filled jobs in Victoria in 2022-23. This represents a 2.2 percentage point increase in share compared to 2021-22.
* Tourism filled jobs comprised of 163,600 direct filled jobs and 93,900 indirect filled jobs in 2022-23.

## 3.1 Data table: Victoria’s tourism filled jobs 2018-19 to 2022-2023

This table outlines total tourism filled jobs in Victoria over time, including direct and indirect estimates.

|  | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tourism filled jobs value**  | 284,500 | 237,400 | 108,900 | 159,300 | 257,500 |
| **Tourism filled jobs % share of filled jobs in Victoria**  | 8.0% | 6.6% | 3.0% | 4.3% | 6.5% |

* Tourism filled jobs in Victoria in 2022-23 declined by 9.5% compared to 2018-19. This equates to a loss of 27,000 tourism filled jobs compared to 2018-19.
* The contribution of tourism filled jobs to filled jobs in Victoria’s economy declined by 1.5 percentage points compared to 2018-19.

# 4. Tourism contribution to Gross Value Added (GVA)

* Tourism contributed $25.5 billion to Gross Value Added (GVA) in 2022-23.
* This represents an 82.4% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 4.8% share of GVA in the Victorian economy in 2022-23. This represents a 1.9 percentage point increase in share compared to 2021-22.
* Tourism GVA comprised of $12.6 billion in direct GVA and $12.9 billion in indirect GVA in 2022-23.

## 4.1 Data table: Victoria’s GVA 2018-19 to 2022-2023

This table provides the total impact of tourism on Victoria’s GVA over time, including direct and indirect estimates.

|  | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** | **2021-22** | **2022-23** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Tourism GVA** | $26.4 billion | $20.5 billion | $9.0 billion | $14.0 billion | $25.5 billion |
| **Tourism GVA % share Victoria’s economy**  | 6.2% | 4.7% | 2.0% | 2.9% | 4.8% |

* Tourism GVA in Victoria declined by 3.4% compared to 2018-19. This equates to a loss in tourism GVA of $911 million compared to 2018-19.
* Tourism GVA’s contribution to Victoria’s economy declined by 1.4 percentage points compared to 2018-19.

# 5. Direct tourism GVA composition by visitor type

In 2022-23 direct GVA in Victoria comprised of:

* Intrastate overnight travel = $4.2 billion or 33.6%.
* Interstate overnight travel = $3.8 billion or 30.0%.
* Daytrips = $2.3 billion or 18.4%.
* International travel was worth $2.3 billion of direct GVA or 18.0% of direct tourism GVA, due to the limited volume of international visitors in 2022-23 and to the staggered return of international flights and border openings which varied across markets at that point in time.

# Direct tourism filled jobs by industry

Approximately three quarters (75.8%) of all direct tourism filled jobs in Victoria were accounted for in four main industries in 2022-23:

* Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food services = 38.3%
* Retail trade = 15.9%
* Accommodation = 13.3%
* Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars = 8.2%
* Other = 24.2%.

# Direct tourism filled jobs - full-time vs part-time

Direct tourism filled jobs in Victoria were split between:

* Full-time = 50.6%
* Part-time = 49.3%.

Tourism generally has a higher proportion of part-time workers than is noted in the economy overall. This is due to the seasonal nature of the industry, the types of roles on offer and the higher participation rate of females in the sector.

# 2022-23 Regional Tourism Satellite Account (RTSA) results

# 8.1 Melbourne RTSA results

## 8.1.1 Key Gross Regional Product (GRP) results for Melbourne

* Tourism generated $16.1 billion in GRP in 2022-23.
* This represents a 106.2% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 3.7% share of GRP in 2022-23.
* Tourism GRP was 11.4% below the 2018-19 estimate representing a loss of $2.1 billion.

## 8.1.2 Key tourism filled jobs results for Melbourne

* Tourism generated 126,600 filled jobs in 2022-23.
* This represents a 92.7% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 4.5% share of filled jobs in 2022-23.
* Tourism filled jobs were 17.5% below the 2018-19 estimate representing a loss of 26,900 jobs.

## 8.1.3 Key Gross Value Added (GVA) results for Melbourne

* Tourism generated $14.6 billion in GVA in 2022-23.
* This represents a 109.7% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 3.6% share of GVA in 2022-23.
* Tourism GVA was 11.1% below the 2018-19 estimate representing a loss of $1.8 billion.

# 8.2 Regional Victoria RTSA results

## 8.2.1 Key Gross Regional Product (GRP) results for regional Victoria

* Tourism generated $10.3 billion in GRP in 2022-23.
* This represents a 48.6% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 7.9% share of GRP in 2022-23.
* Tourism GRP was 11.0% above the 2018-19 estimate representing a gain of $1.0 billion.

## 8.2.2 Key tourism filled jobs results for regional Victoria

* Tourism generated 118,700 in filled jobs in 2022-23.
* This represents a 36.6% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 10.7% share of filled jobs in 2022-23.
* Tourism filled jobs were 0.5% above the 2018-19 estimate representing a gain of 600 jobs.

## 8.2.3 Key Gross Value Added (GVA) results for regional Victoria

* Tourism generated $9.3 billion in GVA in 2022-23.
* This represents a 51.8% increase from 2021-22.
* Tourism generated a 7.7% share of GVA in 2022-23.
* Tourism GVA was 11.9% above the 2018-19 estimate representing a gain of $1.0 billion.

## 8.2.4 Data table: Tourism Gross Regional Product (GRP) in Victoria’s tourism regions

| **Tourism region** | **Gross Regional Product** | **% change from 2018-19** | **% contribution to regional economy** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Daylesford and the Macedon Ranges** |  $382 million | Increase of 20.9% | 9.9% |
| **Geelong and the Bellarine** |  $1,035 million | Increase of 11.6% | 5.9% |
| **Gippsland** |  $1,009 million | Increase of 7.3% | 5.7% |
| **Goldfields** |  $1,176 million | Increase of 13.7% | 6.1% |
| **Grampians** |  $351 million | Increase of 14.0% | 5.8% |
| **Great Ocean Road** |  $1,221 million | Increase of 7.3% | 12.7% |
| **Mornington Peninsula** |  $1,203 million | Increase of 6.5% | 7.9% |
| **Murray** |  $1,208 million | Increase of 3.8% | 5.8% |
| **Phillip Island** |  $556 million | Increase of 8.5% | 36.2% |
| **Victoria's High Country** |  $1,459 million | Increase of 18.9% | 23.1% |
| **Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges** |  $650 million | Increase of 21.4% | 5.5% |

## 8.2.5 Data table: Tourism filled jobs in Victoria’s tourism regions

| **Tourism region** | **Total filled jobs** | **% change from 2018-19** | **% contribution to regional economy** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Daylesford and the Macedon Ranges** |  5,800 | Increase of 5.9% | 15.9% |
| **Geelong and the Bellarine** |  11,000  | Increase of 2.5% | 7.5% |
| **Gippsland** |  11,800 | Decrease of 1.7% | 8.9% |
| **Goldfields** |  12,600  | Increase of 2.2% | 7.9% |
| **Grampians** |  5,100  | Increase of 2.9% | 10.0% |
| **Great Ocean Road** |  13,800  | Decrease of 2.1% | 17.2% |
| **Mornington Peninsula** |  13,000  | Decrease of 3.0% | 9.5% |
| **Murray** |  14,700  | Decrease of 5.8% | 8.2% |
| **Phillip Island** |  6,200  | Decrease of 2.7% | 42.5% |
| **Victoria's High Country** |  17,000 | Increase of 8.7% | 30.0% |
| **Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges** |  7,800  | Increase of 3.5% | 6.9% |

# Data notes

Sources:

* 2022-23 State Tourism Satellite Account (STSA), Tourism Research Australia, released April 2024 (latest available data).
* 2022-23 Regional Tourism Satellite Account (RTSA), Tourism Research Australia, released August 2024 (latest available data).

2022-23 RTSA and STSA estimates are based on revised inputs and should not be compared to previously released estimates.

The STSA and RTSA data releases contain major revisions to the employment time-series due to the adoption of filled jobs from the Labour Account from employed persons based on the Labour Force survey which was used in previous releases. Data has been back-cast to measure like-for-like growth changes. For further information on these changes, or for more detail on the STSA and RTSA methodology and results, please refer to the [Tourism Research Australia website](https://www.tra.gov.au/Economic-analysis/economic-value).

Regional boundary definitions are available on our [Tourism and Events website](https://tourism.vic.gov.au/research-and-insights/regional-research#regional_boundary_definitions).

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Due care is taken in the production of this factsheet, however DJSIR accepts no responsibility for use of this information. Data considered correct at time of publishing.

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