

**TOURISM INDICATORS**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 7 FEB 2003

**NOTE:**  
This is the final  
quarterly issue. See  
page 2 for details.

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- For further information about these and related statistics, please contact Linda Fardell on Canberra 02 6252 6348, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## NOTES

### ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION

This publication brings together tourism data from a number of sources, including data from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) and the Overseas Arrivals and Departures collection (OAD).

### FORTHCOMING CHANGES

The September quarter 2002 issue of this publication is the final quarterly issue.

The ABS seeks feedback from users of tourism statistics regarding the possible development of an annual release of a range of tourism-related statistics. Such a release could continue to include analytical articles. In addition to information on tourist accommodation and overseas arrivals and departures, it could include graphs and commentary on, for example:

- Tourism's contribution to the economy: Tourism Satellite Account
- Building approvals for hotels, motels and other short term accommodation
- Construction of hotels, motels, guest houses, etc.
- Caravans and campervans
- Retail turnover for businesses in the hospitality and services industry
- Price changes for holiday travel and accommodation
- Balance of payments for the export and import of travel services
- Average weekly earnings of employees in tourism-related industries
- Employed persons and hours worked in tourism-related industries
- Business operations and industry performance for tourism-related industries
- Domestic visitor nights
- International visitor nights.

The ABS welcome comments and suggestions from users regarding the demand for an annual release of tourism statistics. In particular, feedback is sought on the data and presentation users are most interested in.

Please provide comments to Carolyn Ashley by email at [carrie.ashley@abs.gov.au](mailto:carrie.ashley@abs.gov.au), by telephone on Canberra (02) 6252 6011 or by post at the following address:

Carolyn Ashley  
Tourism statistics  
Australian Bureau of Statistics  
Locked Bag 10  
BELCONNEN ACT 2616

Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS

	Unit	Period	Latest	Percentage change on	
			figures	Previous	Corresponding
			Value	period	period
					previous year
<b>Tourist accommodation—supply and demand(a)</b>					
Licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments					
Establishments	no.	Sep qtr 2002	3 847	0.5	0.8
Guest rooms/units	'000	Sep qtr 2002	197.0	0.1	0.2
Bed spaces	'000	Sep qtr 2002	566.2	0.1	-0.1
Room nights occupied	'000	Sep qtr 2002	10 787.3	9.8	1.6
Room occupancy rate(b)	%	Sep qtr 2002	59.6	4.8	0.9
Guest nights	'000	Sep qtr 2002	19 442.1	13.7	1.4
Guest arrivals	'000	Sep qtr 2002	8 629.8	10.1	4.6
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	Sep qtr 2002	1 238 337	12.6	1.0
Caravan parks(c)					
Establishments	no.	End Dec 2000	1 800	-0.2	n.a.
Powered sites and cabins	no.	End Dec 2000	200 099	-0.1	n.a.
Holiday flats, units and houses(c)					
Letting entities	no.	End Dec 2000	632	0.2	n.a.
Flats, units and houses	no.	End Dec 2000	29 835	5.7	n.a.
Visitor hostels(c)					
Establishments	no.	End Dec 2000	466	—	n.a.
Bed spaces	no.	End Dec 2000	40 659	0.8	n.a.
<b>Tourist accommodation construction</b>					
Hotels, etc. approved(d)	\$m	Sep 2002	69.7	10.5	67.1
Hotels, etc. commenced(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2002	45.5	-67.1	-65.6
Hotels, etc. under construction(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2002	596.3	-16.8	5.6
Hotels, etc. completed(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2002	159.5	170.8	-27.7
<b>Domestic tourism(f)</b>					
Number of overnight visitors	'000	Year ended Jun 2002	75 047	..	1.7
Number of visitor nights	'000	Year ended Jun 2002	288 741	..	-1.0
<b>Short-term international visitor arrivals</b>					
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Sep 2002	358.6	5.7	-2.1
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Sep qtr 2002	1 148.7	11.6	-4.1
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Nine months to Sep 2002	3 441.3	..	-3.8
Number of person days(h)	'000	Sep qtr 2002	38 310.1	33.5	3.7
Median intended length of stay(h)	days	Sep qtr 2002	10.8	8.0	—
Expenditure by international visitors(i)	\$m	Year ended Jun 2002	11 263.7	..	n.y.a.
International visitor nights(i)	'000	Year ended Jun 2002	121 421	..	n.y.a.
<b>Short-term Australian departures</b>					
Departures(g)	'000	Sep 2002	351.6	10.4	5.6
Departures(g)	'000	Sep qtr 2002	953.7	8.3	1.7
Departures(g)	'000	Nine months to Sep 2002	2 576.3	..	-2.2
Number of person days(h)	'000	Sep qtr 2002	31 750.2	-2.3	3.0
Median intended length of stay(h)	days	Sep qtr 2002	15.7	-4.8	5.4

(a) *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0).

(b) Change is shown in terms of percentage points.

(c) For caravan parks, holiday flats and units, and visitor hostels the previous period refers to the end of December 1997.

(d) *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0). For monthly reference periods, the previous period is three months prior to the current month.

(e) *Building Activity, Australia* (cat. no. 8752.0).

(f) *Bureau of Tourism Research, National Visitor Survey: Travel by Australians*.

(g) *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0). For monthly reference periods, the previous period is three months prior to the current month.

(h) *Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection*.

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS—continued

	Unit	Period	Latest	Percentage change on	
			figures	Previous	Corresponding
			Value	period	period
					last year
<b>Tourism satellite account(a)</b>					
Tourism gross domestic product	\$b	2000–01	31.8	..	14.2
Tourism share of gross domestic product(b)	%	2000–01	4.7	..	0.3
Tourism gross value added(c)	\$b	2000–01	26.3	..	5.9
Tourism share of gross value added(b)	%	2000–01	4.3	..	—
International visitor consumption	\$b	2000–01	17.1	..	17.0
Tourism share of exports of goods and services(b)	%	2000–01	11.2	..	–0.4
Tourism consumption(d)	\$b	2000–01	71.2	..	10.1
<b>Retail turnover(e)</b>					
Hospitality and services					
Hotels and licensed clubs	\$m	Sep 2002	1 344.4	–2.2	5.3
Cafes and restaurants	\$m	Sep 2002	792.7	–5.6	14.6
Selected services	\$m	Sep 2002	215.8	–4.6	1.2
<b>Price index(f)</b>					
Holiday travel and accommodation	1989–90=100	Sep qtr 2002	131.0	1.8	12.9
<b>Employment and earnings</b>					
Persons in tourism-generated employment(a)	'000	2000–01	551.0	..	3.0
Tourism share of total employment(a)	%	2000–01	6.0	..	—
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants					
Average total weekly earnings(g)	\$	Aug 2002	388.4	–3.8	–1.3
Female/male ratio of average total full-time weekly earnings(g)(b)	%	Aug 2002	0.86	—	—
<b>Balance of payments(h)</b>					
Travel exports	\$m	Sep qtr 2002	3 558	13.9	–8.3
Travel imports	\$m	Sep qtr 2002	–3 140	17.3	2.4
Balance on travel services	\$m	Sep qtr 2002	418	–6.5	–48.6
<b>Exchange rates(i)</b>					
United States dollar	per \$A	Sep 2002	0.5407	–3.6	11.3
Japanese yen	per \$A	Sep 2002	65.82	–1.2	14.0
Euro	per \$A	Sep 2002	0.5469	–3.0	4.2

(a) *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account* (cat. no. 5249.0).

(b) Change is shown in terms of percentage points.

(c) Tourism gross value added measures the value of tourism gross output at basic output at basic prices by all industries which supply tourism products, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. Gross value added is the preferred national accounts measure of industry production as it excludes taxes and subsidies on products.

(d) Tourism consumption is the total consumption made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at the destination.

(e) *Retail Trade, Australia* (cat. no. 8501.0). For monthly reference periods, the previous period is three months prior to the current month. The previous period is therefore June 2002.

(f) *Consumer Price Index* (cat. no. 6401.0); base year: 1989–90=100.

(g) *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (cat. no. 6302.0).

(h) *Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia* (cat. no. 5302.0).

(i) *Average Monthly Exchange Rates, Australia Data Report* (cat. no. 5654.0.40.001). Values shown are as at 7am (AEST) on the final trading day of the month.

## IN BRIEF

### 2001 CENSUS — SECOND RELEASE DATA

Second Release data from the 2001 Census of Population and Housing are now available.

The Basic Community Profile data includes information on employed persons in each industry by age and sex. These data are available free for the areas of Australia, state/territory, Statistical Divisions, Statistical Subdivisions and Statistical Local Areas.

On Census Night, 7 August 2001, there were 410,589 persons (excluding overseas visitors) employed in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry. More females than males were employed in this industry, with 230,412 (56%) females and 180,177 males.

More detailed classification counts are also available. These provide frequency counts for each category of most Census output classifications, for every state/territory and Capital City Statistical Division. Classification counts provide users with the number of people that have a particular characteristic. These are cross-classified by sex for all person based classifications and provide comparisons for all states and territories or all capital cities. Counts include industry of employment and occupation by sex.

Classification counts are available for purchase from the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>> then go to Census. The following table presents some of the occupation by sex data.

OCCUPATION BY SEX, COUNTS OF PERSONS FOR AUSTRALIA(a)

	Males	Females	Persons	Proportion of males	Proportion of females
<i>Selected occupations</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>
Air transport professionals	10 324	636	10 960	94.2	5.8
Caravan park and camping ground managers	2 009	1 696	3 705	54.2	45.8
Hospitality and accommodation managers, not further defined	1 007	568	1 575	63.9	36.1
Hospitality trainees	300	530	830	36.1	63.9
Hospitality workers, not further defined	1 659	2 630	4 289	38.7	61.3
Hotel and motel managers	12 293	8 241	20 534	59.9	40.1
Hotel service supervisors	1 701	2 394	4 095	41.5	58.5
Restaurant and catering managers	17 079	21 997	39 076	43.7	56.3
Travel and tourism agents	7 217	17 955	25 172	28.7	71.3
Travel attendants	2 561	5 681	8 242	31.1	68.9
Waiters	18 377	61 449	79 826	23.0	77.0

(a) Aged 15 years and over, excluding overseas visitors.

Source: 2001 Census of Population and Housing.

BUSINESS OPERATIONS  
AND INDUSTRY  
PERFORMANCE

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) released *Business Operations and Industry Performance, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8140.0) on 6 December 2002. This annual publication presents industry performance indicators for public trading and private employing businesses for most industries, including Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Retail trade; Transport and storage; and Cultural and recreational services. Aggregates include income and expenditure, profit, assets and liabilities.

In the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry division, there were an estimated 33,090 employing businesses operating in 2000–01, an increase of 3% from 1999–2000.

Average employment per business increased from 13.1 persons in 1999–2000 to 14.0 persons in 2000–01.

In 2000–01, decreases were recorded in operating profit before tax (down 19%) and average profit (down 23%). Total assets and total liabilities fell by 9% and 11% respectively.

The proportion of businesses making a profit was 62.8% in 2000–01, down from 82.2% in 1999–2000.

CARAVANS AND  
CAMPERVANS

The ABS recently released *Motor Vehicle Census, 31 March 2002* (cat. no. 9309.0). This publication includes data on registered campervans and caravans.

There were 285,423 registered caravans as at 31 March 2002, up 5% on the number of registered caravans at 31 March 2001 (273,106). Victoria had more registered caravans than any other state (93,752), accounting for almost one-third of all registered caravans in Australia at 31 March 2002.

There were 35,164 campervans on register at 31 March 2002.

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND  
HOURS

*Employee Earnings and Hours, Australia, Preliminary, May 2002* (cat. no. 6305.0) was released by the ABS on 10 December 2002. This biennial publication includes statistics on the composition and value of earnings of employees and whether their pay is set by award, collective agreement or individual agreement.

Selected data are presented by industry, including Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; Retail trade; Transport and storage; and Cultural and recreational services. Data include average weekly earnings of employees cross-classified by sex, adult/junior, full-time/part-time, and managerial/non-managerial.

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS AND  
HOURS *continued*

In May 2002, the industry division with the lowest average weekly total earnings for all employees was Accommodation, cafes and restaurants (\$422.00), followed by Retail trade (\$433.70) and Cultural and recreational services (\$572.70).

In the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry division, average weekly total earnings were \$479.80 for male employees and \$376.90 for females employees. Part-time employees recorded \$279.70 in average weekly total earnings.

The most common method of pay setting for employees in this industry was 'awards only' (61.3%), meaning that their pay was set at exactly the applicable award rate.

Further information on ABS publications and services can be obtained by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

## FEATURE ARTICLE

### INDIRECT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM TO AUSTRALIA, 1997–98 TO 2000–01

This article has been contributed by Umme Salma, of the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR). It was first published in BTR's *Tourism Research Report*, Volume 4, Number 2, Spring 2002.

#### INTRODUCTION

Tourism's total worth is greater than the direct contribution estimated by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) in the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA). The TSA does not include tourism's indirect contribution. This article summarises the results of BTR's research on tourism's indirect economic contribution between 1997–98 and 2000–01, complementing the TSA estimates of tourism's direct contribution for this period. The report identifies the national contribution of tourist expenditure in terms of Gross Domestic Product (GDP), value added and employment.

#### BACKGROUND

The first ever TSA for Australia was released by the ABS in October 2000. The TSA estimated the direct economic contribution made by the tourism industry in 1997–98. Following release of the TSA, the BTR undertook a complementary study to estimate the flow-on or indirect effects created by tourism consumption in the national economy for the same year. The results were published in BTR's Research Report No. 6 (Salma 2001) and in the March quarter 2002 issue of *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (cat. no. 8634.0).

In April 2002, the ABS released the TSA updates for three years covering 1998–99 to 2000–01. To provide a comprehensive picture of tourism's worth in the national economy in these years, the BTR has estimated the flow-on or indirect effects of tourism consumption made during this period.

#### METHODOLOGY

The methodology and the basic underlying model have remained the same as for the 1997–98 study of indirect effects (Salma 2001). The indirect effect model uses tourism consumption data for 1998–99, 1999–2000 and 2000–01 provided in the TSA and estimates the flow-on effects.

The industry structure of the national economy is assumed to remain the same during the period. In its estimation of direct contributions, the ABS made the same assumption and has used the relationships in the 1997–98 benchmark to calculate tourism output and tourism value added from demand side data for the last three years. While this may be a valid assumption for the earlier years, for 2000–01, with the introduction of goods and services tax (GST), the input-output structure<sup>1</sup> is likely to change. However, in the absence of more recent input-output data from the ABS incorporating the effects of GST, the assumption remains.

<sup>1</sup> A part of national accounts which provides detailed information about the supply and demand of commodities in the economy, and about the structure of and interrelationships between industries.



METHODOLOGY *continued*

Compared to 1997–98 TSA estimates, the updated estimates have limited coverage. The ABS provides employment estimates only at persons employed level. It neither provides a measure of full-time equivalent employment, nor does it give any details on the gender or the extent of full-time and part-time employment within the tourism sector, as was provided in the 1997–98 estimates. Consequently, the BTR's updates of indirect effects also report selected results, in line with the limited coverage of the TSA updated estimates.

INTERPRETING THESE ESTIMATES

The estimates of the total contribution of Tourism presented in this article differ from the official measure of the contribution of Tourism to the economy. The ABS estimate of the contribution of Tourism corresponds to those estimates recorded as direct contributions. The estimates of indirect contributions presented are estimates of the gross value added, GDP and employment that are attributable to industries which provide inputs to produce tourism output of industries characterised as Tourism industries in the satellite account. For example value added associated with the production of crude oil that is subsequently used in petroleum manufacturing and then used in transport of a tourist is recorded as tourism value added using this methodology. In the Australian National Accounts and other ABS industry statistics this value added would be recorded against the Mining and Manufacturing industries.

Thus these indirect effects should be understood as a method of redistributing value added, GDP, employment that occurs outside the Tourism sector to the Tourism sector. They reflect the value of production, employment that occurs on an economy wide basis as a result of the demand of tourists for goods and services.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE INDIRECT ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TOURISM?

The economic contribution of tourism has two elements: direct and indirect. The direct contribution is solely concerned with the immediate effect of expenditure made by visitors. For example, when a tourist uses a taxi service, the direct output effect includes only the service of the taxi driver and the direct employment effect includes the proportion of the driver's employment that is spent driving tourists.

The taxi driver, however, buys fuel from a petrol station, machinery parts from a garage, meals while on duty from a food outlet and so on. Petrol stations, garages and food outlets all hire staff and produce output to serve the taxi drivers, who in turn serve customers, some of whom are tourists. The food outlet in turn engages food manufacturers, electricity companies, delivery services and many other industries to provide the necessary inputs required to prepare the snacks it sells. Similarly, many industries are involved in supplying the necessary inputs to the petrol stations and the garages. The chain effects on output and jobs started by the initial taxi service demand of the tourist comprise what is termed tourism's indirect effects on output and employment.

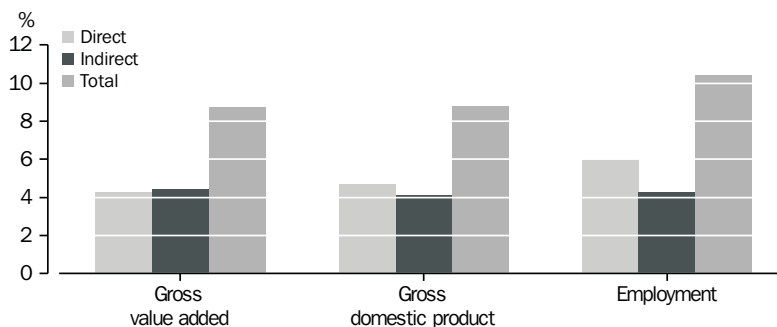
Graph F1.1 presents tourism’s direct and indirect share of the Australian economy in 2000–01.

Table F1.2 summarises macro results of the BTR’s indirect economic contribution study and presents results covering the last four years in conjunction with the TSA estimates.

Tourism’s worth is much greater when the indirect contribution is taken into account. A comparison of the direct and indirect estimates over the last four years indicates that the indirect contribution of tourism has been slightly higher than the direct contribution in terms of gross value added (GVA), thus more than doubling the contribution of tourism reported in the TSA.

In 1997–98 indirect tourism GVA was 4.4% of national GVA compared to 4.3% directly contributed by tourism. Over the next three years, these shares remained the same apart from a minor increase in both shares in 1998–99.

F1.1 TOURISM’S SHARE OF THE AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY—2000–01



Source: Direct effects are from Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5249.0). Indirect effects are from BTR’s economic contribution model.

F1.2 INDICATORS OF DIRECT, INDIRECT AND TOTAL CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM(a), 1997–98 TO 2000–01

		1997–98(b)	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
<b>Direct contribution</b>					
Tourism gross value added	\$m	22 389	23 667	24 819	26 284
	%	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.3
Tourism GDP	\$m	25 174	26 613	27 868	31 814
	%	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.7
Tourism employment	'000 jobs	513	521	535	551
	%	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0
<b>Indirect contribution</b>					
Tourism gross value added	\$m	22 858	24 169	25 152	26 772
	%	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
Tourism GDP	\$m	23 524	24 874	25 885	27 287
	%	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1
Tourism employment	'000 jobs	341	360	374	397
	%	4.0	4.1	4.2	4.3
<b>Total contribution</b>					
Tourism gross value added	\$m	45 247	47 836	49 971	53 056
	%	8.8	8.8	8.6	8.7
Tourism GDP	\$m	48 698	51 487	53 753	59 101
	%	8.7	8.7	8.5	8.8
Tourism employment	'000 jobs	853	881	909	948
	%	10.0	10.1	10.2	10.4

(a) Including percentage shares of the respective national aggregates. Tourism gross value added and tourism GDP are in current prices.

(b) Estimates for 1997–98 were revised after obtaining new data from the ABS and they differ very slightly from the published estimates in BTR's Research Report No. 6.

Source: Direct effects are from Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (cat. no. 5249.0). Indirect effects are from BTR's economic contribution model.

On the other hand, indirect tourism GDP consistently accounted for a lower share of national GDP compared to direct tourism GDP over the four years considered. The difference between GVA and GDP is explained by net taxes on product. The higher share of direct tourism GDP in the national aggregate is a reflection of relatively higher taxes on tourism consumption compared to non-tourism consumption, and also of relatively higher net product taxes on consumption than on intermediate inputs<sup>2</sup>.

Direct and indirect tourism GVA and indirect tourism GDP grew at an average annual rate of 5% between 1997–98 and 2000–01, and direct tourism GDP grew at a rate of 8%. The higher growth in the latter is largely due to price increases in tourism goods and services following the introduction of GST in 2000–01.

<sup>2</sup> See Salma (2001), pp10–11.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS

*continued*

Although GST brought about a larger share of national GDP for the direct tourism sector, this did not apply to indirect tourism GDP, again largely because of changes associated with the introduction of GST. The introduction of GST was accompanied by the abolition of wholesale taxes. Industries previously paying most of the wholesale taxes, and now also being generally exempt from paying the GST, have a lower level of net taxes on product compared to the pre-GST period. As indirect tourism GDP is accrued from business activities providing inputs to the tourism industry, the lower tax level on businesses has generated a lower share of indirect tourism GDP in the national aggregate.

Not only did the share of tourism GDP change during 1997–98 and 2000–01, its composition also changed, as is evident from table F1.3. In 1997–98, domestic tourism contributed 79% of directly created tourism GDP with business and government visitors and household visitors accounting for 11% and 66% respectively. In 2000–01, compared to 1997–98, domestic tourism became relatively less important accounting for 76% of direct tourism GDP, with both of its components exhibiting a decline in their respective shares.

F1.3 SHARE OF TOURISM GDP BY TYPE OF VISITOR, 1997–98 TO 2000–01

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	%	%	%	%
<b>Direct effect</b>				
Domestic business & government visitors	11	11	11	10
Domestic household visitors	68	68	67	66
<i>Total domestic visitors</i>	79	79	78	76
International visitors	21	21	22	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>
<b>Indirect effect</b>				
Domestic business & government visitors	13	14	14	14
Domestic household visitors	63	63	63	61
<i>Total domestic visitors</i>	77	77	76	75
International visitors	23	23	24	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Direct effects are from Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 1997–98 and 2000–01 (cat. no. 5249.0). Indirect effects for 1997–98 are from Salma (2001) and for later years, the present study.*

In terms of its contribution to indirect tourism GDP, domestic tourism's share has dropped from 77% in 1997–98 to 75% in 2000–01. During this period there has been a shift in favour of business and government visitors and away from household visitors.

The decline in the relative importance of domestic tourism has been matched by a commensurate improvement in the role played by international visitors. For both direct and indirect tourism GDP, international visitors' contribution increased over the years, and the rise was more marked in the case of direct GDP.

RESULTS AND ANALYSIS  
*continued*

There were two reasons behind the change in the tourism GDP shares of different types of visitor: variation in the growth of their tourism expenditure, and a compositional change in their consumption basket<sup>3</sup>.

Aggregate tourism expenditure by international visitors increased by 26% between 1997–98 and 2000–01, compared to a 14% increase for domestic visitors, resulting in an increased share of international visitors in direct GDP contribution.

The increased share of international visitors in indirect tourism GDP is more an outcome of relative changes in the composition of consumption baskets of domestic and international visitors. In 2000–01, the composition of the consumption basket of international visitors has moved relatively more towards items produced by industries with output multiplier values higher than the average tourism multiplier of 1.96<sup>4</sup>. Examples are food and drinks, accommodation, and air and water transport.

In contrast, domestic visitors spent, in dollar terms, proportionately more on items such as petroleum products, transport equipment, property and business services, and retail trade; all of which are produced by industries with relatively lower output multiplier values.

EMPLOYMENT

Indirectly created tourism employment grew from 341,000 jobs in 1997–98 to 397,000 jobs in 2000–01, indicating an annual growth of 5%. Compared to this, directly created tourism jobs grew by only 2% per annum, from 513,000 in 1997–98 to 551,000 in 2000–01. The overall share of employment created directly and indirectly by tourism has grown, from 10% in 1997–98 to 10.4% in 2000–01, resulting in an overall growth rate of 3.6% in all tourism jobs.

The relatively higher growth in indirectly created jobs than in directly created ones, is as before, largely due to changes in the composition of aggregate tourism demand over these years. Taking all visitors together, consumption shares have gone down for items such as retail and repairs, accommodation services, community, health and personal services. For a given level of expenditure, these industries created more jobs directly than the number of jobs created through their flow-on effects. Hence, a decrease in their consumption has caused relatively more loss of direct jobs than indirect jobs.

<sup>3</sup> The tables detailing consumption shares by type of visitors can be purchased electronically from the BTR. Contact: 02 6213 6940.

<sup>4</sup> See Salma (2001) for aggregate tourism output and employment multiplier values and industry specific multiplier values.

The negative impact on direct job creation was reinforced by the fact that over the years considered, consumption share increased for items such as petroleum products and ownership of dwellings, which created more jobs through flow-on effects than through direct effects. Although expenditure share increased for items such as education and recreational services, which have higher direct employment multiplier values, the overall effect acted relatively more in favour of indirect job creation.

Tables of detailed assessment of direct and indirect tourism employment over the last four years can be purchased from the BTR<sup>5</sup>. As expected, industries such as Accommodation, cafes and restaurants and Retail trade, which produce items on which tourists usually spend money, contributed the bulk share of employment directly created. On the other hand, the non-tourism industries grouped together as "All other industries" were the main source of indirect job creation in tourism.

Within the All other industries group, Property and business services contributed the most throughout the years, followed by Agriculture, forestry and fishing, Wholesale trade, and Repairs.

When direct and indirect employment effects are combined the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry topped the list, followed by Retail trade, and Manufacturing<sup>6</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

Following release of the TSA, BTR's estimates of indirect economic contribution of tourism provide a comprehensive picture of tourism's worth over the last four years.

The study shows that although tourism's direct contribution maintains the same shares in national employment, the share of indirect employment has gone up from 4.0% in 1997-98 to 4.3% in 2000-01. The shares of both direct and indirect GVA have remained the same with an increased share of direct tourism GDP, which is largely due to the introduction of GST.

The entire analysis was undertaken with reference to 2000-01, a year in which substantial changes were introduced in fiscal measures, affecting all industries. As the ABS will revise its estimates for this particular year, the BTR intends to do so for its indirect estimates. Hence, the above conclusions are subject to revision.

<sup>5</sup> Tables detailing employment and value added by industry, directly and indirectly created, for every year from 1997-98 to 2000-01.

<sup>6</sup> All manufacturing industries are grouped together as the TSA (ABS 2002) did not provide any breakdown of employment in this industry group.

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## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

### INTRODUCTION

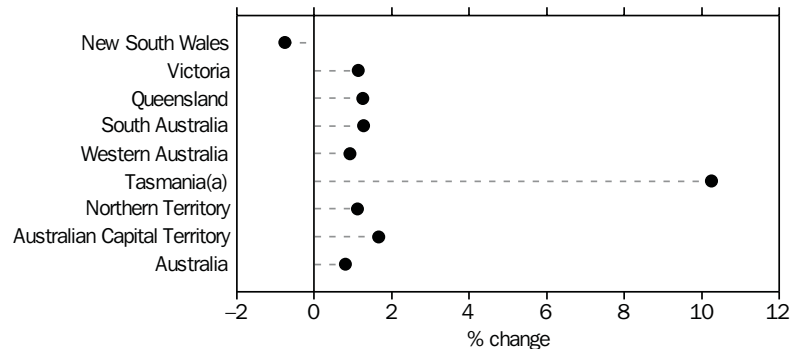
The statistics presented in this section are from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA). The data presented are for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

### AUSTRALIA

**Establishments** The total number of accommodation establishments rose by just under 1% in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001, to 3,847 establishments.

New South Wales was the only state with fewer tourist accommodation establishments in the September quarter 2002 than the September quarter 2001. The increase in the number of establishments in Tasmania was primarily due to the identification of nine establishments which were not new but hadn't previously been included in the survey.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS—Sep qtr 2001–Sep qtr 2002



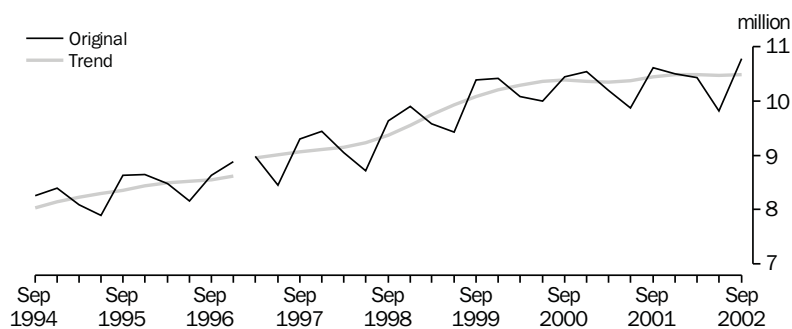
(a) This quarter, nine establishments which were not new but hadn't previously been included in the survey were identified. These establishments account for most of the increase.

**Guest rooms** The total number of guest rooms in licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments in Australia increased to 196,988 (up 259 rooms or 0.1%) in the 12 months to September 2002, driven by an increase in rooms in serviced apartments (up 1,194 guest rooms or 3%). Guest rooms in other accommodation types fell.

**Room nights occupied** In original terms, room nights occupied reached a new high in the September quarter 2002 (10.8m).

Room nights occupied increased 2% in original and seasonally adjusted terms compared to the September quarter 2001. The trend estimate for room nights occupied also rose (0.5%).

### QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Australia

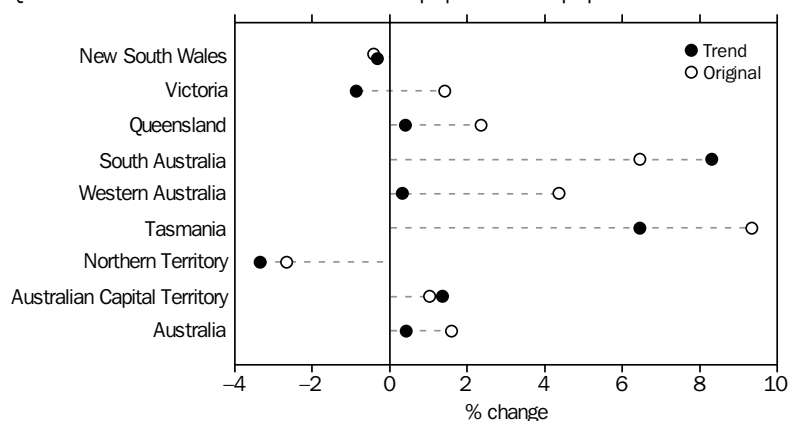


Notes: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Room nights occupied increased in both original and trend terms for most states and for the Australian Capital Territory during the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001. The exceptions were New South Wales and the Northern Territory.

In trend terms, room nights occupied in the Northern Territory declined for the tenth successive quarter in the September quarter 2002.

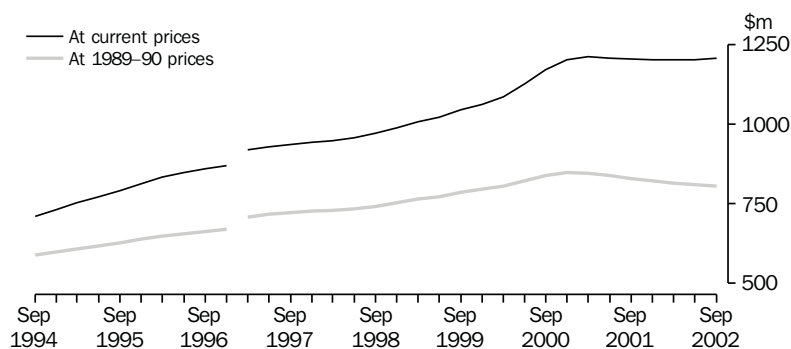
### QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED—Sep qtr 2001—Sep qtr 2002



Takings from accommodation

In the September quarter 2002, the trend estimate for accommodation takings rose \$3.6m (0.3%) at current prices but fell \$23.6m (3%) at 1989–90 prices, compared to the September quarter 2001. The trend estimate for accommodation takings at 1989–90 prices is at its lowest since the March quarter 2000.

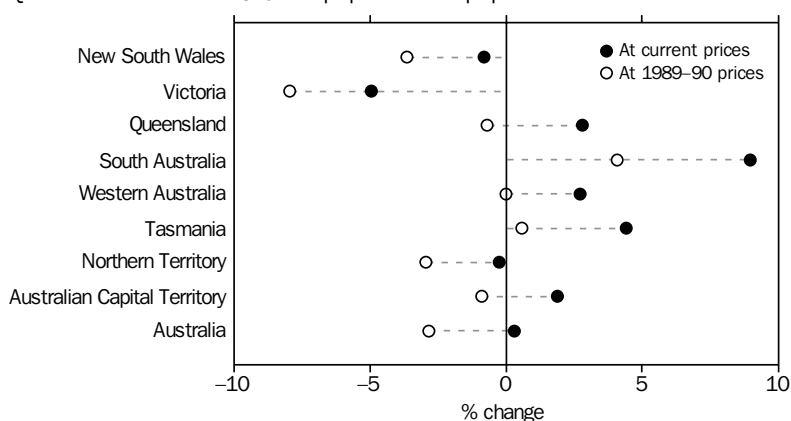
QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Australia: Trend



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

In trend terms, the largest percentage increase in takings at both current (up 9%) and constant (up 4%) prices was in South Australia. The largest falls in takings in trend terms were in Victoria, with takings down 5% at current prices and 8% at constant prices.

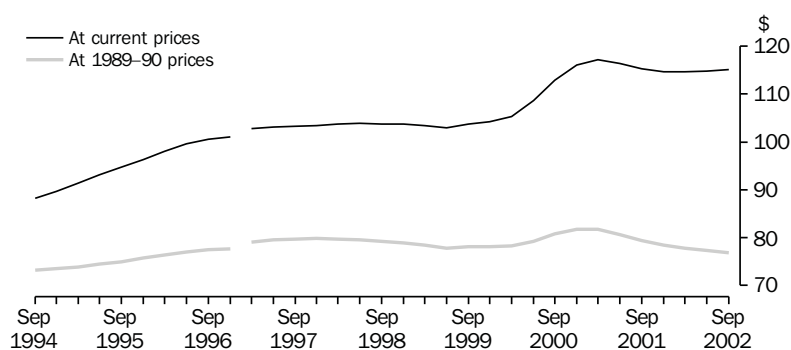
QUARTERLY TAKINGS: Trend—Sep qtr 2001—Sep qtr 2002



Average takings per room night occupied

In the September quarter 2002, the trend estimate for average takings per room night occupied decreased (0.1%) at current prices, and also declined (3%) at 1989-90 prices, compared to the September quarter 2001.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Australia: Trend



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

# 1

## HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—AUSTRALIA(a)

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	27 736.6	27 644.8	27 716.7	2 307.3	2 299.4	2 306.3	1 993.5	1 992.1	1 996.2
<b>1993</b>	29 834.6	29 833.6	29 801.3	2 503.1	2 502.5	2 497.9	2 124.0	2 123.0	2 120.2
<b>1994</b>	31 948.5	31 951.4	31 933.7	2 807.9	2 807.1	2 804.2	2 336.5	2 336.0	2 331.5
<b>1995</b>	33 278.7	33 300.7	33 328.7	3 124.9	3 125.5	3 130.8	2 482.9	2 483.9	2 491.1
<b>1996</b>	34 171.6	34 175.1	34 181.7	3 412.9	3 413.7	3 411.8	2 641.1	2 638.9	2 637.3
<b>1997</b>	36 182.8	36 169.0	36 127.2	3 727.8	3 728.5	3 727.2	2 876.0	2 876.7	2 873.1
<b>1998</b>	37 324.5	37 309.3	37 314.8	3 877.8	3 875.3	3 871.2	2 963.4	2 961.1	2 960.3
<b>1999</b>	39 822.3	39 825.0	39 971.1	4 139.7	4 143.1	4 140.7	3 120.6	3 119.2	3 121.0
<b>2000</b>	41 079.6	41 039.2	41 420.9	4 725.0	4 708.1	4 587.9	3 406.1	3 403.4	3 315.1
<b>2001</b>	41 176.2	41 245.1	41 655.1	4 765.5	4 774.4	4 826.7	3 297.9	3 298.4	3 336.2
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	9 872.9	10 374.8	10 380.4	1 111.3	1 204.6	1 208.1	770.5	833.8	837.9
Sep qtr	10 619.0	10 389.1	10 442.0	1 226.5	1 199.3	1 204.3	848.3	828.3	829.2
Dec qtr	10 495.8	10 149.6	10 484.6	1 209.6	1 156.4	1 202.1	828.2	788.4	822.7
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	10 428.4	10 581.1	10 480.8	1 214.0	1 210.1	1 202.0	823.6	825.1	816.1
Jun qtr	9 823.7	10 338.5	10 474.0	1 100.1	1 194.4	1 203.5	741.3	802.6	809.6
Sep qtr	10 787.3	10 563.8	10 485.5	1 238.3	1 212.9	1 207.9	829.3	807.0	805.6

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) Australian quarterly seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are the sum of the relevant state and territory estimates.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

				<i>Star grading</i>						<i>Total</i>
	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels and guest houses</i>	<i>Serviced apartments</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>Ungraded</i>	
<b>ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY</b>										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>										
Establishments	776	2 394	646	61	455	1 867	903	98	432	3 816
Guest rooms	78 241	84 021	34 467	1 962	13 280	71 330	71 687	23 552	14 918	196 729
Rooms per establishment	101	35	53	32	29	38	79	240	35	52
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>										
Establishments	780	2 391	676	62	449	1 848	955	109	424	3 847
Guest rooms	77 603	83 724	35 661	2 207	13 305	69 176	72 863	24 670	14 767	196 988
Rooms per establishment	99	35	53	36	30	37	76	226	35	51
<b>AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT</b>										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	63.1	18.7	33.7	13.9	13.0	21.0	51.3	159.1	17.4	30.3
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	60.4	19.0	34.9	16.7	14.5	20.4	49.5	142.4	18.8	30.2
Aug	64.0	18.4	34.3	17.8	13.6	20.0	50.6	154.3	18.3	30.4
Sep	62.8	19.4	35.1	15.3	14.1	21.1	51.1	149.1	18.5	31.0
Sep qtr	62.4	18.9	34.8	16.6	14.0	20.5	50.4	148.6	18.5	30.5
<b>AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM</b>										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.8
Aug	1.7	1.7	2.1	2.2	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8
Sep	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
Sep qtr	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
<b>AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY</b>										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	2.4	1.8	3.7	2.2	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	2.3	1.8	3.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.8	2.3
Aug	2.3	1.8	3.7	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3
Sep	2.3	1.7	3.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.2
Sep qtr	2.3	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.3

## 3

## TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUSTRALIA

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5		
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	628 608	365 585	232 329	5 976	37 033	325 534	523 271	266 745	67 963	1 226 522
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	196 816	126 445	86 393	2 502	13 698	106 834	177 314	84 270	25 035	409 654
Aug	213 014	123 387	85 252	2 906	12 944	105 073	182 084	93 149	25 496	421 653
Sep	199 197	122 877	84 956	1 887	12 757	103 650	178 125	87 647	22 965	407 030
Sep qtr	609 027	372 709	256 601	7 295	39 400	315 557	537 522	265 067	73 496	1 238 337
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	810.1	152.7	359.6	98.0	81.4	174.4	579.5	2 721.9	157.3	321.4
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	252.3	52.9	127.8	40.4	30.5	57.8	185.7	773.1	59.0	106.5
Aug	273.1	51.6	126.1	46.9	28.8	56.9	190.7	854.6	60.1	109.6
Sep	255.4	51.4	125.7	30.4	28.4	56.1	186.5	804.1	54.2	105.8
Sep qtr	780.8	155.9	379.6	117.7	87.8	170.8	562.9	2 431.8	173.3	321.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	140	89	116	77	68	90	123	186	98	116
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	135	90	119	78	68	91	121	175	103	114
Aug	138	91	119	85	69	92	122	179	106	116
Sep	136	88	119	67	67	89	122	180	98	114
Sep qtr	136	90	119	77	68	91	122	178	102	115
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	87	47	73	33	30	50	79	123	50	68
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	82	49	78	37	33	50	79	110	55	67
Aug	89	48	77	43	32	49	81	122	56	69
Sep	86	49	79	29	32	50	82	118	52	69
Sep qtr	86	48	78	36	32	50	80	117	54	68
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	84	50	53	37	38	48	69	112	52	64
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	80	50	53	36	38	49	66	104	52	62
Aug	83	53	56	38	40	51	69	109	55	66
Sep	83	50	55	36	38	48	68	109	51	64
Sep qtr	82	51	55	37	38	49	68	107	53	64

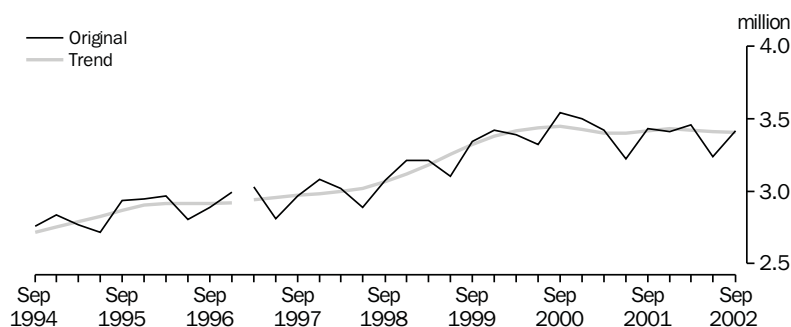


NEW SOUTH WALES

**Capacity** The capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in New South Wales fell 3% (1,836 guest rooms) in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001, to 63,579 guest rooms. The number of guest rooms in all accommodation types fell, with guest rooms in licensed hotels falling by the largest amount (1,278 guest rooms or 5%) compared to the September quarter 2001.

**Room nights occupied** Room nights occupied fell in original (0.4%), seasonally adjusted (0.9%) and trend (0.3%) terms in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, New South Wales

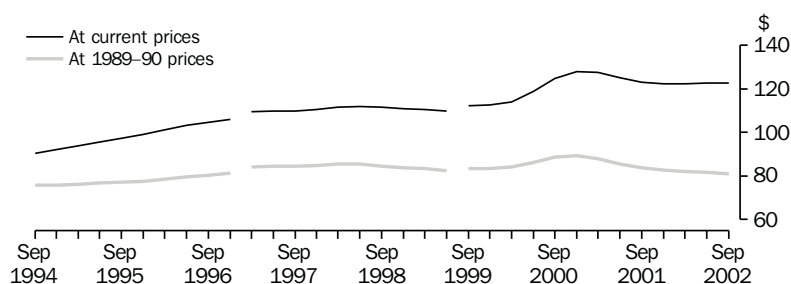


Notes: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

**Takings from accommodation** Total takings from accommodation establishments fell in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms in the September quarter 2002 compared to the corresponding period in 2001, down 3%, 4% and 1%, respectively.

In original terms, total takings from accommodation establishments fell to \$415.0m, driven by a fall in takings from licensed hotels of 9% (\$20.2m). Takings from serviced apartments grew 5% (\$2.6m) in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001. Takings from motels and guest houses also increased (up 3% or \$3.9m).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, New South Wales: Trend



Notes: There are two breaks in series:  
 (a) between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7; and  
 (b) between June quarter and September quarter 1999 because of a sudden sustained increase in takings from accommodation.

## 4

## HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—NEW SOUTH WALES(a)

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	9 389.7	9 356.7	9 376.0	812.6	810.1	811.8	702.7	702.9	703.4
<b>1993</b>	10 065.0	10 061.4	10 050.5	863.7	863.4	863.4	736.1	735.9	736.5
<b>1994</b>	10 817.2	10 807.3	10 787.7	972.9	972.1	970.4	814.4	814.0	811.9
<b>1995</b>	11 363.4	11 358.7	11 385.4	1 097.1	1 096.7	1 099.0	873.1	873.1	876.3
<b>1996</b>	11 654.7	11 669.8	11 662.5	1 209.5	1 211.6	1 210.3	933.1	933.0	932.6
<b>1997</b>	11 887.0	11 867.4	11 856.4	1 303.6	1 304.1	1 304.6	1 003.5	1 002.9	1 001.5
<b>1998</b>	12 195.4	12 195.6	12 205.7	1 361.2	1 361.3	1 361.7	1 035.5	1 035.0	1 035.9
<b>1999</b>	13 081.1	13 090.3	13 135.9	1 463.7	1 465.3	1 462.3	1 095.0	1 094.1	1 093.2
<b>2000</b>	13 753.2	13 736.0	13 721.3	1 808.2	1 801.2	1 665.2	1 291.8	1 290.2	1 193.2
<b>2001</b>	13 484.6	13 503.6	13 650.5	1 671.6	1 675.4	1 700.3	1 143.4	1 143.8	1 160.4
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	3 223.7	3 358.0	3 398.9	388.3	419.0	425.6	266.1	286.8	291.2
Sep qtr	3 429.2	3 451.3	3 416.6	428.7	428.7	420.8	292.8	290.6	286.0
Dec qtr	3 410.6	3 299.4	3 433.0	412.9	396.0	420.0	279.5	268.4	283.7
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	3 459.4	3 431.5	3 423.6	429.3	419.6	419.5	287.9	281.5	281.3
Jun qtr	3 237.3	3 387.6	3 409.6	390.7	423.1	418.3	260.3	280.6	278.2
Sep qtr	3 414.8	3 420.7	3 405.5	415.0	412.7	417.4	275.0	272.8	275.6

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Sydney All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

## 5

## ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NEW SOUTH WALES

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>										
Establishments	199	991	134	30	177	707	221	26	163	1 324
Guest rooms	25 028	32 787	7 600	1 145	5 139	25 882	21 107	6 876	5 266	65 415
Rooms per establishment	126	33	57	38	29	37	96	264	32	49
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>										
Establishments	195	987	132	31	179	693	235	25	151	1 314
Guest rooms	23 750	32 352	7 477	1 214	5 230	24 591	21 006	6 701	4 837	63 579
Rooms per establishment	122	33	57	39	29	35	89	268	32	48
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	81.0	16.9	33.1	17.1	13.4	20.0	61.5	166.7	14.4	28.2
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	77.3	17.3	36.3	18.6	14.3	19.4	59.1	156.1	17.2	28.1
Aug	81.7	16.6	35.3	20.6	13.5	18.8	59.2	179.2	16.5	28.1
Sep	77.2	18.0	35.9	14.9	14.4	20.0	59.7	168.6	15.9	28.6
Sep qtr	78.7	17.3	35.8	18.1	14.1	19.4	59.4	168.0	16.5	28.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8
Aug	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.1	1.8
Sep	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.7
Sep qtr	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	2.6	1.7	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.8	2.5	2.1
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	2.4	1.6	3.2	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0
Aug	2.4	1.6	3.1	2.6	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.0
Sep	2.3	1.6	3.0	1.8	1.6	1.7	2.2	2.3	2.4	1.9
Sep qtr	2.4	1.6	3.1	2.2	1.6	1.7	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.0

## 6

## TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NEW SOUTH WALES

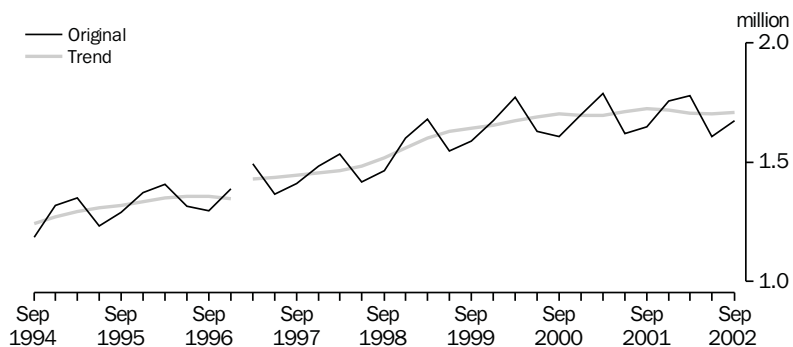
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	230 109	140 699	57 846	4 140	15 144	122 323	170 458	92 830	23 759	428 654
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	69 278	49 136	20 571	1 713	5 527	39 533	57 805	24 779	9 628	138 985
Aug	74 376	47 293	20 326	2 084	5 259	38 530	57 736	28 447	9 940	141 996
Sep	66 245	48 185	19 587	1 055	5 149	37 962	56 265	26 204	7 382	134 017
Sep qtr	209 899	144 614	60 485	4 852	15 935	116 025	171 806	79 430	26 950	414 998
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	1 156.3	142.0	431.7	138.0	85.6	173.0	771.3	3 570.4	145.8	323.8
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	355.3	49.8	155.8	55.3	30.9	57.0	246.0	991.1	63.8	105.8
Aug	381.4	47.9	154.0	67.2	29.4	55.6	245.7	1 137.9	65.8	108.1
Sep	339.7	48.8	148.4	34.0	28.8	54.8	239.4	1 048.2	48.9	102.0
Sep qtr	1 076.4	146.5	458.2	156.5	89.0	167.4	731.1	3 177.2	178.5	315.8
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	155	91	142	88	69	94	136	233	110	125
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	148	93	138	96	70	95	134	205	120	121
Aug	151	93	141	105	70	96	134	205	129	124
Sep	147	90	138	76	67	91	134	207	103	119
Sep qtr	149	92	139	94	69	94	134	206	118	122
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	100	47	83	39	32	51	88	147	49	71
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	94	49	89	46	34	52	89	119	64	71
Aug	101	47	88	55	32	51	89	137	66	72
Sep	93	50	87	29	33	52	90	130	51	70
Sep qtr	96	49	88	43	33	51	89	129	61	71
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	93	51	71	38	38	51	82	145	57	71
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	88	50	65	38	37	51	78	127	58	67
Aug	90	53	70	41	40	54	80	127	62	71
Sep	93	51	69	38	37	51	81	132	52	69
Sep qtr	90	51	68	39	38	52	80	129	58	69

VICTORIA

**Capacity** The total capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Victoria rose 3% in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001, to 33,184 rooms. The number of guest rooms in licensed hotels rose for the tenth consecutive quarter, up 3% on the September quarter 2001. Guest rooms in serviced apartments and motels and guest houses also increased, up 10% and 1% respectively.

**Room nights occupied** Room nights occupied rose in original and seasonally adjusted terms in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001 (1% and 2% respectively) but fell in trend terms (1%).

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Victoria



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

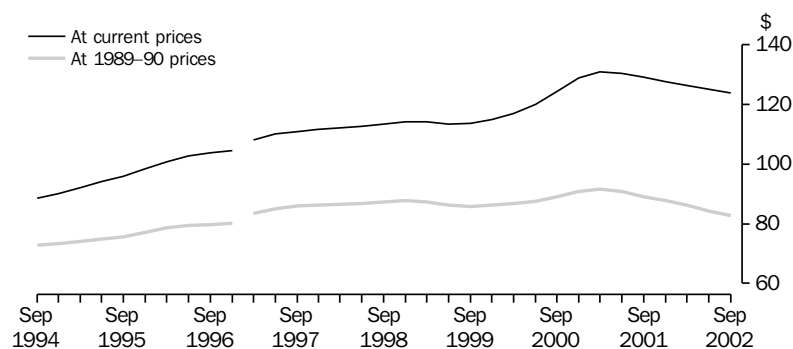
**Average length of stay** The average length of stay in serviced apartments increased 9% in the September quarter 2002 compared to the corresponding quarter in 2001, from 3.2 days to 3.5 days. The length of stay in licensed hotels didn't change while in motels and guest houses the average length of stay fell 6% to 1.7 days.

**Takings from accommodation** Takings from accommodation at current prices fell in original (1%), seasonally adjusted (1%) and trend (5%) terms compared to the September quarter 2001.

In original terms, takings from accommodation were \$211.0m in the September quarter 2002 compared to the corresponding period in 2001. Licensed hotels was the only accommodation type with reduced takings, down 5% to \$105.1m. Takings from serviced apartments increased 4%, to \$43.0m while takings from motels and guest houses fell 1% to \$62.9m.

**Average takings per room night occupied** In trend terms, average takings per room night occupied have been declining in both current and constant price terms since the March quarter 2001.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Victoria: Trend



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

7

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—VICTORIA(a)

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989-90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	4 367.6	4 359.1	4 366.1	382.5	381.9	382.5	327.3	327.3	327.5
<b>1993</b>	4 490.5	4 497.6	4 498.1	391.6	392.8	388.2	328.8	329.6	326.1
<b>1994</b>	4 890.8	4 895.0	4 894.4	432.5	432.8	432.1	356.8	356.6	356.1
<b>1995</b>	5 248.4	5 259.7	5 255.5	497.7	499.2	500.1	394.0	395.5	396.4
<b>1996</b>	5 411.1	5 409.8	5 411.2	555.7	556.6	556.9	431.2	430.4	430.4
<b>1997</b>	5 754.2	5 762.5	5 765.8	634.9	635.8	635.6	490.3	491.6	491.2
<b>1998</b>	6 016.7	6 026.0	6 026.2	681.0	682.4	681.9	523.9	524.9	524.8
<b>1999</b>	6 488.5	6 497.0	6 525.9	741.5	743.8	744.1	561.5	562.6	563.5
<b>2000</b>	6 709.9	6 701.4	6 761.9	823.0	821.5	828.7	595.4	594.8	598.7
<b>2001</b>	6 813.2	6 825.0	6 851.7	879.1	880.7	887.1	609.9	608.8	615.1
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	1 619.6	1 697.7	1 711.7	202.6	221.4	223.3	141.0	153.7	155.3
Sep qtr	1 649.2	1 706.8	1 724.6	214.1	216.6	222.5	148.3	151.1	153.6
Dec qtr	1 757.3	1 719.6	1 718.6	221.0	218.7	219.3	151.7	148.0	150.7
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	1 777.1	1 690.3	1 705.3	230.1	213.2	215.6	156.5	147.0	146.9
Jun qtr	1 607.4	1 684.8	1 701.2	193.0	210.9	212.8	130.5	142.3	143.5
Sep qtr	1 672.6	1 734.0	1 709.8	211.0	214.6	211.5	141.7	142.0	141.4

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Melbourne All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>										
Establishments	129	495	83	8	67	369	201	20	42	707
Guest rooms	12 239	15 422	4 613	259	1 735	11 608	12 814	4 186	1 672	32 274
Rooms per establishment	95	31	56	32	26	31	64	209	40	46
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>										
Establishments	132	494	89	8	64	372	206	21	44	715
Guest rooms	12 576	15 520	5 088	313	1 676	11 804	13 151	4 217	2 023	33 184
Rooms per establishment	95	31	57	39	26	32	64	201	46	46
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	60.3	14.2	37.8	13.5	7.1	15.3	39.5	142.9	21.4	25.4
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	54.5	14.5	38.6	19.3	8.1	15.2	37.6	124.7	25.2	24.9
Aug	61.3	14.2	38.7	20.1	7.9	14.7	39.9	144.9	25.8	25.9
Sep	58.7	14.6	38.1	22.0	7.9	15.0	39.1	138.6	25.5	25.7
Sep qtr	58.2	14.4	38.5	20.4	8.0	14.9	38.9	136.0	25.5	25.5
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.7
Aug	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7
Sep	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7
Sep qtr	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	2.0	1.8	3.2	1.3	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.0
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	1.9	1.7	3.6	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	3.4	2.0
Aug	1.9	1.7	3.5	1.1	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.2	2.0
Sep	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.3	2.0
Sep qtr	2.0	1.7	3.5	1.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	3.3	2.0

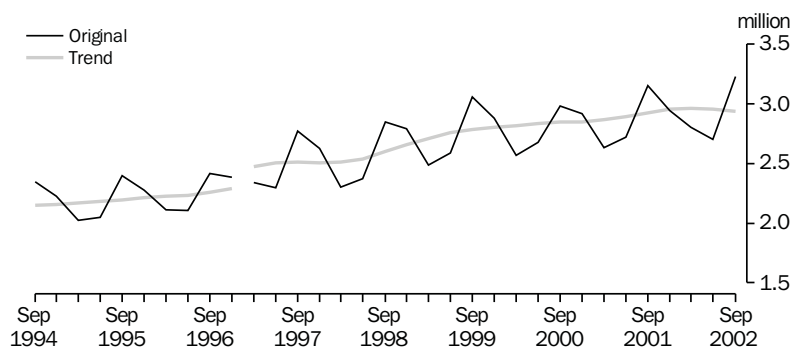
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5		
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	110 292	62 515	41 335	630	2 917	49 145	96 361	53 415	11 674	214 141
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	32 572	21 467	14 277	268	1 079	16 625	30 410	15 725	4 209	68 317
Aug	37 536	21 326	14 611	273	1 105	16 604	32 494	18 533	4 464	73 473
Sep	35 033	20 122	14 096	309	1 056	14 951	31 040	17 681	4 214	69 251
Sep qtr	105 142	62 915	42 984	851	3 239	48 179	93 944	51 939	12 887	211 041
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	855.0	126.3	498.0	78.8	43.5	133.2	479.4	2 670.7	278.0	302.9
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	246.8	43.5	160.4	33.6	16.9	44.7	147.6	748.8	95.7	95.5
Aug	284.4	43.2	164.2	34.2	17.3	44.6	157.7	882.5	101.4	102.8
Sep	265.4	40.7	158.4	38.7	16.5	40.2	150.7	841.9	95.8	96.9
Sep qtr	796.5	127.4	483.0	106.4	50.6	129.5	456.0	2 473.3	292.9	295.2
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	154	97	143	63	66	95	132	203	141	130
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	146	97	136	56	68	95	127	194	123	124
Aug	150	98	138	55	72	98	128	197	127	128
Sep	151	93	139	59	70	89	128	203	126	126
Sep qtr	149	96	138	57	70	94	128	198	125	126
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	98	44	97	27	18	46	82	139	76	72
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	84	45	92	28	21	45	75	120	67	67
Aug	97	44	94	28	22	45	80	142	71	72
Sep	93	43	93	33	21	42	79	140	70	70
Sep qtr	91	44	93	30	21	44	78	134	69	69
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	100	55	75	38	35	51	80	140	76	77
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	93	54	69	33	37	51	75	130	65	72
Aug	98	57	73	32	38	54	79	134	69	77
Sep	99	53	74	35	37	50	80	135	67	75
Sep qtr	97	55	72	33	37	52	78	133	67	75



## QUEENSLAND

Room nights occupied rose 2% in original and seasonally adjusted terms during the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001. The trend estimate for room nights occupied rose 0.4%.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Queensland



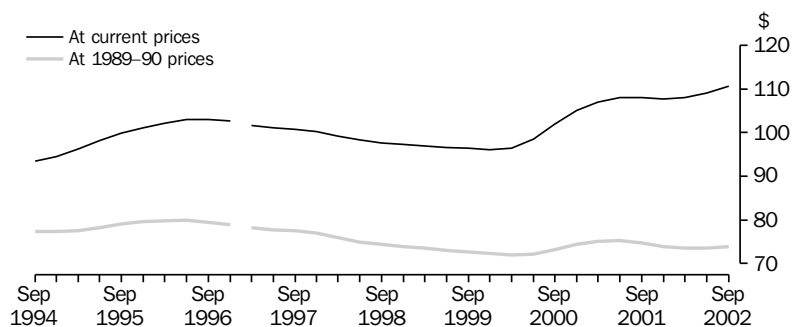
Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Takings from accommodation

Takings from accommodation (current prices) rose 5% in original and seasonally adjusted terms in the September quarter 2002 compared to the corresponding quarter in 2001. Takings also increased in trend terms (3%).

In original terms, takings from all accommodation types increased, with takings from serviced apartments up 13% (\$11.0m), takings from motels and guest houses up 3% (\$2.3m) and takings from licensed hotels up 2% (\$3.3m).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Queensland: Trend



Notes: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	7 224.9	7 191.6	7 236.8	609.4	605.9	610.0	528.8	527.6	530.9
<b>1993</b>	8 089.6	8 088.2	8 074.9	702.5	701.4	701.5	596.3	595.5	595.5
<b>1994</b>	8 566.7	8 564.7	8 562.5	797.1	796.4	795.4	661.9	661.6	660.1
<b>1995</b>	8 753.9	8 755.1	8 761.2	866.1	865.1	866.5	687.5	686.6	688.7
<b>1996</b>	9 023.1	9 007.5	9 008.2	928.2	926.7	925.4	718.5	717.8	716.3
<b>1997</b>	10 034.9	10 021.5	9 993.2	1 012.1	1 010.2	1 008.9	778.2	777.0	775.8
<b>1998</b>	10 317.9	10 293.6	10 304.1	1 015.0	1 011.8	1 010.6	772.3	770.4	770.3
<b>1999</b>	11 014.0	11 005.2	11 057.0	1 068.9	1 068.2	1 067.6	806.1	805.1	805.4
<b>2000</b>	11 149.5	11 132.3	11 352.9	1 146.1	1 138.6	1 141.0	827.9	826.9	828.4
<b>2001</b>	11 457.1	11 466.8	11 641.8	1 234.8	1 236.3	1 254.5	857.2	858.0	870.3
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	2 720.6	2 911.2	2 890.6	280.2	312.7	312.3	194.9	216.9	217.6
Sep qtr	3 155.7	2 884.4	2 926.2	336.6	312.8	316.5	233.7	216.8	218.6
Dec qtr	2 945.6	2 818.6	2 956.5	329.7	304.3	318.7	226.1	207.6	218.5
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	2 806.1	3 049.4	2 963.3	306.0	325.4	320.1	207.9	222.6	217.8
Jun qtr	2 702.9	2 891.5	2 954.4	282.6	315.4	322.2	190.7	212.2	217.1
Sep qtr	3 230.2	2 950.3	2 938.2	353.2	329.3	325.4	236.4	219.2	217.1

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Brisbane All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5			
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY											
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>											
Establishments	167	513	272	9	96	415	297	32	103	952	
Guest rooms	20 708	18 392	13 496	208	2 417	15 327	22 729	8 093	3 822	52 596	
Rooms per establishment	124	36	50	23	25	37	77	253	37	55	
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>											
Establishments	170	508	286	9	95	411	317	37	95	964	
Guest rooms	20 753	18 188	13 687	282	2 571	14 684	22 973	8 666	3 452	52 628	
Rooms per establishment	122	36	48	31	27	36	72	234	36	55	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT											
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
<b>2001</b>											
Sep qtr	80.8	23.0	33.2	10.5	12.3	23.8	51.7	169.5	23.1	36.0	
<b>2002</b>											
Jul	79.8	24.1	33.3	17.3	15.8	23.5	50.8	152.9	23.7	36.6	
Aug	81.4	23.1	33.4	17.2	14.1	22.9	51.3	154.0	23.7	36.4	
Sep	80.3	22.8	33.9	18.2	14.0	23.0	51.1	150.6	23.5	36.2	
Sep qtr	80.5	23.3	33.5	17.5	14.7	23.1	51.0	152.5	23.6	36.4	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM											
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
<b>2001</b>											
Sep qtr	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0	
<b>2002</b>											
Jul	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.0	
Aug	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	
Sep	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.0	
Sep qtr	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY											
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	
<b>2001</b>											
Sep qtr	2.7	2.0	4.5	3.1	1.7	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	
<b>2002</b>											
Jul	2.9	2.0	4.5	1.9	1.9	2.4	3.2	3.0	3.3	2.8	
Aug	2.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	
Sep	2.8	2.0	4.3	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.1	2.9	3.2	2.8	
Sep qtr	2.8	2.0	4.4	2.1	1.9	2.4	3.1	3.0	3.2	2.8	

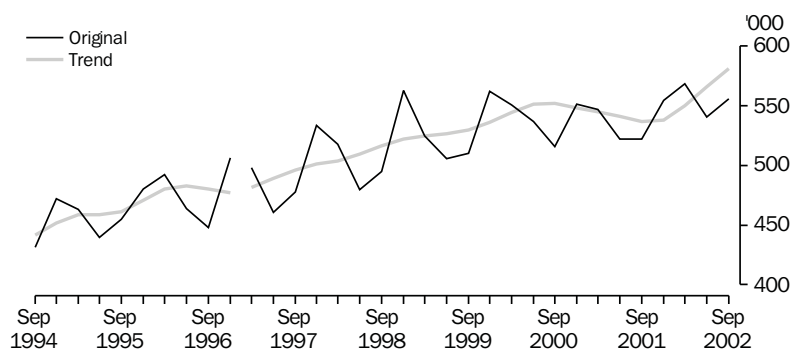
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	165 855	88 399	82 300	476	7 165	74 463	152 201	82 644	19 605	336 553
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	55 785	31 447	31 094	259	2 997	25 056	54 635	29 055	6 325	118 327
Aug	58 417	30 348	30 800	256	2 621	24 394	55 791	30 206	6 297	119 565
Sep	54 925	28 937	31 411	263	2 689	23 889	54 187	27 916	6 330	115 273
Sep qtr	169 127	90 732	93 306	778	8 307	73 339	164 613	87 176	18 953	353 166
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	993.1	172.3	302.6	52.9	74.6	179.4	512.5	2 582.6	190.3	353.5
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	328.1	61.9	108.7	28.7	31.5	61.0	172.3	785.3	66.6	122.7
Aug	343.6	59.7	107.7	28.5	27.6	59.4	176.0	816.4	66.3	124.0
Sep	323.1	57.0	109.8	29.2	28.3	58.1	170.9	754.5	66.6	119.6
Sep qtr	994.9	178.6	326.2	86.4	87.4	178.4	519.3	2 356.1	199.5	366.4
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	134	82	99	55	66	82	108	166	89	107
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	133	83	105	54	64	84	110	166	91	108
Aug	136	83	104	54	63	84	111	171	90	110
Sep	134	83	108	54	67	85	112	167	95	110
Sep qtr	134	83	106	54	65	84	111	168	92	109
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	87	52	66	25	32	53	73	111	56	70
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	87	56	73	30	38	55	77	108	59	73
Aug	91	54	73	29	33	54	78	112	59	73
Sep	88	53	77	31	35	54	79	107	61	73
Sep qtr	89	54	74	30	35	54	78	109	60	73
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	72	45	41	29	37	41	52	88	44	53
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	70	47	43	34	35	43	53	88	44	54
Aug	74	48	45	34	35	44	56	93	46	57
Sep	72	47	45	34	36	43	55	89	46	55
Sep qtr	72	47	45	34	35	43	54	90	45	55

## SOUTH AUSTRALIA

**Capacity** The total capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in South Australia rose 4% in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001, to 11,031 guest rooms. Guest rooms in serviced apartments and licensed hotels both increased (by 11% and 7% respectively) while there was a slight fall in guest rooms in motels and guest houses (0.2%).

**Room nights occupied** Room nights occupied rose in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms (6%, 8% and 8% respectively) compared to the September quarter 2001.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, South Australia

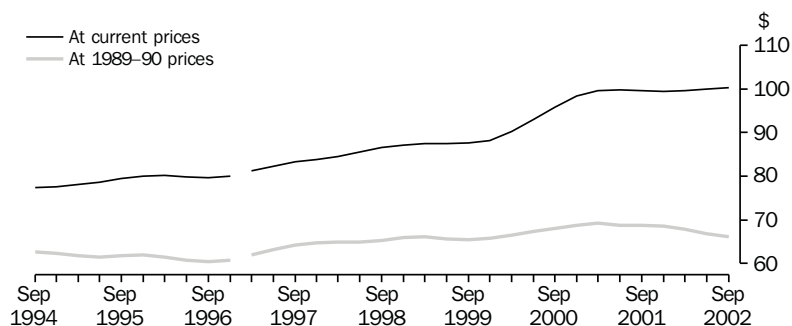


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

**Average length of stay** Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type with an increased average length of stay in the September quarter 2002 compared to the corresponding quarter in 2001, up 32% (from 3.1 days to 4.1 days).

**Takings from accommodation** Total takings from accommodation establishments in the September quarter 2002 were up 9% on the September quarter 2001, to \$54.9m. Serviced apartments showed the strongest growth in takings in percentage terms (up 22% or \$1.6m), followed by licensed hotels (up 11% or \$2.6m). Takings from motels and guest houses also increased (1% or \$0.2m).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, South Australia: **Trend**



Notes: There is a series break between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

## HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—SOUTH AUSTRALIA(a)

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	1 661.7	1 659.5	1 656.6	122.2	122.0	121.8	103.7	103.2	103.2
<b>1993</b>	1 687.0	1 689.0	1 689.7	126.6	126.6	126.8	105.2	105.2	105.1
<b>1994</b>	1 754.5	1 756.8	1 758.2	135.3	135.3	135.2	110.1	109.9	109.9
<b>1995</b>	1 838.0	1 843.5	1 849.3	145.1	145.6	146.2	113.4	113.8	114.2
<b>1996</b>	1 910.2	1 924.8	1 920.1	152.6	153.5	153.5	116.7	116.6	116.8
<b>1997</b>	1 970.3	1 970.6	1 967.8	163.1	163.2	162.8	125.1	125.4	125.0
<b>1998</b>	2 054.3	2 055.4	2 051.7	176.8	177.2	176.4	134.5	134.0	134.0
<b>1999</b>	2 102.6	2 100.8	2 117.1	185.0	184.9	185.7	138.9	139.1	139.3
<b>2000</b>	2 154.5	2 153.6	2 195.2	204.7	204.6	207.1	147.2	147.3	148.5
<b>2001</b>	2 145.8	2 154.5	2 160.9	213.9	214.9	215.3	147.6	147.8	148.7
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	521.9	546.6	541.3	52.1	54.8	54.0	36.0	37.4	37.2
Sep qtr	521.9	539.6	536.8	50.4	53.0	53.5	34.8	37.2	36.9
Dec qtr	554.8	525.2	537.9	55.8	52.3	53.5	38.2	35.5	36.9
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	568.2	556.9	549.7	58.2	56.3	54.8	39.5	38.9	37.3
Jun qtr	540.6	565.0	566.1	52.9	55.5	56.6	35.5	36.8	37.8
Sep qtr	555.6	582.0	581.4	54.9	58.8	58.3	36.5	38.6	38.4

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Adelaide All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>										
Establishments	61	146	27	6	51	116	47	4	10	234
Guest rooms	4 078	5 231	1 293	135	1 493	4 446	2 997	1 263	268	10 602
Rooms per establishment	67	36	48	23	29	38	64	316	27	45
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>										
Establishments	63	144	30	5	51	113	51	6	11	237
Guest rooms	4 381	5 220	1 430	121	1 498	4 167	3 357	1 571	317	11 031
Rooms per establishment	70	36	48	24	29	37	66	262	29	47
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	37.6	17.8	28.8	4.6	12.4	19.7	37.0	218.0	12.1	24.2
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	38.1	17.1	31.0	5.2	12.2	18.4	37.9	162.5	12.8	24.4
Aug	39.3	16.9	29.3	4.3	11.8	18.0	37.5	177.4	12.6	24.4
Sep	43.6	19.8	33.9	4.8	13.2	20.9	43.1	195.6	16.8	27.9
Sep qtr	40.3	17.9	31.4	4.8	12.4	19.1	39.5	178.3	14.1	25.5
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.9	1.6
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.7
Aug	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6
Sep	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.6
Sep qtr	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.6
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	1.9	1.7	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.4	1.9
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	1.9	1.7	4.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.6	1.9	2.9	2.0
Aug	1.9	1.7	4.0	1.7	1.5	1.7	2.4	2.0	2.6	2.0
Sep	2.0	1.7	3.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.1	2.3	2.0
Sep qtr	1.9	1.7	4.1	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.5	2.0	2.5	2.0

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5		
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	23 498	19 926	7 019	134	3 512	16 432	18 105	11 389	871	50 442
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	8 113	6 498	2 752	39	1 192	5 202	6 549	4 124	257	17 362
Aug	8 446	6 339	2 683	35	1 151	5 025	6 425	4 450	382	17 467
Sep	9 550	7 314	3 160	35	1 265	5 742	7 402	5 042	538	20 024
Sep qtr	26 109	20 150	8 595	110	3 608	15 968	20 376	13 615	1 177	54 854
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	385.2	136.5	259.9	22.3	68.9	141.7	385.2	2 847.3	87.1	215.6
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	128.8	45.1	91.7	7.9	23.4	46.0	128.4	687.3	23.3	73.3
Aug	134.1	44.0	89.4	7.1	22.6	44.5	126.0	741.6	34.7	73.7
Sep	151.6	50.8	105.3	7.0	24.8	50.8	145.1	840.3	48.9	84.5
Sep qtr	414.4	139.9	286.5	21.9	70.7	141.3	399.5	2 269.2	107.0	231.5
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	111	83	98	52	60	78	113	142	78	97
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	109	85	101	49	62	81	109	136	78	98
Aug	110	84	98	53	62	80	108	135	89	98
Sep	116	85	104	48	63	81	112	143	97	101
Sep qtr	112	85	101	50	62	81	110	138	90	99
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	63	41	59	11	26	40	66	98	35	52
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	60	40	66	11	26	40	63	85	35	51
Aug	62	39	61	9	25	39	62	91	39	51
Sep	73	47	74	10	28	46	74	107	57	61
Sep qtr	65	42	67	10	26	42	66	94	44	54
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>										
Sep qtr	76	49	51	31	36	45	69	108	41	59
<b>2002</b>										
Jul	74	51	49	34	37	46	65	104	38	59
Aug	77	54	51	35	39	48	67	103	52	62
Sep	79	52	52	31	38	47	68	109	54	62
Sep qtr	77	52	51	33	38	47	66	105	49	61



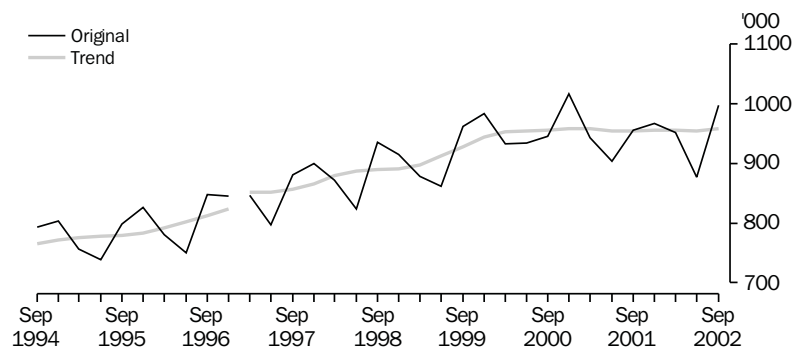
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

**Capacity** The total capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Western Australia rose 1% in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001, to 19,306 rooms. Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record increased capacity (up 9% to 4,229 rooms).

**Room nights occupied** Room nights occupied rose in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms (up 4%, 5% and 0.3%, respectively) compared to the September quarter 2001.

In original terms, in the September quarter 2002 room nights occupied were at their highest level since the December quarter 2000.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Western Australia

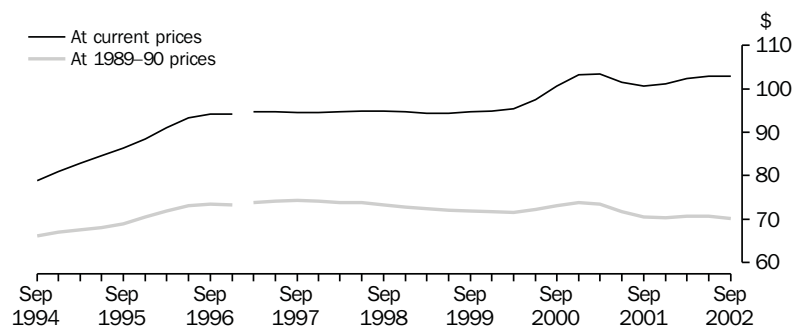


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

**Takings from accommodation**

In original terms, takings from total hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments rose 8% compared to the September quarter 2001, to \$102.3m. Takings from serviced apartments rose 32%, to \$26.1m. Takings from licensed hotels were also up (2%) while takings from motels and guest houses fell 1%.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Western Australia: Trend



Notes: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

## HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—WESTERN AUSTRALIA(a)

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	2 645.7	2 634.5	2 636.5	189.6	188.8	188.6	165.5	165.2	165.0
<b>1993</b>	2 835.3	2 836.0	2 841.5	209.0	209.0	209.4	179.7	179.4	179.8
<b>1994</b>	3 041.7	3 042.4	3 042.6	237.9	237.6	237.8	200.2	200.0	199.7
<b>1995</b>	3 119.8	3 122.4	3 117.7	266.8	266.9	266.8	214.3	214.3	214.5
<b>1996</b>	3 223.3	3 220.1	3 229.3	301.2	300.8	300.9	235.8	235.7	235.7
<b>1997</b>	3 424.9	3 426.1	3 424.9	323.8	323.8	324.2	253.8	253.7	253.9
<b>1998</b>	3 547.2	3 548.9	3 547.1	336.5	336.5	336.1	260.7	260.7	260.5
<b>1999</b>	3 686.1	3 684.8	3 681.5	348.4	348.8	348.3	265.2	265.0	265.1
<b>2000</b>	3 827.7	3 821.2	3 821.8	380.3	379.1	379.1	278.1	278.0	277.8
<b>2001</b>	3 769.7	3 779.2	3 823.3	383.0	383.7	388.8	269.5	269.6	273.1
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	903.1	948.9	954.9	90.3	95.9	97.0	63.5	68.0	68.5
Sep qtr	956.3	936.3	954.5	95.0	93.4	96.0	66.7	65.2	67.2
Dec qtr	967.5	929.8	956.4	99.2	94.3	96.8	69.0	65.4	67.2
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	952.1	972.2	955.3	99.1	100.9	97.8	68.4	69.2	67.5
Jun qtr	877.1	921.0	954.4	89.0	94.5	98.2	61.1	65.4	67.4
Sep qtr	998.0	980.9	957.6	102.3	100.6	98.6	69.6	68.1	67.2

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Perth All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	<i>Star grading</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels and guest houses</i>	<i>Serviced apartments</i>	<i>1 and ungraded</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY									
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>									
Establishments	130	125	68	84	23	135	69	12	323
Guest rooms	9 492	5 669	3 882	2 816	777	7 467	5 624	2 359	19 043
Rooms per establishment	73	45	57	34	34	55	82	197	59
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>									
Establishments	129	126	71	83	21	133	74	15	326
Guest rooms	9 473	5 604	4 229	2 658	702	7 379	5 843	2 724	19 306
Rooms per establishment	73	44	60	32	33	55	79	182	59
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>									
Sep qtr	42.8	22.1	30.4	13.6	16.3	28.9	50.8	122.0	32.2
<b>2002</b>									
Jul	40.4	20.5	36.0	12.8	17.4	27.8	47.3	114.2	31.8
Aug	44.4	20.3	33.5	12.0	18.4	28.0	49.6	125.1	32.7
Sep	47.4	24.4	34.9	13.6	19.0	31.8	54.7	123.3	35.8
Sep qtr	44.0	21.7	34.8	12.8	18.3	29.2	50.5	120.9	33.4
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>									
Sep qtr	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
<b>2002</b>									
Jul	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Aug	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6
Sep	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
Sep qtr	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY									
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<b>2001</b>									
Sep qtr	2.1	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.0	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.3
<b>2002</b>									
Jul	2.1	2.2	3.7	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.9	2.5
Aug	2.1	2.0	3.3	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.9	2.3
Sep	2.1	2.0	3.1	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.8	2.3
Sep qtr	2.1	2.1	3.4	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.4	2.9	2.3

	<i>Star grading</i>								<i>Total</i>
	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels and guest houses</i>	<i>Serviced apartments</i>	<i>1 and ungraded</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>									
Sep qtr	55 101	20 184	19 685	7 200	2 562	29 859	37 289	18 061	94 970
<b>2002</b>									
Jul	17 251	6 344	9 100	2 469	855	9 552	12 219	7 600	32 696
Aug	19 139	6 291	8 455	2 382	854	9 426	12 906	8 318	33 885
Sep	19 899	7 361	8 497	2 561	875	10 351	13 606	8 364	35 756
Sep qtr	56 289	19 996	26 052	7 412	2 583	29 330	38 731	24 281	102 337
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>									
Sep qtr	423.9	161.5	289.5	85.7	111.4	221.2	540.4	1 505.0	294.0
<b>2002</b>									
Jul	133.7	50.4	128.2	29.8	40.7	71.8	165.1	506.7	100.3
Aug	148.4	49.9	119.1	28.7	40.6	70.9	174.4	554.5	103.9
Sep	154.3	58.4	119.7	30.9	41.7	77.8	183.9	557.6	109.7
Sep qtr	436.4	158.7	366.9	89.3	123.0	220.5	523.4	1 618.7	313.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED									
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>									
Sep qtr	108	79	104	68	74	83	116	134	99
<b>2002</b>									
Jul	108	81	115	79	75	83	113	143	103
Aug	108	80	115	78	71	82	113	143	103
Sep	109	80	114	76	73	82	112	151	102
Sep qtr	108	80	115	78	73	82	113	146	103
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE									
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>									
Sep qtr	63	39	55	28	36	44	72	83	54
<b>2002</b>									
Jul	59	37	69	31	39	42	68	90	55
Aug	65	36	65	29	39	41	71	99	57
Sep	70	44	67	32	42	47	78	102	62
Sep qtr	65	39	67	31	40	43	72	97	58
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT									
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>									
Sep qtr	73	48	49	44	47	50	68	83	60
<b>2002</b>									
Jul	69	48	51	50	45	47	63	79	58
Aug	72	51	56	52	49	50	68	85	63
Sep	71	49	54	50	47	48	66	88	61
Sep qtr	71	49	53	51	47	48	66	84	61

TASMANIA

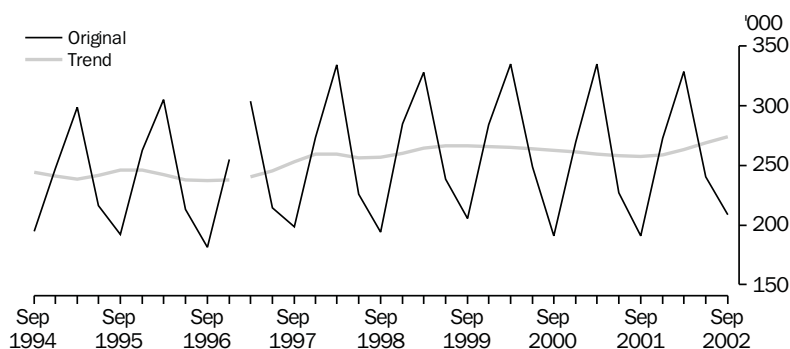
Establishments and capacity

The number of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Tasmania rose from 127 in the September quarter 2001 to 140 in the September quarter 2002. This increase was primarily due to the identification of nine establishments which were not new but hadn't previously been included in the survey.

Room nights occupied

Room nights occupied rose in original (9%), seasonally adjusted (10%) and trend terms (6%) in the September quarter 2002 compared to the corresponding quarter in 2001.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Tasmania



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Takings from accommodation

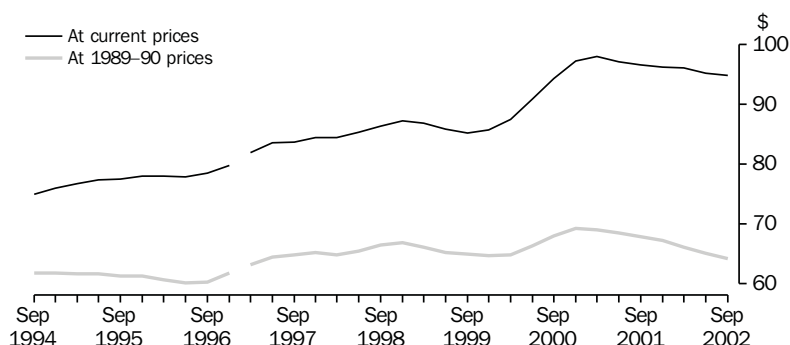
In original terms, takings from total hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments rose 8% compared to the September quarter 2001, to \$19.4m. Takings from serviced apartments rose 19%, to \$4.9m. Takings from motels and guest houses also increased, up 16% to \$5.3m. Takings from licensed hotels fell 1%, to \$9.1m.

Takings from accommodation also rose in seasonally adjusted and trend terms, by 9% and 4% respectively.

Average takings per room night occupied

In trend terms, average takings per room night occupied declined for the sixth successive quarter at current prices, and the seventh successive quarter at 1989-90 prices.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Tasmania: Trend



Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	815.4	815.3	822.4	59.1	59.0	59.5	51.4	51.6	52.0
<b>1993</b>	878.6	876.6	872.2	63.9	63.7	63.4	54.2	54.0	53.8
<b>1994</b>	954.9	960.9	964.3	70.9	71.5	71.8	58.7	59.4	59.4
<b>1995</b>	970.1	975.9	972.5	75.0	75.5	75.3	59.7	59.9	59.8
<b>1996</b>	954.4	952.8	955.0	75.2	74.9	75.0	58.3	57.8	58.0
<b>1997</b>	990.3	997.3	998.2	82.5	83.2	83.3	63.7	64.3	64.1
<b>1998</b>	1 039.1	1 035.7	1 032.6	89.7	89.2	88.6	68.7	68.5	68.1
<b>1999</b>	1 056.3	1 062.0	1 063.8	90.1	90.8	91.4	68.6	68.9	69.4
<b>2000</b>	1 043.9	1 045.4	1 053.0	96.2	96.8	97.4	70.2	70.3	70.8
<b>2001</b>	1 025.9	1 028.0	1 033.9	100.3	100.1	100.3	70.5	70.5	70.5
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	227.3	254.5	258.5	21.8	24.8	25.1	15.3	17.4	17.7
Sep qtr	190.9	252.6	257.6	17.9	24.2	24.9	12.6	16.9	17.5
Dec qtr	272.6	256.1	258.6	26.9	24.9	24.9	18.8	17.7	17.4
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	328.8	259.0	263.1	32.4	25.1	25.3	22.4	17.0	17.4
Jun qtr	240.1	269.3	268.7	22.3	25.5	25.6	15.2	17.4	17.5
Sep qtr	208.7	277.5	274.2	19.4	26.3	26.0	13.2	17.9	17.6

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Hobart All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>								
Establishments	52	50	25	9	15	71	32	127
Guest rooms	2 847	1 671	910	211	467	2 626	2 124	5 428
Rooms per establishment	55	33	36	23	31	37	66	43
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>								
Establishments	54	55	31	18	13	74	35	(a)140
Guest rooms	2 863	1 757	1 125	513	409	2 654	2 169	5 745
Rooms per establishment	53	32	36	29	31	36	62	41
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	20.5	12.0	16.5	7.6	6.8	11.6	33.9	16.4
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	20.0	11.6	14.3	9.2	9.0	11.0	30.4	15.5
Aug	19.4	11.0	14.4	8.2	8.9	10.6	29.9	15.0
Sep	21.9	13.8	20.0	10.8	9.2	14.4	33.9	18.3
Sep qtr	20.4	12.1	16.2	9.4	9.0	12.0	31.4	16.2
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.4	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.7
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.4	1.9	1.5	1.7
Aug	1.5	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6
Sep	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.9	2.0	1.6	1.8
Sep qtr	1.5	1.8	2.1	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	1.8	1.9	2.7	2.6	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0
Aug	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.0	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.9
Sep	1.8	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0
Sep qtr	1.8	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0

(a) This quarter, nine establishments which were not new but hadn't previously been included in the survey were identified.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	9 170	4 595	4 161	544	490	5 836	11 056	17 926
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	2 959	1 707	1 510	406	193	1 969	3 608	6 175
Aug	2 911	1 623	1 467	379	200	1 839	3 583	6 001
Sep	3 234	1 992	1 958	514	199	2 501	3 970	7 184
Sep qtr	9 103	5 323	4 934	1 298	591	6 310	11 161	19 360
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	176.4	91.9	166.4	60.4	32.7	82.2	345.5	141.1
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	54.8	31.0	48.7	22.5	14.8	26.6	103.1	44.1
Aug	53.9	29.5	47.3	21.0	15.4	24.9	102.4	42.9
Sep	59.9	36.2	63.2	28.6	15.3	33.8	113.4	51.3
Sep qtr	168.6	96.8	159.2	72.1	45.5	85.3	318.9	138.3
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	94	83	110	86	53	77	111	94
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	89	86	110	79	56	78	109	92
Aug	90	87	106	83	56	76	110	93
Sep	91	87	105	88	55	78	112	93
Sep qtr	90	87	107	84	56	77	111	93
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	35	30	50	28	12	24	57	36
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	34	31	43	26	16	24	54	35
Aug	33	30	42	24	16	22	53	34
Sep	38	38	58	33	16	31	61	42
Sep qtr	35	33	48	28	16	26	56	37
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	61	46	54	36	38	41	71	55
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	61	50	53	41	40	42	73	56
Aug	61	50	54	42	36	42	74	56
Sep	57	46	47	40	30	39	69	51
Sep qtr	60	49	51	41	35	41	72	54

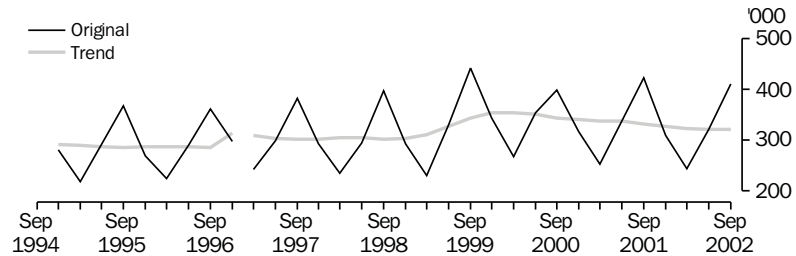


NORTHERN TERRITORY

Room nights occupied

Room nights occupied in hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms in the Northern Territory fell in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001 by 3%, 2% and 3%, respectively.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Northern Territory

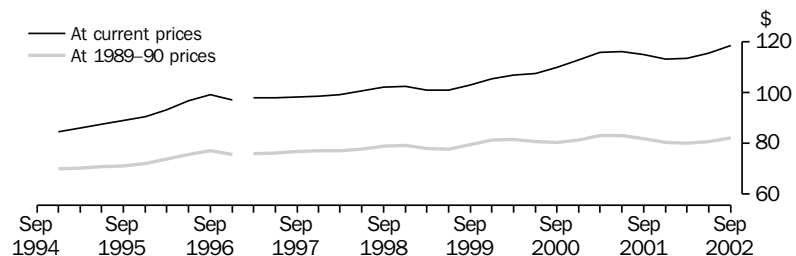


Notes: There is a break in series relating to the Northern Territory because two establishments previously classified as holiday units were reclassified as motels between the September and December quarters 1994.  
There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Takings from accommodation

In original terms, takings from accommodation establishments fell 2% in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001, to \$50.6m. Takings from motels and guest houses fell 4% to \$21.0m. Takings from serviced apartments also fell 4%, to \$9.7m. Takings from licensed hotels rose 0.1%, to \$19.9m.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Northern Territory: Trend



Notes: There is a break in series relating to the Northern Territory because two establishments previously classified as holiday units were reclassified as motels between the September and December quarters 1994.  
There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

## HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—NORTHERN TERRITORY(a)

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	872.7	872.1	869.3	69.0	69.1	69.2	59.9	60.2	60.1
<b>1993</b>	989.8	985.1	986.7	78.6	78.3	78.3	67.0	66.9	67.0
<b>1994</b>	1 096.3	1 095.0	1 092.5	89.7	89.4	89.3	75.0	75.2	74.8
<b>1995</b>	1 146.4	1 145.3	1 149.8	101.3	100.9	101.5	81.3	81.1	81.8
<b>1996</b>	1 173.1	1 171.6	1 173.4	113.9	113.3	113.4	88.7	88.7	88.6
<b>1997</b>	1 217.7	1 220.1	1 217.8	119.8	119.9	119.6	93.2	93.5	93.2
<b>1998</b>	1 220.7	1 218.5	1 214.8	124.1	123.3	122.8	95.9	95.5	95.1
<b>1999</b>	1 347.9	1 336.3	1 336.9	139.0	137.8	137.5	106.7	105.7	105.8
<b>2000</b>	1 338.8	1 345.5	1 389.6	149.1	148.8	151.8	110.0	110.5	112.6
<b>2001</b>	1 322.2	1 326.0	1 334.7	153.3	153.5	153.5	109.4	109.4	109.5
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	337.9	341.4	337.3	39.0	39.3	39.2	27.9	27.9	28.0
Sep qtr	422.3	325.5	332.1	51.8	38.7	38.2	36.9	28.0	27.2
Dec qtr	309.4	323.1	326.8	34.4	36.0	37.0	24.3	25.2	26.3
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	243.5	320.4	323.4	26.8	37.1	36.7	18.9	26.4	25.9
Jun qtr	320.9	324.3	322.0	36.6	36.8	37.2	25.6	25.6	26.0
Sep qtr	411.1	320.5	321.0	50.6	38.5	38.1	35.3	26.7	26.4

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Darwin All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>								
Establishments	23	49	17	21	19	33	16	89
Guest rooms	1 943	3 164	1 151	711	773	2 489	2 285	6 258
Rooms per establishment	84	65	68	34	41	75	143	70
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>								
Establishments	23	50	17	22	19	32	17	90
Guest rooms	1 946	3 231	1 131	780	773	2 460	2 295	6 308
Rooms per establishment	85	65	67	35	41	77	135	70
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	63.7	45.3	53.3	20.6	26.3	54.1	116.9	51.6
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	65.1	44.7	53.6	21.0	28.4	54.7	111.1	51.6
Aug	66.4	45.2	53.2	21.0	27.3	55.5	113.7	52.1
Sep	57.0	38.9	47.5	17.4	22.1	48.5	100.2	45.1
Sep qtr	62.9	42.9	51.5	19.9	26.0	53.0	108.4	49.7
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8
Aug	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
Sep qtr	1.7	1.7	2.0	2.0	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	1.8	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.9
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	1.9	1.7	3.2	2.6	1.7	1.7	2.4	2.0
Aug	1.9	1.7	3.1	2.4	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.0
Sep	1.9	1.8	3.2	2.7	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.0
Sep qtr	1.9	1.8	3.2	2.5	1.7	1.7	2.3	2.0

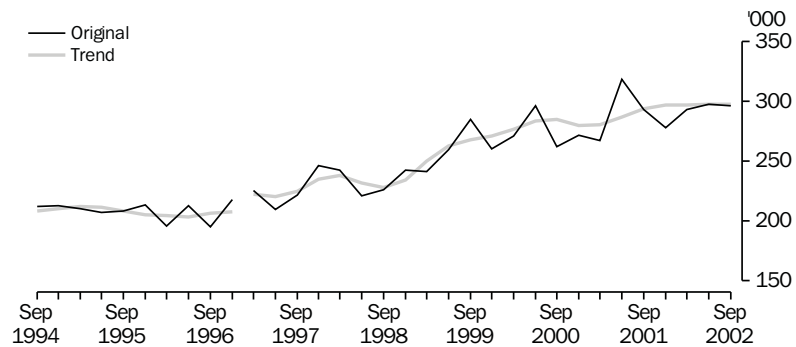
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	19 883	21 799	10 108	3 307	3 676	21 068	23 739	51 790
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	6 879	7 367	3 472	1 295	1 368	6 791	8 264	17 718
Aug	7 202	7 547	3 515	1 279	1 313	7 028	8 643	18 264
Sep	5 831	6 075	2 733	929	989	5 818	6 902	14 639
Sep qtr	19 912	20 989	9 720	3 503	3 670	19 637	23 810	50 620
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	864.5	444.9	594.6	157.5	193.5	638.4	1483.7	581.9
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	299.1	147.3	204.3	58.9	72.0	212.2	486.1	196.9
Aug	313.1	150.9	206.7	58.1	69.1	219.6	508.4	202.9
Sep	253.5	121.5	160.7	42.2	52.1	181.8	406.0	162.7
Sep qtr	865.7	419.8	571.7	159.2	193.2	613.7	1 400.6	562.4
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	148	107	121	83	80	128	138	123
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	148	106	123	90	82	125	141	123
Aug	152	108	125	89	82	128	144	126
Sep	148	104	113	81	78	125	135	120
Sep qtr	150	106	121	87	81	126	140	123
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	111	75	96	51	52	92	113	90
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	114	74	99	54	57	89	116	91
Aug	119	75	100	53	55	92	122	93
Sep	100	63	81	40	43	79	100	77
Sep qtr	111	71	93	49	52	87	113	87
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	86	61	60	48	45	66	82	68
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	86	60	60	46	48	65	83	68
Aug	91	63	64	45	49	70	89	72
Sep	91	62	57	41	47	69	84	70
Sep qtr	89	62	61	44	48	68	85	70

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL  
TERRITORY

**Capacity** Motels and guest houses was the only accommodation type with increased guest rooms (10% or 167 guest rooms) between the September quarter 2001 and the September quarter 2002. Guest rooms in licensed hotels and serviced apartments both fell 2% (45 and 28 rooms, respectively).

**Room nights occupied** Room nights occupied rose in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms compared to the September quarter 2001, by 1%, 2% and 1%, respectively.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Australian Capital Territory

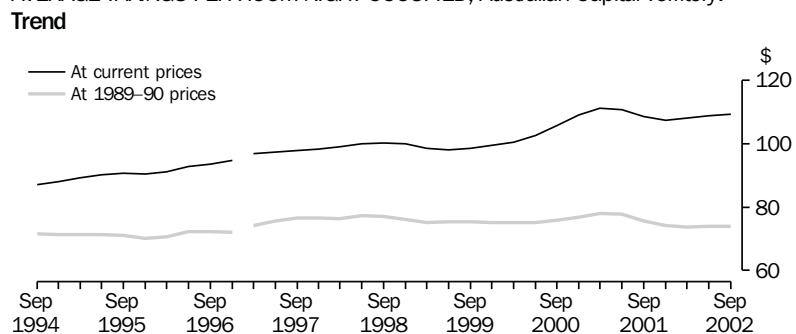


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

**Average length of stay** In the September quarter 2002, the average length of stay in motels and guest houses rose 22% compared to the corresponding quarter in 2001, from 1.8 days to 2.2 days. The average length of stay also increased in hotels (up 6% or 0.1 days, to 1.9 days) while the average length of stay in serviced apartments didn't change.

**Takings from accommodation** In original terms, total takings from accommodation establishments fell 0.3% in the September quarter 2002 compared to the September quarter 2001, to \$32.0m. This fall was due to decreased takings from licensed hotels (down 9% or \$1.3m). Takings from serviced apartments and motels and guest houses each grew 7%, or \$0.6m and \$0.5m, respectively.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Australian Capital Territory:



Notes: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
<b>1992</b>	758.9	756.1	753.1	62.9	62.5	62.8	54.1	54.1	54.2
<b>1993</b>	798.9	799.8	787.7	67.2	67.3	67.0	56.6	56.6	56.4
<b>1994</b>	826.4	829.4	831.5	71.6	72.0	72.2	59.4	59.4	59.7
<b>1995</b>	838.7	840.0	837.2	75.7	75.7	75.5	59.6	59.7	59.5
<b>1996</b>	821.5	818.7	822.1	76.5	76.3	76.5	58.8	58.9	58.9
<b>1997</b>	903.3	903.4	903.2	88.1	88.2	88.3	68.3	68.2	68.4
<b>1998</b>	933.1	935.6	932.6	93.5	93.6	93.1	71.9	72.0	71.6
<b>1999</b>	1 045.8	1 048.6	1 053.0	103.1	103.5	103.9	78.7	78.7	79.2
<b>2000</b>	1 102.0	1 103.8	1 125.2	117.4	117.4	117.5	85.4	85.4	85.3
<b>2001</b>	1 157.7	1 162.0	1 158.2	129.5	129.8	126.9	90.5	90.5	88.5
<b>2001</b>									
Jun qtr	318.7	316.4	287.2	37.1	36.8	31.8	25.9	25.8	22.3
Sep qtr	293.4	292.6	293.6	32.0	32.0	31.9	22.4	22.5	22.2
Dec qtr	278.1	277.8	296.9	29.8	30.0	31.9	20.6	20.4	22.0
<b>2002</b>									
Mar qtr	293.3	301.3	297.2	32.0	32.5	32.1	22.0	22.3	21.9
Jun qtr	297.6	295.1	297.5	32.9	32.6	32.4	22.3	22.2	22.0
Sep qtr	296.4	297.9	297.6	32.0	32.1	32.5	21.6	21.6	22.0

(a) There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes in the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

(b) For presentation purposes the quarterly seasonally adjusted estimates for room nights occupied and takings at current prices are derived by summing the relevant monthly figures, while the quarterly trend estimates are derived from these quarterly seasonally adjusted figures.

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Canberra All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Sep qtr 2001</b>								
Establishments	15	25	20	8	7	21	24	60
Guest rooms	1 906	1 685	1 522	367	479	1 485	2 782	5 113
Rooms per establishment	127	67	76	46	68	71	116	85
<b>Sep qtr 2002</b>								
Establishments	14	27	20	9	7	20	25	61
Guest rooms	1 861	1 852	1 494	464	446	1 437	2 860	5 207
Rooms per establishment	133	69	75	52	64	72	114	85
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	82.0	38.8	49.5	26.4	36.4	40.1	78.4	53.2
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	76.8	35.5	50.4	30.9	35.9	36.4	71.4	49.9
Aug	91.5	37.8	47.2	30.3	30.5	39.6	78.7	53.2
Sep	86.7	43.0	50.4	35.0	39.8	44.3	76.2	55.5
Sep qtr	85.0	38.7	49.3	32.0	35.4	40.1	75.4	52.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	1.5	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	1.8
Aug	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.7
Sep	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.8
Sep qtr	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	1.8	1.8	3.7	3.0	3.0	2.3	2.0	2.2
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	2.0	2.2	3.8	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.7	2.5
Aug	1.9	2.2	3.4	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.3
Sep	1.8	2.3	3.9	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4
Sep qtr	1.9	2.2	3.7	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.5	2.4

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	14 700	7 469	9 877	1 600	1 567	6 409	22 470	32 045
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	3 979	2 479	3 616	668	488	2 106	6 812	10 075
Aug	4 985	2 620	3 395	631	442	2 228	7 700	11 001
Sep	4 481	2 891	3 514	721	536	2 436	7 193	10 886
Sep qtr	13 445	7 990	10 526	2 020	1 466	6 769	21 706	31 961
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	980.0	298.8	493.8	200.0	223.9	305.2	936.2	534.1
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	284.2	91.8	180.8	74.3	69.7	105.3	272.5	165.2
Aug	356.1	97.0	169.8	70.1	63.2	111.4	308.0	180.3
Sep	320.1	107.1	175.7	80.2	76.5	121.8	287.7	178.5
Sep qtr	960.4	295.9	526.3	224.5	209.4	338.5	868.2	524.0
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	130	84	108	82	67	83	130	109
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	119	84	116	78	63	93	123	107
Aug	126	83	116	75	67	91	126	109
Sep	123	83	116	76	64	92	126	107
Sep qtr	123	83	116	76	64	92	125	108
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	84	48	71	47	36	47	88	68
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	69	43	78	47	35	47	77	62
Aug	86	46	73	44	32	50	87	68
Sep	80	52	78	52	40	57	84	70
Sep qtr	79	47	77	47	36	51	83	67
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
<b>2001</b>								
Sep qtr	85	45	57	39	30	44	83	62
<b>2002</b>								
Jul	75	44	56	39	29	46	72	58
Aug	85	45	61	38	31	48	81	64
Sep	84	42	58	38	28	47	77	60
Sep qtr	81	44	58	38	29	47	77	60



## INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

### INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this section are sourced from incoming and outgoing passenger cards collected by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA).

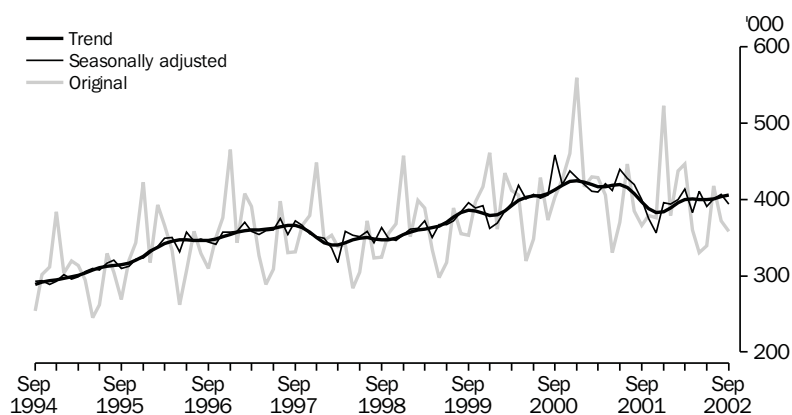
The statistics presented here supplement those already released in the publication, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

### SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

An estimated 1,148,674 short-term visitors arrived in Australia during the September quarter 2002, a fall of 4% from the September quarter 2001 in original terms.

In seasonally adjusted terms, arrivals fell by 4% compared to the September quarter 2001. The trend estimate for arrivals fell 1%.

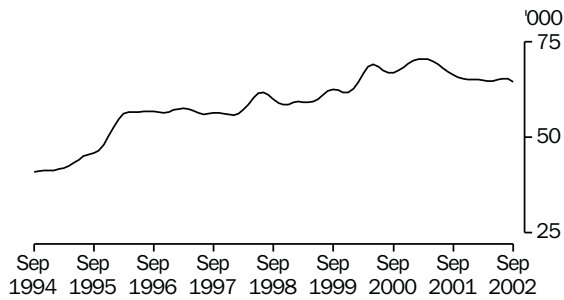
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Total



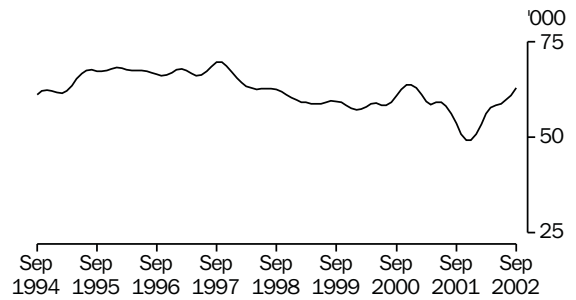
In original terms, the major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the September quarter 2002 were New Zealand (20%), Japan (16%), the United Kingdom (10%) and the United States of America (9%).

The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals from Japan showed the greatest increase (9%) of the four major source countries when compared to the September quarter 2001, followed by visitors from the United Kingdom (0.3%). The trend estimate for visitor arrivals from New Zealand decreased 3% and visitor arrivals from the United States of America declined 1%.

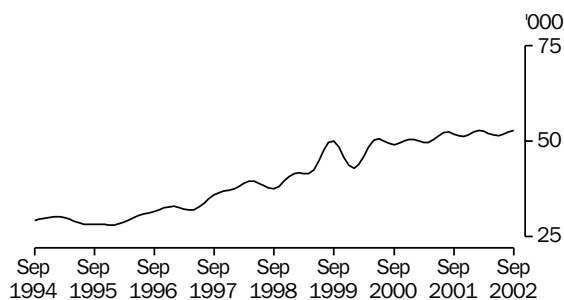
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, NZ: Trend



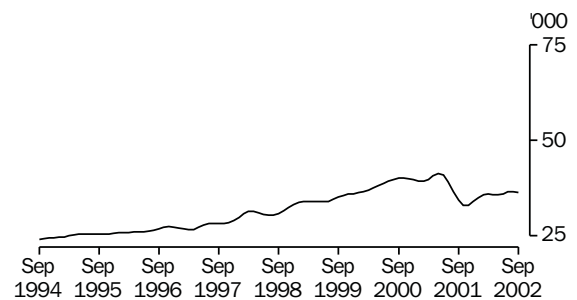
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Japan: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, UK: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, USA: Trend



**Purpose of journey**

The most common purpose of journey for short-term visitors to Australia in the September quarter 2002 was 'holiday' (47% or 539,586), followed by 'visiting friends and relatives' (15% or 169,635).

Business travel accounted for 9% of all arrivals (106,736) with most coming from New Zealand (29% or 30,497) and the United States (15% or 16,084).

**Length of stay**

Most visitors (30% or 350,134) planned to spend at least one week and under two weeks in Australia, while 310,820 (27%) planned to spend less than one week, and 240,502 (21%) planned to spend at least two weeks and under one month in Australia.

In the September quarter 2002, European visitors intended to stay the longest, with those from Switzerland recording the longest median intended stay at 30.6 days, followed by the Netherlands (30.5 days) and Germany (30.2 days).

Compared to the September quarter 2001, this was an increase of 0.2 days (Switzerland), 0.4 days (the Netherlands) and 1.8 days (Germany).

**Age of visitors**

Visitors in the 25–34 age group made up 21% of all short-term visitor arrivals during the September quarter 2002, while 18% of visitors were in the 15–24 age group and 18% were in the 35–44 age group.

Country of residence	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Change	Proportion	Median	Person
	2001	2001	2002	2002	2002	over	of total	intended	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	Sep qtr	visitors	length of	days
						2001	Sep qtr	stay	'000
						%	2002	Sep qtr	
							%	2002	
							days		
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>									
New Zealand	233.1	203.5	159.9	191.2	226.0	-3.0	19.7	9.2	3 239.5
Other	29.6	32.2	31.8	26.2	26.1	-11.7	2.3	9.0	495.0
<i>Total</i>	262.6	235.7	191.7	217.5	252.1	-4.0	21.9	9.2	3 734.5
<b>Europe and the former USSR</b>									
France	14.5	14.5	12.8	10.1	13.4	-7.3	1.2	21.3	548.5
Germany	34.0	42.7	38.2	21.8	31.5	-7.5	2.7	30.2	1 981.9
Italy	14.8	10.8	8.6	6.9	13.1	-11.3	1.1	20.7	401.9
Netherlands	13.1	18.6	15.2	7.7	11.2	-14.3	1.0	30.5	716.4
Switzerland	9.8	15.5	12.0	6.2	8.4	-14.3	0.7	30.6	485.4
United Kingdom	121.9	203.0	206.7	95.6	116.0	-4.9	10.1	21.8	6 064.9
Other	49.8	69.9	60.8	36.8	46.3	-7.2	4.0	27.0	3 298.2
<i>Total</i>	257.9	375.1	354.2	185.0	239.8	-7.0	20.9	24.5	13 497.1
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	21.4	13.1	12.5	9.4	17.5	-18.3	1.5	20.5	670.3
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Indonesia	21.8	31.1	22.1	19.7	22.1	1.3	1.9	10.9	1 081.2
Malaysia	38.6	38.8	35.2	41.7	37.4	-3.2	3.3	9.7	1 184.1
Singapore	65.4	89.9	64.2	76.2	54.3	-16.9	4.7	10.1	1 550.7
Thailand	18.0	18.8	18.8	24.3	20.0	10.7	1.7	9.4	778.9
Other(a)	13.3	15.1	15.0	14.6	12.8	-4.4	1.1	10.7	445.9
<i>Total</i>	157.2	193.8	155.3	176.5	146.5	-6.8	12.8	10.3	5 040.9
<b>Northeast Asia</b>									
China	40.9	39.2	53.9	38.2	47.2	15.5	4.1	10.8	2 163.1
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	40.1	36.2	43.0	29.3	40.9	2.1	3.6	10.6	1 180.3
Japan	186.9	136.7	177.3	158.3	183.8	-1.6	16.0	7.2	3 733.3
Korea	39.2	51.6	51.5	38.9	42.0	7.0	3.7	7.4	1 410.4
Taiwan	26.6	20.3	28.1	24.1	26.1	-1.9	2.3	8.7	811.9
Other	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.6	-10.5	0.1	11.5	29.4
<i>Total</i>	334.4	284.6	354.2	289.2	340.7	1.9	29.7	8.1	9 328.4
<b>Southern Asia</b>									
<i>Total</i>	14.5	14.9	14.1	17.9	11.6	-19.7	1.0	20.4	886.1
<b>The Americas</b>									
Canada	17.5	28.5	32.4	14.6	16.3	-6.8	1.4	20.7	813.2
United States of America	105.2	101.0	121.1	97.0	102.3	-2.8	8.9	14.3	3 423.8
Other	8.5	9.1	8.9	7.1	7.0	-17.7	0.6	20.0	402.5
<i>Total</i>	131.2	138.6	162.4	118.8	125.6	-4.3	10.9	14.6	4 639.6
<b>Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	18.3	21.5	17.9	15.0	14.5	-20.5	1.3	15.1	506.1
<b>Other and not stated</b>									
	0.4	0.6	0.8	0.3	0.4	5.5	—	11.8	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 197.8</b>	<b>1 277.9</b>	<b>1 263.0</b>	<b>1 029.6</b>	<b>1 148.7</b>	<b>-4.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>10.8</b>	<b>38 310.1</b>

(a) Includes East Timor.

Country of residence	2000				2001				2002
	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL									
Canada	20.3	28.8	30.6	16.6	17.5	28.5	32.4	14.6	16.3
Germany	32.3	44.4	45.0	25.8	34.1	42.8	38.2	21.8	31.5
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	37.6	38.8	42.5	35.5	40.1	36.2	43.0	29.4	41.0
Japan	182.2	192.1	193.7	156.3	186.9	136.7	177.3	158.4	183.8
Malaysia	31.3	45.2	34.9	37.2	38.6	38.8	35.2	41.7	37.4
New Zealand	229.1	221.0	162.4	215.8	233.1	203.5	159.9	191.3	226.0
Papua New Guinea	11.7	11.7	9.6	10.4	10.3	8.8	8.5	8.2	7.7
Singapore	47.4	105.2	60.0	80.8	65.4	89.9	64.3	76.2	54.3
United Kingdom	107.3	205.9	184.9	107.5	121.9	203.0	206.7	95.5	116.0
United States of America	131.8	130.1	126.7	113.5	105.2	101.1	121.1	96.9	102.3
Other and not stated	374.3	423.2	384.4	306.5	344.8	388.6	376.5	295.8	332.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 204.9</b>	<b>1 446.3</b>	<b>1 274.5</b>	<b>1 105.6</b>	<b>1 197.8</b>	<b>1 277.9</b>	<b>1 263.0</b>	<b>1 029.6</b>	<b>1 148.7</b>
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
Canada	25.1	23.0	24.1	24.8	21.6	22.8	25.3	22.1	20.3
Germany	38.1	34.7	37.9	37.2	40.6	33.7	32.0	31.2	37.8
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	35.8	40.2	37.9	42.3	38.8	36.2	39.9	35.8	37.7
Japan	171.2	199.8	178.5	176.5	174.4	142.4	161.6	178.8	173.4
Malaysia	33.9	42.8	37.3	36.7	41.2	36.6	34.8	41.1	39.7
New Zealand	197.3	210.4	207.2	214.3	199.8	196.4	193.8	194.7	197.4
Papua New Guinea	11.1	10.6	10.6	10.8	10.0	8.1	9.4	8.6	7.6
Singapore	62.6	80.8	75.6	76.2	86.1	70.6	76.3	71.7	71.7
United Kingdom	149.7	148.3	152.2	165.5	164.0	147.7	167.0	147.7	159.4
United States of America	150.2	122.4	115.8	122.8	113.5	95.5	110.8	103.5	112.0
Other and not stated	390.7	372.6	362.4	364.1	357.6	336.5	355.8	349.5	344.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 265.8</b>	<b>1 285.5</b>	<b>1 239.5</b>	<b>1 271.3</b>	<b>1 247.5</b>	<b>1 126.3</b>	<b>1 206.6</b>	<b>1 185.1</b>	<b>1 201.3</b>
TREND									
Canada	22.3	23.0	24.4	24.4	22.0	23.0	24.6	22.3	21.1
Germany	36.8	36.7	37.0	39.0	38.8	34.1	31.8	32.9	35.9
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	36.9	41.1	44.4	41.7	38.2	36.2	37.8	38.9	37.9
Japan	178.5	190.0	183.5	177.1	168.1	149.4	160.4	175.1	183.6
Malaysia	36.1	39.7	38.4	37.6	39.3	36.4	36.9	39.5	40.7
New Zealand	201.4	205.2	211.3	209.4	201.5	196.4	195.3	194.6	195.3
Papua New Guinea	11.1	10.8	11.0	10.5	9.6	8.8	8.9	8.8	7.6
Singapore	67.2	76.2	77.2	78.7	81.5	74.2	72.9	73.1	72.1
United Kingdom	148.6	149.8	150.2	151.6	156.7	154.4	158.1	155.1	157.2
United States of America	119.3	119.9	118.5	122.9	110.3	100.2	106.6	107.7	109.5
Other and not stated	367.6	374.8	363.5	362.5	354.0	341.0	351.5	352.1	350.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 225.9</b>	<b>1 267.3</b>	<b>1 259.2</b>	<b>1 255.2</b>	<b>1 219.9</b>	<b>1 154.3</b>	<b>1 184.7</b>	<b>1 199.9</b>	<b>1 210.8</b>

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other and not stated	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>								
New Zealand	11 105	30 497	46 098	99 656	1 984	2 485	34 172	225 997
Other	1 180	2 542	4 254	9 498	140	976	7 492	26 082
<i>Total</i>	<i>12 285</i>	<i>33 040</i>	<i>50 351</i>	<i>109 154</i>	<i>2 124</i>	<i>3 462</i>	<i>41 664</i>	<i>252 080</i>
<b>Europe and the former USSR</b>								
France	520	1 279	1 322	6 587	430	874	2 418	13 429
Germany	616	2 105	2 783	18 709	931	2 077	4 261	31 482
Italy	345	964	1 511	7 609	49	558	2 058	13 095
Netherlands	283	645	1 965	6 194	249	405	1 482	11 222
Switzerland	180	491	832	4 681	102	1 068	1 005	8 360
United Kingdom	1 860	7 812	30 196	49 277	5 312	1 912	19 586	115 955
Other	2 047	3 123	7 040	19 286	2 103	4 310	8 359	46 267
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 851</i>	<i>16 419</i>	<i>45 649</i>	<i>112 343</i>	<i>9 175</i>	<i>11 204</i>	<i>39 169</i>	<i>239 810</i>
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>439</i>	<i>935</i>	<i>3 314</i>	<i>8 797</i>	<i>80</i>	<i>527</i>	<i>3 370</i>	<i>17 462</i>
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Indonesia	583	1 535	2 890	7 393	211	4 041	5 405	22 059
Malaysia	1 366	2 581	5 822	19 032	221	3 463	4 881	37 366
Singapore	936	6 407	5 529	22 334	386	4 441	14 294	54 329
Thailand	2 166	1 263	1 848	7 246	145	2 898	4 422	19 987
Other	633	1 154	2 265	3 389	186	900	4 236	12 763
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 683</i>	<i>12 940</i>	<i>18 354</i>	<i>59 394</i>	<i>1 150</i>	<i>15 744</i>	<i>33 239</i>	<i>146 504</i>
<b>Northeast Asia</b>								
China	1 405	7 928	4 760	17 117	203	7 780	8 050	47 243
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	557	4 114	7 109	16 350	120	4 304	8 362	40 915
Japan	1 923	6 938	6 046	129 541	738	6 765	31 879	183 830
Korea	851	1 532	4 325	23 606	337	4 139	7 168	41 957
Taiwan	434	1 012	2 127	15 219	36	2 244	5 060	26 130
Other	16	20	81	256	—	90	124	588
<i>Total</i>	<i>5 185</i>	<i>21 543</i>	<i>24 449</i>	<i>202 089</i>	<i>1 435</i>	<i>25 322</i>	<i>60 642</i>	<i>340 664</i>
<b>Southern Asia</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>567</i>	<i>1 978</i>	<i>1 759</i>	<i>2 030</i>	<i>588</i>	<i>1 343</i>	<i>3 382</i>	<i>11 647</i>
<b>The Americas</b>								
Canada	1 038	1 289	4 204	6 084	428	608	2 655	16 305
United States of America	4 852	16 084	16 279	32 667	3 349	9 559	19 477	102 267
Other	493	468	995	2 315	55	1 376	1 304	7 006
<i>Total</i>	<i>6 382</i>	<i>17 841</i>	<i>21 477</i>	<i>41 066</i>	<i>3 832</i>	<i>11 543</i>	<i>23 437</i>	<i>125 578</i>
<b>Africa</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>499</i>	<i>1 995</i>	<i>4 191</i>	<i>4 647</i>	<i>228</i>	<i>550</i>	<i>2 436</i>	<i>14 546</i>
<b>Not stated</b>								
	60	46	92	65	36	—	84	383
<b>Total</b>	<b>36 952</b>	<b>106 736</b>	<b>169 635</b>	<b>539 586</b>	<b>18 647</b>	<b>69 695</b>	<b>207 422</b>	<b>1 148 674</b>

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey and intended length of stay							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other and not stated	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>								
New Zealand	73 272	300 169	681 404	1 259 410	301 391	107 848	516 056	3 239 548
Other	11 774	30 012	132 970	118 679	14 376	92 613	94 543	494 967
<i>Total</i>	85 046	330 180	814 373	1 378 089	315 767	200 461	610 600	3 734 515
<b>Europe and the former USSR</b>								
France	11 692	31 405	51 367	159 362	62 073	140 963	91 608	548 470
Germany	7 772	76 865	131 607	1 106 344	147 230	326 327	185 740	1 981 885
Italy	4 487	18 666	63 055	191 044	5 933	51 454	67 285	401 924
Netherlands	5 913	12 162	73 047	422 867	44 104	80 512	77 757	716 362
Switzerland	3 432	7 930	27 486	229 093	7 102	150 025	60 353	485 422
United Kingdom	33 599	249 258	1 098 953	2 692 154	976 931	293 606	720 351	6 064 852
Other	28 590	99 430	340 483	1 233 247	401 264	830 741	364 434	3 298 188
<i>Total</i>	95 485	495 715	1 785 998	6 034 111	1 644 637	1 873 629	1 567 527	13 497 102
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>								
<i>Total</i>	7 594	23 382	145 956	268 469	8 780	97 268	118 830	670 279
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Indonesia	6 247	26 943	78 657	104 617	18 786	724 254	121 734	1 081 238
Malaysia	13 487	30 212	159 594	218 048	28 307	638 169	96 292	1 184 110
Singapore	7 302	91 024	118 389	312 907	55 076	693 938	272 066	1 550 701
Thailand	15 319	16 149	48 669	100 378	15 969	499 078	83 364	778 927
Other(a)	8 038	23 561	119 692	60 904	16 519	142 635	74 549	445 898
<i>Total</i>	50 393	187 889	525 002	796 854	134 658	2 698 074	648 004	5 040 874
<b>Northeast Asia</b>								
China	17 508	155 658	499 859	176 380	29 136	1 090 983	193 609	2 163 133
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	6 404	47 430	151 654	213 583	10 114	587 253	163 868	1 180 306
Japan	14 580	301 362	129 610	1 690 219	81 626	698 118	817 770	3 733 285
Korea	7 085	37 374	153 996	421 006	48 612	516 539	225 793	1 410 405
Taiwan	2 964	23 216	65 687	274 698	4 761	350 673	89 903	811 902
Other	162	497	3 556	3 279	365	19 067	2 468	29 394
<i>Total</i>	48 702	565 536	1 004 362	2 779 165	174 614	3 262 634	1 493 411	9 328 424
<b>Southern Asia</b>								
<i>Total</i>	8 848	93 102	138 989	51 606	101 904	317 666	173 973	886 087
<b>The Americas</b>								
Canada	13 976	40 739	140 029	315 933	83 573	109 791	109 191	813 232
United States of America	52 044	473 341	404 755	624 300	428 979	965 308	475 114	3 423 841
Other	6 068	12 349	44 456	50 819	12 034	234 846	41 907	402 480
<i>Total</i>	72 088	526 429	589 241	991 052	524 586	1 309 945	626 212	4 639 552
<b>Africa</b>								
<i>Total</i>	6 683	45 758	155 979	102 564	37 939	93 907	63 248	506 078
<b>Not stated</b>								
	932	193	1 995	602	2 154	—	1 304	7 179
<b>Total</b>	<b>375 769</b>	<b>2 268 185</b>	<b>5 161 895</b>	<b>12 402 512</b>	<b>2 945 038</b>	<b>9 853 583</b>	<b>5 303 109</b>	<b>38 310 092</b>

(a) Includes East Timor.

Country of residence	Intended length of stay							Total(a)
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>								
New Zealand	77 444	89 875	44 224	7 337	1 898	2 269	2 951	225 997
Other	10 273	8 052	3 572	1 965	597	1 150	473	26 082
<i>Total</i>	<i>87 717</i>	<i>97 927</i>	<i>47 796</i>	<i>9 302</i>	<i>2 495</i>	<i>3 419</i>	<i>3 424</i>	<i>252 080</i>
<b>Europe and the former USSR</b>								
France	1 932	2 466	4 033	2 677	664	777	881	13 429
Germany	1 958	2 938	9 941	8 129	1 689	2 793	4 034	31 482
Italy	1 513	2 081	5 688	2 090	570	874	279	13 095
Netherlands	833	1 186	2 723	3 451	682	957	1 389	11 222
Switzerland	634	957	1 937	1 874	699	1 513	745	8 360
United Kingdom	10 665	18 207	42 617	19 841	5 610	7 308	11 707	115 955
Other	4 330	7 735	11 942	7 293	2 797	4 811	7 358	46 267
<i>Total</i>	<i>21 864</i>	<i>35 570</i>	<i>78 881</i>	<i>45 356</i>	<i>12 711</i>	<i>19 033</i>	<i>26 394</i>	<i>239 810</i>
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 347</i>	<i>3 809</i>	<i>6 372</i>	<i>2 827</i>	<i>936</i>	<i>1 213</i>	<i>958</i>	<i>17 462</i>
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Indonesia	4 127	7 989	3 720	1 541	836	1 303	2 543	22 059
Malaysia	11 811	14 003	4 716	1 756	1 077	1 538	2 465	37 366
Singapore	15 772	21 818	7 823	2 645	1 112	2 118	3 041	54 329
Thailand	7 886	5 870	1 543	1 063	543	1 398	1 683	19 987
Other(b)	2 487	5 226	2 126	800	395	971	758	12 763
<i>Total</i>	<i>42 083</i>	<i>54 906</i>	<i>19 928</i>	<i>7 806</i>	<i>3 962</i>	<i>7 329</i>	<i>10 490</i>	<i>146 504</i>
<b>Northeast Asia</b>								
China	9 575	17 855	8 868	2 650	1 042	2 224	5 029	47 243
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	9 196	15 469	9 708	2 352	996	1 165	2 028	40 915
Japan	88 383	58 125	20 425	4 476	2 282	3 603	6 537	183 830
Korea	19 927	9 329	4 145	2 649	993	1 968	2 946	41 957
Taiwan	6 185	12 819	2 348	1 463	669	749	1 897	26 130
Other	78	253	114	34	23	20	66	588
<i>Total</i>	<i>133 344</i>	<i>113 850</i>	<i>45 607</i>	<i>13 625</i>	<i>6 005</i>	<i>9 729</i>	<i>18 503</i>	<i>340 664</i>
<b>Southern Asia</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 604</i>	<i>3 142</i>	<i>1 739</i>	<i>971</i>	<i>472</i>	<i>1 613</i>	<i>2 105</i>	<i>11 647</i>
<b>The Americas</b>								
Canada	1 864	3 527	5 095	2 554	633	1 187	1 444	16 305
United States of America	17 669	31 181	29 617	7 915	2 377	9 212	4 296	102 267
Other	1 067	1 868	1 425	714	218	715	999	7 006
<i>Total</i>	<i>20 600</i>	<i>36 576</i>	<i>36 137</i>	<i>11 183</i>	<i>3 228</i>	<i>11 114</i>	<i>6 740</i>	<i>125 578</i>
<b>Africa</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 159</i>	<i>4 238</i>	<i>3 934</i>	<i>2 036</i>	<i>627</i>	<i>844</i>	<i>708</i>	<i>14 546</i>
<b>Not stated</b>								
	101	115	109	46	—	10	1	383
<b>Total</b>	<b>310 820</b>	<b>350 134</b>	<b>240 502</b>	<b>93 152</b>	<b>30 438</b>	<b>54 304</b>	<b>69 323</b>	<b>1 148 674</b>

(a) Includes 'Not stated'.

Country of residence	Age group (years)							Total(a)
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>								
New Zealand	21 772	19 957	32 286	46 418	46 950	35 086	23 529	225 997
Other	2 580	2 449	4 634	6 519	5 875	2 892	1 132	26 082
<b>Total</b>	<b>24 352</b>	<b>22 406</b>	<b>36 920</b>	<b>52 937</b>	<b>52 826</b>	<b>37 978</b>	<b>24 661</b>	<b>252 080</b>
<b>Europe and the former USSR</b>								
France	1 102	3 509	3 018	2 275	1 893	1 168	463	13 429
Germany	1 221	8 416	8 147	4 810	4 119	3 874	894	31 482
Italy	422	2 080	5 001	2 437	1 675	994	486	13 095
Netherlands	621	2 395	3 002	1 694	1 608	1 235	667	11 222
Switzerland	469	2 092	2 387	1 337	1 037	694	343	8 360
United Kingdom	8 279	22 764	27 807	16 769	17 819	13 599	8 918	115 955
Other	1 825	11 704	14 161	6 265	6 145	4 152	2 015	46 267
<b>Total</b>	<b>13 940</b>	<b>52 960</b>	<b>63 524</b>	<b>35 587</b>	<b>34 297</b>	<b>25 716</b>	<b>13 787</b>	<b>239 810</b>
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>2 952</b>	<b>2 966</b>	<b>3 392</b>	<b>3 509</b>	<b>2 485</b>	<b>1 559</b>	<b>598</b>	<b>17 462</b>
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Indonesia	1 901	5 291	3 532	3 999	4 779	1 886	672	22 059
Malaysia	3 570	6 068	7 911	7 055	7 217	4 033	1 512	37 366
Singapore	4 756	7 246	15 134	11 016	10 006	4 240	1 931	54 329
Thailand	1 126	3 258	4 941	4 890	3 819	1 369	585	19 987
Other(b)	1 060	1 833	3 229	2 541	2 481	1 132	486	12 763
<b>Total</b>	<b>12 414</b>	<b>23 696</b>	<b>34 747</b>	<b>29 501</b>	<b>28 302</b>	<b>12 659</b>	<b>5 185</b>	<b>146 504</b>
<b>Northeast Asia</b>								
China	4 811	8 110	7 716	10 169	10 201	4 297	1 939	47 243
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	6 141	6 609	7 448	8 911	7 905	2 383	1 517	40 915
Japan	21 636	45 237	41 791	25 498	24 825	16 841	8 002	183 830
Korea	6 249	6 586	9 570	8 112	6 104	3 958	1 380	41 957
Taiwan	3 724	5 009	5 828	5 088	4 104	1 362	1 016	26 130
Other	51	123	73	132	146	54	8	588
<b>Total</b>	<b>42 613</b>	<b>71 673</b>	<b>72 426</b>	<b>57 910</b>	<b>53 285</b>	<b>28 895</b>	<b>13 862</b>	<b>340 664</b>
<b>Southern Asia</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>561</b>	<b>1 828</b>	<b>3 413</b>	<b>2 300</b>	<b>1 797</b>	<b>1 191</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>11 647</b>
<b>The Americas</b>								
Canada	1 138	2 995	2 863	2 532	3 063	2 655	1 060	16 305
United States of America	9 112	22 750	17 137	16 597	18 664	11 794	6 212	102 267
Other	471	1 738	1 588	1 087	1 145	566	412	7 006
<b>Total</b>	<b>10 721</b>	<b>27 483</b>	<b>21 588</b>	<b>20 215</b>	<b>22 872</b>	<b>15 014</b>	<b>7 684</b>	<b>125 578</b>
<b>Africa</b>								
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 155</b>	<b>1 371</b>	<b>2 395</b>	<b>2 911</b>	<b>2 763</b>	<b>2 129</b>	<b>1 822</b>	<b>14 546</b>
<b>Not stated</b>								
	35	49	30	86	86	86	10	383
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 742</b>	<b>204 432</b>	<b>238 435</b>	<b>204 957</b>	<b>198 713</b>	<b>125 227</b>	<b>68 167</b>	<b>1 148 674</b>

(a) Includes 'not stated'.



Purpose of journey	Age group (years)							Total(a)
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
JAPAN								
Convention/conference	—	222	291	337	677	246	150	1 923
Business	—	188	1 654	2 232	1 973	835	55	6 938
Visiting friends/relatives	607	1 705	1 610	599	851	448	227	6 046
Holiday	17 139	32 285	28 935	17 873	16 054	11 448	5 807	129 541
Employment	—	140	417	65	116	—	—	738
Education	517	4 404	1 376	300	57	110	—	6 765
Other and not stated	3 373	6 293	7 508	4 092	5 096	3 754	1 763	31 879
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 636</b>	<b>45 237</b>	<b>41 791</b>	<b>25 498</b>	<b>24 825</b>	<b>16 841</b>	<b>8 002</b>	<b>183 830</b>
NEW ZEALAND								
Convention/conference	—	610	1 984	3 275	3 239	1 785	213	11 105
Business	—	1 171	6 495	10 513	7 915	3 807	596	30 497
Visiting friends/relatives	4 724	4 425	5 944	6 678	9 000	8 574	6 752	46 098
Holiday	13 311	9 070	11 449	18 636	19 576	15 119	12 496	99 656
Employment	—	739	431	390	272	152	—	1 984
Education	317	547	490	459	529	143	—	2 485
Other and not stated	3 419	3 395	5 494	6 467	6 421	5 506	3 471	34 172
<b>Total</b>	<b>21 772</b>	<b>19 957</b>	<b>32 286</b>	<b>46 418</b>	<b>46 950</b>	<b>35 086</b>	<b>23 529</b>	<b>225 997</b>
UNITED KINGDOM								
Convention/conference	—	83	250	389	727	311	101	1 860
Business	—	316	2 099	2 453	1 840	1 014	91	7 812
Visiting friends/relatives	2 996	3 547	4 814	4 435	5 042	5 147	4 215	30 196
Holiday	3 808	12 884	13 042	5 784	6 899	4 325	2 535	49 277
Employment	—	1 372	2 998	587	170	158	25	5 312
Education	45	1 089	439	212	26	75	25	1 912
Other and not stated	1 428	3 473	4 165	2 908	3 116	2 569	1 927	19 586
<b>Total</b>	<b>8 279</b>	<b>22 764</b>	<b>27 807</b>	<b>16 769</b>	<b>17 819</b>	<b>13 599</b>	<b>8 918</b>	<b>115 955</b>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA								
Convention/conference	—	663	549	955	1 752	772	161	4 852
Business	81	1 021	3 596	4 552	4 695	1 810	329	16 084
Visiting friends/relatives	2 217	2 265	2 392	2 397	3 353	2 283	1 371	16 279
Holiday	3 074	5 305	6 250	5 170	5 427	4 515	2 925	32 667
Employment	—	1 286	1 019	423	256	325	40	3 349
Education	1 553	6 544	733	262	297	131	40	9 559
Other and not stated	2 188	5 667	2 597	2 839	2 884	1 957	1 346	19 477
<b>Total</b>	<b>9 112</b>	<b>22 750</b>	<b>17 137</b>	<b>16 597</b>	<b>18 664</b>	<b>11 794</b>	<b>6 212</b>	<b>102 267</b>
TOTAL(b)								
Convention/conference	—	2 421	7 041	10 190	10 905	5 350	1 046	36 952
Business	81	4 176	25 993	34 912	29 087	11 030	1 457	106 736
Visiting friends/relatives	17 157	21 282	25 847	25 240	32 680	27 393	20 036	169 635
Holiday	64 301	94 213	115 939	90 771	86 021	56 207	32 134	539 586
Employment	22	5 965	7 818	2 614	1 315	785	128	18 647
Education	6 738	42 840	12 835	4 125	2 198	837	122	69 695
Other and not stated	20 442	33 537	42 963	37 105	36 507	23 625	13 243	207 422
<b>Total</b>	<b>108 742</b>	<b>204 432</b>	<b>238 435</b>	<b>204 957</b>	<b>198 713</b>	<b>125 227</b>	<b>68 167</b>	<b>1 148 674</b>

(a) Includes 'Not stated'.

(b) Includes the rest of the world.

Country of residence	State or territory in which most time was spent								
	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>									
New Zealand	73 962	33 025	101 299	3 423	8 835	1 703	3 514	1 398	227 160
Other	11 711	2 154	12 820	306	361	70	285	154	27 897
<i>Total</i>	85 674	35 180	114 119	3 729	9 197	1 772	3 800	1 551	255 057
<b>Europe and the former USSR</b>									
France	6 512	1 839	3 104	384	521	25	653	126	13 165
Germany	8 549	3 097	7 594	919	2 285	79	1 862	175	24 560
Italy	5 515	1 789	3 425	277	1 317	20	569	91	13 003
Netherlands	2 915	1 320	3 335	326	1 044	46	788	16	9 790
Switzerland	2 185	614	2 051	105	983	15	249	64	6 301
United Kingdom	45 382	13 084	29 571	2 585	11 469	681	2 497	902	106 196
Other	18 548	5 597	10 057	1 003	2 961	161	1 488	541	40 367
<i>Total</i>	89 606	27 340	59 138	5 600	20 581	1 027	8 105	1 916	213 382
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	6 060	3 167	5 738	356	1 829	34	76	173	17 444
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Indonesia	7 975	4 659	2 889	452	5 040	40	973	214	22 256
Malaysia	9 846	9 015	7 073	1 277	9 855	239	566	218	38 090
Singapore	17 423	15 642	15 200	1 907	16 640	345	1 461	323	69 011
Thailand	8 218	7 601	2 727	403	2 478	220	300	314	22 261
Other(b)	4 184	1 928	2 058	306	1 111	30	993	257	10 867
<i>Total</i>	47 645	38 845	29 947	4 346	35 125	875	4 292	1 325	162 484
<b>Northeast Asia</b>									
China	23 100	9 080	7 099	677	1 057	80	311	618	42 022
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	17 259	6 869	10 075	903	3 136	261	209	362	39 100
Japan	56 899	13 632	97 496	3 147	12 367	678	2 328	914	187 462
Korea	31 648	2 081	6 143	335	676	181	205	433	41 703
Taiwan	13 413	2 171	8 214	344	964	115	249	90	25 559
Other	180	79	121	15	36	3	4	11	447
<i>Total</i>	142 499	33 911	129 148	5 422	18 236	1 317	3 307	2 427	336 292
<b>Southern Asia</b>									
<i>Total</i>	3 950	2 560	1 515	131	436	49	104	153	8 897
<b>The Americas</b>									
Canada	6 876	2 334	4 384	404	1 044	70	267	289	15 667
United States of America	51 946	13 678	30 997	1 950	5 039	556	2 519	1 711	108 396
Other	3 730	735	1 496	195	314	42	142	23	6 678
<i>Total</i>	62 552	16 747	36 877	2 549	6 397	668	2 928	2 023	130 741
<b>Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	5 594	2 266	2 691	518	3 289	139	218	133	14 848
<b>Not stated</b>									
	107	15	139	—	60	—	25	—	346
<b>Total</b>	<b>443 686</b>	<b>160 030</b>	<b>379 311</b>	<b>22 652</b>	<b>95 149</b>	<b>5 880</b>	<b>22 855</b>	<b>9 702</b>	<b>1 139 491</b>

(a) Includes 'Other Territories' and 'Not stated'.

<i>Country of intended stay</i>	<i>Sep qtr 2001</i>	<i>Dec qtr 2001</i>	<i>Mar qtr 2002</i>	<i>Jun qtr 2002</i>	<i>Sep qtr 2002</i>	<i>Change over Sep qtr 2001</i>	<i>Proportion of total resident departures</i>	<i>Median intended length of stay</i>	<i>Person days</i>
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	days	'000
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>									
Fiji	27.2	28.4	27.1	30.7	34.8	28.0	3.6	10.2	465.5
New Zealand	153.6	159.5	154.7	124.5	146.4	-4.6	15.4	10.1	1 964.5
Other	37.7	35.7	31.5	33.3	36.3	-3.7	3.8	9.4	740.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>218.5</i>	<i>223.5</i>	<i>213.3</i>	<i>188.4</i>	<i>217.5</i>	<i>-0.4</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>3 169.9</i>
<b>Europe and the former USSR</b>									
France	12.8	8.8	7.6	15.9	16.2	26.1	1.7	30.2	669.3
Germany	13.8	9.2	7.3	13.1	13.4	-3.0	1.4	30.5	606.7
Greece	15.7	3.7	3.3	15.4	14.9	-5.1	1.6	42.6	874.1
Italy	26.7	10.7	8.8	24.6	28.2	5.4	3.0	30.6	1 185.1
United Kingdom	95.4	59.8	54.1	98.7	98.6	3.4	10.3	30.6	5 128.3
Other	60.7	29.3	25.8	63.2	62.7	3.4	6.6	30.7	3 116.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>225.2</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>106.9</i>	<i>231.1</i>	<i>234.1</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>30.7</i>	<i>11 580.3</i>
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>									
<i>Total</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>1 787.3</i>
<b>Southeast Asia</b>									
Indonesia	95.3	58.7	51.2	65.7	87.5	-8.2	9.2	10.8	1 598.7
Malaysia	31.5	26.5	27.1	24.3	29.3	-6.9	3.1	13.2	712.5
Philippines	11.0	17.4	15.3	14.6	12.2	11.3	1.3	19.6	419.4
Singapore	45.3	40.1	38.2	39.7	37.9	-16.3	4.0	10.0	965.4
Thailand	47.8	41.8	35.3	38.6	50.0	4.7	5.2	12.6	942.0
Viet Nam	12.3	18.3	20.8	16.4	15.3	24.5	1.6	21.5	546.1
Other(a)	5.6	8.8	7.0	6.3	7.3	31.6	0.8	21.3	353.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>248.7</i>	<i>211.7</i>	<i>195.0</i>	<i>205.6</i>	<i>239.6</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>5 537.6</i>
<b>Northeast Asia</b>									
China	30.2	30.3	29.0	31.9	35.5	17.8	3.7	19.5	1 360.6
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	31.8	41.7	34.1	34.4	30.5	-4.0	3.2	14.3	1 424.1
Japan	19.7	17.5	14.8	19.6	18.9	-4.0	2.0	14.3	655.5
Other	13.6	18.6	13.6	15.4	14.9	9.9	1.6	20.2	717.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>95.2</i>	<i>108.1</i>	<i>91.5</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>99.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>15.4</i>	<i>4 157.3</i>
<b>Southern Asia</b>									
India	7.1	18.9	12.3	6.5	7.1	0.9	0.7	22.5	334.9
Other	7.2	10.8	7.7	4.8	7.8	8.5	0.8	25.4	316.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>20.1</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>651.2</i>
<b>The Americas</b>									
Canada	19.4	13.5	13.8	17.5	21.9	13.3	2.3	26.5	1 008.8
United States of America	72.5	57.7	65.1	80.7	77.9	7.4	8.2	20.1	2 888.9
Other	6.8	11.7	6.2	6.0	7.9	17.3	0.8	30.3	381.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>85.1</i>	<i>104.1</i>	<i>107.7</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>4 279.2</i>
<b>Africa (excluding North Africa)</b>									
<i>Total</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>579.7</i>
Other and not stated	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.4	-57.3	—	16.6	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>938.2</b>	<b>807.0</b>	<b>741.6</b>	<b>881.1</b>	<b>953.7</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>15.7</b>	<b>31 750.2</b>

(a) Includes East Timor.

September quarter 2002

<i>Country of intended stay</i>	<i>Convention/ conference</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Visiting friends/ relatives</i>	<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Employment</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Other and not stated</i>	<i>Total</i>
	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>	<i>no.</i>
<b>Oceania and Antarctica</b>								
Fiji	1 073	1 777	2 865	26 317	181	140	2 424	34 778
New Zealand	5 196	25 530	36 822	64 966	1 038	1 103	11 785	146 440
Other	481	5 735	3 321	20 441	3 798	757	1 765	36 298
<i>Total</i>	6 750	33 042	43 008	111 724	5 016	2 000	15 974	217 515
<b>Europe and the former USSR</b>								
France	674	2 529	2 547	8 797	319	397	925	16 189
Germany	1 110	2 085	4 811	3 512	568	380	960	13 426
Greece	214	326	3 127	9 775	77	140	1 287	14 945
Italy	876	1 764	6 401	16 134	165	785	2 051	28 175
United Kingdom	1 781	8 869	33 966	44 369	1 868	1 580	6 186	98 620
Other	2 859	5 662	21 320	26 075	816	696	5 276	62 704
<i>Total</i>	7 513	21 235	72 172	108 661	3 813	3 979	16 686	234 060
<b>Middle East and North Africa</b>								
<i>Total</i>	100	2 070	9 383	8 434	1 379	421	2 814	24 602
<b>Southeast Asia</b>								
Indonesia	1 866	5 646	4 620	68 132	1 281	667	5 256	87 468
Malaysia	845	6 200	4 776	14 857	776	169	1 724	29 347
Philippines	209	2 035	5 488	3 022	98	89	1 286	12 228
Singapore	2 620	11 096	6 707	11 685	1 748	549	3 482	37 888
Thailand	2 472	4 036	3 370	37 289	426	92	2 347	50 032
Viet Nam	96	1 600	6 119	6 375	347	77	651	15 264
Other(a)	140	2 242	1 023	1 292	1 702	213	718	7 328
<i>Total</i>	8 247	32 855	32 102	142 653	6 378	1 855	15 465	239 555
<b>Northeast Asia</b>								
China	1 624	9 366	8 857	10 792	915	879	3 083	35 516
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	634	8 615	8 006	7 993	1 804	524	2 933	30 508
Japan	758	5 125	3 788	4 851	676	1 635	2 082	18 914
Other	357	4 703	4 882	3 141	445	386	1 031	14 945
<i>Total</i>	3 372	27 809	25 532	26 777	3 839	3 425	9 129	99 883
<b>Southern Asia</b>								
India	70	1 530	2 393	2 583	163	22	378	7 138
Other	286	496	3 275	2 705	222	84	692	7 760
<i>Total</i>	356	2 026	5 668	5 287	385	106	1 069	14 898
<b>The Americas</b>								
Canada	1 486	2 054	5 724	9 739	396	320	2 218	21 938
United States of America	5 950	15 124	17 499	30 050	1 914	1 940	5 406	77 884
Other	380	1 026	2 623	3 047	172	211	463	7 922
<i>Total</i>	7 815	18 204	25 846	42 836	2 482	2 472	8 088	107 744
<b>Africa (excluding North Africa)</b>								
<i>Total</i>	934	2 788	4 219	5 325	707	35	1 021	15 030
<b>Other and not stated</b>								
	—	—	—	294	—	—	70	364
<b>Total</b>	<b>35 087</b>	<b>140 030</b>	<b>217 932</b>	<b>451 992</b>	<b>23 999</b>	<b>14 293</b>	<b>70 318</b>	<b>953 651</b>

(a) Includes East Timor.

September quarter 2002

Country of intended stay	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other and not stated	Total
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Oceania and Antarctica								
Fiji	8 952	43 684	67 207	289 244	14 266	2 382	39 759	465 494
New Zealand	32 779	189 551	518 287	874 208	114 658	44 822	190 146	1 964 451
Other	3 519	116 314	68 666	270 011	206 956	10 339	64 181	739 988
<i>Total</i>	<i>45 251</i>	<i>349 549</i>	<i>654 160</i>	<i>1 433 463</i>	<i>335 880</i>	<i>57 543</i>	<i>294 086</i>	<i>3 169 933</i>
Europe and the former USSR								
France	15 751	77 387	100 329	330 237	53 876	35 949	55 796	669 325
Germany	22 500	58 260	197 582	179 940	59 516	48 760	40 127	606 684
Greece	4 222	9 306	233 959	544 319	15 257	12 395	54 614	874 072
Italy	15 724	40 675	383 423	604 673	11 298	57 186	72 123	1 185 102
United Kingdom	42 087	264 205	1 432 475	2 413 743	437 818	192 093	345 882	5 128 303
Other	45 605	191 580	1 126 663	1 218 864	143 005	128 805	262 262	3 116 784
<i>Total</i>	<i>145 889</i>	<i>641 413</i>	<i>3 474 431</i>	<i>5 291 775</i>	<i>720 769</i>	<i>475 189</i>	<i>830 803</i>	<i>11 580 269</i>
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 297</i>	<i>88 117</i>	<i>650 943</i>	<i>514 942</i>	<i>202 254</i>	<i>107 109</i>	<i>221 592</i>	<i>1 787 254</i>
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	13 523	162 554	156 541	956 029	102 505	30 103	177 468	1 598 722
Malaysia	8 003	142 787	156 586	262 684	69 913	13 363	59 134	712 469
Philippines	3 488	38 988	205 248	115 221	11 090	5 222	40 103	419 359
Singapore	23 821	187 843	193 745	155 374	230 026	19 513	155 051	965 372
Thailand	21 465	76 529	113 830	588 847	71 492	6 841	62 961	941 964
Viet Nam	1 840	45 632	262 998	166 043	30 336	4 641	34 587	546 077
Other(a)	3 839	89 287	35 628	33 213	154 929	3 897	32 808	353 601
<i>Total</i>	<i>75 978</i>	<i>743 620</i>	<i>1 124 576</i>	<i>2 277 411</i>	<i>670 289</i>	<i>83 579</i>	<i>562 111</i>	<i>5 537 565</i>
Northeast Asia								
China	19 854	288 537	400 485	291 998	122 531	69 829	167 412	1 360 645
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	5 631	269 244	365 911	169 892	307 537	97 547	208 384	1 424 146
Japan	8 027	76 048	148 402	124 072	143 644	71 859	83 449	655 502
Other	8 920	108 061	273 998	118 152	96 383	51 421	60 095	717 028
<i>Total</i>	<i>42 431</i>	<i>741 890</i>	<i>1 188 796</i>	<i>704 113</i>	<i>670 095</i>	<i>290 657</i>	<i>519 340</i>	<i>4 157 321</i>
Southern Asia								
India	1 535	26 319	130 162	123 542	12 189	5 279	35 842	334 868
Other	3 415	32 704	122 679	87 214	23 784	3 793	42 787	316 376
<i>Total</i>	<i>4 951</i>	<i>59 023</i>	<i>252 841</i>	<i>210 756</i>	<i>35 972</i>	<i>9 072</i>	<i>78 629</i>	<i>651 244</i>
The Americas								
Canada	25 048	81 200	204 827	467 076	91 731	51 220	87 649	1 008 751
United States of America	120 911	426 420	663 598	799 284	284 064	364 405	230 204	2 888 888
Other	7 308	19 964	144 933	136 216	18 712	22 901	31 518	381 552
<i>Total</i>	<i>153 268</i>	<i>527 584</i>	<i>1 013 359</i>	<i>1 402 576</i>	<i>394 507</i>	<i>438 527</i>	<i>349 372</i>	<i>4 279 191</i>
Africa (excluding North Africa)								
<i>Total</i>	<i>9 297</i>	<i>82 243</i>	<i>172 407</i>	<i>161 753</i>	<i>76 124</i>	<i>7 742</i>	<i>70 099</i>	<i>579 665</i>
Other and not stated								
	—	—	—	6 355	—	—	1 396	7 751
<b>Total</b>	<b>479 361</b>	<b>3 233 439</b>	<b>8 531 512</b>	<b>12 003 143</b>	<b>3 105 891</b>	<b>1 469 418</b>	<b>2 927 428</b>	<b>31 750 194</b>

(a) Includes East Timor.

Country of intended stay	2000				2001				2002
	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr	Dec qtr	Mar qtr	Jun qtr	Sep qtr
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL									
Fiji	9.5	21.8	18.0	20.6	27.2	28.4	27.1	30.7	34.8
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	32.9	47.8	38.7	37.4	31.8	41.6	34.1	34.5	30.5
Indonesia	83.5	76.5	63.6	71.2	95.3	58.7	51.2	65.8	87.5
Italy	25.3	14.2	9.8	27.4	26.8	10.7	8.8	24.7	28.2
Malaysia	38.2	38.2	31.9	26.5	31.5	26.5	27.2	24.3	29.3
New Zealand	131.3	156.9	151.1	135.3	153.6	159.6	154.6	124.6	146.5
Singapore	40.6	38.1	36.6	38.3	45.3	40.1	38.1	39.6	37.8
Thailand	39.4	41.9	37.5	39.0	47.8	41.8	35.3	38.6	50.0
United Kingdom	110.0	67.7	49.1	96.5	95.4	59.8	54.1	98.8	98.7
United States of America	106.9	102.5	72.6	90.7	72.5	57.6	65.0	80.6	77.9
Other and not stated(a)	326.2	330.8	264.8	340.9	311.2	282.1	246.0	319.2	332.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>943.5</b>	<b>936.5</b>	<b>773.8</b>	<b>923.5</b>	<b>938.2</b>	<b>807.1</b>	<b>741.6</b>	<b>881.0</b>	<b>953.7</b>
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
Fiji	8.3	21.3	22.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	36.4	42.0	39.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Indonesia	67.8	76.3	73.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Italy	18.3	21.3	19.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	35.1	34.6	35.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
New Zealand	135.2	136.6	147.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	37.1	39.6	38.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Thailand	38.2	37.1	41.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	88.6	80.2	78.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	97.6	98.0	85.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other and not stated(a)	301.3	310.9	328.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>863.9</b>	<b>897.9</b>	<b>910.9</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>
TREND									
Fiji	10.8	19.8	23.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	37.4	40.2	39.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Indonesia	70.5	75.0	75.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Italy	18.7	21.1	20.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	35.2	34.7	34.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
New Zealand	132.7	139.9	145.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	37.7	38.1	39.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Thailand	38.8	38.2	40.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	85.9	84.3	78.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	99.0	97.6	87.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other and not stated(a)	301.5	314.1	324.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<b>Total</b>	<b>867.9</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>909.6</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>	<b>n.y.a.</b>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication brings together tourism data from a number of sources, including data from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) and the Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection (OAD).

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

**2** The series of tables and graphs in the tourist accommodation section of this publication contain statistics for Australia and each state and territory. Statistics in this publication are the latest available for the September quarter 2002.

#### Scope and coverage

**3** Tourist accommodation establishments included in the STA and for which data appear in this publication are: hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities; and serviced apartments which are available to the general public for a minimum of one night. Every third year, beginning with 2000, the STA is expanded to include: holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities; caravan parks; and visitor hostels. Further information can be found in *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0), available from ABS bookshops or by contacting Neil McKellar-Stewart on Brisbane 07 3222 6364.

**4** Data collected and published relate to both long-term and short-term guests at hotels, motels and guest houses. Data relate only to short-term guests at serviced apartments. For hotels, motels and guest houses the amount of long-term residential activity is considered insignificant. This activity is included in the data presented.

**5** As a result of the separate classification of serviced apartments from the March quarter 1998, there have been several changes to definitions of accommodation units. Some units which were previously classified as hotels, motels or holiday flats have been reclassified to serviced apartments. A small number of establishments previously classified as motels have been reclassified as holiday flats, units or houses and are no longer in scope of the quarterly STA.

**6** From the March quarter 1998, only those in-scope establishments with 15 or more rooms or units are covered by the survey. Data for the 1997 calendar year have been recompiled on the new basis. Data for time periods prior to 1997 have been recompiled to only include accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms, but have not been recompiled to reflect the inclusion of serviced apartments as a separate classification. This means that data for periods prior to the March quarter 1997 only include hotels, motels and guest houses. It should be noted that some serviced apartments may have been included in STA estimates prior to the March quarter 1997, as they may previously have been classified as hotels or motels, as outlined in paragraph 5 above.

**7** As a result of the changes to the scope and classification of accommodation establishments there is a break in all time series between the December quarter 1996 and the March quarter 1997.

Scope and coverage  
*continued*

**8** From 1 July 2000, the item 'takings from accommodation' includes the Goods and Services Tax (GST). By including GST, the survey continues to measure the total cost of accommodation to the consumer. Takings relating to the supply of meals continue to be excluded and bed taxes have ceased to apply.

Estimates at constant prices

**9** Estimates of quarterly takings from accommodation contained in this publication are also expressed in terms of average 1989–90 prices (constant prices). These estimates are presented in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms for Australia and each state and territory. Monthly data at constant prices are not available.

**10** Takings from accommodation for each state and territory have been deflated using the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) for the relevant capital city. The CPI has been used as it is a measure of the general extent of price change (inflation) in the economy. (Note: the CPI is only produced for capital cities.) As an example, an increase of 10% in the New South Wales takings from accommodation at 1989–90 prices over a period would mean that New South Wales takings from accommodation increased 10% more than the Sydney CPI over that period, implying that takings from accommodation in New South Wales increased 10% more than inflation.

**11** General information on price deflators and constant price estimates is contained in section 4 of *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1989* (cat. no. 5216.0).

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

**12** The tables and graphs in the international tourism section of this publication contain statistics on short-term visitors arriving in Australia. Short-term movement relates to an intended length of stay of less than 12 months.

Source of the statistics

**13** Persons arriving in, or departing from Australia, are required to complete questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards. These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In accordance with the Census and Statistics Act 1905, information relating to individuals, individual flights or ships and individual carriers, which is contained in these cards or other documents, is treated as confidential by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

**14** Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992* by DIMIA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994. The main statistical change relating to data in this publication affects the purpose of journey classification and constitutes a break in time series for this data item.



Source of the statistics *continued* **15** From July 1998 there have been changes to passenger cards completed by travellers entering and leaving Australia, as well as to international passenger procedures and DIMIA computer systems. Please refer to the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0) for more information.

Scope **16** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.

Estimation method **17** Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates, which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

Corrections and imputations **18** Imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, by careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age are also imputed by reference to other related items.

**19** Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent, and purpose of journey.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT **20** Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are shown in various graphs and tables throughout this publication. In these series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors, 'trading day' effects (arising from the varying number of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may, in successive years, affect figures for the months of March and April. For further information contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 02 6252 6345 or by email at <timeseries@abs.gov.au>.

## SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

*continued*

**21** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effect of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation, and cannot be assumed to indicate changes in the trend.

**22** As happens with all seasonally adjusted series, the seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's data. For the Survey of Tourist Accommodation, the results of the latest review are shown in the March quarter issue of this publication. For the Overseas Arrivals and Departures series, the results of the latest review of seasonal factors are shown in the September quarter issue.

## TREND ESTIMATES

**23** Smoothing seasonally adjusted series reduces the impact of the irregular component of the seasonally adjusted series and creates the trend estimates. The trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson moving average to the monthly seasonally adjusted series and a 7-term Henderson moving average to the quarterly seasonally adjusted series. The 7 and 13-term Henderson averages (like all Henderson averages) are symmetric but, as the end of a time series is approached, asymmetric forms of the average are applied. Unlike the weights of the standard 7-term Henderson moving average, the weights employed with the quarterly data have been tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series.

**24** While these techniques enable smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, the process does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information refer to *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring "Trends", an Overview, 1993* (cat. no. 1348.0), or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on 02 6252 6345 or by email <timeseries@abs.gov.au>.

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**25** Comprehensive definitions, explanations and detailed data are contained in the publications below, which can be obtained by calling the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070:

*Accommodation Industry, Australia, 2000–01*, cat. no. 8695.0, irregular

*Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2001*, cat. no. 4902.0, irregular

*Australian Industry*, cat. no. 8155.0, annual

*Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account*, cat. no. 5249.0, annual

*Botanic Gardens, Australia, 1999–2000*, cat. no. 8563.0, irregular

RELATED PUBLICATIONS  
continued

- Business Events Venues Industry, Australia, 2000–01*, cat. no. 8566.0, irregular
- Business Use of Information Technology, Australia*, cat. no. 8129.0, annual
- Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia, 1998–99*, cat. no. 8655.0, irregular
- Casinos, Australia, 2000–01*, cat. no. 8683.0, irregular
- Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 2000–01*, cat. no. 8687.0, irregular
- Commercial Art Galleries, Australia, 1999–2000*, cat. no. 8651.0, irregular
- Consumer Price Index, Australia*, cat. no. 6401.0, issued quarterly
- Cultural Funding by Government, Australia*, cat. no. 4183.0, annual
- Directory of Tourism Statistics 2000*, cat. no. 1130.0, irregular
- Household Expenditure Survey: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1998–99*, cat. no. 6535.0, five yearly
- Museums, Australia, 1999–2000*, cat. no. 8560.0, irregular
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*, cat. no. 3401.0, issued monthly
- Retail Trade, Australia*, cat. no. 8501.0, issued monthly
- Retail Industry, Australia, 1998–99*, cat. no. 8622.0, irregular
- Selected Amusement and Leisure Industries, Australia, 2000–01*, cat. no. 8688.0, irregular
- Tourist Accommodation, Australia*, cat. no. 8635.0, issued quarterly
- Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data for each State and the Northern Territory*, cat. no. 8635.n.40.001, issued quarterly
- Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2001*, cat. no. 6281.0, irregular

**26** Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

**27** Related statistics are also published by the Bureau of Tourism Research, DIMIA and the Department of Transport and Communications.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS  
AVAILABLE

**28** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

ROUNDING

**29** Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER  
USAGES

AAA	Australian Automobile Association
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
BTR	Bureau of Tourism Research
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GST	Goods and Services Tax
GVA	Gross Value Added
n.a.	not available
n.y.a.	not yet available
NSW	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection
p	preliminary
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
STA	Survey of Tourist Accommodation
Tas.	Tasmania
TSA	Tourism Satellite Account
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
WTO	World Tourism Organisation
—	nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
. .	not applicable
\$m	\$ million

## GLOSSARY

<b>Average length of stay</b>	Average length of stay is expressed in numbers of days and calculated: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>■ for hotels, motels and guest houses, by dividing guest nights by guest arrivals and</li><li>■ for serviced apartments, by dividing unit nights occupied by unit lettings.</li></ul>
<b>Average nightly guests per occupied room</b>	Guest nights divided by room nights occupied.
<b>Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment</b>	The average number of rooms per establishment multiplied by the occupancy rate for the survey period.
<b>Average takings per establishment</b>	The takings from accommodation for the survey period divided by the number of establishments at the end of the survey period.
<b>Average takings per guest night</b>	The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of guest nights for the survey period.
<b>Average takings per room night available</b>	The takings from accommodation divided by the total room nights available for the survey period.
<b>Average takings per room night occupied</b>	The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period.
<b>Balance on travel services</b>	The balance on travel services is travel exports minus travel imports.
<b>Capacity</b>	Capacity in terms of guest rooms/units or bed spaces is the maximum number available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.
<b>Country of intended stay</b>	For Australian residents travelling abroad for short-term trips, this relates to the country in which they intend to spend the most time.
<b>Country of residence</b>	Refers to the country in which short-term visitors regard themselves as living or as last having lived.  The classification of countries in this publication is based on the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. For more detailed information, refer to the Australian Bureau of Statistics publication <i>Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), 1998</i> (cat. no. 1269.0).
<b>Establishments</b>	All hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments within the scope of the survey which operated for any part of the survey period, or which closed temporarily for the quarter for seasonal reasons.

<b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP)</b>	GDP equals consumption by households and government, plus investment in fixed capital and inventories or where separately identified, investment in fixed capital and investment in inventories, plus exports less imports of goods and services.
<b>Guest nights</b>	The total number of paying guests counted on each night they stayed at the accommodation establishment.
<b>Guest rooms</b>	The maximum number of rooms available at each establishment during the survey period for accommodating short-term paying guests. Units and apartments within serviced apartments are treated as rooms in these survey results.
<b>Median length of stay</b>	Defined as the length of stay which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, one half of the cases falling below the median and the other half exceeding it.
<b>Occupancy rate</b>	Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, e.g. for the period  $\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied}}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. of days in the period})} \times 100$
<b>Person days</b>	Defined as the number of short-term visitor arrivals or short-term resident departures multiplied by the intended length of stay for each visitor or resident.
<b>Purpose of journey</b>	From the September quarter 1994, all statistics relating to purpose of journey are published using the following categories: Convention/conference, Business, Visiting friends/relatives, Holiday, Employment, Education and Other. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994 quarter, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit', and the 'Holiday' category includes 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.
<b>Room nights available</b>	The total of guest rooms/units available multiplied by the number of days for which each was available during the survey period.
<b>Room nights occupied</b>	The total number of nights each guest room/unit was occupied by a paying guest during the survey period.
<b>Rooms per establishment</b>	The average number of rooms/units per establishment.
<b>Short-term movement</b>	Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than 12 months are classified as short-term. The tables for visitor arrivals and resident departures in this publication relate to short-term movements only.

<b>Star grading</b>	The grading of hotels and motels with facilities and serviced apartments is based on the classification system used by members of the Australian Automobile Association (AAA). The gradings are allocated according to a points system based on the amenities and facilities available to guests. Details of the grading scheme are contained in the individual tour guides produced by members of the AAA. For the purpose of classifying establishments to a star grading in this publication, 'half' star gradings are ignored (e.g. a two and a half star grading has been shown as a two star).
<b>Takings from accommodation</b>	Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including (since 1 July 2000) the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to GST, bed taxes were included. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.
<b>Tourism</b>	Comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.
<b>Tourism consumption</b>	The total consumption made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at the destination.
<b>Tourism GDP</b>	Tourism gross value added plus taxes paid less subsidies received on tourism related products as these are reflected in prices that visitors actually pay. Tourism GDP will generally have a higher value than tourism value added. 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 tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries.
<b>Tourism gross value added</b>	Measures the value of tourism gross output at basic prices by all industries which supply tourism products, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. Gross value added is the preferred national accounts measure of industry production as it excludes taxes and subsidies on products.
<b>Travel exports</b>	All goods and services (e.g. accommodation, meals, entertainment, gifts and souvenirs) acquired for personal use by non-resident travellers in Australia (usually individuals who stay for less than one year).
<b>Travel imports</b>	All goods and services (e.g. accommodation, meals, entertainment, gifts and souvenirs) acquired for personal use by Australians travelling abroad (usually for less than one year).
<b>Visitor</b>	Any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than twelve months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

## APPENDIX: RECENT FEATURE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN TOURISM INDICATORS

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