

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION, AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 6 JAN 2012

KEY FIGURES

ACCOMMODATION WITH 15 ROOMS OR MORE

| | <i>Jun Qtr 11</i> | <i>Sep Qtr 11</i> | <i>Jun Qtr 11 to Sep Qtr 11</i> | <i>Sep Qtr 10 to Sep Qtr 11</i> |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|---|---|
| Trend | | | | |
| Takings from accommodation (\$m) | 2 124.4 | 2 154.8 | 1.4 % | 5.7 % |
| Room occupancy rate (%) | 65.3 | 65.8 | 0.5 pts | 1.5 pts |
| Seasonally Adjusted | | | | |
| Takings from accommodation (\$m) | 2 151.0 | 2 148.2 | -0.1 % | 5.1 % |
| Room occupancy rate (%) | 65.9 | 65.6 | -0.3 pts | 0.9 pts |

KEY POINTS

ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS

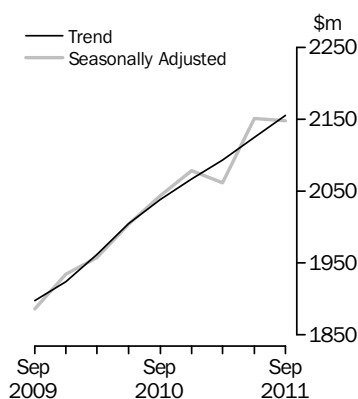
- In the September quarter 2011, the trend estimate of total accommodation takings for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms increased by 1.4% to \$2154.8 million compared with the June quarter 2011.
- Over the same period, the seasonally adjusted estimate decreased by 0.1% to \$2148.2 million.

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE

- The September quarter 2011 trend estimate room occupancy rate of 65.8% for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 0.5 percentage points higher than the previous quarter.
- Over the same period, the seasonally adjusted estimate decreased by 0.3 percentage points to 65.6%.

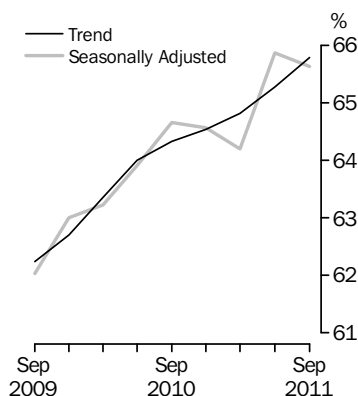
Accommodation Takings

Australia



Room Occupancy Rate

Australia



INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

| <i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i> | <i>RELEASE DATE</i> |
|------------------------|---------------------|
| December 2011 | 30 March 2012 |
| March 2012 | 29 June 2012 |



ABOUT THIS ISSUE

This issue presents results from the September quarter 2011 Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) for the following categories of establishments:

- hotels and resorts with 15 or more rooms
- motels, private hotels and guest houses with 15 or more rooms
- serviced apartments with 15 or more units

CHANGES TO THIS PUBLICATION

The STA PDF publication has been reduced pending a move to web format only from March quarter 2012. The table containing hotels, motels and serviced apartments by star grading has been removed from the publication as data are available in the data cube 8635.0.55.002 - Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Australia.

AUSTRALIAN STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY STANDARD (ASGS)

From July 2011 the ABS will progressively replace the current Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) with the new Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS) as its geographic framework. Information about the ASGS can be found at www.abs.gov.au/geography and in cat. no. 1270.0.55.003 Australian Statistical Geography Standard (ASGS): Volume 3 - Non ABS Structures, July 2011.

The ASGS will become the geographic framework for the STA from the March quarter 2012. Tourism region maps and correspondence file based on the ASGS are available in cat. no. 9503.0.55.001 Tourism Region Maps and Correspondence File, Australia, 2011.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

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ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|----------|---|
| '000 | thousand |
| \$'000 | thousand dollars |
| \$m | million dollars |
| AAA | Australian Automobile Association |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ACT | Australian Capital Territory |
| ASGC | Australian Standard Geographical Classification |
| ASGS | Australian Statistical Geography Standard |
| cat. no. | Catalogue number |
| GST | goods and services tax |
| no. | number |
| NSW | New South Wales |
| NT | Northern Territory |
| pts | percentage points |
| qtr | quarter |
| Qld | Queensland |
| SA | South Australia |
| SLA | statistical local area |
| STA | Survey of Tourist Accommodation |
| Tas. | Tasmania |
| TR | Tourism Region |
| Vic. | Victoria |
| WA | Western Australia |

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

ORIGINAL

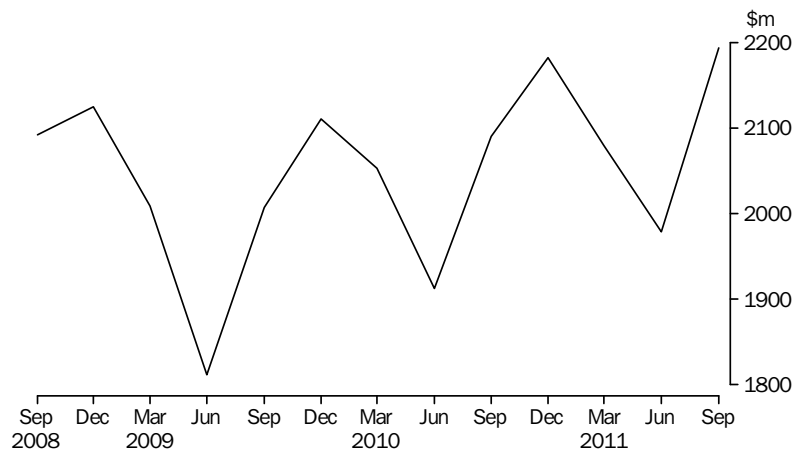
Hotels, motels and serviced apartments

This summary contains key findings for original estimates. Original series are impacted by seasonal variations and irregular or non-seasonal influences. Comparison between quarters should be made with caution.

ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS

In the September quarter 2011, accommodation takings were \$2193.5 million for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

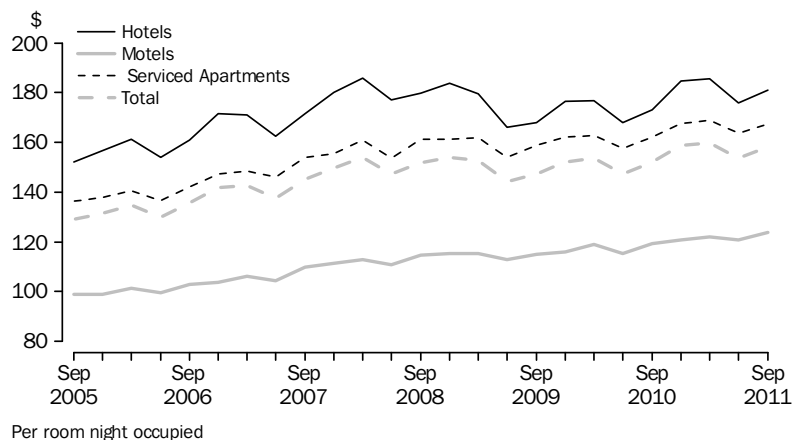
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Hotels, motels and serviced apartments—Australia



Accommodation takings in the September quarter 2011 for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms were highest in New South Wales (\$666.9 million) and Queensland (\$592.3 million). Tasmania recorded the lowest takings for the period (\$36.9 million).

For Australia, the September quarter 2011 average takings per room night occupied were \$158.10 for establishments with 15 or more rooms. This was 3.9% higher than the September quarter 2010 (\$152.11).

AVERAGE TAKINGS, by type of establishment—Australia



ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE

The room occupancy rate for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 66.8% in the September quarter 2011.

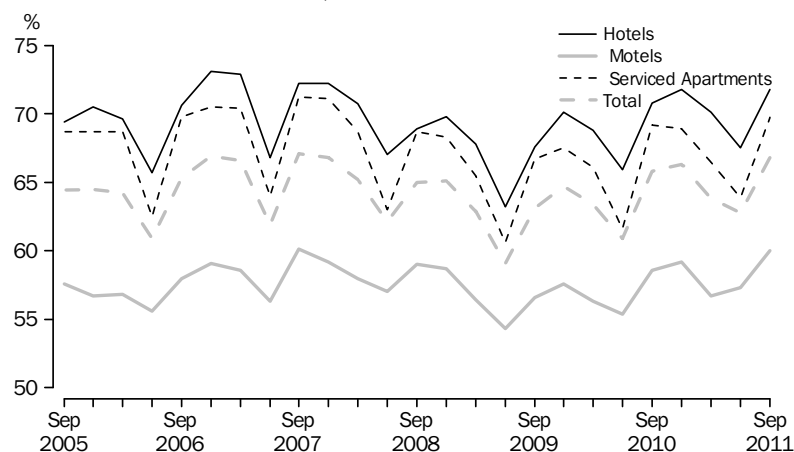
SUMMARY OF FINDINGS *continued*

Hotels, motels and serviced apartments continued

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE *continued*

Traditionally, hotels have higher occupancy rates than motels or serviced apartments. Over the September 2011 quarter, hotels had an occupancy rate of 71.6% compared with 59.9% for motels and 69.7% for serviced apartments.

ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE, Australia



Five out of the eight states and territories experienced an increase in the occupancy rate of hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms between the September quarter 2010 and the September quarter 2011. Western Australia (70.5%) experienced the largest increase (5.0 percentage points). Over the same period, occupancy in the Northern Territory (74.6%) decreased by 5.2 percentage points.

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the highest occupancy rate (77%) in the September quarter 2011 followed by the Northern Territory (74.6%) and Western Australia (70.6%). Over the same period, Tasmania experienced the lowest occupancy rate (47.1%).

ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED

Room nights occupied were 13.9 million in the September quarter 2011 for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms.

New South Wales contributed the largest proportion (30.5%) of room nights occupied for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms, followed by Queensland (28.4%).

AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY

The average length of stay over the September quarter 2011 for hotels, motels and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms was 2.3 days. Queensland reported the longest average length of stay (2.7 days) followed by Western Australia (2.5 days) and the Northern Territory (2.4 days). South Australia had the shortest average length of stay (2.0 days).

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a), Australia

| Period | ORIGINAL | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | TREND | |
|-------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| | Takings from accommodation | Room occupancy rate | Takings from accommodation | Room occupancy rate | Takings from accommodation | Room occupancy rate |
| | \$m | % | \$m | % | \$m | % |
| 2008 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 1 999.8 | 65.2 | 1 979.2 | 64.9 | 1 968.9 | 65.1 |
| June Quarter | 1 838.3 | 62.1 | 2 007.5 | 65.3 | 1 986.0 | 64.7 |
| September Quarter | 2 014.8 | 65.0 | 1 965.4 | 63.8 | 1 975.3 | 64.1 |
| December Quarter | 2 044.1 | 65.1 | 1 948.8 | 63.5 | 1 944.4 | 63.3 |
| 2009 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 1 928.8 | 62.9 | 1 911.9 | 62.6 | 1 912.8 | 62.6 |
| June Quarter | 1 739.3 | 59.1 | 1 894.2 | 62.1 | 1 894.6 | 62.2 |
| September Quarter | 1 930.6 | 63.1 | 1 885.9 | 62.0 | 1 897.6 | 62.2 |
| December Quarter | 2 030.5 | 64.7 | 1 934.1 | 63.0 | 1 923.3 | 62.7 |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 1 974.0 | 63.4 | 1 957.1 | 63.2 | 1 961.4 | 63.4 |
| June Quarter | 1 841.7 | 60.9 | 2 003.2 | 63.9 | 2 005.4 | 64.0 |
| September Quarter | 2 090.2 | 65.8 | 2 043.6 | 64.7 | 2 038.1 | 64.3 |
| December Quarter | 2 182.3 | 66.3 | 2 078.6 | 64.6 | 2 066.2 | 64.5 |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 2 079.6 | 64.3 | 2 061.6 | 64.2 | 2 093.3 | 64.8 |
| June Quarter | 1 979.0 | 62.8 | 2 151.0 | 65.9 | 2 124.4 | 65.3 |
| September Quarter | 2 193.5 | 66.8 | 2 148.2 | 65.6 | 2 154.8 | 65.8 |

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. See Glossary for definitions of hotels, motels and serviced apartments.

| Period | ORIGINAL | | SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | TREND | |
|-------------------|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|
| | Takings change from prev. qtr | Room occupancy change from prev. qtr | Takings change from prev. qtr | Room occupancy change from prev. qtr | Takings change from prev. qtr | Room occupancy change from prev. qtr |
| | % | pts | % | pts | % | pts |
| 2008 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | — | -1.6 | 3.7 | -0.3 | 2.1 | -0.2 |
| June Quarter | -8.1 | -3.1 | 1.4 | 0.5 | 0.9 | -0.4 |
| September Quarter | 9.6 | 2.9 | -2.1 | -1.6 | -0.5 | -0.6 |
| December Quarter | 1.5 | 0.1 | -0.8 | -0.3 | -1.6 | -0.8 |
| 2009 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | -5.6 | -2.3 | -1.9 | -0.9 | -1.6 | -0.8 |
| June Quarter | -9.8 | -3.7 | -0.9 | -0.5 | -0.9 | -0.4 |
| September Quarter | 11.0 | 4.0 | -0.4 | -0.1 | 0.2 | — |
| December Quarter | 5.2 | 1.5 | 2.6 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 0.5 |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | -2.8 | -1.3 | 1.2 | 0.2 | 2.0 | 0.7 |
| June Quarter | -6.7 | -2.5 | 2.4 | 0.7 | 2.2 | 0.6 |
| September Quarter | 13.5 | 4.9 | 2.0 | 0.7 | 1.6 | 0.3 |
| December Quarter | 4.4 | 0.5 | 1.7 | -0.1 | 1.4 | 0.2 |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | -4.7 | -2.0 | -0.8 | -0.4 | 1.3 | 0.3 |
| June Quarter | -4.8 | -1.6 | 4.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 0.5 |
| September Quarter | 10.8 | 4.0 | -0.1 | -0.2 | 1.4 | 0.5 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. See Glossary for definitions of hotels, motels and serviced apartments.

SUMMARY OF HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS (a), Australia

| | <i>Establishments</i> | <i>Rooms</i> | <i>Bed spaces</i> | <i>Persons employed</i> | <i>Room nights occupied</i> | <i>Room occupancy rate</i> |
|---|-----------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | '000 | % |
| HOTELS AND RESORTS | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 854 | 86 094 | 224 146 | 67 269 | 5 609.2 | 70.8 |
| December Quarter | 857 | 86 489 | 224 994 | 67 487 | 5 642.6 | 71.8 |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 847 | 86 153 | 223 723 | 66 547 | 5 338.8 | 69.8 |
| June Quarter | 841 | 85 741 | 222 561 | 66 109 | 5 239.9 | 67.5 |
| September Quarter | 843 | 86 059 | 222 675 | 66 926 | 5 669.7 | 71.6 |
| Year ended September 2010 | — | — | — | — | 21 430.0 | 68.9 |
| Year ended September 2011 | — | — | — | — | 21 891.1 | 70.2 |
| MOTELS, PRIVATE HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 2 454 | 86 594 | 244 090 | 28 459 | 4 665.1 | 58.6 |
| December Quarter | 2 450 | 86 422 | 244 286 | 27 942 | 4 660.0 | 59.2 |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 2 445 | 86 240 | 243 578 | 27 707 | 4 425.5 | 57.7 |
| June Quarter | 2 440 | 86 120 | 243 181 | 27 703 | 4 457.9 | 57.3 |
| September Quarter | 2 423 | 85 472 | 240 806 | 27 736 | 4 711.8 | 59.9 |
| Year ended September 2010 | — | — | — | — | 17 937.9 | 57.0 |
| Year ended September 2011 | — | — | — | — | 18 255.2 | 58.5 |
| SERVICED APARTMENTS | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 973 | 54 473 | 171 410 | 15 537 | 3 467.1 | 69.2 |
| December Quarter | 972 | 54 409 | 171 174 | 15 540 | 3 438.1 | 68.9 |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 973 | 54 736 | 171 812 | 15 498 | 3 252.8 | 66.3 |
| June Quarter | 969 | 54 717 | 171 554 | 15 434 | 3 171.3 | 63.9 |
| September Quarter | 965 | 54 443 | 169 863 | 15 283 | 3 492.6 | 69.7 |
| Year ended September 2010 | — | — | — | — | 13 070.5 | 66.1 |
| Year ended September 2011 | — | — | — | — | 13 354.9 | 67.2 |
| HOTELS MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 4 281 | 227 161 | 639 646 | 111 265 | 13 741.5 | 65.8 |
| December Quarter | 4 279 | 227 320 | 640 454 | 110 969 | 13 740.8 | 66.3 |
| 2011 | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 4 265 | 227 129 | 639 113 | 109 752 | 13 017.2 | 64.3 |
| June Quarter | 4 250 | 226 578 | 637 296 | 109 246 | 12 869.1 | 62.8 |
| September Quarter | 4 231 | 225 974 | 633 344 | 109 945 | 13 874.1 | 66.8 |
| Year ended September 2010 | — | — | — | — | 52 438.3 | 63.7 |
| Year ended September 2011 | — | — | — | — | 53 501.2 | 65.1 |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. See Glossary for definitions of hotels, motels and serviced apartments.

| | Guest nights occupied | Bed occupancy rate | Guest arrivals | Average length of stay | Takings from accommodation |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | '000 | % | '000 | days | \$'000 |
| | | | | | |
| HOTELS AND RESORTS | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 9 016.6 | 43.7 | 4 041.4 | 2.2 | 971 591 |
| December Quarter | 8 983.7 | 44.2 | 4 071.7 | 2.2 | 1 042 393 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 8 490.5 | 43.0 | 3 762.8 | 2.3 | 990 615 |
| June Quarter | 8 124.6 | 40.4 | 3 761.5 | 2.2 | 921 523 |
| September Quarter | 8 944.9 | 43.7 | 4 039.2 | 2.2 | 1 025 930 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 34 505.7 | 42.7 | 15 438.6 | 2.2 | 3 722 216 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 34 543.6 | 42.9 | 15 635.2 | 2.2 | 3 980 461 |
| | | | | | |
| MOTELS, PRIVATE HOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 7 875.3 | 35.1 | 4 237.6 | 1.9 | 555 911 |
| December Quarter | 7 869.7 | 35.5 | 4 218.8 | 1.9 | 563 366 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 7 474.6 | 34.6 | 3 871.2 | 1.9 | 539 883 |
| June Quarter | 7 301.0 | 33.3 | 3 866.1 | 1.9 | 538 144 |
| September Quarter | 7 813.8 | 35.3 | 4 114.1 | 1.9 | 583 246 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 30 439.7 | 34.3 | 16 335.8 | 1.9 | 2 105 504 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 30 459.0 | 34.7 | 16 070.2 | 1.9 | 2 224 639 |
| | | | | | |
| SERVICED APARTMENTS | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 7 049.1 | 44.7 | 2 201.8 | 3.2 | 562 682 |
| December Quarter | 7 206.6 | 46.0 | 2 267.6 | 3.2 | 576 553 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 6 660.3 | 43.3 | 2 040.5 | 3.3 | 549 109 |
| June Quarter | 6 219.1 | 40.0 | 1 992.7 | 3.1 | 519 299 |
| September Quarter | 6 975.9 | 44.6 | 2 135.0 | 3.3 | 584 340 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 26 907.8 | 43.2 | 8 438.6 | 3.2 | 2 108 624 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 27 061.8 | 43.5 | 8 435.7 | 3.2 | 2 229 301 |
| | | | | | |
| HOTELS MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 23 940.9 | 40.7 | 10 480.7 | 2.3 | 2 090 184 |
| December Quarter | 24 059.9 | 41.4 | 10 558.1 | 2.3 | 2 182 312 |
| 2011 | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 22 625.4 | 39.9 | 9 674.4 | 2.3 | 2 079 607 |
| June Quarter | 21 644.6 | 37.6 | 9 620.3 | 2.2 | 1 978 966 |
| September Quarter | 23 734.6 | 40.7 | 10 288.2 | 2.3 | 2 193 517 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 91 853.2 | 39.6 | 40 213.0 | 2.3 | 7 936 344 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 92 064.5 | 39.9 | 40 141.0 | 2.3 | 8 434 402 |
| | | | | | |
| (a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. See Glossary for definitions of hotels, motels and serviced apartments. | | | | | |

HOTELS, MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS(a), by all states and territories and Australia

| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| ESTABLISHMENTS (no.) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 1 415 | 811 | 1 141 | 262 | 345 | 157 | 96 | 54 | 4 281 |
| December Quarter | 1 411 | 810 | 1 141 | 265 | 346 | 156 | 97 | 53 | 4 279 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 1 408 | 812 | 1 131 | 264 | 347 | 155 | 97 | 51 | 4 265 |
| June Quarter | 1 406 | 809 | 1 125 | 266 | 341 | 155 | 97 | 51 | 4 250 |
| September Quarter | 1 398 | 804 | 1 124 | 265 | 341 | 153 | 95 | 51 | 4 231 |
| ROOMS (no.) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 71 252 | 41 140 | 61 855 | 12 102 | 21 636 | 6 826 | 7 388 | 4 962 | 227 161 |
| December Quarter | 71 070 | 41 176 | 61 829 | 12 464 | 21 636 | 6 858 | 7 388 | 4 899 | 227 320 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 71 014 | 41 971 | 61 112 | 12 357 | 21 669 | 6 832 | 7 391 | 4 783 | 227 129 |
| June Quarter | 70 765 | 41 824 | 60 747 | 12 652 | 21 572 | 6 832 | 7 392 | 4 794 | 226 578 |
| September Quarter | 70 459 | 41 600 | 60 834 | 12 633 | 21 659 | 6 803 | 7 199 | 4 787 | 225 974 |
| BED SPACES (no.) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 195 901 | 110 253 | 188 500 | 33 162 | 57 453 | 18 993 | 21 001 | 14 383 | 639 646 |
| December Quarter | 195 835 | 110 556 | 188 191 | 33 961 | 57 564 | 19 144 | 20 962 | 14 241 | 640 454 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 195 509 | 112 091 | 186 035 | 33 830 | 57 572 | 18 995 | 21 049 | 14 032 | 639 113 |
| June Quarter | 194 862 | 111 830 | 184 819 | 34 583 | 57 241 | 18 871 | 21 041 | 14 049 | 637 296 |
| September Quarter | 193 868 | 111 135 | 183 672 | 34 481 | 57 239 | 18 553 | 20 451 | 13 945 | 633 344 |
| PERSONS EMPLOYED (no.) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 31 307 | 22 371 | 29 861 | 7 079 | 10 363 | 4 530 | 3 217 | 2 537 | 111 265 |
| December Quarter | 31 093 | 22 203 | 29 746 | 7 243 | 10 318 | 4 713 | 3 107 | 2 546 | 110 969 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 30 902 | 22 298 | 28 871 | 7 109 | 10 428 | 4 672 | 3 107 | 2 365 | 109 752 |
| June Quarter | 30 897 | 22 475 | 28 284 | 7 138 | 10 332 | 4 490 | 3 252 | 2 378 | 109 246 |
| September Quarter | 30 970 | 22 435 | 29 010 | 7 057 | 10 407 | 4 479 | 3 258 | 2 329 | 109 945 |
| ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 4 243.2 | 2 396.1 | 3 922.9 | 680.1 | 1 302.7 | 309.7 | 542.3 | 344.4 | 13 741.5 |
| December Quarter | 4 344.7 | 2 515.4 | 3 679.2 | 739.1 | 1 327.0 | 395.1 | 411.0 | 329.3 | 13 740.8 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 4 256.3 | 2 502.7 | 3 178.2 | 702.4 | 1 284.0 | 446.0 | 344.6 | 303.1 | 13 017.2 |
| June Quarter | 4 015.0 | 2 379.9 | 3 366.6 | 717.5 | 1 302.5 | 328.6 | 439.2 | 319.7 | 12 869.1 |
| September Quarter | 4 236.0 | 2 453.6 | 3 947.0 | 704.8 | 1 404.7 | 294.7 | 493.9 | 339.3 | 13 874.1 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 16 637.0 | 9 387.2 | 13 992.5 | 2 758.6 | 5 089.2 | 1 452.9 | 1 746.3 | 1 374.7 | 52 438.3 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 16 852.0 | 9 851.6 | 14 171.0 | 2 863.9 | 5 318.2 | 1 464.4 | 1 688.7 | 1 291.4 | 53 501.2 |

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. See Glossary for definitions of hotels, motels and serviced apartments.

| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 64.8 | 63.3 | 68.9 | 61.1 | 65.5 | 49.6 | 79.8 | 75.4 | 65.8 |
| December Quarter | 67.6 | 67.6 | 64.8 | 64.5 | 66.7 | 62.6 | 60.5 | 73.3 | 66.3 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 67.8 | 67.4 | 58.1 | 63.2 | 66.1 | 72.5 | 51.8 | 70.4 | 64.3 |
| June Quarter | 62.9 | 63.2 | 61.0 | 62.4 | 66.4 | 52.9 | 65.3 | 73.3 | 62.8 |
| September Quarter | 65.4 | 64.2 | 70.5 | 60.6 | 70.5 | 47.1 | 74.6 | 77.0 | 66.8 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 64.6 | 63.8 | 62.2 | 62.4 | 63.8 | 59.5 | 65.1 | 75.5 | 63.7 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 65.9 | 65.6 | 63.7 | 62.7 | 67.4 | 58.7 | 63.0 | 73.5 | 65.1 |
| GUEST NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 7 242.2 | 4 058.6 | 7 460.2 | 1 076.5 | 2 072.1 | 541.6 | 918.2 | 571.6 | 23 940.9 |
| December Quarter | 7 394.1 | 4 275.0 | 7 123.1 | 1 196.1 | 2 162.8 | 704.0 | 662.4 | 542.4 | 24 059.9 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 7 327.8 | 4 202.9 | 5 976.2 | 1 145.2 | 2 092.8 | 826.8 | 555.5 | 498.2 | 22 625.4 |
| June Quarter | 6 659.6 | 3 961.3 | 6 099.1 | 1 122.1 | 2 021.9 | 573.1 | 706.9 | 500.5 | 21 644.6 |
| September Quarter | 7 170.4 | 4 125.4 | 7 262.6 | 1 111.2 | 2 177.7 | 506.1 | 827.1 | 554.0 | 23 734.6 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 28 708.3 | 15 919.2 | 26 726.2 | 4 450.6 | 8 282.6 | 2 632.5 | 2 873.5 | 2 260.3 | 91 853.2 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 28 551.9 | 16 564.6 | 26 461.1 | 4 574.6 | 8 455.3 | 2 610.0 | 2 751.9 | 2 095.2 | 92 064.5 |
| BED OCCUPANCY RATE (%) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 40.2 | 40.0 | 43.0 | 35.3 | 39.2 | 31.3 | 47.5 | 43.2 | 40.7 |
| December Quarter | 42.1 | 43.2 | 41.2 | 38.3 | 40.8 | 40.0 | 34.3 | 41.5 | 41.4 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 42.7 | 42.7 | 35.9 | 37.6 | 40.5 | 48.4 | 29.3 | 39.4 | 39.9 |
| June Quarter | 38.0 | 39.6 | 36.3 | 35.7 | 38.9 | 33.4 | 36.9 | 39.1 | 37.6 |
| September Quarter | 40.2 | 40.4 | 43.0 | 35.0 | 41.4 | 29.6 | 44.0 | 43.2 | 40.7 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 40.6 | 40.4 | 38.9 | 36.8 | 39.1 | 38.4 | 37.6 | 43.1 | 39.6 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 40.7 | 41.5 | 39.1 | 36.6 | 40.4 | 37.9 | 36.1 | 40.8 | 39.9 |
| GUEST ARRIVALS ('000) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 3 477.5 | 1 860.1 | 2 794.3 | 552.9 | 855.6 | 268.5 | 407.8 | 264.0 | 10 480.7 |
| December Quarter | 3 563.7 | 1 949.0 | 2 615.9 | 611.3 | 903.4 | 361.4 | 295.7 | 257.7 | 10 558.1 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 3 387.8 | 1 867.0 | 2 157.9 | 547.6 | 824.1 | 413.4 | 251.4 | 225.2 | 9 674.4 |
| June Quarter | 3 254.1 | 1 843.3 | 2 356.6 | 560.0 | 803.9 | 284.2 | 290.8 | 227.3 | 9 620.3 |
| September Quarter | 3 453.1 | 1 876.7 | 2 679.0 | 566.7 | 872.6 | 254.7 | 341.4 | 243.9 | 10 288.2 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 13 654.3 | 7 357.1 | 9 975.9 | 2 223.1 | 3 360.6 | 1 333.9 | 1 266.0 | 1 042.3 | 40 213.0 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 13 658.8 | 7 536.1 | 9 809.4 | 2 285.5 | 3 404.1 | 1 313.7 | 1 179.3 | 954.1 | 40 141.0 |

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. See Glossary for definitions of hotels, motels and serviced apartments.

| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia |
|---|-----------------|-----------|------------|-----------------|-------------------|----------|--------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| December Quarter | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| June Quarter | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| September Quarter | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 644 634 | 380 001 | 573 376 | 88 844 | 215 329 | 39 102 | 93 218 | 55 680 | 2 090 184 |
| December Quarter | 713 635 | 411 270 | 562 067 | 102 871 | 224 225 | 54 259 | 58 475 | 55 510 | 2 182 312 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 713 880 | 414 351 | 470 763 | 99 705 | 217 703 | 64 021 | 46 176 | 53 008 | 2 079 607 |
| June Quarter | 619 832 | 376 001 | 488 682 | 97 513 | 227 437 | 43 874 | 70 476 | 55 151 | 1 978 966 |
| September Quarter | 666 926 | 404 071 | 592 260 | 95 875 | 252 371 | 36 939 | 84 963 | 60 112 | 2 193 517 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 2 549 395 | 1 470 893 | 2 037 386 | 371 392 | 828 452 | 190 687 | 261 857 | 226 282 | 7 936 344 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 2 714 274 | 1 605 693 | 2 113 772 | 395 964 | 921 736 | 199 093 | 260 090 | 223 781 | 8 434 402 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 151.92 | 158.59 | 146.16 | 130.64 | 165.29 | 126.25 | 171.89 | 161.67 | 152.11 |
| December Quarter | 164.25 | 163.50 | 152.77 | 139.17 | 168.97 | 137.34 | 142.28 | 168.56 | 158.82 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 167.72 | 165.56 | 148.12 | 141.95 | 169.56 | 143.55 | 134.01 | 174.89 | 159.76 |
| June Quarter | 154.38 | 157.99 | 145.15 | 135.90 | 174.62 | 133.53 | 160.46 | 172.50 | 153.78 |
| September Quarter | 157.44 | 164.69 | 150.05 | 136.03 | 179.66 | 125.33 | 172.02 | 177.17 | 158.10 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 153.24 | 156.69 | 145.61 | 134.63 | 162.79 | 131.25 | 149.95 | 164.61 | 151.35 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 161.06 | 162.99 | 149.16 | 138.26 | 173.32 | 135.96 | 154.02 | 173.28 | 157.65 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$) | | | | | | | | | |
| 2010 | | | | | | | | | |
| September Quarter | 98.49 | 100.41 | 100.76 | 79.85 | 108.20 | 62.58 | 137.15 | 121.97 | 100.08 |
| December Quarter | 111.03 | 110.58 | 98.95 | 89.71 | 112.65 | 86.00 | 86.03 | 123.54 | 105.30 |
| 2011 | | | | | | | | | |
| March Quarter | 113.66 | 111.53 | 86.08 | 89.70 | 112.00 | 104.12 | 69.42 | 123.14 | 102.79 |
| June Quarter | 97.15 | 99.90 | 88.55 | 84.77 | 116.02 | 70.57 | 104.77 | 126.42 | 96.52 |
| September Quarter | 102.92 | 105.65 | 105.85 | 82.49 | 126.74 | 59.02 | 128.28 | 136.49 | 105.55 |
| Year ended September 2010 | 98.92 | 99.91 | 90.60 | 83.97 | 103.90 | 78.10 | 97.64 | 124.23 | 96.40 |
| Year ended September 2011 | 106.16 | 106.88 | 94.94 | 86.63 | 116.88 | 79.85 | 97.05 | 127.40 | 102.56 |

(a) Comprising establishments with 15 or more rooms or units. See Glossary for definitions of hotels, motels and serviced apartments.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

- INTRODUCTION**
- 1** This publication presents data from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA). The STA completely enumerates all in-scope accommodation establishments within Australia.
- SCOPE**
- 2** Establishments within the scope of the survey provide predominantly short-term non-residential accommodation, i.e. accommodation which is not leased, and which is provided to guests who would generally stay for periods of less than two months. Some of these establishments also provide long-term residential accommodation. The amount of such activity is considered to be insignificant and is included in the data presented in this publication.
- 3** Establishments in scope of the STA are:
- hotels and resorts with 15 or more rooms
 - motels, private hotels and guest houses with 15 or more rooms
 - serviced apartments with 15 or more units.
- COVERAGE**
- 4** The main source of coverage is from the Australian Automobile Association through AAA Tourism Pty Ltd. This is supplemented by notification of new tourism developments and their likely opening dates in selected guides, major tourism journals, periodicals and newspapers. Periodic comparison with lists of accommodation establishments provided by the various tourism organisations and industry associations is also undertaken.
- STAR GRADING**
- 5** Data by star grade for states and territories are included in Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002 for national data and cat. no. 8635.1.55.001 – 8635.8.55.001 for state/territory data).
- STATISTICAL GEOGRAPHY**
- 6** Small area statistics for 2011 are classified to the Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC), 2010 Edition (cat. no. 1216.0). Data are coded to the statistical local area (SLA) level. The full terms for each of the geographical abbreviations used can be found in the Abbreviations section of the Explanatory Notes of Australian Standard Geographical Classification (ASGC) 2010 Edition (cat. no. 1216.0).
- 7** These SLA data are aggregated to tourism regions as defined by relevant state and territory tourism organisations. Tourism regions are reviewed annually and are subject to boundary and name changes. Where changes have occurred, care should be taken when making comparisons with previously published data at this level.
- 8** Data by tourism regions and SLA are not presented in this publication but are available in Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002 for national data and cat. no. 8635.1.55.001 – 8635.8.55.001 for state/territory data).
- 9** Details of SLAs, the composition of tourism regions and maps of tourism regions are provided in the ABS publication Tourism Region Maps and Correspondence File (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001) available from the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.
- DATA QUALITY**
- 10** The survey does not have a sample component and the data are not subject to sampling variability. However, other inaccuracies collectively referred to as non-sampling error may affect the data. These non-sampling errors may arise from a number of sources, including:
- errors in the reporting of data by providers
 - errors in the process of capturing data
 - imputation for missing data
 - definition and classification errors
 - incomplete coverage.
- 11** Every effort has been made to reduce non-sampling error to a minimum by careful design and testing of questionnaires, and efficient operating procedures and systems used to compile statistics.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

Response rates

12 The quality and reliability of survey data can be affected by the degree of response to a survey however, it is rare to achieve a 100% response rate for any survey. The response rates for the Survey of Tourist Accommodation at state level are shown below. Natural disaster events have not adversely affected state response rates for September quarter 2011.

RESPONSE RATES: HOTELS MOTELS AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

| | Sep Qtr 2010 | Dec Qtr 2010 | Mar Qtr 2011 | Jun Qtr 2011 | Sep Qtr 2011 |
|-------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| NSW | 92.7 | 91.6 | 92.5 | 91.3 | 92.7 |
| Vic. | 92.5 | 92.5 | 92.4 | 93.1 | 90.1 |
| Qld | 93.7 | 81.9 | 93.5 | 92.5 | 90.9 |
| SA | 95.4 | 93.2 | 94.3 | 92.9 | 87.5 |
| WA | 91.3 | 91.9 | 90.2 | 90.9 | 88.9 |
| Tas. | 91.7 | 94.2 | 94.8 | 97.4 | 92.8 |
| NT | 89.6 | 86.6 | 87.6 | 89.7 | 90.5 |
| ACT | 96.3 | 90.6 | 94.1 | 94.1 | 94.1 |
| Aust. | 92.9 | 89.2 | 92.7 | 92.2 | 91.1 |

Imputation rates

13 Missing data items are replaced by imputed values based on reported data. Average quarterly movements are applied to previously reported data for each non-responding unit to estimate values for missing data items. Only if previously reported data are not available, will data from a similar unit be used as a 'donor' for the missing data items.

14 The imputation rates for Room nights occupied and Takings from accommodation for the most recent quarters at a national level are shown below.

IMPUTATION RATES: NIGHTS OCCUPIED

| | Sep Qtr 2010 | Dec Qtr 2010 | Mar Qtr 2011 | Jun Qtr 2011 | Sep Qtr 2011 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Licensed hotels and resorts | 3.9 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.0 | 8.0 |
| Motels, private hotels and guest houses | 6.6 | 9.0 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 7.1 |
| Serviced apartments | 4.2 | 6.8 | 3.1 | 2.9 | 7.9 |
| Hotels, motels and serviced apartments | 4.9 | 6.4 | 4.4 | 4.1 | 7.7 |

IMPUTATION RATES: TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION

| | Sep Qtr 2010 | Dec Qtr 2010 | Mar Qtr 2011 | Jun Qtr 2011 | Sep Qtr 2011 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| | % | % | % | % | % |
| Licensed hotels and resorts | 3.2 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 7.6 |
| Motels, private hotels and guest houses | 6.4 | 8.3 | 6.8 | 5.9 | 7.0 |
| Serviced apartments | 4.3 | 5.8 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 7.7 |
| Hotels, motels and serviced apartments | 4.3 | 5.5 | 3.6 | 3.7 | 7.5 |

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

15 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the original time 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 quarter. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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.

16 The seasonally adjusted estimates in this publication have been produced using a concurrent methodology whereby the seasonal factors are revised each quarter to take into account the seasonality exhibited by the latest observation. A more detailed review is conducted annually.

17 From the March quarter 2008, the Survey of Tourist Accommodation collection implemented Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling techniques for the majority of applicable time series. The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of ARIMA modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process.

18 For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see the feature article 'Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions' in the October 2004 issue of Australian Economic Indicators (cat. no. 1350.0). Any queries regarding the ARIMA modelling should be directed to Time Series Analysis on (02) 6252 6345 or email <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.

TREND ESTIMATES

19 Smoothing the 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 7-term Henderson moving average to the quarterly seasonally adjusted series. The Henderson moving average used in the middle of the time series is symmetric but, as the end of a time series is approached, asymmetric forms of the symmetric moving average are applied. Unlike the weights of the symmetric 7-term Henderson moving average, the asymmetric weights have been tailored to suit the particular characteristics of individual series.

20 While these techniques enable trend estimates for the latest period to be produced, the process does result in revisions to the trend estimates in recent quarters, particularly as additional original estimates become available. For further information refer to Information Paper: A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring Trends, 2003 (cat. no. 1349.0) available at the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

CONFIDENTIALISATION OF DATA

21 Under the Census and Statistics Act, when releasing statistics the ABS is required to do this in a manner that is "not likely" (in a legal sense) to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. A number of techniques are used to do this, including suppression of information. To ensure provider confidentiality in the Survey of Tourist Accommodation, the ABS uses a computerised process known as Disclosure Avoidance Analysis System (DAAS) to confidentialise the entire tourist accommodation dataset each quarter. This process not only ensures that data are suppressed to ensure individual establishments cannot be identified, but also suppresses data in other (consequential) cells to ensure data cannot be derived through deduction from the information available.

USER AGGREGATION OF DATA

22 The aggregation of data by users across time periods should be undertaken with caution, due to the possibility of non-inclusion of confidentialised data (see the above section for more information about confidentialisation). Where one or more cells contributing to a total have been confidentialised (ie, contains the value of n.p.), the resulting aggregated total will be incorrect. However, some broader levels of data may not be affected by confidentialised cells.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

USER AGGREGATION OF DATA *continued*

23 Where data can be aggregated (ie, no confidentialised cells are included) for calendar and financial year/s purposes, the data items Establishments, Rooms, Persons employed and Bed spaces should not be aggregated. For these items it is recommended that for calendar years, the value of the December quarter is used, and for financial years, the value of the June quarter is used.

24 Any data items that have been derived from other items collected in the survey cannot be aggregated (ie, all those with labels ending in 'rate' or commencing with 'average'). These items must be re-derived based on the aggregation of each of the quarterly items collected in the survey used in the derivation of the rate or average (see Glossary for formulas).

25 Users are cautioned against deriving any non-standard aggregations (eg, aggregation of selected star grading such as 4-star and 5-star; aggregation of selected geographical areas such as capital city areas and balance of state; aggregation of selected activities such as hotels and motels combined). This is because data are confidentialised based on the standard data item structure.

EFFECTS OF ROUNDING

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

27 Estimates of movement shown in this publication are obtained by taking the difference of unrounded estimates. The movement is then rounded to one decimal place. Therefore where a discrepancy occurs between the reported movement and the difference of the rounded estimates, the reported movement will be more accurate.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

28 Other ABS publications and products which may be of interest are outlined below. All publications released from 1998 onwards are available on the ABS web site www.abs.gov.au.

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data (cat. no. 8635.0.55.002) (data cube for Australia – issued quarterly)

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data (cat. no. 8635.1.55.001–8635.8.55.001) (data cubes for each state/territory – issued quarterly)

Tourism Region Maps and Correspondence Files, Australia (cat. no. 9503.0.55.001) (annual)

Tourist Accommodation, Australia, Expanded Scope Collection (cat. no. 8635.0.55.001) (irregular)

Short-term Visitor Arrivals Estimates, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001) (issued monthly)

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

Australian National Accounts, Tourism Satellite Account (cat. no. 5249.0) (annual)

Information Paper: Future changes to Tourist Accommodation, Australia, May 2010 (cat. no. 8635.0.55.003) (irregular)

29 The catalogue of current publications and other products is available from the ABS web site www.abs.gov.au. The ABS also issues release advice on the web site which detail products to be released both in the coming week and the next six months.

ABS DATA AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

30 As well as the statistics included in this publication, the ABS has other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

GLOSSARY

| | |
|---|--|
| Average length of stay | Average number of days each guest stayed during the reference period. It is a derived item calculated by dividing the number of guest nights occupied by the number of guest arrivals with the result expressed as a number of days, $\text{Average length of stay(days)} = \frac{\text{Guest nights occupied}}{\text{Guest arrivals}}$ |
| Average takings per room night available | The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights available for the survey period, $\text{Average takings per available room night(\$)} = \frac{\text{Takings from accommodation}}{\text{Room nights available}}$ |
| Average takings per room night occupied | The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period, $\text{Average takings per room night occupied(\$)} = \frac{\text{Takings from accommodation}}{\text{Room nights occupied}}$ |
| Bed occupancy rate | Bed occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, $\text{Bed occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Guest nights occupied}}{\text{Guest nights available}} * 100$ |
| Bed spaces | Bed spaces normally in place and available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Single beds, three-quarter beds and any beds designed to sleep one person are counted as one bed space. Double, queen and king size beds and any beds designed to sleep two people are counted as two bed spaces. Bunk beds have various configurations. If a bunk bed is designed to sleep two guests, it will count as two bed spaces. Any style of bed that is normally used as a bed is included. Fold away beds and sofas permanently made up as beds are included. Cots, divans and any other type of temporary beds not normally used as beds are excluded. |
| Capacity | Capacity is the measure of total accommodation stock available at an establishment to accommodate paying guests on the last day of the survey period. It may be given by various measures such as the maximum number of rooms, units, apartments or suites. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included. |
| Establishments | Hotels and resorts, motels, private hotels, 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. |
| Facilities | Establishments may provide a wide variety of facilities to their paying guests. For the purposes of this survey, all establishments within the scope of the survey provide bath/shower and toilet facilities in most of their rooms. Serviced apartments also provide fully self-contained cooking facilities in most rooms/units. |
| Guest arrivals | Paying guests counted only on the first night of their stay at the accommodation establishment during the survey period. Guest arrivals may also be known as 'check ins'. If the same individual returns for a second stay at the accommodation establishment during the same survey period, the first night of the second stay is regarded as a separate guest arrival. |
| Guest nights available | The total number of bed spaces multiplied by the number of days for which they were available to paying guests during the survey period. For establishments closing (other than for seasonal reasons) or opening during this period, operating periods only are included. |
| Guest nights occupied | The total number of paying guests counted on each night they stayed at the accommodation establishment during the survey period. |
| Hotels and resorts (Hotels) | Establishments which operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room/unit/apartment/suite basis rather than by the bed as is the practice of visitor hostels. Most guest rooms are equipped with a bath/shower and toilet but not full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave). Hotels and resorts may also include establishments referred to as resort hotel and spa, luxury hotel, apartment hotel, |

GLOSSARY *continued*

| | |
|---|---|
| Hotels and resorts (Hotels) <i>continued</i> | boutique hotel, hotel motel, and commercial hotel. This group of establishments is sometimes abbreviated to 'Hotels' in the text as well as in the table and graph titles in this publication. |
| Motels, private hotels and guest houses (Motels) | Establishments that do not operate a public bar but which provide accommodation on a room/unit/apartment/suite basis rather than by the bed as is the practice of visitor hostels. Most guest rooms are equipped with a bath/shower and toilet but do not have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave). A motel would typically offer guests overnight accommodation and is targeted to the motorist with car parking provided. A private hotel is often a residential hotel that also offers short-term stays. A guest house is typically a personal residence with some accommodation available for paying guests. This group of establishments is sometimes abbreviated to 'Motels' in the text as well as in the table and graph titles in this publication. |
| Occupancy | Occupancy can refer to the total number of nights each room/unit/apartment/suite was occupied during the survey period or the total number of paying guests counted on each night they stayed at the accommodation establishment during the same period. Room occupancy rates and bed occupancy rates are calculated from room nights and guest nights. |
| Paying guest | Guests occupying rooms provided for short-term non-residential accommodation. |
| Persons employed | Persons working at each accommodation establishment during the last pay period ending within the survey period (including working proprietors and those working on other than accommodation activities). Non-salaried workers including volunteers, contractors, and self-employed persons are excluded. |
| Room nights available | The number of rooms/units available multiplied by the number of days for which they were available during the survey period. For establishments closing (other than for seasonal reasons) or opening during this period, operating periods only are included. |
| Room nights occupied | The nights each guest room/unit was occupied by a paying guest during the survey period. |
| Room occupancy rate | Room occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, $\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied}}{\text{Room nights available}} * 100$ providing that, for establishments closing (other than for seasonal reasons) or opening during the survey period, the denominator of the above expression includes only operating periods. |
| Rooms | Rooms available for accommodating short-term paying guests at each hotel and resort, motel, guest house, and serviced apartment during the survey period. Units, apartments and suites are treated as rooms for these types of establishments. |
| Serviced apartments | Establishments with 15 or more units which mostly comprise self-contained units at the same location, and which are available on a unit/apartment basis to the general public for a minimum of one night. The units should have full cooking facilities (i.e. hot plates and oven/microwave), refrigerator and bath/shower and toilet facilities; all bed linen and towels should be provided, and daily servicing (i.e. cleaning and bed making) must be available through the on-site management, although this service may not necessarily be used. |
| Takings from accommodation (Takings) | Revenue received from the provision of accommodation (excluding revenue received from the provision of meals and other foods and beverages). Since 1 July 2000, takings from accommodation include gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including GST. In cases where takings from accommodation data cannot be provided inclusive of GST, the amount of GST payable is estimated and the data revised accordingly. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after |

GLOSSARY *continued*

Takings from accommodation
(Takings) *continued*

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. Takings from accommodation is sometimes abbreviated as 'Takings' in the text as well as in the table and graph titles in this publication.

FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

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