

**TOURISM INDICATORS**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 13 NOV 2001

C O N T E N T S

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Key tourism indicators	3
In brief	5
FEATURE ARTICLE	
Tourist accommodation developments since 1998	8
Cultural funding and museums — a tourism perspective	15
Caravan registrations	20
TABLES	
List of tables	23
Tourist accommodation	25
International tourism	63
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Explanatory notes	67
Glossary	73
Appendix — list of features articles	76

- For further information about these and related statistics, please contact Linda Fardell on Canberra 02 6252 7192, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<table><thead><tr><th><i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i></th><th><i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i></th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>September 2001</td><td>8 February 2002</td></tr><tr><td>December 2001</td><td>17 May 2002</td></tr></tbody></table>	<i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i>	<i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i>	September 2001	8 February 2002	December 2001	17 May 2002
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September 2001	8 February 2002						
December 2001	17 May 2002						
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).						
DATA NOTES	<p>From 1 July 2000, 'takings from accommodation' collected in the Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) are shown inclusive of 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.</p> <p>For the September and December quarters 2000, takings from accommodation also reflect the impact of the Olympic Games on this series.</p>						
REVISIONS	This issue includes revisions to account for instances where businesses did not or were not able to provide takings from accommodation inclusive of GST. The revisions increased takings by 2.2% at the national level for all establishments (hotels, motels and serviced apartments) in March quarter 2001 and December quarter 2000, and 2.1% in September quarter 2000. Further details are included in the June quarter 2001 issue of <i>Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8635.0).						
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	See 'symbols and other usages' at the end of the Explanatory Notes.						

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS

			<u>Latest figures</u>	<u>Percentage change on</u>	
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Previous period</i>	<i>Corresponding period last year</i>
Tourist accommodation—supply and demand(a)					
Licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments					
Establishments	no.	Jun qtr 2001	3 825	-0.1	0.5
Guest rooms/units	'000	Jun qtr 2001	196.5	-0.1	1.9
Bed spaces	'000	Jun qtr 2001	568.2	-0.1	1.0
Room nights occupied	'000	Jun qtr 2001	9 873.0	-3.1	-1.3
Room occupancy rate(b)	%	Jun qtr 2001	55.2	-2.5	-1.9
Guest nights	'000	Jun qtr 2001	17 352.0	-6.0	-0.1
Guest arrivals	'000	Jun qtr 2001	7 843.0	-2.3	-0.1
Takings from accommodation	\$m	Jun qtr 2001	1 111 337.0	-8.8	6.9
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	0.0	n.a.
Bed spaces	no.	End Dec 2000	40 659	0.8	n.a.
Tourist accommodation construction					
Hotels, etc. approved(d)	\$m	Aug 2001	22.4	-56.0	-49.7
Hotels, etc. commenced(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2001	141.6	49.2	78.1
Hotels, etc. under construction(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2001	591.8	-18.4	-53.5
Hotels, etc. completed(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2001	220.0	102.2	-30.0
Domestic tourism(f)					
Number of overnight trips	'000	Year end Dec 2000	73 771	..	1.1
Number of visitor nights	'000	Year end Dec 2000	293 394	..	-0.3
International visitor arrivals					
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Sep 2001	358.0	-2.1	-11.9
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Sep qtr 2001	1 184.8	10.2	-1.6
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Year end Jun 2001	5 061.3	..	8.8
Number of person days(h)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	28 195.4	-34.4	18.8
Median intended length of stay(h)	days	Jun qtr 2000	10.2	-3.8	1.0
Expenditure by international visitors(i)	\$m	Year end Jun 2000	9 368.6	..	5.0
International visitor nights(i)	'000	Year end Jun 2000	113 176	..	8.8
Australian departures					
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Jun 2000	303.8	15.5	5.0
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	896.4	24.2	12.6
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Year end Jun 2000	3 332.3	..	4.5
Number of person days(h)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	32 524.4	18.1	12.2
Median intended length of stay(h)	days	Jun qtr 2000	16.3	10.9	1.2

(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 September quarter 2000.

(d) Building Approvals, Australia (Cat. no. 8731.0). For monthly reference periods, the previous period is three months prior to the current month. The previous period is therefore May 2001.

(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).

(h) Overseas Arrivals and Departures collection.

(i) Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey. Excludes international airfares and inclusive package tours purchased outside Australia.

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS

			Latest figures	Percentage change on	
	Unit	Period	Value	Previous period	Corresponding period last year
Retail turnover(a)					
Hospitality and services					
Hotels and licensed clubs	\$m	Aug 2001	1 432.2	10.8	11.0
Cafes and restaurants	\$m	Aug 2001	805.9	4.0	15.2
Selected services	\$m	Aug 2001	238.4	2.3	8.2
Price index(b)					
Holiday travel and accommodation	1989-90=100	Sep qtr 2001	116.0	1.4	-1.4
Employment and earnings					
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants					
Number employed(c)	'000	Aug 2001	451.7	-2.9	-2.1
Average weekly hours worked(c)	hours	Aug 2001	31.6	-2.2	-3.7
Proportion employed part-time(c)(d)	%	Aug 2001	46.4	-2.1	-0.6
Average total weekly earnings(e)	\$	May 2001	391.0	-3.3	2.4
Female/male ratio of average total full-time weekly earnings(c)(d)	%	May 2001	0.89	0.02	0.0
Unemployment rate(c)(d)					
Worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years in accommodation, cafes and restaurants	%	Aug 2001	7.4	-0.2	1.8
Balance of payments(f)					
Travel credits	\$m	Jun qtr 2001	3 228	-30.5	8.9
Travel debits	\$m	Jun qtr 2001	-2 645	1.0	6.2
Balance on travel services	\$m	Jun qtr 2001	583	-71.2	23.3
Exchange rates(g)					
United States dollar	per \$A	Sep 2001	0.4858	-3.5	-10.6
Japanese yen	per \$A	Sep 2001	57.73	-7.4	-0.5
Euro	per \$A	Sep 2001	0.5251	-11.2	-14.3

(a) Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0).

(b) Consumer Price Index (Cat. no. 6401.0); base year: 1989-90=100.

(c) Labour Force, Australia (Cat. no. 6203.0).

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

(e) Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (Cat. no. 6302.0).

(f) Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia (Cat. no. 5302.0).

(g) Average Monthly Exchange Rates, Australia Data Report (Cat. no. 5654.0.40.001).

IN BRIEF

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES DATA

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) is currently automating the processing of passenger cards. Delays are being experienced in obtaining final Overseas Arrivals and Departures data commencing with the month of August 2000. Preliminary monthly data will continue to be available in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0).

How delays affect this issue:

- limited short-term overseas visitor arrivals statistics are included — tables 28 and 29 only. Data for the months August 2000 to June 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision; and
- no departure statistics are provided.

Effect on future issues:

- Preliminary data will continue to be included in tables 28 and 29 until final data is available.

AUSTRALIAN CULTURE AND LEISURE CLASSIFICATIONS (Cat. no. 4902.0)

At the end of August 2001 the ABS released the first issue of *Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications* (Cat. no. 4902.0). This publication includes three separate classifications covering culture and leisure related industries, products and occupations. The classifications were developed as part of the ABS commitment to developing national standards for culture and leisure information. They represent the first stage in the preparation of a wider framework for developing and managing culture and leisure data.

The classifications focus on the way culture and leisure activities are linked to the economy through direct expenditure and employment. The industry classification defines the business units which either directly produce or provide culture and leisure goods and services or enable people to make use of these goods and services. The product classification defines culture and leisure goods and services while the occupation classification lists occupations which can be considered to be part of the culture and leisure sector. These may be either paid or unpaid occupations.

As far as possible the classifications align with the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industry Classification (ANZSIC), the Australian and New Zealand Standard Product Classification (ANZSPC) and the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO).

The three culture and leisure classifications can be used as a reference for definitions of key categories. They also provide the standard structure for the dissemination of ABS statistics about culture and leisure. In addition, researchers can use the classifications as an aid when designing surveys or structuring output.

TOURISM SATELLITE
ACCOUNT UPDATES

In response to demand for information on the economic impacts of tourism the ABS with support from the Department of Industry, Science and Resources (ISR) developed Australia's first Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) in respect of 1997–98.

In terms of future TSA work, the ABS and ISR have agreed that annual estimates of the key results will be produced with a full update possibly every three years. The 1998–99, 1999–2000 and 2000–2001 estimates are expected to be included in the December quarter 2001 issue of this publication. A complete update of the TSA for financial year 2000–2001 is planned for release in 2003.

STATE AND REGIONAL
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES

The following two publications contain experimental estimates sourced (at least partly) from Australian Taxation Office (ATO) data. The data are an important initiative in response to ongoing user demand for more State (and below State) business activity indicators and industry data.

Data for the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry are included in the publications. While the estimates are experimental and in some cases based upon assumptions which cannot easily be tested, users of tourism statistics may be interested in these developments.

Experimental Estimates: Australian Industry, A State Perspective, Australia, 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8156.0)

This publication contains experimental State estimates for employing and non-employing businesses, using data from the annual Economic Activity Survey (EAS), other ABS business collections and ATO data. While two thirds of all businesses (by value) belong to a single State the remaining multi-State businesses were dissected using sales and wages data.

State estimates of operating income and expenses across the following selected industries are included in the publication: Construction, Wholesale Trade, Retail Trade, Accommodation, Cafes and Restaurants, Transport and Storage, Communication Services, Property and Business Services, Cultural and Recreation Services, and Personal and Other Services (excluding Finance and Insurance, Education, Community Service and Religious Organisations, Interest Groups (trade-unions, industry associations etc.) and Public Order and Safety Services).

In the longer term the ABS expects to produce the estimates for the whole Australian economy.

Use of Business Income Tax Data for Regional Small Business Statistics — Experimental Estimates, Selected Regions, Australia, 1995–96 to 1997–98 (Cat. no. 5675.0)

This information paper provides some regional estimates for small businesses. For the purpose of the paper small businesses are defined as those businesses whose total income or expenses were between \$10,000 and \$5m in the financial year.

STATE AND REGIONAL
EXPERIMENTAL ESTIMATES
continued

Information on the numbers and activity of small businesses in the Mackay Economic Region and the Cairns Economic Region for 1995–96, 1996–97 and 1997–98 are included in the publication. The regions are based on an aggregation of postcodes.

The analysis does not provide a complete measure of the economic activity of a region because the nature of the ATO data means that regional estimates for larger business are not feasible. It is also distorted by the omission of multi-regional businesses (which can dominate a local economy).

The data included in the information paper are experimental estimates and can be derived for other regions of Australia (where the regions can be defined by postcode boundaries). The data go some way towards filling an identified gap in information on business activity and trends for small regions.

INTEGRATED REGIONAL
DATA BASE (IRDB),
AUSTRALIA
(Cat. no. 1353.0)

The IRDB provides a wide range of social, economic and environmental data on a regional basis with time series dating back to 1986 or earlier for some items. It contains statistical data from social and economic collections of the ABS and from other Commonwealth agencies, covering, for example: the environment; health and disability; employment and unemployment; rural economies; and electoral matters. Data are available from the all-Australia level down to Statistical Local Area. The IRDB produces interactive tables, graphs, and reports from screen-based selections of areas, data items and time periods. It has powerful exporting and importing functions, and extensive metadata. The IRDB has unique functions to handle geographic boundary changes, allowing a wide range of data items to be compared on a consistent regional basis through time. The user can select areas and further examine the data through powerful, integrated, Geographic Information System modules.

Data items available on the IRDB which relate to tourism (from the Survey of Tourist Accommodation) include: number of tourist establishments (hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments), number of rooms available, number of bed spaces available, employment, room occupancy rate, bed occupancy rate, takings and number of guest arrivals. The IRDB allows the user to link these data with, for example, population estimates, construction activity and environmental estimates.

Further information can be obtained by contacting the IRDB on-line help service (1800 631 150).

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION DEVELOPMENTS SINCE 1998

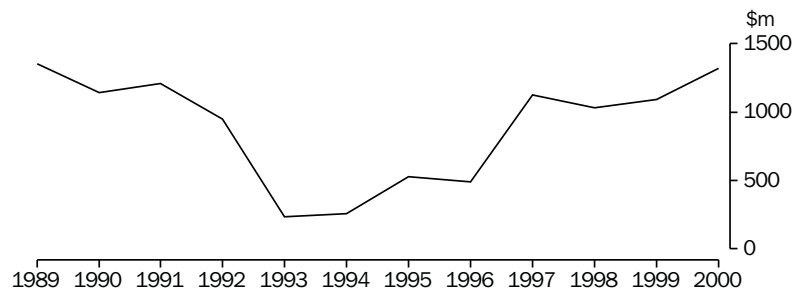
INTRODUCTION

Anticipated increases in demand for accommodation lead developers and tourism bodies to make decisions to expand capacity. In recent years, the industry anticipated a high demand due to the Olympic Games and Paralympic Games being held in Sydney in 2000. This article examines statistics about the actual and intended construction of new tourist accommodation since 1998, mainly focusing on the construction of large (in terms of dollars spent) establishments. The data are sourced from three ABS surveys: the Building Activity; Building Approvals; and Tourist Accommodation Developments surveys.

CONSTRUCTION OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Australia During calendar year 2000 the value of short-term tourist accommodation completed reached its highest level since 1989, up 21% to \$1,320.1m when compared to 1999 (see graph F1.1). This increase was driven by New South Wales (see graph F1.4) and is likely to be partly due to the completion of new tourist accommodation in time for the Olympic and Paralympic Games.

F1.1 VALUE OF COMPLETED TOURIST ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS,
Projects valued at \$50,000 or more



Note: Includes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses and holiday apartment buildings.
Excludes the value of land and landscaping.

Source: Building Activity Survey

Large value construction projects

Much of the growth in activity occurred in accommodation developments with an approved building value of \$2m or more which increased 21% to \$1,580m between 1998 and 1999 and 26% to \$1,997m between 1999 and 2000 (see table F1.2). These values include the cost of land and landscaping.

F1.2 COMPLETED TOURIST ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS, PROJECTS VALUED AT \$2M OR MORE

				Completed by
	31 Dec 1998	31 Dec 1999	31 Dec 2000	percentage change 1999 to 2000 %
Number of rooms, units (excluding refurbishments)				
Hotels, motels, guest houses, serviced apartments	(a)5 618	6 541	7 475	14.3
Star grade 2	101	103	80	-22.3
Star grade 3	1 221	828	1 564	88.9
Star grade 4	3 362	3 892	3 484	-10.5
Star grade 5	637	1 132	2 267	100.3
Unknown	297	586	80	..
Holiday flats and units	(b)1 766	657	230	-65.0
Hotels, motels, guest houses, serviced apartments, holiday flats and units	7 384	7 198	7 705	7.0
Other tourist accommodation				
Caravan parks				
Powered sites	—	—	123	..
Visitor/backpacker hostels—bed spaces	—	—	340	..
Total value of all projects (including refurbishments)(c) (\$m)	1 307	1 580	1 997	26.4

(a) Excludes serviced apartments. For the 1998 survey, holiday flats and serviced apartments were grouped together. From the 1999 survey on, serviced apartments were included with hotels, motels and guest houses while holiday flats were shown separately.

(b) Includes serviced apartments. See footnote a.

(c) Includes the value of any new land and landscaping. Excludes the Goods and Services Tax.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation Developments Survey*.

A detailed breakdown of accommodation type and star grading is available for tourist accommodation buildings valued at over \$2m. From this it can be seen that most of the new rooms were in the hotel, motel, guest house and serviced apartment category. The number of rooms in this group of establishments grew 14% between 1999 and 2000. There were comparatively few new developments of holiday flats and units. Caravan park or visitor hostel developments were even more rare, with none taking place in 1998 or 1999. In 2000, there was only one caravan park and three backpacker hostels which involved developments worth \$2m or more (see table F1.2).

Most of the new rooms and units built in 1999 and 2000 were graded as 4 or 5 star accommodation. These two gradings accounted for nearly four-fifths (77%) of all rooms and units built in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in both these years (see table F1.2).

States and Territories New South Wales was the only State to record increases in the value of hotels, motels and other short term accommodation completed in both 1999 and 2000, when compared to the previous calendar year. The value of such accommodation increased by 31% in 1999 (compared to 1998) and 39% in 2000 (compared to 1999). By the end of 2000, New South Wales accounted for 52% of completed new tourist accommodation buildings, up from 36% in 1998. Conversely, Queensland's share of completed new tourist accommodation fell from 32% in 1998 to 23% in 1999 before recovering slightly to 25% by 2000 (see table F1.3).

F1.3 VALUE OF COMPLETED TOURIST ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS(a), PROJECTS VALUED AT \$50,000 OR MORE

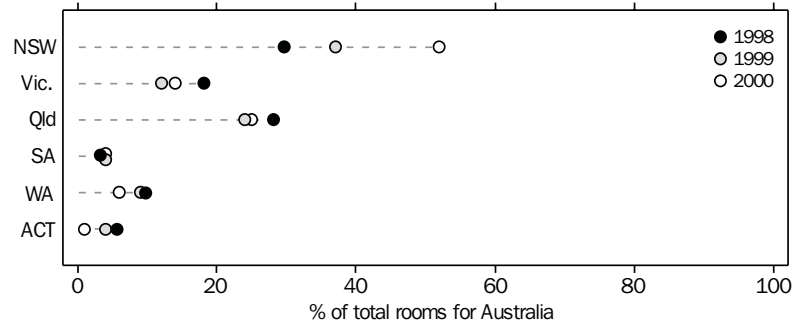
	1998	1999	2000
	\$m	\$m	\$m
NSW	372.0	488.9	680.7
Vic.	180.0	236.3	204.1
Qld	333.6	252.7	336.1
SA	39.3	29.6	17.6
WA	85.7	63.1	52.8
Tas.	8.6	3.8	3.9
NT	0.4	10.1	6.4
ACT	10.6	7.6	18.4

(a) Includes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses and holiday apartment buildings. Excludes the value of land and landscaping.

Source: Building Activity Survey.

The State dissection is remarkably similar in terms of the number of new rooms completed at the top end of the market (that is, developments valued at over \$2m). New South Wales had by far the largest number of completed new rooms (3,912) in 2000, accounting for over half (52%) of all new rooms. Compared to 1999 the number of new rooms completed in New South Wales grew by 61%. Victoria and Queensland also had strong growth in capacity during 2000, with the number of new rooms up 34% and 16% respectively on 1999 compared to 1998. The other States and the Australian Capital Territory recorded falls in the number of new rooms completed during 2000 compared to 1998 and 1999 (see graph F1.4). Tasmania recorded no developments worth more than \$2m during the three-year period.

F1.4 ROOMS COMPLETED BY STATE,
Tourist accommodation buildings, projects valued at \$2m or more

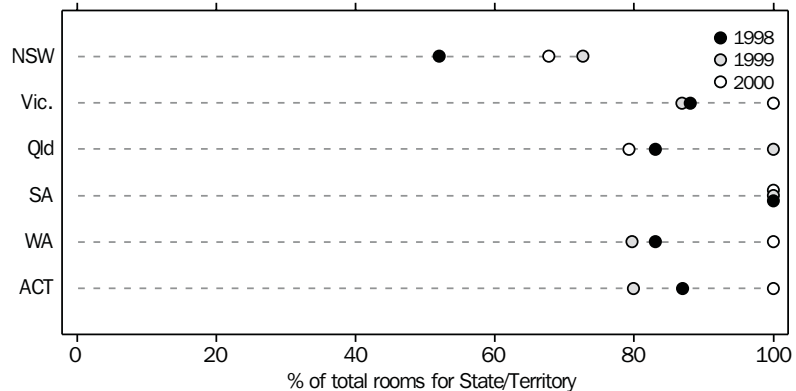


Note: Tasmania recorded no developments worth more than \$2m during the three-year period.
The Northern Territory had developments worth more than \$2m during 1999 only.

Source: Tourist Accommodation Developments Survey

The rooms built during 1998, 1999 and 2000 in developments worth \$2m or more were more commonly graded as 4 and 5 star in all States and Territories, although in New South Wales this pattern was less pronounced (see graph F1.5).

F1.5 ROOMS GRADED AS 4 OR 5 STAR ACCOMMODATION,
Tourist accommodation buildings, projects valued at \$2m or more



Note: Tasmania recorded no developments worth more than \$2m during the three-year period.
The NT had developments worth more than \$2m during 1999 only (all 4 and 5 star).

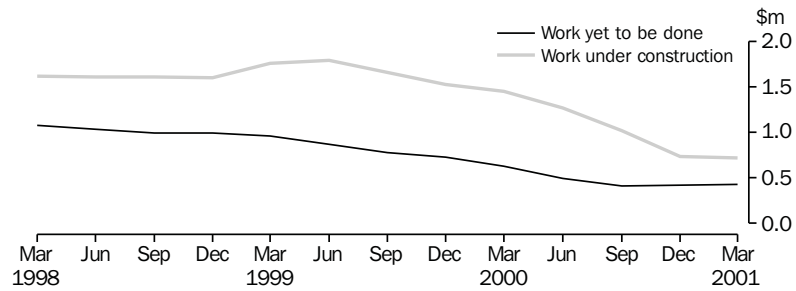
Source: Tourist Accommodation Developments Survey

FUTURE TRENDS IN CONSTRUCTION OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Current work

While the value of completed tourist accommodation construction projects has been increasing, the value of work yet to be done and work under construction has been declining (see graph 1.6). Similarly, the value of work commenced during 2000 declined by 50% when compared to 1999 (see graph F1.7).

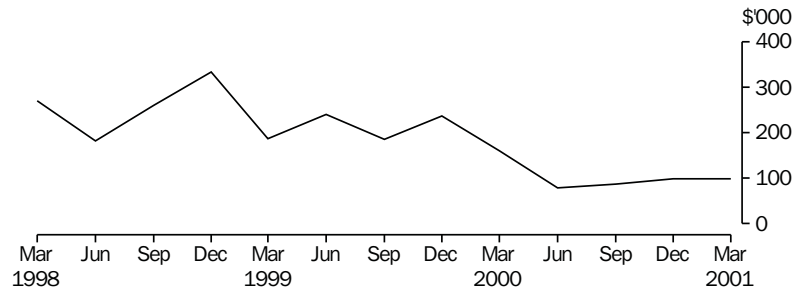
F1.6 VALUE OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION WORK,
Projects valued at \$50,000 or more



Note: Includes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses and holiday apartment buildings.
Excludes the value of land and landscaping.

Source: Building Activity Survey

F1.7 VALUE OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION WORK COMMENCED,
Projects valued at \$50,000 or more

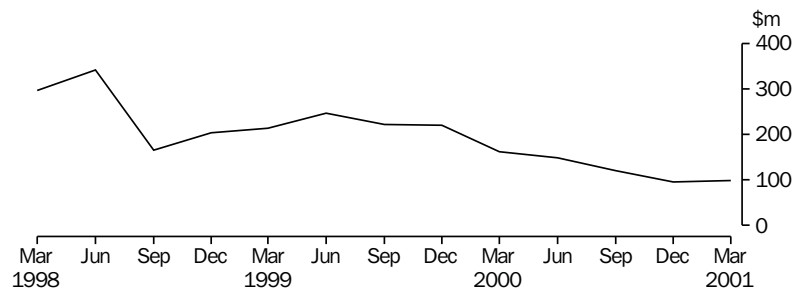


Note: Includes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses and holiday apartment buildings.
Excludes the value of land and landscaping.

Source: Building Activity Survey

These patterns are also apparent in approvals for construction of new short-term accommodation. During 2000 approvals declined by 42% compared to 1999 (see graph F1.8). Only Tasmania and South Australia recorded increases in the value of approvals and new building commencements in 2000 compared to 1999, indicating that the value of work completed in most States is set to decline in 2001.

F1.8 VALUE OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS APPROVED,
Projects valued at \$50,000 or more



Note: Includes hostels, boarding houses, guest houses and holiday apartment buildings.
Excludes the value of land and landscaping.

Source: Building Approvals, Australia

Future expectations Statistics on expected tourist accommodation developments valued at \$2m or more also indicate a slump in the construction of these buildings during 2001. The value of projects expected to be completed in 2001 is down 81% compared to activity during 2000. The figures indicate a similar fall (74%) in the number of rooms or units expected to be completed during 2001 (table F1.9).

F1.9 EXPECTED CONSTRUCTION OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, PROJECTS VALUED AT \$2M OR MORE

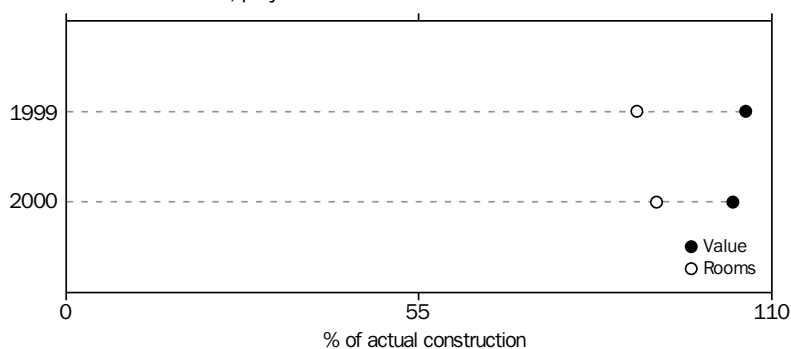
	Completed by	Expected to be completed by
	31 Dec 2000	31 Dec 2001
Number of rooms, units (excluding refurbishments)		
Hotels, motels, serviced apartments, holiday flats and units	7 705	1 980
Other tourist accommodation		
Caravan parks		
Powered sites	123	—
Visitor/backpacker hostels — bed spaces	340	500
Total value of all projects (including refurbishments)(a) (\$m)	1 997	388

(a) Includes the value of any new land and landscaping. Excludes the Goods and Services Tax.

Source: Tourist Accommodation Developments Survey.

While these are expectations only, the corresponding data for 1999 and 2000 align closely with the actual completed developments (see graph F1.10). Approximately 90% of the rooms actually completed in 1999 and 2000 were identified as expected to be completed in the previous year. The expected value of these developments slightly over-stated the actual value of the developments.

F1.10 EXPECTED CONSTRUCTION OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION BUILDINGS, % of actual construction, projects valued at \$2m or more



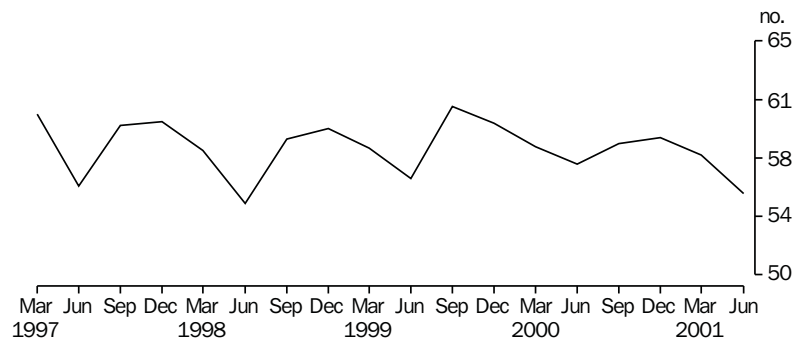
Source: Tourist Accommodation Developments Survey

The declining activity in 2001 may be partly due to the large gap between the supply of hotel, motel, guest house and serviced apartment accommodation and the demand for this accommodation. This is further evidenced by declining occupancy rates over the last 12 months (even during the Olympic and Paralympic Games when increased capacity exceeded demand) (see graph F1.11). A post-Olympic slump in

Future expectations *continued*

construction developments after large increases in the lead up to the Olympics is another likely contributor.

F1.1.1 OCCUPANCY RATES,
Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments



Source: Survey of Tourist Accommodation

CONCLUSION

There has been considerable growth in short term tourist accommodation establishments, particularly hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, up until December 2000. Much of this growth has been in New South Wales 4 or 5 star grade accommodation in the lead-up to the Olympics. The statistics for future tourist accommodation development work (approvals, work commenced and the work expected to be completed in 2001) indicate that the pace of tourist accommodation development is slowing significantly.

CULTURAL FUNDING AND MUSEUMS — A TOURISM PERSPECTIVE

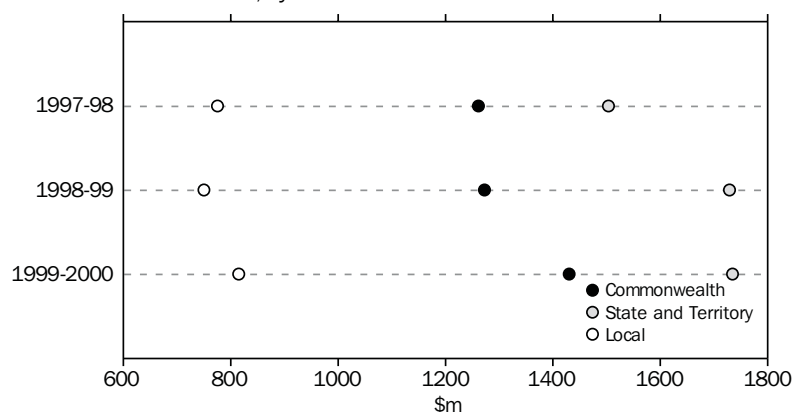
INTRODUCTION

Tourism draws on a range of cultural services funded by the Commonwealth, State, Territory and Local governments, including national parks, museums and art galleries. This article contains estimates for 1999–2000 of public funding of arts and cultural activities from *Cultural Funding, Australia* (Cat. no. 4183.0). Due to the dependence of museums on government funding key results for 1999–2000 from *Museums, Australia* (Cat. no. 8560.0) are also included.

GOVERNMENT CULTURAL FUNDING

Total government funding for cultural activities increased by 6% between 1998–99 and 1999–2000, to \$3,977.7m. This was mainly due to increased funding from the Commonwealth Government (up 12%) and Local Governments (up 9%). A large part of the Commonwealth funding increase was due to an injection of funds from the \$1b Federation Fund. The Federation Fund was established to finance major infrastructure projects associated with the Centenary of Federation.

F2.1 CULTURAL FUNDING, by Level of Government



Source: *Cultural Funding, Australia* (Cat. no. 4183.0)

In 1999–2000, cultural funding was allocated to:

- Cultural facilities and services (51% or \$2 038.7m), of which Libraries and archives (\$834.8m) and Museums (\$368.9m) were the largest recipients;
- Broadcasting and film (21% or \$835m);
- National parks and wildlife services (19% or \$752.1m); and
- remainder (9% or \$351.9m) (see table F2.2).

Commonwealth cultural funding was primarily directed to Radio and television broadcasting (50% or \$713.8m). The largest single recipient of State and Territory cultural funding was National parks and wildlife services (40% or \$684.8m). More than half of Local Government cultural funding went to Libraries and archives (55% or \$447.1m).

F2.2 CULTURAL FUNDING, BY LEVEL OF GOVERNMENT AND CATEGORY—1999–2000

Category	Commonwealth	State and Territory	Local	Total
	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
Cultural facilities and services				
Zoological and botanic gardens	5.8	95.6	24.6	126.0
Libraries and archives	81.4	306.3	447.1	834.8
Literature and publishing	10.5	4.2	3.4	18.2
Museums	151.7	207.0	10.2	368.9
Art galleries	39.9	85.2	30.9	156.0
Visual arts, crafts and photography	14.3	10.6	4.9	29.8
Cultural venues	9.8	108.3	65.6	183.7
Music (excluding opera)	52.6	13.5	1.8	67.8
Other performing arts	37.7	67.2	5.3	110.2
Cultural heritage	74.9	49.0	19.6	143.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>478.7</i>	<i>946.8</i>	<i>613.3</i>	<i>2 038.7</i>
Broadcasting and film(a)				
<i>Total</i>	<i>789.5</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>835.0</i>
Culture n.e.c.				
Administration of culture	41.0	31.0	12.7	84.7
Community cultural activities	35.7	13.0	9.9	58.6
Public halls and civic centres	—	0.1	158.2	158.3
National parks and wildlife services	60.2	684.8	7.1	752.1
Other culture n.e.c.	24.6	15.6	10.1	50.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>161.4</i>	<i>744.5</i>	<i>198.0</i>	<i>1 103.9</i>
Total	1 429.6	1 733.5	814.6	3 977.7

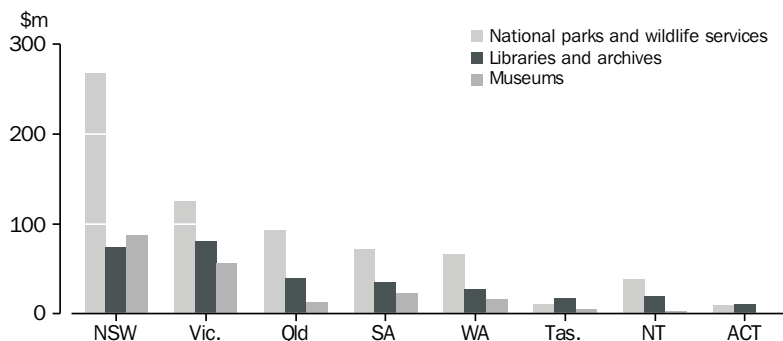
(a) Comprises: radio and television broadcasting; film and video; and multimedia.

Source: Cultural Funding, Australia (Cat. no. 4183.0).

Cultural funding by State and Territory Governments

National parks and wildlife services attracted by far the largest share of State and Territory Government funding in most of the States and Territories, followed by Libraries and archives. The exceptions were Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory, where the order was reversed, and New South Wales, where Museums, rather than Libraries and archives, attracted the second highest share of funding (graph F2.3).

F2.3 FUNDING OF NATIONAL PARKS, LIBRARIES AND MUSEUMS, by State and Territory Governments 1999–2000



Source: Cultural Funding, Australia (ABS Cat. no. 4183.0)

MUSEUMS

Government funding was the primary source of income for museums in 1999–2000, accounting for over two-thirds (68%) of their income. Fundraising income (7.5%), admissions income (7.3%) and sales of goods (7.2%) were the next largest sources of income for museums (see table F2.4).

F2.4 MUSEUMS, SOURCES OF INCOME BY ORGANISATION SIZE

	Organisation employment size category											
	Nil employment		1–4 persons		5–19 persons		20–99 persons		100 or more persons		Total	
	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%	\$m	%
Government funding												
Federal government	1.8	14.6	5.2	12.1	16.9	19.3	2.8	3.3	167.7	34.3	194.4	27.1
State/Territory government	*1.2	9.8	5.7	13.3	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	200.5	41.0	261.5	36.5
Local government	1.3	10.6	13.3	30.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	—	—	31.3	4.4
Total	4.4	35.8	24.3	56.5	51.5	58.7	38.9	46.4	368.2	75.2	(a) 487.2	68.0
Annual allocations from related private sector organisations	**0.4	3.3	n.p.	n.p.	3.4	3.9	n.p.	n.p.	1.1	0.2	6.2	0.9
Fundraising income												
Financial sponsorships	—	—	0.8	1.9	*3.0	3.4	3.9	4.6	6.8	1.4	14.6	2.0
In-kind sponsorships	**0.2	1.6	**0.4	0.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	5.1	0.7
Donations	0.6	4.9	1.9	4.4	3.0	3.4	4.6	5.5	7.3	1.5	17.5	2.4
Bequests and other fundraising	*1.0	8.1	*0.8	1.9	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.	16.3	2.3
Total	1.8	14.6	3.9	9.1	8.0	9.1	14.0	16.7	25.7	5.3	53.5	7.5
Admissions income	2.9	23.6	5.9	13.7	9.6	10.9	9.4	11.2	24.6	5.0	52.4	7.3
Subscription and membership income	0.3	2.4	**0.6	1.4	0.7	0.8	*1.0	1.2	2.7	0.6	5.3	0.7
Sales of goods	1.6	13.0	*4.1	9.5	7.8	8.9	*8.3	9.9	29.9	6.1	51.7	7.2
Other	0.9	7.3	n.p.	n.p.	*6.7	7.6	n.p.	n.p.	37.2	7.6	60.1	8.4
Total	12.3	100.0	43.0	100.0	87.7	100.0	83.9	100.0	489.4	100.0	716.4	100.0

(a) Of the total Government funding (\$487.2m), \$115.1m was in the form of one-off project funding.

Source: Museums, Australia (Cat. no. 8560.0).

In 1999–2000, 27.5 million people visited museums. Museums located in New South Wales and Victoria were the most visited, accounting for 37% and 24% of admissions respectively. Admissions to museums in the Australian Capital Territory (10%) were well above its share of the Australian population. The National Gallery and the Australian War Memorial contributed significantly to the Australian Capital Territory's results.

The average price per paid admission to museums was \$4.80. The price of admission generally increased with the size of the museum. Museums operated by volunteers generally had lower admission fees, with the average fee \$2.10.

Just under 7,000 people were employed in museums at the end of June 2000. Museums were also heavily reliant on volunteers. There were nearly five times as many volunteers in the month of June 2000 as there were people employed in museums at the end of June 2000 (see table F2.5). Over half (58%) of the 2,049 museum establishments in Australia at the end of June 2000 were operated by volunteers.

F2.5 SUMMARY OF MUSEUM OPERATIONS

	Units	Art museums/ galleries	Historic properties	Other museums	Total
Museum/gallery establishments at end June 2000	no.	249	411	1 389	2 049
Artefacts/art works/museum objects at end June 2000	'000	1 157.5	*2 740.0	57 737.8	61 635.3
Admissions during the year ended 30 June 2000					
Paid	'000	1 414.6	2 936.6	6 614.6	10 965.7
Free	'000	5 113.1	*4 323.4	7 129.6	16 566.1
Total	'000	6 527.6	*7 260.0	13 744.2	27 531.8
Average hours per week open	no.	30.5	34.8	28.3	30.4
Employment at end June 2000	no.	1 741	1 010	4 205	6 956
Volunteers for the month of June 2000	no.	4 177	5 929	19 857	29 963
Expenses					
Wages and salaries	\$m	57.4	23.8	130.2	211.4
Other expenses	\$m	107.0	33.6	290.4	431.1
Total	\$m	164.4	57.4	420.7	642.5

Source: *Museums Australia* (Cat. no. 8560.0).

VISITOR EXPENDITURE ON CULTURAL ACTIVITIES

According to the National Visitor Survey for 1999–2000, day visitors spent \$365m on entertainment (including museums, movies, zoos etc). This represented 3% of total expenditure by day visitors. In the same period, overnight visitors (i.e. visitors staying away from home for at least one night, at a place at least 40 kilometres from home) spent \$878m on entertainment (2.6% of the total expenditure by overnight visitors). Not surprisingly holiday and leisure visitors contributed \$620m (71%) to entertainment expenditure.¹

International visitors spent an average of \$57 on entertainment during 1999–2000. This represented only 1% of average expenditure by international visitors. It is likely that a proportion of international visitor expenditure on organised tours (an average of \$119 per visitor) and package tours (an average of \$913 per visitor) included expenditure on some cultural activities.²

IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL ACTIVITIES TO TOURISM

The results of the Tourism Satellite Account for 1997–98 show that the Libraries, museums and arts industry contributed \$366m (1.5%) to tourism gross value added. This industry is relatively reliant upon tourism with tourism contributing 16.1% to the industry gross value added.

The Libraries, museums and arts industry employed 51,200 people during 1997–98. Of these 8,200 were identified as tourism employed persons. This equated to 6,200 full time equivalent employed persons.

¹ Bureau of Tourism Research *Travel by Australians*, June quarter 2000

² Bureau of Tourism Research *International Visitors in Australia*, June quarter 2000

CONCLUSION

This article draws together the results of two recently released ABS publications, *Cultural Funding, Australia* and *Museums, Australia*. It shows that government funding is the primary source of income for services such as museums and libraries.

During 1999–2000, museums attracted more than 27,000 admissions, employed almost 7,000 persons and used another 30,000 volunteers in the provision of services. These results together with estimates of visitor expenditure from the Bureau of Tourism Research visitor surveys and the Tourism Satellite Account indicate the importance of these services to tourism.

For more information on ABS statistics please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

Caravan registrations

INTRODUCTION

Purchase of a caravan is usually a long term investment. This article contains figures for new registered caravans for the last three financial years. The total number of caravans registered in each State and Territory as at 31 October for 1997, 1998 and 1999 are also included. It is important to note that these statistics are compiled from motor vehicle registrations so they exclude all unregistered caravans such as those which are permanently on-site at caravan parks.

NEW REGISTERED CARAVANS

The number of new registered caravans has grown in each of the last three financial years. Between 1998–99 and 2000–01 there was a 30% increase in the number of new caravans registered (see table F3.1).

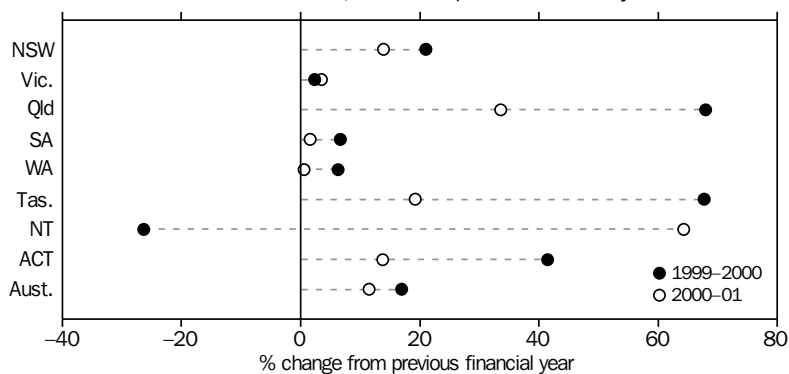
F3.1 NEW REGISTERED CARAVANS

	1998–99 no.	1999–2000 no.	2000–2001 no.
NSW	1 774	2 146	2 444
Vic.	3 447	3 526	3 647
Qld	1 242	2 086	2 786
SA	1 168	1 245	1 264
WA	1 109	1 178	1 185
Tas.	65	109	130
NT	19	14	23
ACT	41	58	66
Aust.	8 865	10 362	11 545
% change from previous financial year	..	16.9	11.4

Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations.

Queensland has shown strong growth in the number of new registered caravans during the last two financial years, up 68% in 1999–2000 and 34% in 2000–01 compared to the previous financial years. The Northern Territory was the only State or Territory to record a fall in new caravan registrations, falling 26% in 1999–2000 compared to 1998–99 (see graph F3.2), although it recorded strong growth in 2000–01. The Northern Territory also has the lowest number of new caravan registrations (see graph F3.3).

F3.2 NEW REGISTERED CARAVANS, Growth on previous financial year

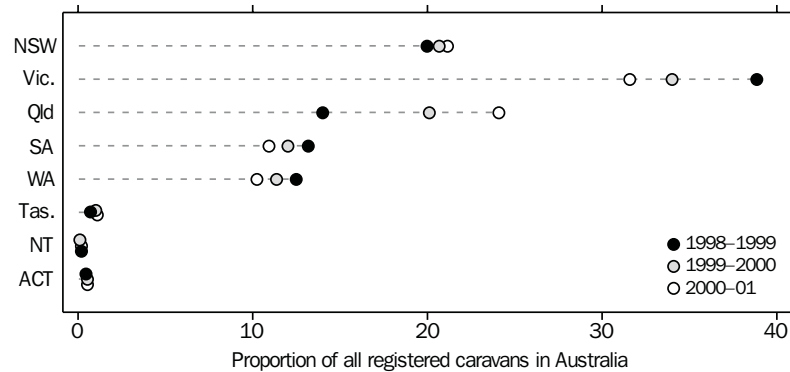


Source: New Motor Vehicle Registrations

NEW REGISTERED
CARAVANS *continued*

Victoria has by far the largest number of new registered caravans, accounting for around a third of all new caravan registrations in all three financial years (see graph F3.3).

F3.3 NEW REGISTERED CARAVANS, Proportion of all new registered caravans



Source: *New Motor Vehicle Registrations*

TOTAL CARAVANS
REGISTERED

There were 269,491 caravans registered as at 31 October 1999, a small increase (1%) on the figure for 31 October 1998. Most States and Territories saw modest growth in the number of caravans registered on 31 October 1999 compared to 31 October 1998, with New South Wales and the Northern Territory the exceptions, recording a small decline. Queensland showed the strongest growth in caravan registrations in 1998, up 4% at 31 October 1998 compared to 31 October 1997. The Australian Capital Territory had stronger growth than Queensland at 31 October 1999 compared to 31 October 1998 (5%) but this followed negative growth in the preceding period.

Victoria has by far the largest number of registered caravans, accounting for over a third (34%) of all caravans registered in Australia as at 31 October 1999.

F3.4 CARAVANS REGISTERED AS AT 31 OCTOBER

	31 Oct 1997	31 Oct 1998	31 Oct 1999
NSW	57 017	58 866	58 574
Vic.	93 408	92 447	92 962
Qld	39 821	41 392	42 778
SA	28 586	29 509	29 730
WA	36 727	37 752	38 119
Tas.	5 207	5 151	5 253
NT	675	663	654
ACT	1 387	1 350	1 421
Aust.	262 828	267 130	269 491
% change from previous period	..	1.6	0.9

Source: *Motor Vehicle Census*.

CONCLUSION

The number of caravans registered in Australia is growing, both in terms of total registrations and registrations of new caravans. Victoria has by far the largest number of registered caravans of any State or Territory and also recorded the largest number of new caravan registrations over the last three financial years.

For more information on ABS statistics please contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

LIST OF TABLES

Page

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Australia	1	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	28
	2	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	29
	3	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	30
New South Wales	4	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	32
	5	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	33
	6	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	34
Victoria	7	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	36
	8	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	37
	9	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	38
Queensland	10	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	40
	11	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	41
	12	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	42
South Australia	13	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	44
	14	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	45
	15	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	46
Western Australia	16	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	48
	17	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	49
	18	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	50
Tasmania	19	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	52
	20	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	53
	21	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	54

Northern Territory	22	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	56
	23	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	57
	24	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	58
Australian Capital Territory	25	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, time series	60
	26	Accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	61
	27	Takings, accommodation establishments, June quarter 2000 and June quarter 2001	62
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM			
Short-term overseas visitors	28	Arrivals, by country of residence	65
	29	Arrivals by country of residence, original, seasonally adjusted and trend, July 2000 to June 2001	66

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.

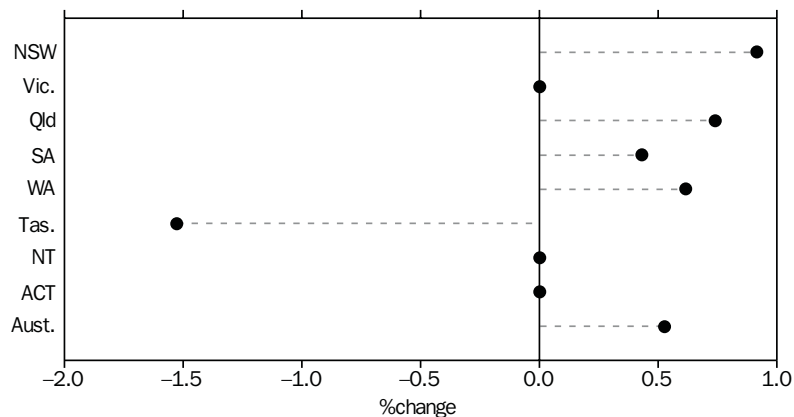
AUSTRALIA

Establishments

The number of accommodation establishments increased by 1% (20) in the June quarter 2001 compared to the June quarter 2000, to reach 3,825. The number of serviced apartments rose by 4% (23), licensed hotels rose by 1% (11) while motels and guest houses fell 1% (14). Queensland contributed 39% to the growth in serviced apartments with New South Wales and Victoria each contributing 30%.

Tasmania was the only State to record a fall in the number of establishments, down two to 129. The strongest contributors in absolute terms to the 20 new establishments were New South Wales (12) and Queensland (7).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS—Jun qtr 2000–Jun qtr 2001



Guest rooms

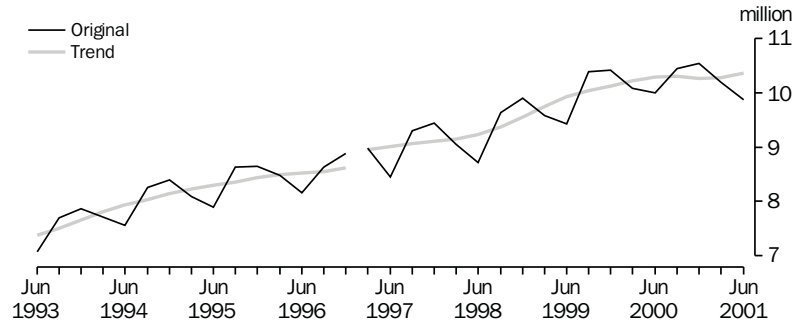
The number of guest rooms increased by 2% (3,714) in the 12 months to the June quarter 2001, to 196,544. Guest rooms in licensed hotels (up 3,748 or 5%) and serviced apartments (up 1,964 or 6%) accounted for all of this increase. The number of rooms in motels and guest houses fell for the fourth successive quarter, declining by 2% (1,998) compared to the June quarter 2000 figure. The number of guest rooms classified to all star gradings except 2 star increased.

The average number of guest rooms per establishment was 51, unchanged from the June quarter 2000. The Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory had the largest average number of rooms per establishment (85 and 69 respectively).

Room nights occupied

In original terms, room nights occupied decreased by 1% (127,000) from the June quarter 2000 to 9.9 million in the June quarter 2001. In trend terms, room nights occupied increased by 1% (59,900) to reach 10.4 million.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Aust.

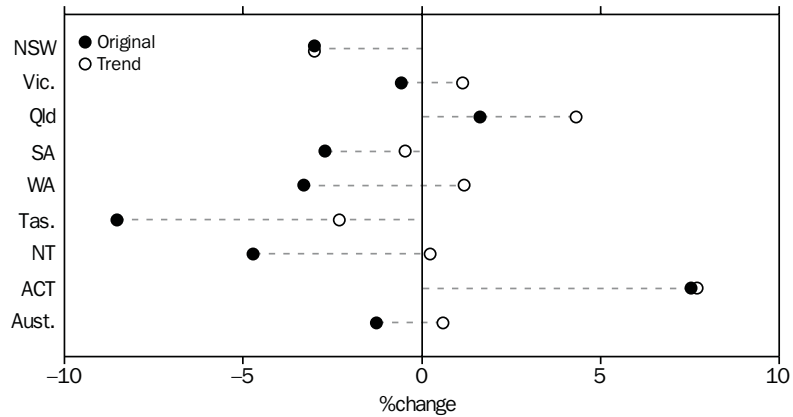


Notes: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

In the 12 months to the June quarter 2001, the Australian Capital Territory showed the strongest growth in room nights occupied, up 8% in both original and trend terms. Queensland was the only other State to record growth in both original (2%) and trend (4%) terms.

New South Wales had the highest number of room nights occupied (3,223,700).

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED—Jun qtr 2000—Jun qtr 2001

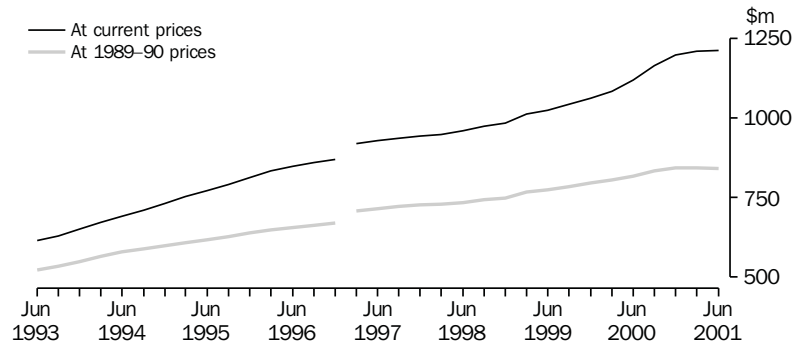


Takings from accommodation

Takings from accommodation increased by 7% on the June quarter 2000 figure, to \$1,111.3m for the June quarter 2001. See 'Data Notes' on page 2 for details of the treatment of the Goods and Services Tax in the Survey of Tourist Accommodation.

The trend estimate for accommodation takings continues to grow steadily in current price terms, reaching \$1,212.7m for the June quarter 2001.

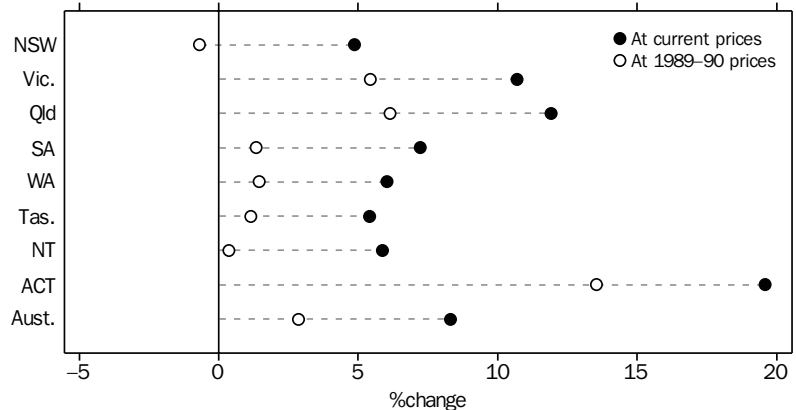
QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Aust.: Trend



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 at current prices, all States and Territories recorded growth in quarterly takings compared with the June quarter 2000. The Australian Capital Territory had the greatest overall growth, up 20% at current prices and 14% at constant prices. It is likely that the Monet in Japan exhibition at the National Gallery, the opening of the National Museum in March 2001 and the GMC 400 V8 Supercars rally in June contributed to this growth.

QUARTERLY TAKINGS: Trend—Jun qtr 2000—Jun qtr 2001

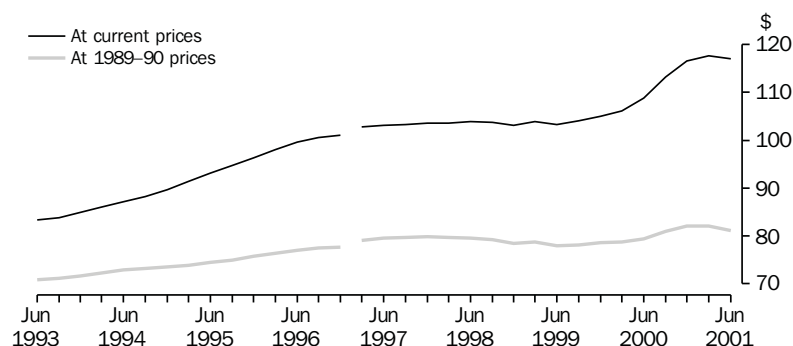


Average takings per room night occupied

In the June quarter 2001, the trend series for average takings per room night occupied was \$117 in current price terms (\$81 in constant price terms).

In original terms, Victoria had the highest average takings per room night occupied at \$125. Tasmania had the lowest at \$96.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Aust.: 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—AUST.(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	'000	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1991	26 417.8	26 389.6	26 365.3	2 211.7	2 208.4	2 206.9	1 929.0	1 926.7	1 924.1
1992	27 736.6	27 644.9	27 716.7	2 307.3	2 299.4	2 306.3	1 993.5	1 992.1	1 996.2
1993	29 834.6	29 833.6	29 801.5	2 503.1	2 502.5	2 497.8	2 124.0	2 123.0	2 120.2
1994	31 948.5	31 952.4	31 933.7	2 807.9	2 807.1	2 804.1	2 336.5	2 336.0	2 331.5
1995	33 278.7	33 300.3	33 328.7	3 124.9	3 125.7	3 131.0	2 482.9	2 483.9	2 491.1
1996	34 171.6	34 177.7	34 182.4	3 412.9	3 413.6	3 411.7	2 641.1	2 639.0	2 637.3
1997	36 182.8	36 169.7	36 127.8	3 727.8	3 729.1	3 727.2	2 876.0	2 877.0	2 873.1
1998	37 324.5	37 316.6	37 316.2	3 877.8	3 875.6	3 866.7	2 963.4	2 961.2	2 956.6
1999	39 822.3	39 831.5	39 839.9	4 139.7	4 142.7	4 145.0	3 120.6	3 119.3	3 124.7
2000	41 079.6	41 044.0	41 089.2	4 725.0	4 711.4	4 566.9	3 406.1	3 404.0	3 299.7
2000									
Mar qtr	10 088.1	10 090.6	10 222.6	1 088.3	1 072.4	1 084.1	806.1	801.3	805.1
Jun qtr	9 999.9	10 515.4	10 295.4	1 039.5	1 121.3	1 119.6	763.9	824.0	817.4
Sep qtr	10 448.6	10 227.3	10 303.6	1 330.1	1 305.7	1 165.9	941.6	922.4	833.8
Dec qtr	10 543.0	10 210.8	10 267.6	1 267.1	1 212.1	1 197.2	894.5	856.2	843.3
2001									
Mar qtr	10 188.6	10 298.7	10 282.3	1 218.1	1 213.2	1 210.2	851.0	846.6	844.7
Jun qtr	9 872.9	10 384.7	10 355.3	1 111.3	1 200.0	1 212.7	770.5	831.5	840.8

(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.

2

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUST.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	767	2 412	626	61	474	1 837	844	88	501	3 805
Guest rooms	74 302	86 091	32 437	1 991	13 761	70 380	66 616	21 572	18 510	192 830
Rooms per establishment	97	36	52	33	29	38	79	245	37	51
Jun qtr 2001										
Establishments	778	2 398	649	62	457	1 866	899	98	443	3 825
Guest rooms	78 050	84 093	34 401	2 009	13 252	71 054	70 819	23 542	15 868	196 544
Rooms per establishment	100	35	53	32	29	38	79	240	36	51
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	60.1	19.1	29.0	11.4	13.1	20.7	49.7	168.2	16.8	29.0
2001										
Apr	60.3	18.6	31.3	12.0	13.1	20.7	49.0	156.5	15.8	29.2
May	60.2	17.9	28.9	10.7	12.3	19.5	48.8	157.2	15.0	28.4
Jun	57.9	17.1	29.5	10.7	11.8	19.0	47.2	149.5	15.4	27.5
Jun qtr	59.5	17.9	29.9	11.1	12.4	19.7	48.3	154.4	15.4	28.4
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
2001										
Apr	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9
May	1.6	1.6	2.0	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Jun	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
Jun qtr	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
2000										
Jun qtr	2.3	1.8	3.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2
2001										
Apr	2.4	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3
May	2.3	1.8	3.4	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2
Jun	2.3	1.8	3.4	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2
Jun qtr	2.3	1.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.6	2.6	2.2

3

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUST.

	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
2000										
Jun qtr	525 795	335 620	178 063	3 626	33 532	276 405	433 802	226 512	65 601	1 039 478
2001										
Apr	192 901	117 414	73 305	1 425	11 769	102 755	163 497	85 223	18 952	383 620
May	197 251	113 032	66 524	1 261	10 783	95 182	165 197	86 647	17 737	376 807
Jun	179 784	106 161	64 965	1 503	10 473	91 035	152 732	77 137	18 030	350 910
Jun qtr	569 936	336 607	204 794	4 188	33 024	288 972	481 425	249 007	54 720	1 111 337
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000										
Jun qtr	685.5	139.1	284.4	59.4	70.7	150.5	514.0	2 574.0	130.9	273.2
2001										
Apr	247.9	49.0	113.0	23.0	25.8	55.1	181.9	869.6	42.8	100.3
May	253.5	47.1	102.5	20.3	23.6	51.0	183.8	884.2	40.0	98.5
Jun	231.1	44.3	100.1	24.2	22.9	48.8	169.9	787.1	40.7	91.7
Jun qtr	732.6	140.4	315.6	67.6	72.3	154.9	535.5	2 540.9	123.5	290.5
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	126	80	108	57	59	80	114	169	86	104
2001										
Apr	137	88	120	64	65	89	124	185	90	114
May	136	85	114	62	62	85	122	181	86	112
Jun	133	86	113	76	65	86	120	176	88	111
Jun qtr	135	86	116	67	64	86	122	181	88	113
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	78	43	60	20	27	43	72	116	39	59
2001										
Apr	82	47	71	24	30	48	77	121	40	65
May	82	43	62	20	26	43	75	119	36	62
Jun	77	42	63	25	26	43	72	109	38	60
Jun qtr	80	44	65	23	27	45	75	116	38	62
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	79	47	51	36	33	44	67	105	48	60
2001										
Apr	81	48	53	39	35	46	67	108	48	62
May	88	52	58	40	37	49	74	116	51	68
Jun	82	50	54	48	37	47	69	106	48	63
Jun qtr	83	50	55	42	36	48	70	110	49	64

NEW SOUTH WALES

Capacity The capacity of the 1,326 accommodation establishments in New South Wales rose by 2,335 guest rooms (4%) to 65,488 in the 12 months to the June quarter 2001. The number of guest rooms in serviced apartments rose by 16% (1,026) and rooms in licensed hotels rose by 10% (2,338). Following the national trend, the number of guest rooms in motels and guest houses declined, falling by 3% (1,029 guest rooms).

Length of stay Licensed hotels was the only accommodation type to show an increase (5% or 0.1 days) in average length of stay, compared to the June quarter 2000.

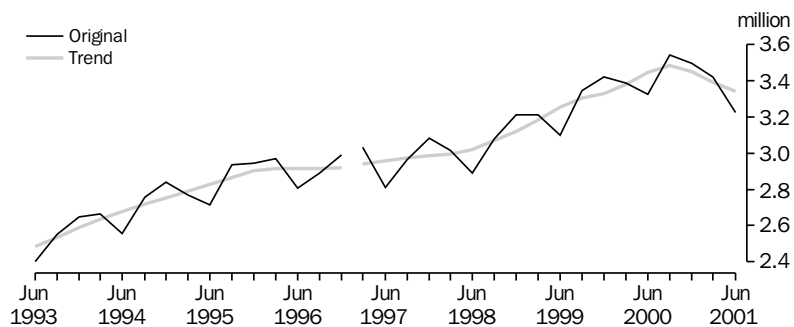
Takings from accommodation Total takings from accommodation establishments were \$388.3m in the June quarter 2001, up 4% on the same period in 2000. Takings from licensed hotels increased by 6%, to \$203.7m, which accounted for over half (52%) of the total takings in this quarter. Serviced apartments recorded an 18% increase to reach \$52.3m, with motels and guest houses down 4% to \$132.2m.

For the June quarter 2001, average takings per establishment was \$292,800, up 3% from a year ago. Serviced apartments accounted for this rise, increasing 12% to reach \$390,400. Average takings per room night occupied rose 6% compared to the same period in 2000.

Room nights occupied Average nightly rooms occupied in licensed hotels fell 6% while motels and guest houses fell 9%. Serviced apartments recorded the only increase (6%).

The trend estimate of room nights occupied was \$3.3m, a fall of 3% on the June quarter 2000.

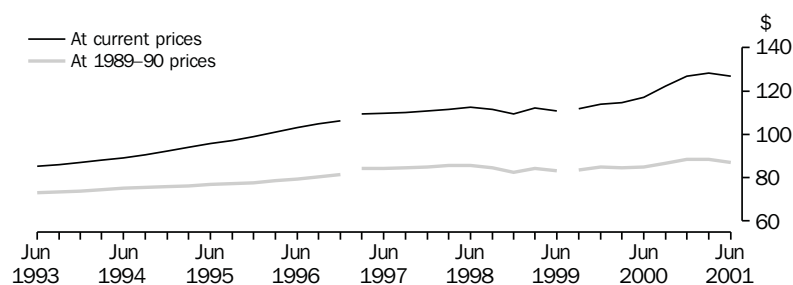
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, NSW



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.

Average takings per room night occupied The trend estimate at current prices increased 8% on the June quarter 2000 level, reaching \$127 for the June quarter 2001. At 1989–90 prices, the trend estimate increased 2% to \$87.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, NSW: 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—NSW(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
1991	8 928.1	8 919.9	8 905.1	798.6	798.3	796.5	696.5	696.4	694.7
1992	9 389.7	9 356.8	9 376.0	812.6	810.1	811.9	702.7	702.9	703.4
1993	10 065.0	10 061.2	10 050.7	863.7	863.4	863.3	736.1	735.9	736.5
1994	10 817.2	10 807.6	10 787.6	972.9	972.2	970.4	814.4	814.0	811.9
1995	11 363.4	11 358.6	11 385.4	1 097.1	1 096.9	1 099.2	873.1	873.1	876.3
1996	11 654.7	11 670.7	11 662.6	1 209.5	1 211.5	1 210.2	933.1	933.1	932.6
1997	11 887.0	11 869.1	11 857.3	1 303.6	1 304.7	1 304.7	1 003.5	1 003.2	1 001.5
1998	12 195.4	12 198.5	12 206.4	1 361.2	1 361.7	1 357.1	1 035.5	1 035.3	1 032.3
1999	13 081.1	13 095.0	13 073.9	1 463.7	1 465.6	1 466.9	1 095.0	1 094.5	1 097.0
2000	13 753.2	13 738.9	13 759.1	1 808.2	1 804.6	1 655.1	1 291.8	1 291.1	1 185.0
2000									
Mar qtr	3 388.1	3 315.6	3 379.4	397.9	383.2	387.4	292.6	284.3	285.5
Jun qtr	3 323.9	3 464.0	3 446.4	374.0	400.6	404.0	272.4	291.5	292.4
Sep qtr	3 543.3	3 552.6	3 484.0	566.3	566.7	426.5	398.0	397.8	302.2
Dec qtr	3 498.0	3 406.8	3 449.2	470.0	454.1	437.2	328.9	317.5	304.9
2001									
Mar qtr	3 421.1	3 383.1	3 391.5	441.9	429.9	434.2	304.9	296.3	299.6
Jun qtr	3 223.7	3 363.1	3 342.7	388.3	416.5	423.6	266.1	284.9	290.4

(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 Sydney All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

5

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NSW

	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.
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	184	1 003	127	29	176	697	210	21	181	1 314
Guest rooms	22 695	33 864	6 594	1 099	4 930	25 646	19 268	5 779	6 431	63 153
Rooms per establishment	123	34	52	38	28	37	92	275	36	48
Jun qtr 2001										
Establishments	198	994	134	31	177	704	220	26	168	1 326
Guest rooms	25 033	32 835	7 620	1 187	5 079	25 682	21 000	6 893	5 647	65 488
Rooms per establishment	126	33	57	38	29	36	95	265	34	49
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	80.3	18.3	28.5	11.5	13.7	20.7	61.8	184.7	14.6	27.9
2001										
Apr	76.5	17.7	32.5	14.0	14.6	20.2	61.0	165.6	12.5	27.9
May	76.5	16.4	28.6	11.6	13.0	18.8	59.5	168.5	11.3	26.6
Jun	72.9	15.7	29.7	12.0	12.4	17.9	58.3	153.0	12.1	25.6
Jun qtr	75.3	16.6	30.3	12.5	13.3	19.0	59.6	162.5	11.9	26.7
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7
2001										
Apr	1.7	1.9	2.1	1.5	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
May	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Jun	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
Jun qtr	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
2000										
Jun qtr	2.2	1.7	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0
2001										
Apr	2.4	1.7	3.3	1.8	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.3	2.0
May	2.3	1.6	2.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.2	2.0
Jun	2.3	1.6	3.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.4	2.3	2.0
Jun qtr	2.3	1.6	3.1	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.0

6

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NSW

	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
2000										
Jun qtr	191 952	137 903	44 150	1 920	13 043	111 992	151 219	76 949	18 883	374 005
2001										
Apr	68 661	47 279	19 007	902	5 118	39 133	55 197	29 238	5 359	134 947
May	71 062	43 536	16 879	745	4 466	36 120	55 365	29 951	4 831	131 477
Jun	64 019	41 394	16 430	1 014	4 140	34 190	52 123	25 229	5 147	121 844
Jun qtr	203 743	132 209	52 316	2 662	13 724	109 444	162 684	84 418	15 337	388 268
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000										
Jun qtr	1 043.2	137.5	347.6	66.2	74.1	160.7	720.1	3 664.2	104.3	284.6
2001										
Apr	346.8	47.6	141.8	29.1	28.9	55.6	250.9	1 124.5	31.9	101.8
May	358.9	43.8	126.0	24.0	25.2	51.3	251.7	1 151.9	28.8	99.2
Jun	323.3	41.6	122.6	32.7	23.4	48.6	236.9	970.4	30.6	91.9
Jun qtr	1 029.0	133.0	390.4	85.9	77.5	155.5	739.5	3 246.8	91.3	292.8
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	144	83	134	64	60	86	128	220	80	113
2001										
Apr	151	90	146	69	66	92	137	226	85	121
May	151	86	142	67	63	88	136	221	82	120
Jun	148	89	137	91	63	91	135	211	85	120
Jun qtr	150	88	142	75	64	90	136	220	84	120
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	94	45	74	19	29	48	86	147	33	65
2001										
Apr	91	48	83	25	34	51	88	141	32	69
May	92	43	72	20	28	45	85	140	28	65
Jun	85	42	72	29	27	44	83	122	30	62
Jun qtr	89	44	75	25	30	47	85	135	30	65
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	96	47	68	38	33	48	81	149	45	67
2001										
Apr	91	49	69	45	35	48	79	137	47	67
May	100	53	78	47	36	52	89	146	50	75
Jun	94	52	73	57	35	51	85	135	47	71
Jun qtr	95	51	73	50	35	50	84	139	48	71

VICTORIA

Capacity The capacity of the 705 accommodation establishments in Victoria rose by 911 rooms (3%) in the 12 months to the June quarter 2001, to 32,295. Rooms in licensed hotels and serviced apartments increased by 12% and 11% respectively, while motels and guest houses recorded a 5% fall.

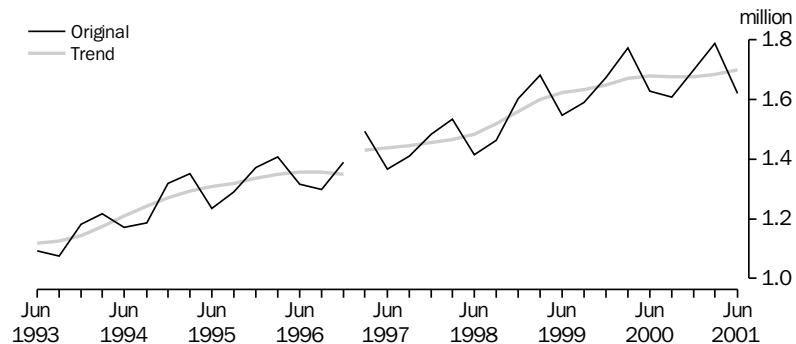
Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation increased by 9% compared to the June quarter 2000, reaching \$202.6m. Motels and guest houses was the only accommodation type to record a fall (3%) in takings. Serviced apartments (up 16%) and licensed hotels (up 15%) both recorded strong gains. Licensed hotels accounted for over half (51%) of the takings in the June quarter 2001.

Average takings per room night occupied rose 10% to \$125 in the June quarter 2001, compared to the corresponding period in 2000. Average takings per establishment rose 9% to \$287, with average takings per licensed hotel increasing by 12%, to \$802.

Room nights occupied Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment showed a 1% decrease in the June quarter 2001 compared to the June quarter 2000, driven by a fall in average nightly rooms occupied in motels and guest houses of 9%.

Quarterly room nights occupied increased by 1% in trend terms but decreased by 1% in original terms, compared to the June quarter 2000.

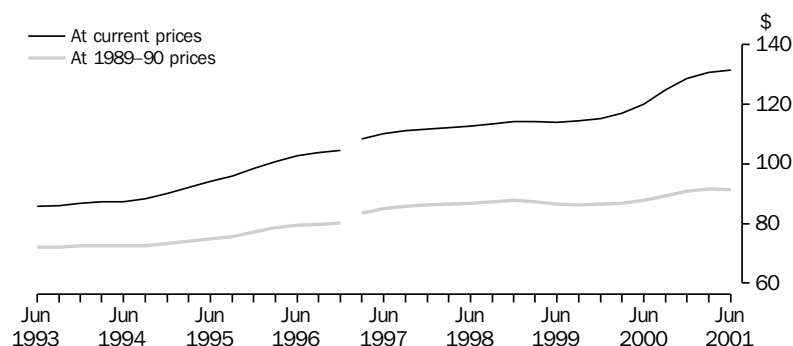
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Vic.



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 takings per room night occupied Victoria's trend estimate of average takings per room night occupied increased by 10% compared to the June quarter 2000, reaching \$132 at current prices. The constant price estimate shows a 4% increase in the same period.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Vic.: 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—VIC.(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
1991	4 209.1	4 212.3	4 209.7	369.1	369.4	370.2	318.4	318.7	318.8
1992	4 367.6	4 359.1	4 366.1	382.5	382.0	382.5	327.3	327.3	327.5
1993	4 490.5	4 497.5	4 498.1	391.6	392.8	388.2	328.8	329.6	326.1
1994	4 890.8	4 895.1	4 894.5	432.5	432.7	432.1	356.8	356.6	356.1
1995	5 248.4	5 259.5	5 255.6	497.7	499.3	500.1	394.0	395.5	396.4
1996	5 411.1	5 410.0	5 410.9	555.7	556.6	556.8	431.2	430.4	430.4
1997	5 754.2	5 761.7	5 766.1	634.9	635.7	635.6	490.3	491.6	491.2
1998	6 016.7	6 027.2	6 027.4	681.0	682.4	681.8	523.9	524.8	524.7
1999	6 488.5	6 497.8	6 503.0	741.5	743.5	744.2	561.5	562.5	563.5
2000	6 709.9	6 701.0	6 704.1	823.0	821.2	822.2	595.4	594.6	594.4
2000									
Mar qtr	1 773.4	1 671.7	1 671.4	213.0	196.1	195.6	158.0	146.2	145.2
Jun qtr	1 628.9	1 704.4	1 679.7	185.3	201.3	201.8	136.6	148.3	147.3
Sep qtr	1 608.7	1 662.3	1 677.3	207.4	209.7	209.2	147.2	147.4	149.7
Dec qtr	1 698.9	1 662.6	1 675.7	217.3	214.0	215.6	153.7	152.6	152.2
2001									
Mar qtr	1 787.2	1 700.3	1 685.1	241.4	224.7	220.4	168.9	156.7	154.3
Jun qtr	1 619.6	1 694.9	1 698.7	202.6	220.1	223.4	141.0	153.1	155.3

(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.

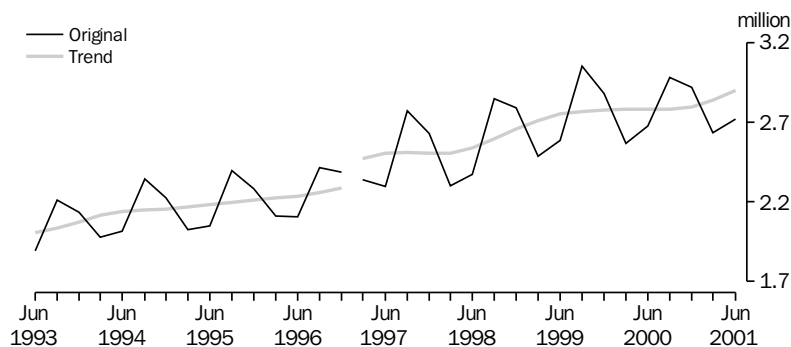
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	125	504	76	8	77	354	175	14	77	705
Guest rooms	10 906	16 306	4 172	270	2 129	11 210	11 539	3 400	2 836	31 384
Rooms per establishment	87	32	55	34	28	32	66	243	37	45
Jun qtr 2001										
Establishments	128	494	83	8	68	369	201	20	39	705
Guest rooms	12 165	15 501	4 629	259	1 720	11 545	12 988	4 184	1 599	32 295
Rooms per establishment	95	31	56	32	25	31	65	209	41	46
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	56.2	16.0	36.9	13.5	10.7	15.6	42.7	168.8	20.9	25.4
2001										
Apr	58.6	16.2	37.7	14.7	9.6	16.8	40.9	129.2	22.1	26.4
May	61.0	14.7	37.9	11.8	7.6	15.0	42.0	139.6	21.4	25.8
Jun	56.3	13.0	35.1	12.0	6.9	13.5	37.4	134.6	20.0	23.5
Jun qtr	58.7	14.6	36.9	12.8	8.0	15.1	40.1	134.5	21.1	25.2
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6
2001										
Apr	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8
May	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
Jun	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
2000										
Jun qtr	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.4	2.1
2001										
Apr	2.1	1.7	3.6	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.2	2.8	2.0
May	2.1	1.7	3.3	1.3	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.0
Jun	2.0	1.7	3.3	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.7	2.0
Jun qtr	2.0	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.2	2.7	2.0

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000										
Jun qtr	89 135	62 263	33 935	554	4 449	38 880	81 439	41 429	18 582	185 332
2001										
Apr	33 521	22 247	13 353	222	1 231	16 493	31 654	15 968	3 554	69 121
May	36 799	20 543	13 768	185	964	14 808	33 918	17 796	3 439	71 110
Jun	32 351	17 889	12 085	182	903	13 182	28 811	16 111	3 138	62 325
Jun qtr	102 671	60 679	39 207	588	3 098	44 482	94 383	49 875	10 131	202 556
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000										
Jun qtr	713.1	123.5	446.5	69.2	57.8	109.8	465.4	2 959.2	241.3	262.9
2001										
Apr	261.9	45.0	160.9	27.7	18.1	44.7	157.5	798.4	91.1	98.0
May	287.5	41.6	165.9	23.1	14.2	40.1	168.7	889.8	88.2	100.9
Jun	252.7	36.2	145.6	22.7	13.3	35.7	143.3	805.5	80.5	88.4
Jun qtr	802.1	122.8	472.4	73.5	45.6	120.5	469.6	2 493.7	259.8	287.3
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	140	85	133	56	60	77	120	193	127	114
2001										
Apr	149	93	142	63	63	89	128	206	138	124
May	152	91	141	63	61	86	130	206	133	126
Jun	150	93	138	63	64	88	128	200	134	126
Jun qtr	150	92	141	63	63	88	129	204	135	125
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	90	42	89	23	23	38	78	134	72	65
2001										
Apr	92	48	96	29	24	48	81	127	74	71
May	98	43	96	23	18	41	84	137	69	71
Jun	89	39	87	23	18	38	74	128	65	64
Jun qtr	93	43	93	25	20	42	80	131	70	69
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	95	49	74	41	32	44	79	135	66	70
2001										
Apr	94	51	74	33	33	47	75	136	74	71
May	104	56	81	35	36	50	85	145	80	80
Jun	96	54	75	43	36	49	79	130	74	75
Jun qtr	98	53	76	36	35	49	80	137	76	75

QUEENSLAND

Capacity	At the end of June 2001 Queensland had 954 accommodation establishments, providing 52,279 rooms. There was little change in capacity over the 12 months to June.
Length of stay	Licensed hotels was the only accommodation type to record an increase (4%) in the average length of stay in the June quarter 2001, compared to the corresponding period last year. Average length of stay in serviced apartments fell from 4.7 days to 4.1 days (down 13%). Despite the fall, visitors to serviced apartments stayed longer than visitors to hotels or motels and guest houses.
Takings from accommodation	<p>In the June quarter 2001, takings from accommodation totalled \$280.2m, an increase of 11% (\$27.5m) on the June quarter 2000. Serviced apartments recorded the strongest growth in takings, up 16% to \$63.0m, followed by motels and guest houses (up 10%), and licensed hotels (up 9%). Hotels accounted for over half (51%) of all takings.</p> <p>Average takings per room night available increased by 11% in the June quarter 2001 compared to the June quarter 2000, with serviced apartments growing the most (15%).</p>
Room nights occupied	<p>Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment in the June quarter 2001 increased 1% to 31.4 when compared with the June quarter 2000. Serviced apartments increased by the largest amount (up 5% to 26.4).</p> <p>For the June quarter 2001, the trend estimate of quarterly room nights occupied increased to 2.9 million.</p>

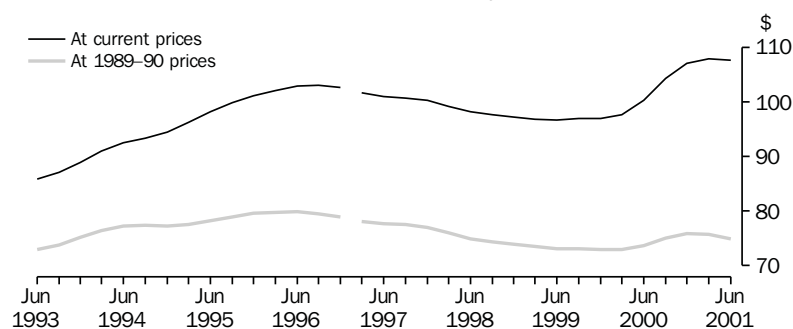
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Qld



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 takings per room night occupied	The trend figure for average takings per room night occupied increased by 8% on the June quarter 2000, to reach \$108 at current prices. The constant price estimate also increased, up 2% to \$75 in the June quarter 2001.
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AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Qld: 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.

10

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—QLD(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	'000	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1991	6 761.7	6 743.9	6 737.3	559.8	557.3	556.5	490.7	488.9	488.0
1992	7 224.9	7 191.7	7 236.8	609.4	605.9	610.0	528.8	527.6	530.9
1993	8 089.6	8 088.3	8 075.0	702.5	701.4	701.5	596.3	595.5	595.5
1994	8 566.7	8 564.8	8 562.4	797.1	796.4	795.4	661.9	661.6	660.1
1995	8 753.9	8 755.3	8 761.2	866.1	865.1	866.5	687.5	686.6	688.7
1996	9 023.1	9 007.8	9 008.2	928.2	926.7	925.4	718.5	717.8	716.3
1997	10 034.9	10 021.6	9 992.7	1 012.1	1 010.3	1 008.8	778.2	777.0	775.8
1998	10 317.9	10 295.0	10 303.3	1 015.0	1 011.8	1 010.6	772.3	770.4	770.3
1999	11 014.0	11 004.2	11 015.4	1 068.9	1 067.9	1 067.3	806.1	805.0	805.4
2000	11 149.5	11 132.1	11 140.3	1 146.1	1 138.8	1 140.6	827.9	826.9	828.3
2000									
Mar qtr	2 570.2	2 749.5	2 780.4	252.9	266.2	271.7	187.8	200.5	202.8
Jun qtr	2 677.2	2 858.8	2 781.6	252.8	281.0	279.2	186.3	207.0	204.9
Sep qtr	2 982.4	2 722.1	2 781.5	313.9	290.8	290.2	222.8	207.8	208.6
Dec qtr	2 919.7	2 801.6	2 796.8	326.5	300.8	299.5	231.1	211.6	212.1
2001									
Mar qtr	2 635.3	2 839.8	2 838.8	288.3	305.9	306.3	202.5	216.4	215.0
Jun qtr	2 720.6	2 906.0	2 901.4	280.2	312.1	312.5	194.9	216.6	217.5

(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						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	171	511	265	10	100	410	284	31	112	947
Guest rooms	20 514	18 383	13 248	251	2 474	15 080	21 521	7 961	4 858	52 145
Rooms per establishment	120	36	50	25	25	37	76	257	43	55
Jun qtr 2001										
Establishments	167	513	274	9	96	417	293	32	107	954
Guest rooms	20 516	18 343	13 420	209	2 405	15 360	21 879	8 067	4 359	52 279
Rooms per establishment	123	36	49	23	25	37	75	252	41	55
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	73.2	20.1	25.1	11.2	11.0	20.5	43.2	172.0	20.1	31.1
2001										
Apr	74.8	18.9	27.5	8.5	11.0	19.6	43.5	168.8	20.7	31.1
May	72.3	20.5	24.8	9.9	10.9	20.0	43.2	160.4	19.7	30.8
Jun	74.1	21.3	26.9	9.4	11.1	21.4	45.0	161.0	20.9	32.2
Jun qtr	73.7	20.2	26.4	9.3	11.0	20.4	43.9	163.4	20.5	31.4
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
2001										
Apr	1.9	1.8	2.6	2.0	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	2.1	2.1
May	1.7	1.7	2.2	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Jun	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0
Jun qtr	1.8	1.8	2.4	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
2000										
Jun qtr	2.6	2.0	4.7	2.4	1.7	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.7
2001										
Apr	2.9	2.0	4.3	3.1	1.8	2.4	3.0	3.2	3.3	2.8
May	2.6	2.0	4.0	2.9	1.7	2.3	2.8	2.9	3.0	2.6
Jun	2.7	2.0	4.0	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.8	3.0	3.1	2.6
Jun qtr	2.7	2.0	4.1	2.9	1.8	2.3	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.7

	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
2000										
Jun qtr	130 533	68 048	54 176	465	5 498	54 840	107 543	68 141	16 268	252 757
2001										
Apr	49 125	23 412	23 172	111	1 933	20 557	40 706	26 292	6 110	95 709
May	46 787	25 705	19 085	134	1 851	19 801	39 817	24 432	5 541	91 577
Jun	46 332	25 820	20 779	119	1 989	20 716	40 391	23 810	5 906	92 931
Jun qtr	142 244	74 937	63 035	365	5 774	61 074	120 914	74 533	17 556	280 217
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000										
Jun qtr	763.4	133.2	204.4	46.5	55.0	133.8	378.7	2 198.1	145.3	266.9
2001										
Apr	294.2	45.6	84.6	12.4	20.1	49.3	138.9	821.6	57.1	100.3
May	280.2	50.1	69.7	14.9	19.3	47.5	135.9	763.5	51.8	96.0
Jun	277.4	50.3	75.8	13.3	20.7	49.7	137.9	744.1	55.2	97.4
Jun qtr	851.8	146.1	230.1	40.6	60.1	146.5	412.7	2 329.2	164.1	293.7
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	115	73	90	46	56	72	96	141	80	94
2001										
Apr	131	81	103	49	61	84	106	162	92	108
May	125	79	91	49	57	77	102	154	85	101
Jun	125	79	94	47	62	78	102	154	88	101
Jun qtr	127	79	96	48	60	79	103	157	88	103
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	70	41	45	20	25	40	55	95	37	53
2001										
Apr	80	43	58	18	27	45	62	109	47	61
May	74	45	46	21	25	42	59	98	41	57
Jun	75	47	52	19	28	45	62	98	45	59
Jun qtr	76	45	52	19	26	44	61	102	44	59
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000										
Jun qtr	62	42	37	26	31	38	48	75	42	49
2001										
Apr	68	44	40	25	33	41	50	83	44	52
May	72	48	41	27	35	43	55	86	46	55
Jun	68	45	39	26	36	40	51	82	44	52
Jun qtr	69	45	40	26	35	41	52	84	45	53

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Capacity There were 10,596 guest rooms available in South Australia at the end of June 2001, spread across 234 accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms. The number of guest rooms increased slightly (1%) compared to June 2000. Serviced apartments accounted for most of this increase (up 8% or 92 rooms).

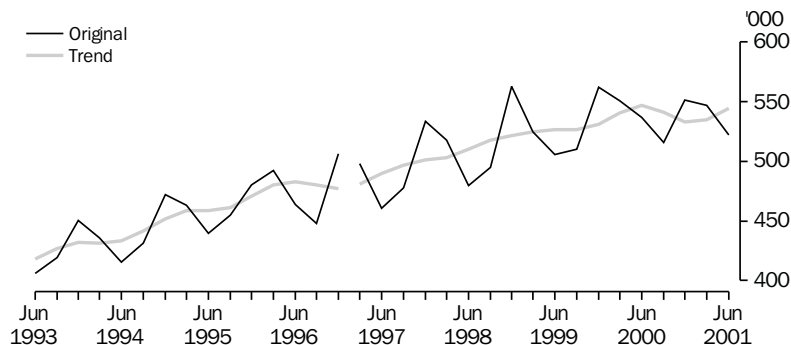
Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments in the June quarter 2001 were \$52.1m, up 6% on the same period in 2000. Takings for all types of accommodation rose, with serviced apartments showing the strongest growth (up 15%).

Average takings per room night occupied and average takings per guest night both rose by 9%. All accommodation types recorded increases in average takings per establishment, with serviced apartments recording the largest percentage increase (11%), followed by motels and guest houses (6%) and licensed hotels (2%).

Room nights occupied Average nightly rooms occupied fell 3% between the June quarters 2000 and 2001. Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to show growth—up 4% to 30.4 nightly occupied rooms.

Room nights occupied fell in both trend and original terms compared to the June quarter 2000.

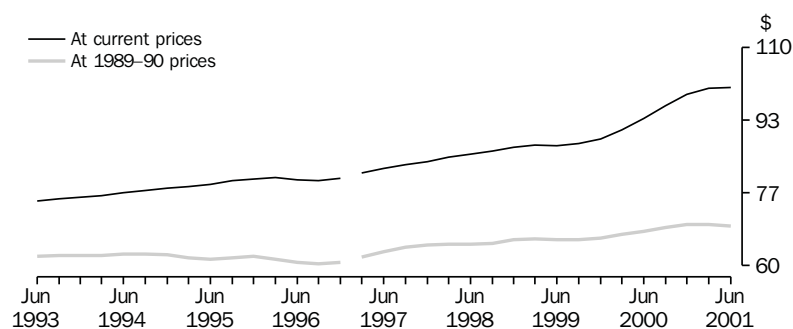
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, SA



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 takings per room night occupied The trend estimate in current price terms rose 8% in the June quarter 2001 compared to the June quarter 2000, reaching \$101. The constant price estimate (\$69) increased by 2%.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, SA: 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.

13

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

	<i>Room nights occupied(b)</i>			<i>Takings at current prices(b)</i>			<i>Takings at average 1989-90 prices(c)</i>		
	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	'000	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1991	1 620.5	1 622.1	1 627.4	121.1	120.9	121.2	104.9	105.0	104.9
1992	1 661.7	1 659.5	1 656.6	122.2	122.0	121.8	103.7	103.2	103.2
1993	1 687.0	1 689.0	1 689.6	126.6	126.6	126.8	105.2	105.1	105.1
1994	1 754.5	1 756.9	1 758.2	135.3	135.3	135.2	110.1	109.9	109.9
1995	1 838.0	1 843.7	1 849.4	145.1	145.5	146.2	113.4	113.8	114.2
1996	1 910.2	1 925.0	1 920.3	152.6	153.5	153.5	116.7	116.6	116.8
1997	1 970.3	1 970.8	1 967.9	163.1	163.2	162.8	125.1	125.4	125.0
1998	2 054.3	2 056.1	2 052.2	176.8	177.1	176.4	134.5	134.0	134.0
1999	2 102.6	2 101.9	2 108.9	185.0	184.9	185.6	138.9	139.1	139.3
2000	2 154.5	2 154.7	2 161.7	204.7	204.6	205.6	147.2	147.3	147.5
2000									
Mar qtr	550.7	531.5	540.8	50.4	48.8	49.3	37.1	36.0	36.3
Jun qtr	536.4	565.0	546.7	49.3	51.9	51.2	36.0	37.8	37.1
Sep qtr	516.0	542.6	541.1	50.1	53.5	52.3	35.4	37.3	37.2
Dec qtr	551.4	515.6	533.1	54.9	50.4	52.9	38.7	36.2	37.0
2001									
Mar qtr	547.1	539.6	534.5	55.5	55.2	53.8	38.6	37.5	37.1
Jun qtr	521.9	550.2	544.2	52.1	54.9	54.9	36.0	37.8	37.6

(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 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.
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	60	147	26	6	52	117	44	4	10	233
Guest rooms	4 037	5 212	1 208	146	1 501	4 470	2 799	1 263	278	10 457
Rooms per establishment	67	35	46	24	29	38	64	316	28	45
Jun qtr 2001										
Establishments	61	146	27	6	51	116	47	4	10	234
Guest rooms	4 066	5 230	1 300	143	1 505	4 439	2 975	1 263	271	10 596
Rooms per establishment	67	36	48	24	30	38	63	316	27	45
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	39.5	18.8	29.1	6.6	11.6	21.0	38.8	237.2	13.6	25.3
2001										
Apr	38.5	20.3	33.7	5.4	12.6	22.0	41.3	232.1	11.7	26.6
May	38.6	18.1	30.2	5.1	11.5	19.7	39.7	235.9	9.7	24.8
Jun	34.7	15.9	27.4	3.8	10.4	18.0	34.0	204.9	11.8	22.1
Jun qtr	37.3	18.1	30.4	4.7	11.5	19.9	38.4	224.4	11.0	24.5
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000										
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.7
2001										
Apr	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.8
May	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	1.6	1.6
Jun	1.4	1.6	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.6
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
2000										
Jun qtr	2.0	1.8	3.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.0
2001										
Apr	2.0	1.8	3.3	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.1	2.6	2.1
May	1.9	1.8	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0	2.5	2.0
Jun	1.8	1.7	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.6	1.9
Jun qtr	1.9	1.8	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0	2.6	2.0

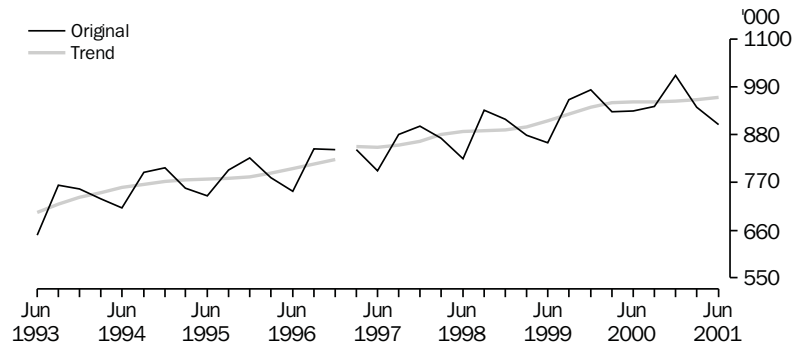
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5			
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION											
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
2000											
Jun qtr	23 033	19 309	6 912	152	2 921	16 504	17 001	11 854	823	49 254	
2001											
Apr	8 340	7 665	2 995	47	1 168	6 284	7 005	4 231	264	19 000	
May	8 584	6 789	2 699	40	1 038	5 667	6 669	4 449	207	18 071	
Jun	6 925	5 835	2 266	31	961	4 957	5 421	3 399	257	15 026	
Jun qtr	23 849	20 289	7 959	119	3 167	16 908	19 096	12 079	728	52 096	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT											
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
2000											
Jun qtr	383.9	131.4	265.8	25.3	56.2	141.1	386.4	2 963.5	82.3	211.4	
2001											
Apr	136.7	52.5	110.9	7.9	22.9	54.2	149.1	1 057.7	26.4	81.2	
May	140.7	46.5	99.9	6.7	20.4	48.9	141.9	1 112.3	20.7	77.2	
Jun	113.5	40.0	83.9	5.2	18.8	42.7	115.3	849.8	25.7	64.2	
Jun qtr	391.0	139.0	294.8	19.8	62.1	145.8	406.3	3 019.8	72.8	222.6	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2000											
Jun qtr	107	77	100	42	53	74	109	137	67	92	
2001											
Apr	118	86	110	49	61	82	120	152	75	102	
May	118	83	107	42	57	80	115	152	69	100	
Jun	109	84	102	46	61	79	113	138	73	97	
Jun qtr	115	85	106	46	59	81	116	148	72	100	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2000											
Jun qtr	63	41	63	11	21	41	67	103	33	52	
2001											
Apr	68	49	77	11	26	47	79	112	32	60	
May	68	42	67	9	22	41	72	114	25	55	
Jun	57	37	58	7	21	37	61	90	32	47	
Jun qtr	65	43	67	9	23	42	71	105	30	54	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
2000											
Jun qtr	72	45	51	26	31	43	66	106	32	56	
2001											
Apr	76	48	51	27	34	44	67	112	36	58	
May	84	52	57	28	35	48	75	122	42	64	
Jun	75	51	52	27	36	47	69	104	45	60	
Jun qtr	78	50	53	27	35	46	70	113	41	61	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Capacity	At the end of the June quarter 2001, there were 327 accommodation establishments in Western Australia with 15 or more rooms, up 1% on the June quarter 2000. The total capacity of these establishments rose 1% (101 rooms) to 19,059 guest rooms. All accommodation types except motels and guest houses recorded increases in capacity, the largest increase being serviced apartments (5%). Capacity in motels and guest houses fell 2% (111 rooms). The average number of rooms per establishment remained at 58.
Length of stay	Average length of stay fell 4% compared to the June quarter 2000. Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record shorter average stays, falling 6% to 3.2 days.
Takings from accommodation	Takings from accommodation establishments during the June quarter 2001 totalled \$90.3m, an increase of 3% on the corresponding period in 2000. Average takings per guest night increased 7% while average takings per room night occupied rose 6%.
Room nights occupied	Demand for accommodation fell in the June quarter 2001 compared to the June quarter 2000. Average nightly rooms occupied in motels and guest houses fell 12% to 20.5 rooms while licensed hotels decreased 2% to 40.3 rooms. Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record an increase (3%).

For the June quarter 2001, the trend estimate of room nights occupied rose 1% to 966,700, while in original terms there was a fall of 3%.

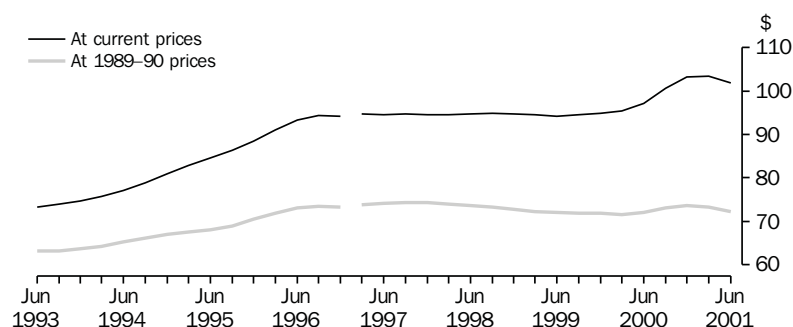
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, WA



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 takings per room night occupied	The June quarter 2001 trend estimate of average takings per room night occupied, at current prices, rose by 5% compared to the equivalent 2000 period. At 1989–90 prices, the trend estimate did not change from the June quarter 2000 figure of \$72.
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AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, WA: 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.

16

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—WA(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	'000	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1991	2 566.6	2 563.0	2 556.1	180.2	179.9	179.8	157.6	157.4	157.3
1992	2 645.7	2 634.5	2 636.6	189.6	188.8	188.6	165.5	165.2	165.0
1993	2 835.3	2 836.0	2 841.5	209.0	209.0	209.4	179.7	179.4	179.8
1994	3 041.7	3 042.6	3 042.6	237.9	237.6	237.8	200.2	200.0	199.7
1995	3 119.8	3 121.7	3 117.4	266.8	266.9	266.7	214.3	214.3	214.5
1996	3 223.3	3 220.6	3 230.1	301.2	300.8	301.0	235.8	235.7	235.7
1997	3 424.9	3 426.5	3 424.9	323.8	323.8	324.2	253.8	253.7	253.9
1998	3 547.2	3 550.0	3 547.9	336.5	336.5	336.2	260.7	260.7	260.5
1999	3 686.1	3 685.7	3 682.1	348.4	348.7	348.1	265.2	265.1	265.1
2000	3 827.7	3 822.1	3 823.4	380.3	379.2	378.9	278.1	278.1	277.5
2000									
Mar qtr	932.3	942.6	954.2	89.8	90.8	91.0	67.4	68.2	68.3
Jun qtr	934.0	987.4	955.5	88.1	93.2	92.9	65.6	70.1	68.8
Sep qtr	945.5	920.1	955.8	96.2	93.9	96.2	69.1	66.7	69.8
Dec qtr	1 016.0	972.0	957.8	106.1	101.4	98.9	76.1	73.1	70.6
2001									
Mar qtr	942.7	968.3	961.4	98.6	101.0	99.5	70.3	71.1	70.5
Jun qtr	903.1	954.3	966.7	90.3	95.5	98.5	63.5	67.8	69.8

(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.

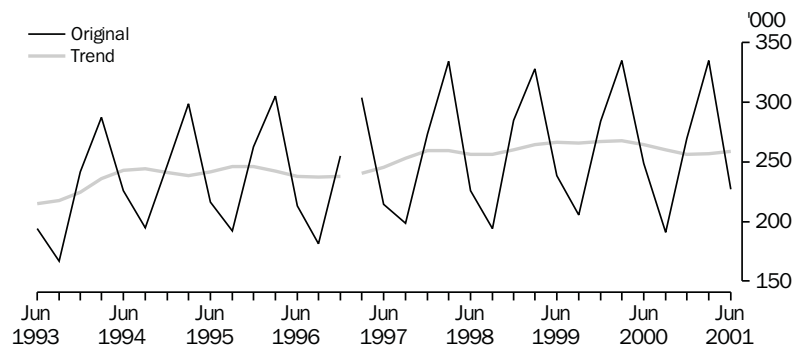
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	1 and ungraded	Star grading					Total
					2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	134	122	69	90	26	131	64	14	325	
Guest rooms	9 476	5 770	3 712	2 907	946	7 361	5 350	2 394	18 958	
Rooms per establishment	71	47	54	32	36	56	84	171	58	
Jun qtr 2001										
Establishments	132	126	69	87	23	135	70	12	327	
Guest rooms	9 519	5 659	3 881	2 852	776	7 445	5 626	2 360	19 059	
Rooms per establishment	72	45	56	33	34	55	80	197	58	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
2000										
Jun qtr	41.0	23.3	28.6	13.2	16.0	28.0	52.5	121.3	31.7	
2001										
Apr	40.3	21.6	32.5	14.1	14.5	27.8	48.1	134.4	31.5	
May	40.3	20.3	27.2	13.2	14.7	25.9	46.3	127.4	29.8	
Jun	40.2	19.6	28.5	12.8	14.6	26.6	47.1	117.2	29.8	
Jun qtr	40.3	20.5	29.4	13.3	14.6	26.7	47.2	126.4	30.4	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
2000										
Jun qtr	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7	
2001										
Apr	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	
June	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6	
Jun	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	
Jun qtr	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	
2000										
Jun qtr	2.2	2.1	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.4	
2001										
Apr	2.2	2.1	3.3	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.9	2.4	
May	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.8	2.3	
Jun	2.2	2.1	3.1	2.4	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.6	2.3	
Jun qtr	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.4	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.8	2.3	

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading					Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4	5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000									
Jun qtr	51 221	19 804	17 093	6 643	2 557	25 273	32 793	20 852	88 118
2001									
Apr	17 919	6 663	7 256	2 509	748	9 406	12 009	7 166	31 838
May	18 107	6 137	5 698	2 310	711	8 497	11 536	6 888	29 942
Jun	16 865	5 847	5 848	2 211	776	8 507	11 381	5 686	28 561
Jun qtr	52 890	18 647	18 803	7 031	2 235	26 410	34 926	19 740	90 341
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT									
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000									
Jun qtr	382.2	162.3	247.7	73.8	98.4	192.9	512.4	1 489.4	271.1
2001									
Apr	135.7	52.9	105.2	28.8	32.5	69.7	171.6	597.2	97.4
May	137.2	48.7	82.6	26.6	30.9	62.9	164.8	574.0	91.6
Jun	127.8	46.4	84.8	25.4	33.7	63.0	162.6	473.8	87.3
Jun qtr	400.7	148.0	272.5	80.8	97.2	195.6	498.9	1 645.0	276.3
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED									
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000									
Jun qtr	102	77	97	62	68	76	108	138	94
2001									
Apr	112	82	108	68	75	84	119	148	103
May	110	78	98	65	68	79	115	145	99
Jun	106	79	99	66	77	79	115	135	98
Jun qtr	109	79	102	67	73	80	116	143	100
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE									
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000									
Jun qtr	59	38	51	25	30	38	68	98	51
2001									
Apr	63	39	62	29	32	42	71	101	56
May	61	35	47	26	30	37	66	94	51
Jun	59	34	50	26	33	38	67	80	50
Jun qtr	61	36	53	27	32	39	68	92	52
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT									
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000									
Jun qtr	69	48	45	40	43	44	65	86	57
2001									
Apr	72	47	49	42	45	47	68	86	59
May	77	50	51	45	47	49	73	96	64
Jun	72	49	49	43	49	48	71	86	60
Jun qtr	74	49	49	43	47	48	70	89	61

TASMANIA

Capacity	In the June quarter 2001, there were 129 accommodation establishments in Tasmania with 15 or more rooms, two less (2%) than the June quarter 2000. Total guest rooms fell marginally to 5,478, with motels and guest houses recording a 4% reduction in the number of rooms.
Length of stay	Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record a change in the average length of stay of guests, falling 4% to 2.3 days in the June quarter 2000.
Takings from accommodation	<p>Total takings from accommodation was \$21.8m in the June quarter 2001, a marginal increase on the June quarter 2000.</p> <p>Increases in takings were recorded for licensed hotels (2%) and motels and guest houses (3%) but this was offset by a decline of 7% for serviced apartments.</p> <p>Average takings per room night occupied increased 10% on the June quarter 2000. Motels and guest houses recorded the largest increase (11%), followed by hotels (10%) and serviced apartments (7%). Average takings per guest night increased by 9% with all accommodation types recording increases.</p>
Room nights occupied	<p>During the June quarter 2001, average nightly rooms occupied per establishment fell 7% compared to the June quarter 2000, following decreases for all accommodation types. Serviced apartments recorded the largest fall in average nightly rooms occupied (13%).</p> <p>For the June quarter 2001, the trend estimate of room nights occupied increased slightly (to 258,700) compared to the March quarter 2001 but fell 2% on the June quarter 2000. In original terms, room nights occupied in Tasmania fell by 32% from the March quarter 2001 and 9% on the June quarter 2000.</p>

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Tas.

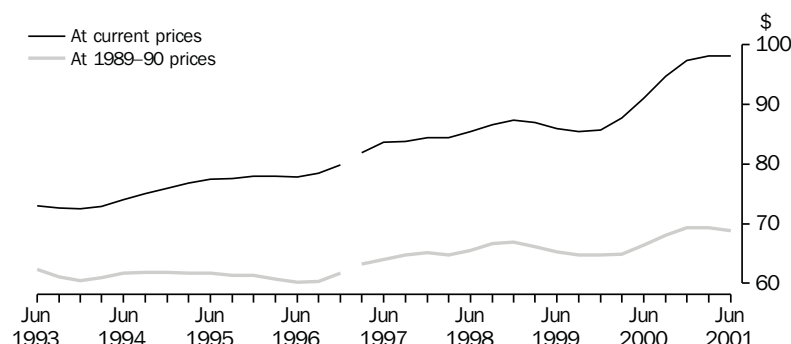


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Average takings per room night occupied

Average takings per room night occupied increased to \$98 at current prices for the June quarter 2001, up 8% on the June quarter 2000. The constant price estimate increased 4% to \$69.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Tas.: 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.

19

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—TAS.(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	'000	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1991	817.4	816.9	815.7	58.2	58.3	58.2	51.3	51.2	51.1
1992	815.4	815.3	822.4	59.1	59.0	59.5	51.4	51.6	52.0
1993	878.6	876.5	872.2	63.9	63.7	63.4	54.2	54.0	53.8
1994	954.9	960.9	964.3	70.9	71.5	71.8	58.7	59.4	59.4
1995	970.1	975.8	972.4	75.0	75.5	75.3	59.7	59.9	59.8
1996	954.4	952.8	955.0	75.2	74.9	75.0	58.3	57.8	58.0
1997	990.3	996.7	998.0	82.5	83.2	83.2	63.7	64.3	64.1
1998	1 039.1	1 035.5	1 032.1	89.7	89.2	88.6	68.7	68.5	68.1
1999	1 056.3	1 061.2	1 063.9	90.1	90.8	91.4	68.6	68.8	69.4
2000	1 043.9	1 044.6	1 049.2	96.2	96.7	97.1	70.2	70.2	70.5
2000									
Mar qtr	334.9	262.9	268.0	30.0	23.2	23.5	22.4	17.2	17.4
Jun qtr	248.5	278.7	264.8	21.7	24.8	24.1	16.1	18.2	17.6
Sep qtr	191.0	250.4	259.9	18.1	24.4	24.6	12.9	17.4	17.7
Dec qtr	269.5	252.7	256.6	26.4	24.3	25.0	18.8	17.5	17.8
2001									
Mar qtr	335.1	265.1	256.7	33.7	26.3	25.2	23.9	18.6	17.8
Jun qtr	227.3	253.9	258.7	21.8	24.7	25.4	15.3	17.3	17.8

(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 apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 2000								
Establishments	55	51	25	8	16	74	33	131
Guest rooms	2 871	1 749	876	247	441	2 714	2 094	5 496
Rooms per establishment	52	34	35	31	28	37	63	42
Jun qtr 2001								
Establishments	54	50	25	10	16	71	32	129
Guest rooms	2 913	1 684	881	264	514	2 634	2 066	5 478
Rooms per establishment	54	34	35	26	32	37	65	42
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000								
Jun qtr	25.7	16.0	20.0	6.5	8.5	16.9	39.1	20.8
2001								
Apr	29.2	19.1	21.5	8.9	8.9	20.7	42.9	23.8
May	24.2	15.2	16.6	7.5	9.4	15.0	37.2	19.2
Jun	19.2	11.0	14.2	7.2	6.4	11.4	29.9	15.1
Jun qtr	24.2	15.1	17.4	7.9	8.2	15.7	36.7	19.4
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000								
Jun qtr	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8
2001								
Apr	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.9
May	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.5	1.7
Jun	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.8
Jun qtr	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
2000								
Jun qtr	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9
2001								
Apr	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.9
May	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9
Jun	1.9	1.8	2.2	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9
Jun qtr	1.8	1.8	2.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	1.9

21

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—TAS.

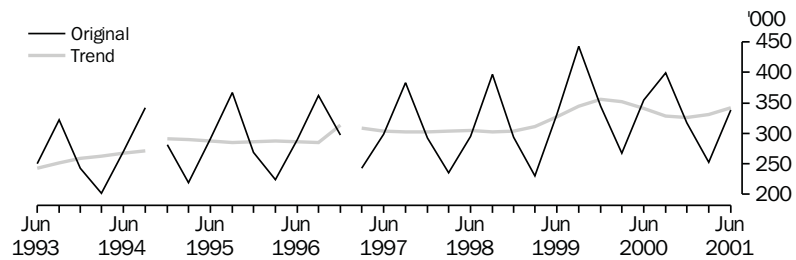
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000								
Jun qtr	11 098	5 880	4 724	323	528	8 198	12 652	21 702
2001								
Apr	4 597	2 639	1 815	212	233	3 570	5 035	9 050
May	3 861	2 000	1 419	221	263	2 525	4 271	7 280
Jun	2 843	1 418	1 164	178	164	1 906	3 177	5 425
Jun qtr	11 301	6 057	4 398	611	661	8 001	12 483	21 755
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000								
Jun qtr	201.8	115.3	189.0	40.4	33.0	110.8	383.4	165.7
2001								
Apr	85.1	52.8	72.6	21.2	14.6	50.3	157.3	70.2
May	71.5	40.0	56.8	22.1	16.4	35.6	133.5	56.4
Jun	52.7	28.4	46.6	17.8	10.3	26.8	99.3	42.1
Jun qtr	209.3	121.1	175.9	61.1	41.3	112.7	390.1	168.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	86	79	104	69	43	72	108	87
2001								
Apr	97	92	113	80	55	81	122	98
May	95	85	111	95	56	76	116	95
Jun	92	86	110	83	54	78	111	93
Jun qtr	95	88	111	86	55	79	117	96
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	43	37	59	14	13	33	66	43
2001								
Apr	53	52	69	27	15	45	81	55
May	43	38	52	27	17	31	67	43
Jun	33	28	44	23	11	24	51	33
Jun qtr	43	40	55	25	14	33	66	44
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	54	43	48	39	31	37	65	49
2001								
Apr	58	47	49	35	32	41	70	52
May	62	48	57	49	38	41	75	56
Jun	57	44	49	36	32	39	69	51
Jun qtr	59	46	51	40	34	40	71	53

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Capacity	At the end of June 2001, there were 90 accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in the Northern Territory, providing 6,240 guest rooms. Over half of the guest rooms (3,155) were in motels and guest houses. Licensed hotels recorded the largest increase in the number of guest rooms (2%) while serviced apartments recorded a 2% fall.
Length of stay	Average length of stay showed no change from the June quarter 2000 but varied across accommodation types with licensed hotels up 12% and serviced apartments down 7%.
Room nights occupied	Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment decreased 5% to 41.3 during the June quarter 2001 compared to the June quarter 2000. Licensed hotels was the only accommodation type to record an increase (2% to 54.1). Motels and guest houses fell 10% to 34.5 and serviced apartments fell 4% to 43.7.

The trend estimate for room nights occupied for the June quarter 2001 was 341,900, a marginal increase on the June quarter 2000.

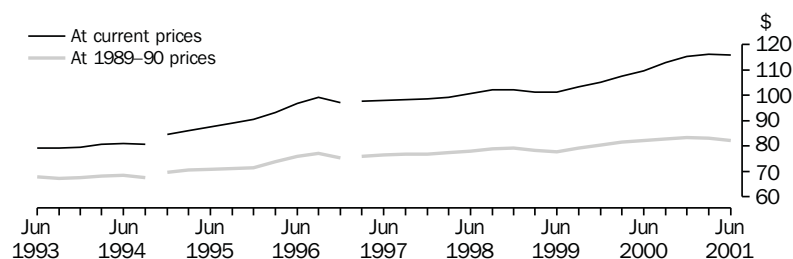
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, NT



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.

Average takings per room night occupied	In the June quarter 2001, the trend estimate for average takings per room night occupied was \$116 at current prices, up 6% on the corresponding period last year. At constant prices, the average takings per room night occupied remained at \$82.
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AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, NT: 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.

22

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—NT(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	'000	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1991	817.6	814.5	818.7	66.6	66.2	66.5	58.7	58.2	58.6
1992	872.7	872.1	869.3	69.0	69.1	69.2	59.9	60.2	60.1
1993	989.8	985.1	986.7	78.6	78.3	78.3	67.0	66.9	67.0
1994	1 096.3	1 095.0	1 092.5	89.7	89.4	89.3	75.0	75.1	74.8
1995	1 146.4	1 145.5	1 149.9	101.3	100.9	101.5	81.3	81.1	81.8
1996	1 173.1	1 171.7	1 173.3	113.9	113.3	113.4	88.7	88.7	88.6
1997	1 217.7	1 220.0	1 217.7	119.8	119.9	119.6	93.2	93.5	93.2
1998	1 220.7	1 218.9	1 214.4	124.1	123.4	122.8	95.9	95.5	95.1
1999	1 347.9	1 336.7	1 338.7	139.0	137.8	137.7	106.7	105.6	105.7
2000	1 338.8	1 345.1	1 348.7	149.1	148.8	149.9	110.0	110.5	111.3
2000									
Mar qtr	267.2	345.2	352.5	26.9	36.9	37.9	20.4	28.5	28.8
Jun qtr	354.6	359.4	341.1	38.2	38.4	37.4	28.7	28.7	28.0
Sep qtr	399.3	308.5	328.9	48.2	36.3	37.1	35.0	26.7	27.2
Dec qtr	317.7	332.0	326.2	35.8	37.3	37.6	25.9	26.5	27.2
2001									
Mar qtr	252.6	330.4	331.6	28.1	39.1	38.5	20.3	28.4	27.6
Jun qtr	337.9	342.7	341.9	39.0	39.4	39.6	27.9	27.8	28.1

(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 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.
Jun qtr 2000								
Establishments	23	49	18	21	19	34	16	90
Guest rooms	1 902	3 127	1 176	654	780	2 499	2 272	6 205
Rooms per establishment	83	64	65	31	41	74	142	69
Jun qtr 2001								
Establishments	23	50	17	22	19	33	16	90
Guest rooms	1 935	3 155	1 150	719	774	2 465	2 282	6 240
Rooms per establishment	84	63	68	33	41	75	143	69
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000								
Jun qtr	52.9	38.3	45.4	16.0	22.2	44.2	103.1	43.5
2001								
Apr	50.2	31.3	35.0	12.1	15.2	38.5	93.2	36.9
May	57.7	35.7	48.0	15.4	20.2	42.4	112.8	43.6
Jun	54.3	36.5	48.0	15.8	22.9	43.9	103.4	43.2
Jun qtr	54.1	34.5	43.7	14.4	19.4	41.6	103.3	41.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000								
Jun qtr	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
2001								
Apr	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
May	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
Jun	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
Jun qtr	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
2000								
Jun qtr	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0
2001								
Apr	1.8	1.8	2.8	1.9	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.9
May	1.9	2.0	3.1	2.4	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.1
Jun	1.9	1.8	2.9	2.2	1.6	1.9	2.3	2.0
Jun qtr	1.9	1.9	2.9	2.2	1.7	1.9	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
2000								
Jun qtr	14 834	15 463	7 919	2 296	2 607	14 858	18 455	38 216
2001								
Apr	5 207	4 685	2 061	558	658	4 692	6 045	11 952
May	5 399	5 428	3 061	807	905	5 067	7 110	13 888
Jun	4 823	5 388	2 989	824	1 011	5 228	6 137	13 200
Jun qtr	15 429	15 502	8 111	2 188	2 574	14 987	19 291	39 041
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000								
Jun qtr	645.0	315.6	439.9	109.3	137.2	437.0	1 153.5	424.6
2001								
Apr	226.4	93.7	121.2	25.4	34.6	142.2	377.8	132.8
May	234.8	108.6	180.0	36.7	47.6	153.5	444.4	154.3
Jun	209.7	107.8	175.9	37.4	53.2	158.4	383.6	146.7
Jun qtr	670.8	310.0	477.1	99.5	135.5	454.1	1 205.7	433.8
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	134	91	107	77	69	109	123	108
2001								
Apr	150	100	115	70	76	123	135	120
May	131	98	121	77	76	117	127	114
Jun	129	99	122	79	78	120	124	113
Jun qtr	136	99	120	76	77	120	128	116
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	86	55	74	39	37	65	89	68
2001								
Apr	90	50	60	26	28	63	88	64
May	90	56	86	36	38	66	101	72
Jun	83	57	87	38	44	71	90	71
Jun qtr	88	54	78	33	37	67	93	69
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	79	55	54	43	40	59	76	62
2001								
Apr	93	58	59	40	44	66	84	70
May	86	59	62	43	46	66	81	68
Jun	80	57	62	42	44	65	77	65
Jun qtr	86	58	62	42	45	66	80	68

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL
TERRITORY

Capacity At the end of the June quarter 2001 there were 60 accommodation establishments with 15 more rooms in the Australian Capital Territory, no change from the June quarter 2000. The overall capacity of accommodation establishments increased 2% to 5,109 guest rooms. Guest rooms in all accommodation types increased, with serviced apartments recording the largest increase (5%).

The Australian Capital Territory had the largest average number of guest rooms per establishment, at 85, followed by the Northern Territory with 69.

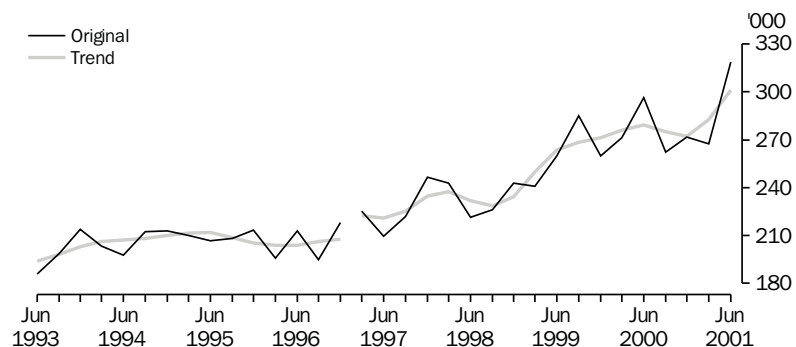
Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment Accommodation establishments in the Australian Capital Territory had on average 58.4 nightly rooms occupied in the June quarter 2001, a rise of 8% on June quarter 2000. Licensed hotels rose 10%, motels and guest houses 7% and serviced apartments 5%.

Length of stay The total average length of stay rose 5% (0.1 day) between the June quarter 2000 and the June quarter 2001. Average length of stay in motels and guest houses increased 11% to 2.0 days and in licensed hotels rose 6% to 1.9 days. Average length of stay in serviced apartments fell 5% to 3.6 days.

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments totalled \$37.1m in the June quarter 2001, up 23% on the same period in 2000. All accommodation types recorded increases in takings, with licensed hotels up 27%, motels and guest houses up 19% and serviced apartments up 20%. Contributing to this growth were the Monet in Japan exhibition at the National Gallery, the opening of the National Museum in March 2001 and the GMC 400 V8 Supercars rally in June.

Room nights occupied The trend estimate of room nights occupied during the June quarter 2001 was 301,000. This was an increase on both the March 2001 and June 2000 quarters of 6% and 8%, respectively.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, ACT

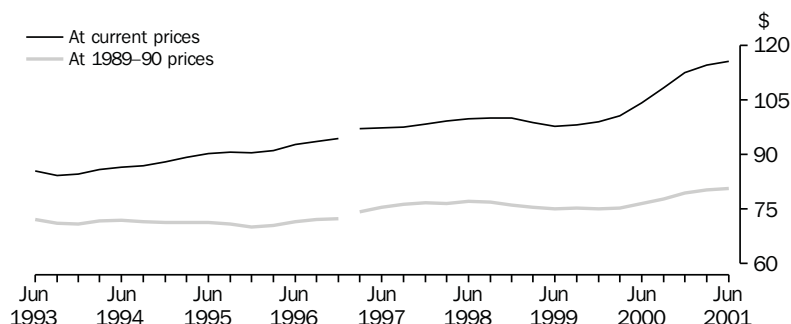


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Average takings per room night occupied

The June quarter 2001 trend estimate of average takings per room night occupied was \$116 at current prices. This was up 11% on the corresponding period in 2000. Average takings per room night occupied increased 5% to \$81 at constant prices.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, ACT: Trend



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.

25

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—ACT(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	'000	\$m	\$m	'000	\$m
1991	696.7	697.1	695.3	58.1	58.2	58.0	50.8	50.9	50.7
1992	758.9	755.9	753.0	62.9	62.5	62.8	54.1	54.1	54.2
1993	798.9	799.9	787.7	67.2	67.3	67.0	56.6	56.6	56.4
1994	826.4	829.6	831.5	71.6	72.0	72.2	59.4	59.4	59.7
1995	838.7	840.3	837.4	75.7	75.7	75.5	59.6	59.7	59.5
1996	821.5	819.0	822.1	76.5	76.3	76.5	58.8	58.9	58.9
1997	903.3	903.3	903.2	88.1	88.2	88.3	68.3	68.3	68.4
1998	933.1	935.2	932.5	93.5	93.5	93.1	71.9	72.0	71.6
1999	1 045.8	1 049.0	1 054.0	103.1	103.5	103.8	78.7	78.7	79.2
2000	1 102.0	1 105.6	1 102.7	117.4	117.5	117.4	85.4	85.4	85.2
2000									
Mar qtr	271.3	271.6	276.0	27.3	27.3	27.8	20.4	20.5	20.8
Jun qtr	296.4	297.7	279.5	30.1	30.1	29.1	22.3	22.5	21.4
Sep qtr	262.4	268.7	275.0	29.9	30.3	29.8	21.3	21.3	21.4
Dec qtr	271.9	267.5	272.1	30.1	29.8	30.6	21.4	21.1	21.6
2001									
Mar qtr	267.5	272.0	282.7	30.6	31.0	32.4	21.6	21.7	22.7
Jun qtr	318.7	319.6	301.0	37.1	37.0	34.8	25.9	26.1	24.3

(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.

9b) 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.
Jun qtr 2000								
Establishments	15	25	20	10	8	20	22	60
Guest rooms	1 901	1 680	1 451	524	560	1 400	2 548	5 032
Rooms per establishment	127	67	73	52	70	70	116	84
Jun qtr 2001								
Establishments	15	25	20	8	7	21	24	60
Guest rooms	1 903	1 686	1 520	368	479	1 484	2 778	5 109
Rooms per establishment	127	67	76	46	68	71	116	85
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000								
Jun qtr	86.0	38.7	50.0	28.4	40.7	42.0	82.2	54.3
2001								
Apr	91.8	42.7	52.4	26.7	44.5	46.1	83.3	58.2
May	100.7	43.5	54.6	26.4	41.7	47.2	91.4	61.5
Jun	90.6	38.1	50.4	26.1	36.1	42.8	81.7	55.3
Jun qtr	94.4	41.5	52.5	26.4	40.8	45.4	85.6	58.4
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
2000								
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6
2001								
Apr	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8
May	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.7
Jun	1.5	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.6	1.7
Jun qtr	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
2000								
Jun qtr	1.8	1.8	3.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2
2001								
Apr	1.9	2.1	3.6	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.2	2.3
May	1.9	2.0	3.5	2.9	2.8	2.1	2.2	2.3
Jun	1.9	1.9	3.6	3.0	2.9	2.3	2.1	2.3
Jun qtr	1.9	2.0	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.2	2.2	2.3

	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
2000								
Jun qtr	13 989	6 951	9 155	2 318	1 930	5 860	19 987	30 095
2001								
Apr	5 531	2 824	3 647	529	679	2 620	8 174	12 002
May	6 652	2 894	3 915	538	584	2 696	9 643	13 461
Jun	5 626	2 569	3 403	526	529	2 350	8 193	11 598
Jun qtr	17 809	8 287	10 965	1 593	1 792	7 666	26 010	37 062
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
2000								
Jun qtr	932.6	278.0	457.7	231.8	241.2	293.0	908.5	501.6
2001								
Apr	368.8	113.0	182.4	66.1	97.0	124.8	340.6	200.0
May	443.5	115.8	195.7	67.2	83.5	128.4	401.8	224.4
Jun	375.0	102.8	170.2	65.8	75.6	111.9	341.4	193.3
Jun qtr	1 187.3	331.5	548.3	199.2	256.1	365.1	1 083.8	617.7
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	119.2	79.0	100.5	89.9	65.1	76.7	121.5	101.5
2001								
Apr	133.9	88.2	116.1	82.7	72.7	90.3	136.3	114.6
May	142.0	85.9	115.7	82.2	64.5	87.7	141.8	117.7
Jun	138.0	89.8	112.5	84.0	69.8	87.2	139.2	116.4
Jun qtr	138.1	87.9	114.8	82.9	69.0	88.4	139.2	116.3
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	80.9	45.5	69.3	48.6	37.9	46.0	86.2	65.7
2001								
Apr	96.9	55.8	80.0	47.9	47.3	58.8	98.1	78.3
May	112.8	55.4	83.1	47.2	39.3	58.6	112.0	85.0
Jun	98.5	50.8	74.6	47.7	36.8	52.8	98.3	75.7
Jun qtr	102.8	54.0	79.3	47.6	41.1	56.8	102.9	79.7
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
2000								
Jun qtr	82.0	45.7	55.7	50.4	34.8	41.0	82.4	61.8
2001								
Apr	81.2	48.8	57.2	44.3	34.6	47.3	79.6	63.3
May	91.7	50.3	64.2	41.4	34.0	48.6	91.5	70.5
Jun	89.5	50.3	56.6	42.6	33.2	45.1	87.4	66.6
Jun qtr	87.5	49.8	59.3	42.7	34.0	47.0	86.2	66.8

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this section are sourced from incoming and outgoing passenger cards collected by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). DIMA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and delays are being experienced.

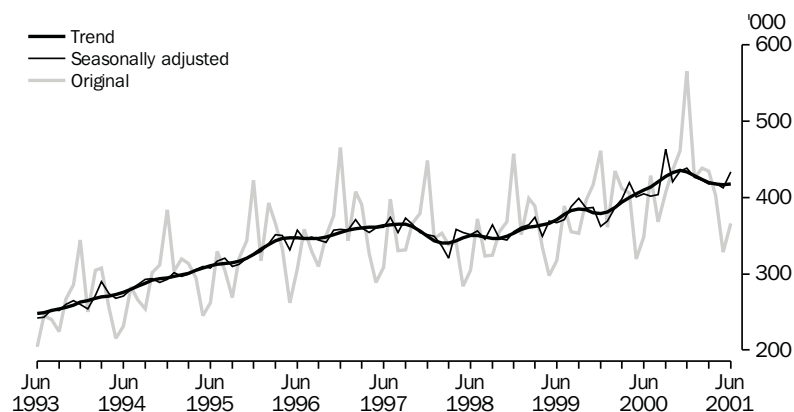
Therefore, the statistics for the months of August 2000 to June 2001 are preliminary estimates of short-term (less than 12 months) movements of visitors to Australia, compiled from information on passports, visas or other travel documents. There is no final data for short-term visitor arrivals nor short-term resident departures.

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

VISITOR ARRIVALS

An estimated 1,096,300 short-term visitors arrived in Australia during the June quarter 2001, with the highest number occurring during April (402,600). This was an increase of 2% on the June quarter 2000 in original terms. In trend and seasonally adjusted terms, short term visitor arrivals increased by 3%.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Total



In original terms, the major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2001 were New Zealand (18% or 198,400 of all arrivals), Japan (14% or 157,800 of all arrivals), the United States of America (10% or 109,500 of all arrivals) and the United Kingdom (10% or 111,800), as shown in Table 28.

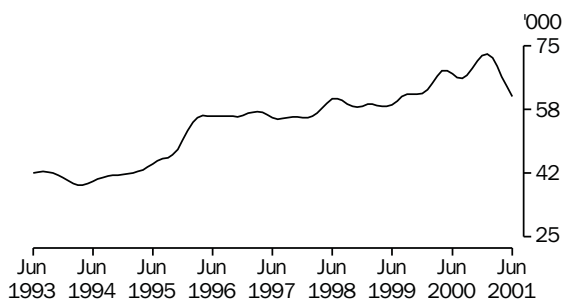
New Zealand was the only major source country to record a decrease (7%) in visitor numbers to Australia during the June quarter 2001 compared to the June quarter 2000. Of the remaining major source countries, arrivals from the United Kingdom increased by 6% while Japan and the United States both rose 2%.

VISITOR ARRIVALS *continued*

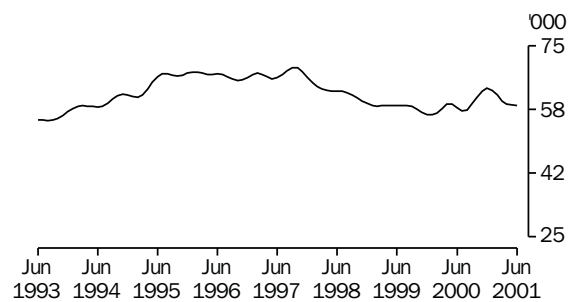
The largest increase in visitor numbers in percentage terms again came from China, up 34% on the June quarter 2000, after a 64% increase in the March quarter 2001 compared to the March quarter 2000. The Tourism Forecasting Council predict that the number of Chinese visitors to Australia will grow to 1.1 million by 2010. Australia was one of the first of 17 countries to receive 'approved destination' status from the Chinese Government. Italy showed the largest decrease in percentage terms, falling 11%.

Visitor arrivals from New Zealand and Japan are trending downwards in the June quarter 2001 while arrivals from the United States of America and the United Kingdom show a small upward movement in trend terms.

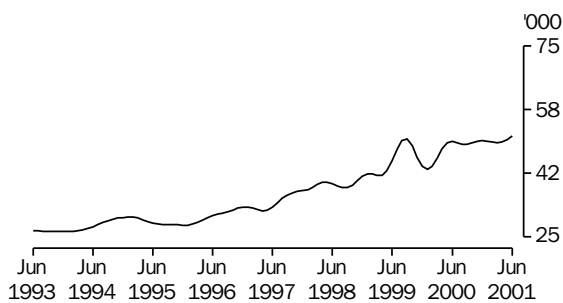
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, NZ: Trend



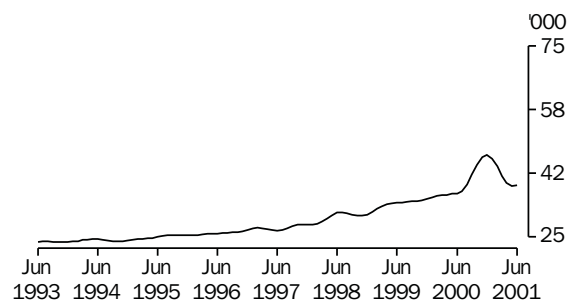
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Japan: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, UK: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, USA: Trend



Country of residence	<i>Original</i>				Change over Jun qtr 2000	Proportion of total visitors	Median intended length of stay	Person days
	Apr p	May p	Jun p	Jun qtr 2001 p				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	days	'000
Oceania and Antarctica								
New Zealand	69.2	60.3	68.9	198.4	-6.6	18.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	11.7	9.9	10.2	31.8	3.9	2.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	80.9	70.2	79.1	230.2	-5.3	21.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Europe and the former USSR								
France	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Germany	10.9	7.6	7.2	25.7	4.5	2.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Italy	2.4	2.2	2.8	7.4	-10.8	0.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Netherlands	3.7	2.5	2.3	8.5	2.4	0.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Switzerland	3.0	2.1	2.2	7.3	-3.9	0.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	48.0	27.0	36.8	111.8	6.1	10.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	18.2	11.6	17.1	46.9	-4.5	4.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	(a)86.2	(a)53.0	(a)68.4	(a)207.6	2.1	18.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	3.4	2.8	4.1	10.3	22.6	0.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	6.7	4.9	6.8	18.4	-9.4	1.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	12.0	17.8	9.7	39.5	8.2	3.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	20.9	23.9	33.5	78.3	5.4	7.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Thailand	14.5	6.6	4.1	25.2	9.1	2.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	6.8	4.4	3.8	15.0	-3.2	1.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	60.9	57.6	57.9	176.4	3.9	16.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia								
China	12.6	11.7	8.6	32.9	34.3	3.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Japan	58.9	48.9	50.0	157.8	2.0	14.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Korea	13.1	12.2	11.3	36.6	11.2	3.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Taiwan	10.5	10.3	13.4	34.2	-6.3	3.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	15.7	8.7	11.7	36.1	0.3	3.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	110.8	91.8	95.0	297.6	4.6	27.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southern Asia								
<i>Total</i>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
The Americas								
Canada	7.2	5.2	4.4	16.8	18.3	1.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	35.2	31.6	42.7	109.5	2.0	10.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	2.7	2.5	2.2	7.4	2.8	0.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	45.1	39.3	49.3	133.7	3.8	12.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Africa								
<i>Total</i>	8.4	4.6	5.4	18.4	4.5	1.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other and not stated	(b)6.9	(b)8.7	(b)6.5	(b)22.1	27.0	2.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Total	402.6	328.0	365.7	1 096.3	2.2	100.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Includes France.

(b) Includes Southern Asia.

Country of residence	2000						2001					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL												
Canada	6.7	5.9	8.4	8.3	9.3	11.4	9.7	10.3	10.4	7.2	5.2	4.4
Germany	9.8	8.4	13.4	16.4	14.9	15.1	13.5	17.1	14.1	10.9	7.6	7.2
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	16.7	10.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Japan	62.9	68.3	47.4	54.7	68.9	71.5	60.6	64.3	70.5	58.9	48.9	50.0
Malaysia	10.2	11.3	10.4	10.9	15.8	19.1	11.6	13.7	12.3	12.0	17.8	9.7
New Zealand	82.4	73.7	73.6	76.2	72.5	75.8	54.7	50.7	59.3	69.2	60.3	68.9
Papua New Guinea	4.5	3.0	4.3	4.6	3.0	5.9	4.2	2.9	3.3	4.2	2.9	4.3
Singapore	16.4	14.9	15.3	18.9	33.9	43.6	18.0	17.4	24.3	20.9	23.9	33.5
United Kingdom	38.7	31.5	33.7	54.9	63.6	88.4	58.2	66.7	59.5	48.0	27.0	36.8
United States of America	43.8	32.1	53.6	39.9	40.3	46.3	36.4	43.6	47.4	35.2	31.6	42.7
Other and not stated	137.0	108.4	135.9	140.1	128.3	175.2	148.1	141.0	122.7	125.2	93.4	97.5
Total	429.0	368.3	406.5	435.6	460.9	565.7	425.9	438.7	434.5	402.6	328.0	365.7
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Canada	7.1	8.1	10.4	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.0
Germany	11.7	11.6	15.2	12.0	12.6	11.2	11.9	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.7	12.6
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	12.7	12.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Japan	57.9	58.9	50.4	60.5	73.9	65.1	60.5	60.6	59.2	61.4	57.5	63.3
Malaysia	12.6	12.5	10.6	13.0	14.0	16.1	13.7	11.5	13.1	13.0	12.8	13.5
New Zealand	67.0	64.8	65.1	66.7	74.4	75.0	70.7	74.7	67.9	66.3	66.3	62.6
Papua New Guinea	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.6	3.2	3.9	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2
Singapore	23.2	21.3	18.4	23.6	23.9	25.2	26.9	24.2	24.8	25.0	25.3	22.6
United Kingdom	50.7	50.6	47.6	49.7	49.3	52.1	50.3	50.6	48.9	48.2	50.1	68.3
United States of America	39.5	38.0	67.0	38.0	40.2	40.6	38.6	37.5	39.8	39.1	40.5	40.1
Other and not stated	115.9	122.2	162.3	133.6	122.9	129.9	135.1	127.8	127.3	129.0	121.9	126.8
Total	402.0	404.1	463.5	421.0	434.4	438.3	427.1	422.5	417.4	418.6	412.9	433.8
TREND												
Canada	7.9	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.1	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0
Germany	12.4	12.6	12.6	12.6	12.4	12.3	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.1	13.4
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	12.9	12.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Japan	58.0	58.3	59.7	61.6	63.1	63.9	63.4	62.2	60.7	59.8	59.6	59.5
Malaysia	11.9	12.1	12.6	13.1	13.6	13.8	13.6	13.3	13.0	12.9	13.1	13.4
New Zealand	66.8	66.5	67.3	69.1	71.1	72.4	72.8	71.8	69.7	67.0	64.4	61.8
Papua New Guinea	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Singapore	21.8	21.5	21.8	22.6	23.6	24.6	25.2	25.3	25.0	24.9	25.0	25.3
United Kingdom	49.7	49.3	49.3	49.7	50.1	50.3	50.1	49.8	49.6	49.8	50.4	51.4
United States of America	43.4	45.2	45.9	45.1	43.2	41.0	39.1	38.3	38.9	39.5	40.1	40.7
Other and not stated	125.3	130.0	133.6	135.2	134.7	132.6	130.0	128.1	127.7	127.4	127.1	127.1
Total	414.0	420.3	427.3	432.9	435.1	433.3	428.7	423.5	420.1	418.0	417.1	417.2

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 June quarter 2001.

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 6201.

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 reflect the old classification and 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 <i>continued</i>	<p>8 From 1 July 2000, the item 'takings from accommodation' includes the Goods and Services Tax (GST).</p>
Estimates at constant prices	<p>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.</p> <p>10 Takings from accommodation for each State and Territory have been deflated using the <i>All Groups Consumer Price Index</i> (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.</p> <p>11 General information on price deflators and constant price estimates is contained in section 4 of <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1989</i> (Cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM	<p>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.</p>
Source of the statistics	<p>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 Affairs (DIMA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In accordance with the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i>, 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.</p> <p>14 Implementation of the <i>Migration Reform Act 1992</i> by DIMA 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.</p> <p>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 DIMA computer systems. Please refer to the May 1998 issue of <i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 3401.0) for more information.</p>

Source of the statistics *continued* **16** DIMA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and delays are being experienced. Therefore, the statistics for August 2000 to March 2001 are compiled from information on passports, visas or other travel documents.

Scope **17** 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 **18** 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 **19** 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.

20 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

21 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>.

22 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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT
continued

interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation, and cannot be assumed to indicate changes in the trend.

23 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

24 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.

25 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, *Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring Trends, an Overview, 1993* (Cat. no. 1348.0), or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 02 6252 6345 or by email at <timeseries@abs.gov.au>.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

26 Comprehensive definitions, explanations and detailed data are contained in the publications below, which can be obtained from ABS Bookshops or by mail order:

Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications (Cat. no. 4902.0) —
New Issue

Australian Industry 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8155.0) — annual

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account 1997–98
(Cat. no. 5249.0) — irregular

Business Use of Information Technology 1999–2000, Australia
(Cat. no. 8129.0)

Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8655.0)
— irregular

Casinos, Australia 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8683.0) — irregular

RELATED PUBLICATIONS
continued

Consumer Price Index, Australia (Cat. no. 6401.0) — issued quarterly

Directory of Tourism Statistics, 2000 (Cat. no. 1130.0) — irregular

Household Expenditure Survey, Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items 1998–99 (Cat. no. 6535.0) — five yearly

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0) — issued monthly

Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0) — issued annually

Retail Industry, Australia 1998–99 (Cat. no. 8622.0) — irregular

Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Cat. no. 8635.0) — issued quarterly

Tourist accommodation small area data for each State and the Northern Territory — issued quarterly

27 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

28 Related statistics are also published by the Bureau of Tourism Research, DIMA and the Department of Transport and Communications.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE

29 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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER
USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
ACT	Australian Capital Territory
Aust.	Australia
CPI	Consumer Price Index
DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
n.a.	not available
n.e.c.	not elsewhere classified
n.y.a.	not yet available
n.p.	not published
p	preliminary
N.S.W.	New South Wales
NT	Northern Territory
N.Z.	New Zealand
OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection
Qld	Queensland
SA	South Australia
STA	Survey of Tourist Accommodation

SYMBOLS AND OTHER
USAGES *continued*

Tas.	Tasmania
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
Vic.	Victoria
WA	Western Australia
—	nil or rounded to zero
. .	not applicable
*	estimate has a relative standard error of between 25% and 50% and should be used with caution.
**	estimate has a relative standard error greater than 50% and is considered too unreliable for general use.

GLOSSARY

Average length of stay	Average length of stay is expressed in numbers of days and calculated: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ for hotels, motels and guest houses, by dividing guest nights by guest arrivals; and■ for serviced apartments, by dividing units nights occupied by unit lettings.
Average nightly guests per occupied room	Guest nights divided by room nights occupied.
Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment	The average number of rooms per establishment multiplied by the occupancy rate for the survey period.
Average takings per establishment	The takings from accommodation for the survey period divided by the number of establishments at the end of the survey period.
Average takings per guest night	The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of guest nights for the survey period.
Average takings per room night available	The takings from accommodation divided by the total room nights available for the survey period.
Average takings per room night occupied	The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period.
Capacity	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.
Country of intended stay	For Australian residents travelling abroad for short-term trips, this relates to the country in which they intend to spend the most time.
Country of residence	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).
Establishments	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.
Guest nights	The total number of paying guests counted on each night they stayed at the accommodation establishment.

Guest rooms	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.
Median length of stay	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.
Occupancy rate	Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, e.g. for the period $\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied} \times 100}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. of days in the period})}$
Person days	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.
Purpose of journey	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'.
Room nights available	The total of guest rooms/units available multiplied by the number of days for which each was available during the survey period.
Room nights occupied	The total number of nights each guest room/unit was occupied by a paying guest during the survey period.
Rooms per establishment	The average number of rooms/units per establishment.
Short-term movement	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.
Star grading	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 RACV-RAASA members' publication <i>Accommodation Australia</i> , or 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).

Takings from accommodation

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.

APPENDIX

FEATURE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN TOURISM INDICATORS

Issue	Article title	Page
June quarter 2001	Tourist accommodation developments since 1998	8–14
June quarter 2001	Cultural funding and museums — a tourism perspective	15–19
June quarter 2001	Caravan registrations	20–21
March quarter 2001	The accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry — 1999–2000	8–9
December quarter 2000	Tourist accommodation: an analysis over the Olympic period	13–19
December quarter 2000	Holiday flats, caravan parks and visitor hostels — calendar year 2000 results	8–12
September quarter 2000	Tourism and the household expenditure survey	9–12
September quarter 2000	Holiday flats, caravan parks and visitor hostels — September quarter 2000	6–8
June quarter 2000	The cafes and restaurants and the takeaway food industries 1998–99	21–23
June quarter 2000	Counts of accommodation establishments at the end of 1999	14–20
June quarter 2000	Holiday flats, caravan parks and visitor hostels — June quarter 2000	11–13
June quarter 2000	Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account 1997–98	8–10
March quarter 2000	A Tourism Satellite Account for Australia 1997–98	14–17
March quarter 2000	Survey of Business Expectations	11–13
March quarter 2000	Holiday flats, caravan parks and visitor hostels	9–10
December quarter 1999	Tourist Accommodation Developments	7–8
December quarter 1999	Survey of Tourist Accommodation — annual comparisons	9–10
September quarter 1999	Retirement and near retirement: short term resident departures	8–9
June quarter 1999	Accommodation Industry Survey — 1997–98	8–12
June quarter 1999	Caravans and campervans	13–14
March quarter 1999	Accommodation Industry Survey — 1997–98	7–8
December quarter 1998	Tourist Accommodation Developments	7

Issue	Article title	Page
December quarter 1998	Profile of resident departures, 1998	8–11
December quarter 1998	Use of IT by the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry	12–13
December quarter 1998	Employment in accommodation establishments	14–15
September quarter 1998	International tourism profile: New Zealand	7–11
September quarter 1998	The Year 2000 problem and the accommodation industry	12–13
September quarter 1998	Economic activity of large accommodation businesses, 1993–94 and 1996–97	14–15
June quarter 1998	Serviced apartments in Australian accommodation	8–11
March quarter 1998	The introduction of tourism region classification to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation	10–11
March quarter 1998	Travel agency services	12
December quarter 1997	Downturn in Asian visitor arrivals	4
December quarter 1997	Tourist Accommodation Developments	5
December quarter 1997	Overseas tourism marketing expenditure	6
September quarter 1997	Inclusion of serviced apartments in Survey of Tourist Accommodation	4
September quarter 1997	Business expectations	5
September quarter 1997	Cultural tourism	6
June quarter 1997	Accommodation Industry Survey	4
June quarter 1997	Caravanning — a decade of change	5–6
March quarter 1997	Business Longitudinal Survey	5–6
December quarter 1996	Information technology usage by accommodation establishments	4–5
December quarter 1996	Tourist accommodation, 1996	6
September quarter 1996	Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	4–6
June quarter 1996	Profitability and business performance: accommodation, cafes and restaurants	4–5
June quarter 1996	Survey of Inbound Tour Operators	6
March quarter 1996	The Origins of Guests Survey — Part 2	5–7

Issue	Article title	Page
March quarter 1996	The Survey of Tourist Accommodation Developments	8

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

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