



1995

Australian Standard Classification of Visitor Accommodation

Statistics





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**AUSTRALIAN STANDARD CLASSIFICATION
OF VISITOR ACCOMMODATION
1995**

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AUSTRALIAN STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF VISITOR ACCOMMODATION (ASCOVA) 1995

Background "Tourism as an industry has rarely received a level of public concern commensurate with its share of economic activity. At least one of the reasons for this is statistical." (Ref. Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities.)

Internationally, tourism emerged as a major economic activity with the development of mass tourism in the 1960s and early 1970s. Its relatively rapid development was not matched by development of standards in statistical concepts, definitions and classifications applying to the activity. The unique nature of tourism as an "industry" contributed to this. Unlike traditional industries it does not produce a specific product or products by which it can be defined. It is only identified by the type of consumer it serves. Consequently, the traditional statistical methods for defining and measuring industries do not apply. New standards which specifically apply to tourism have had to be developed.

Much work has been done on developing such standards in recent years, particularly by the World Tourism Organisation (WTO). This work reached a major milestone with the development, at the Ottawa Conference on Travel and Tourism Statistics in June 1991, of recommendations relating to such standards, and the subsequent ratification of these standards by the United Nations Statistical Commission in February 1993. For the first time, official international standards relating to tourism statistics were available.

In Australia, tourism was slower to develop as a major economic activity, partly as a result of the country's relative geographic isolation. It was the 1980s before tourism began to be realised as an activity with significant future economic potential. Recognition of its actual and potential contribution was even slower, partly because an appropriate statistical framework, which would identify and accurately measure the activity, had not been developed. While Australia, in comparison to most countries, had a good range of quality statistics relating to tourism, these have tended to be developed in an uncoordinated and unsystematic way. The lack of standard statistical concepts, definitions and classifications, both internationally prior to the UNSC ratification of the WTO standards and in Australia, has resulted in data which are typically disjointed and incompatible. Data from the major statistical collections are often difficult or impossible to link. This has hindered the construction of a complete and credible picture which accurately reflects the true importance of the activity.

The ABS has attempted to contribute to addressing this situation by development of the *Framework for the Collection and Publication of Tourism Statistics*, which incorporates the new

INQUIRIES

- for further information regarding this classification, contact Stan Fleetwood on Canberra (06) 252 6348.
 - for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.
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international standards. This Framework provides a structure within which tourism statistical collections can be developed using standard definitions and classifications. The Framework enables data from all collections to be "mapped" according to these standards, permitting comparison and linkage between the collections. Where possible, definitions and classifications are based on, or compatible with, pre-existing relevant national and/or international standards.

One of the major classifications in the Framework is a classification of goods/services consumed by visitors. This classification is broken down into a number of components, one of the most important of which is Accommodation services. Since development of the Framework, the ABS has undertaken further research and development work on classification of the Accommodation component. This work has resulted in the *Australian Standard Classification of Visitor Accommodation* (ASCOVA). While this Classification is particularly relevant to the ABS — which produces the major statistical data on supply of and demand for commercial visitor accommodation, the Survey of Tourist Accommodation — its full potential value would be achieved by its use in all collections involving visitor accommodation.

Definition of "Visitor accommodation"

"Visitor accommodation" is defined as: *"any facility which provides overnight accommodation for visitors"*. This definition is applied in a very broad sense to cover any facility in which a visitor may possibly spend the night. It covers commercial and non-commercial establishments and facilities which may or may not be designed or intended to accommodate visitors.

Currently a variety of definitions of "visitor" are used in various collections. Many of these are variations on the WTO's definitions of "international visitor" and "domestic visitor". The WTO's definition of "visitor" has been refined and adopted as the international standard. This definition of "Visitor" is: *"Any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for a period not exceeding twelve months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited"*.

Purpose of the Classification

Within the context of the need for standardised classifications, the purpose of the accommodation Classification is to provide the structure for a consistent, comprehensive and objective classification system for producing, organising and reporting statistical information regarding accommodation used by visitors.

Consistency, comprehensiveness and objectivity are regarded as important aims in developing the Classification. The categories should ideally be based on the same set of criteria, they should cover all types of accommodation which visitors could use, and they should minimise, or eliminate if possible, any subjective judgement on what is the appropriate category in any particular case. In practice, however, these ideals have not been totally achieved, for reasons which are discussed below.

In addition to providing consistency between different datasets, the Classification should facilitate continuity of data over time. This

may be a more difficult problem, particularly at the current stage of development and change in the Australian tourism accommodation sector. The greater flexibility and blurring of distinctions between accommodation types has already been significant and no doubt will continue in the future. New categories of accommodation are coming into existence, and we can reasonably expect the structure of the sector to be quite different in, say, ten years time. Changes to classifications to reflect changes in the market result in breaks in time series data. It is accepted that such breaks should be minimised and should only be undertaken when the benefits of doing so clearly outweigh the loss of continuity in the data. The Classification, therefore, has to strike a balance which incorporates an appropriate degree of robustness and flexibility.

To maximise its value, the Classification should be suitable for use wherever a breakdown of visitor accommodation is required. It should be suitable for use where accommodation establishments are the collection unit, that is, in supply side statistics. It should also be suitable where accommodation type is a variable in a statistical collection, that is, in demand side statistics. This enables linkage between supply side and demand side statistics. However, it does require that the Classification contains categories which a purely supply side or demand side classification might not contain. The demand side approach requires that all types of places that a visitor might spend a night, such as in an aircraft or in a police station, should be catered for in the Classification. The Classification, thus, should go beyond what might normally be understood as "accommodation".

Other standard classifications incorporating accommodation

A number of tourism and non-tourism statistical collections in Australia (e.g. the Domestic Tourism Monitor, the Population Census and Building statistics) directly employ accommodation type as a collection unit or classificatory variable. These are usually non-standard classifications, developed for a specific purpose, which do not have the coverage, detail or focus required for a standard tourism accommodation classification.

There are a number of existing standard classifications which include accommodation.

(i) Domestic

The Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC) is a standard industry classification which covers all commercial enterprises and is broadly based on the UN international classification, the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). It contains only one Class whose primary activity is the provision of short-term accommodation, viz. *5710 Accommodation*. This would include all the ASCOVA Commercial Accommodation Establishments, with the exception of those establishments where the provision of accommodation is a secondary activity and which would mostly be included in ANZSIC category *5720 Pubs, taverns and bars*. Other commercial accommodation types in the ASCOVA would be classified by ANZSIC according to predominance of activity (e.g. Transport Modes). Non-commercial accommodation (e.g. private property) is not covered in ANZSIC.

The ANZSIC only identifies commercial accommodation establishments whose primary activities conform with those

covered by the category 5710. Consequently, for most tourism statistics purposes, it is neither sufficiently detailed nor sufficiently comprehensive.

The (draft) Australian and New Zealand Standard Commodity Classification (ANZSCC) is a commodity classification based on the international Central Product Classification. This contains one category covering short-term commercial accommodation, viz. 641 *Hotel and other lodging services*. As such, it provides neither the coverage nor detail required.

(ii) *International* The three main relevant international classifications of interest are the draft *Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA)*, the *Central Product Classification (CPC)* and the *World Tourism Organisation (WTO) Standard Classification of Tourism Accommodation*. The SICTA is an industry classification which is based on, and describes a sub-set of, the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). It is based on economic activity and broadly aligns with ANZSIC. It categorises commercial enterprises whose primary economic activity is the provision of goods and services important to tourism. The focus on primary activity only limits its value as an accommodation classification, as businesses providing accommodation as a secondary activity would be excluded. In addition, the lack of detail and the trade-offs made for international considerations, make it an inappropriate classification for Australian tourism statistical requirements.

The CPC is a classification of products (goods and services) rather than of economic activity. The categories are in line with the economic activity break-downs provided by ISIC. However, the CPC is too narrow in scope and insufficiently detailed to provide a suitable classification for Australian tourism statistical requirements.

The WTO Standard provides a comprehensive classification of all accommodation services provided to visitors (whether provided on a commercial or non-commercial basis). While it attempts to address the same issues as the ASCOVA, in some cases it arrives at different solutions, due to its international focus. While its scope is sufficiently comprehensive, as an international classification it does not provide the detailed categories required to sufficiently reflect the structure of visitor accommodation in this country.

Underlying principles of the ASCOVA

In developing the Classification it was considered desirable that the following three principles should be met, as far as is possible, for the Classification to be acceptable as a standard which meets the needs of users and collectors.

The Classification should:

- be statistically sound in that there are no areas of overlap or inconsistency;
- reflect common perceptions of visitor accommodation types. As the Classification is required to be appropriate for both supply side and demand side collections, the categories should be relevant to classifying responses from both accommodation operators and the visitors themselves; and

- provide linkage with relevant standard Australian and international classifications.

In practice these three requirements were, for the most part, met. However, in some cases they were found to conflict with each other or to lead to inconsistent solutions, and, as a result, could not always be achieved.

Criteria used for distinguishing between categories

Development of a classification system requires establishing what are the relevant basic criteria to be used to identify and define the individual categories. On what basis are each of the categories defined to distinguish them from each other?

In development of the ASCOVA a number of criteria were considered. These included:—

- (i) Classification based on type of guest (e.g. "backpacker" establishments)
- (ii) Classification based on tariff levels (e.g. "budget" accommodation)
- (iii) Classification based on size or quality of accommodation (e.g. number of rooms, star grading)
- (iv) Classification based on self-definition (e.g. what an establishment chooses to call itself - "Hotel", "Resort" etc.)
- (v) Classification based on another organisation's pre-existing system (e.g. motoring organisations)
- (vi) Classification based on types of facilities provided (e.g. the current ABS Survey of Tourist Accommodation)

Consideration of these options led to the last of these criteria being adopted as the most appropriate primary criterion to be applied, particularly in relation to the commercial sector. This criterion provides a reasonably stable and objective basis for defining categories which are mutually exclusive and consistent, and which reasonably enables a distinction to be made between different *types* of accommodation. The other criteria are considered to be more open to problems of subjective judgement, ambiguities, overlaps and inconsistencies, or would not otherwise provide reasonable distinction between different *types* of accommodation, particularly over time. Additionally, the use of the "facilities" criterion in the Survey of Tourist Accommodation has become established and accepted, and appears to serve its purpose satisfactorily. It is also consistent with the criteria used in other ABS standard product classifications covering services.

However, in practice it was found that the "facilities" criterion was insufficient by itself to provide a reasonable distinction between some of the types of accommodation available. In some cases, consideration of the three underlying principles, outlined in the previous section, required some deviation from strict application of this criterion. A secondary criterion relating to the type of environment or "ambience" provided was found to be a necessary consideration in distinguishing between some accommodation types.

In cases relating to stays in places other than commercial accommodation establishments, other criteria have been utilised as relevant factors in distinguishing between appropriate categories.

While deviations from a consistent application of the adopted criterion are, in principle, undesirable, they ensure that the Classification reflects the complexity of the structure of the accommodation sector and strengthens its applicability in statistical collections.

Defining the categories

Having adopted the "facilities" criterion it was originally expected that categories would be strictly defined in terms of their relevant facilities. Categories would be mutually exclusive, each one having a definition comprising a unique set of "facilities". Any accommodation establishment could be allocated to one category, and one category only, on the basis of an objective assessment of the facilities it provided.

As discussed above, however, this was not always possible. The need to deviate from the "facilities" criterion also prevented the development of strict definitions which could be easily and objectively applied. Any strict definition resulted in the exclusion of some accommodation which should appropriately be included. More flexibility was found to be required. As a result, in many cases descriptions have been provided rather than definitions. These descriptions are intended to provide a picture of the type of accommodation which fits into a category. It is recognised that this leaves assessment of the appropriate category open to some debate in some cases. However, it is felt that any resulting ambiguity will only apply to a small number of accommodation establishments, the majority clearly and unambiguously fitting into their relevant category.

Structure of the Classification

The ASCOVA adopts a hierarchical classification system. Each category is identified by a code number. The level in the hierarchy of a category is identified by the number of digits in the code number. At the broadest level, the code number has one digit. The major subdivisions are at the two and three digit levels. Where appropriate, these subdivisions are further broken down to a four digit level. Individual collections can use the level, or combination of levels, appropriate. At any level, categories could be combined to provide broader groups if it is considered the Classification categories are too detailed for a particular collection. The important issue is that any grouping used in a collection can be identified in terms of the ASCOVA categories, to provide compatibility with other collections.

In development of the ASCOVA one of the issues for consideration was the appropriateness of the level of detail incorporated. For example, should *Resorts* be separately identified from *Hotels*?; should *Guest Houses* and *Private Hotels* be included in the same category? Judgements were made on these based on feedback from interested bodies. Generally where there appeared to be a clearly perceived distinction between accommodation types/services and the feedback indicated a need for separate identification, a separate category was created.

At the broadest level the ASCOVA classifies visitor accommodation into three categories. The categories cover the services provided by:

1. Hotels and similar accommodation;

- Accommodation provided by establishments, one of whose main activities is the provision of visitor accommodation on a commercial basis, and accommodation in private dwellings on a commercial basis.

2. Transport and institutional accommodation;

- Accommodation on transport modes (whether sleeping facilities are provided or not) and in institutions on a commercial basis.

3. Non-commercial accommodation;

- Private accommodation and accommodation on other property not operating on a commercial basis (regardless of whether or not payment is being made).

Linkage with other classifications

While, as discussed earlier, existing classifications do not meet the requirements of a visitor accommodation classification, it is desirable for the ASCOVA to be compatible with and have linkages to other standard classifications. This enables consistency and compatibility to be maintained, at least at the broad level, with other relevant statistical collections using those classifications.

The ASCOVA is designed to include any place where a visitor might spend a night. As such, its scope is wider than a classification of accommodation services.

At its broadest level the classification is designed to separately identify commercial accommodation services from non-commercial places of overnight stay. Commercial accommodation services are split between *1 Hotels and similar accommodation services* and *2 Transport and institutional accommodation services*. These groups together are directly comparable to, and provide a more detailed breakdown of, the accommodation services included in the CPC and ANZSCC group *641 Hotel and other lodging services*.

Non-commercial accommodation services in the ASCOVA, e.g. staying overnight in a private residence, have no corresponding categories in the ANZSCC and CPC.

Application of the Classification

The commercial groups within the ASCOVA represent basically a product classification categorising accommodation services. "Services" is used to mean not only those services (amenities and facilities) available to the visitors, but also includes the "character" or "flavour" of the environment in which those services are provided. As such it is not an industry classification (such as ANZSIC). However, the categories of services have been drawn up to reflect the distinctions between the services provided by the different types of accommodation establishments. This enables accommodation establishments to be allocated a category according to the services they provide, and thus for the ASCOVA to be used, in effect, as a supply side "activity" classification.

Multi-type accommodation The question arises as to how to treat multi-type accommodation units in the ASCOVA. For supply side data it is common practice for the ABS and other organisations, when classifying commercial units, to classify them according to their primary activity. While units should be categorised according to their predominant accommodation type, this does not prevent, of course, their statistics being broken down by each type of accommodation provided. For example, a unit categorised as a *Caravan Park* could provide accommodation on powered sites, in self-contained permanent units, and on camping sites. The statistics for such a Caravan Park could be shown separately for each of these forms of accommodation. On the demand side where data on type of accommodation used are collected from the visitor, categorisation will be dependent on the accommodation type reported by the visitor. Different treatment of "supply side" from "demand side" data may lead to problems in reconciling the data. However, practicalities and the needs of individual collections may override this disadvantage.

Conclusion The significant blurring of the distinction between categories of commercial accommodation provided the greatest difficulty in developing this Classification. Additionally, one operator might identify his/her establishment in one category while another operator might identify his/her establishment in another category, where both establishments essentially provide the same services, differing only in their "character" or "flavour". In other cases different operators categorise their accommodation under the same heading even though they are substantially different accommodation types. These problems were reflected in the feedback received from interested bodies to our early proposals and drafts. Comments reflected the wide range of perspectives and different needs. Where possible, suggested changes were incorporated, but many of the comments were contradictory, and therefore difficult to cater for. It is likely that other problems may be found in the light of experience in using the Classification, and particularly from the continuing evolution of the composition of the accommodation sector. As a result, refinement and up-dating of the Classification will be required at some stage in the future.

While it is clear that no classification could be developed which would completely meet all the needs of the varied interests, it is expected that the ASCOVA will provide a satisfactory framework for most significant uses, and will contribute to improving the quality of tourism statistics in Australia.

**Australian Bureau of Statistics
Belconnen ACT 2616**

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THE CLASSIFICATION

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF VISITOR ACCOMMODATION

Accommodation services provided by commercial and non-commercial units:

1 HOTELS AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION

11 HOTELS AND RESORTS

111 Hotels

1111 With bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

1112 Without bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

112 Resorts

12 MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION

121 Motels, motor inns and private hotels

1211 With bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

1212 Without bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

122 Guest houses

1221 With bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

1222 Without bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

123 Bed and Breakfasts

1231 With bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

1232 Without bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

124 Self-catering accommodation

1241 With daily servicing (cleaning and bed making) available
(e.g. Serviced Apartments).

1242 Without daily servicing (cleaning and bed making) available.

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132 Visitor hostels

133 Holiday farm (Host Farm, Farm Stay) accommodation

134 Caravan parks

1341 With full facilities

1342 Without full facilities

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329 Other

CATEGORY DESCRIPTIONS

AUSTRALIAN STANDARD CLASSIFICATION OF VISITOR ACCOMMODATION

Category descriptions

Accommodation services provided by commercial and non-commercial units:

1 HOTELS AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION

11 HOTELS AND RESORTS

111 Hotels

Comprises accommodation in establishments which are licensed to operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis. Excludes resorts (see 112 – Resorts).

1111 With bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

1112 Without bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

112 Resorts

Comprises accommodation in establishments which are integrated complexes containing accommodation and a variety of eating and drinking places. These establishments provide facilities/services additional to those commonly provided by hotels or motels. They may encompass some natural physical amenities, a special location, attraction or activity. They provide accommodation on a room/suite/cabin/unit basis. These establishments provide sufficient night life and day time activities to encourage an extended, self-contained, on-site holiday. Some establishments may comprise multiple accommodation types. An inclusive tariff (food and accommodation) may be offered and in some establishments the use of recreational/entertainment facilities may also be included in the tariff.

12 MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SIMILAR ACCOMMODATION

121 Motels, motor inns and private hotels

Comprises accommodation in a sub-set of establishments which are not licensed to operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis. Many of the establishments in this sub-set are designed to cater for motoring visitors, with parking facilities outside or close to each room. Some may have a licensed restaurant open to the general public and/or a limited liquor license (as opposed to a public bar license) which would enable them to serve guests and persons accompanying guests. Breakfast is generally available. Tariffs usually include room only or bed and breakfast but not full board. Excludes guest houses (see 122 – Guest Houses) and bed and breakfast establishments (see 123 – Bed and Breakfasts)

1211 With bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

1212 Without bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

122 Guest houses

Comprises accommodation in a sub-set of establishments which are not licensed to operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room/suite basis. This sub-set includes homesteads, mansions, colonial and historical accommodation, cottages and rural retreats converted to provide commercial accommodation. "Boutique hotels" may also be included, where they are not licensed to operate a public bar. These establishments are usually located in a rural or semi-rural environment and are often of some historic interest. They usually provide relaxing attractive surroundings and are primarily aimed at the leisure market. The establishments in this sub-set traditionally have the owners or managers in residence and personally managing the operations of the business. Tariffs often include full board, but may include room only or bed and breakfast only. Some may have a licensed restaurant open to the general public and/or a limited liquor license (as opposed to a public bar license) which would enable them to serve guests and persons accompanying guests. Excludes motels, motor inns and private hotels (see 121 – *Motels, motor inns and private hotels*), bed and breakfast establishments (see 123 – *Bed and Breakfasts*) and farm stay accommodation (see 133 – *Holiday farm (Host farm, Farm stay) accommodation*).

1221 With bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

1222 Without bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

123 Bed and Breakfasts

Comprises accommodation in a sub-set of establishments which are not licensed to operate a public bar and which provide accommodation on a room or unit basis. Additionally, for establishments in this sub-set, the tariff includes accommodation and breakfast, which is typically a full cooked breakfast but, in some cases may only comprise the provisions for breakfast. They are not licensed to sell liquor to guests. They generally have the owner/manager in residence and personally managing the operations of the business. Often establishments in this sub-set were originally built as a private residence or for another purpose other than the provision of commercial accommodation. They are generally small, commonly having five or fewer rooms available. They normally do not provide a reception facility or any recreational facilities. Generally, but not necessarily, bath/shower and toilet facilities are shared. Meals, in addition to breakfast, may be available in some cases. They also tend to provide short-stay accommodation (predominantly one or two nights). Excludes motels, motor inns and private hotels (see 121 – *Motels, motor inns and private hotels*), guest houses (see 122 – *Guest houses*) and host farm accommodation (see 133 – *Holiday farm (Host farm, Farm stay) accommodation*).

1231 With bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

1232 Without bath/shower and toilet facilities in most guest rooms.

124 Self-catering accommodation

Comprises accommodation in establishments which provide accommodation in individual units that are fully self-contained in terms of cooking facilities. They usually are also self-contained in terms of bath/shower and toilet facilities, although there are some exceptions. Accommodation is let by the individual unit. Breakfast and other meals are generally self-catered at these establishments but may be available in some cases. Includes short stay apartments, flats, houses, chalets, villas and cottages, where these are

operated on a self-catering basis. Also includes time-share units where a unit is not occupied by a time-share subscriber and is being let to a visitor on a commercial basis. Accommodation in caravan parks is excluded (see 134 – *Caravan parks*).

1241 With daily servicing (cleaning and bed making) available (e.g. Serviced Apartments).

1242 Without daily servicing (cleaning and bed making) available.

13 OTHER COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION

131 Health and fitness establishments

Comprises accommodation in establishments which specialise in the provision of health/fitness/dietary activities on-site. These activities are usually included in the tariff. These establishments provide accommodation on a room/suite/cabin/unit basis. Excludes hospitals, nursing homes, sanatoria etc. (see 222 – *Health institutions*), where the provision of accommodation is ancillary to the provision of health services.

132 Visitor hostels

Comprises accommodation in establishments which provide accommodation primarily on a bed basis. Generally, facilities are shared in these establishments. Accommodation is commonly, but not necessarily, dormitory style. This type of accommodation is typically aimed at the "backpacker" market. Excludes charity type accommodation, which is not aimed at bona-fide visitors. Farm stay accommodation is also excluded (see 133 – *Holiday farm (Host farm, Farm stay) accommodation*).

133 Holiday farm (Host Farm, Farm Stay) accommodation

Comprises accommodation in establishments which are engaged in some agricultural or pastoral activity and which provide accommodation to visitors on a commercial basis. In most cases the provision of accommodation is a secondary activity. In some cases, however, it may have become the primary activity, but some agricultural or pastoral activity must still be undertaken. These establishments provide accommodation on a unit/room/bed/site basis. Former farms which are now only providing accommodation would be included in 122 – *Guest houses* or 123 – *Bed and Breakfasts*.

134 Caravan parks

Comprises accommodation in establishments which provide powered sites for caravans, camper vans and mobile homes. Generally bath/shower, toilet and laundry facilities would be shared at these establishments. Many establishments also provide accommodation in units, villas or on-site caravans. Usually some camping facilities are available.

1341 With full facilities

Comprises accommodation in caravan parks with bath/shower and toilet and laundry facilities available.

1342 Without full facilities

Comprises accommodation in caravan parks without one or more of bath/shower and toilet or laundry facilities available.

135 Camping grounds

Comprises accommodation in establishments which predominantly provide sites for campers. These include commercial camping grounds and national parks where a site charge for camping is levied. They may have some unpowered sites suitable for accommodating caravans, camper vans and mobile homes. If powered sites for accommodating caravans, camper vans and mobile homes are available the accommodation is classified to 134 – *Caravan parks*.

136 Private dwellings (for special events/holidays)

Comprises accommodation made available to the general public on a commercial basis at times of special events (e.g. the Grand Prix) or holiday periods (e.g. Christmas, school holidays) in private dwellings or property. Excludes accommodation on own property (see 311 – *Own property*) and friends/relatives property (see 312 – *Friends/relatives property*).

137 Group-booked accommodation

Comprises accommodation in establishments which provide accommodation on a group-booked basis only. Such establishments would typically be run by a non-accommodation business or a community, social, educational or other similar group (e.g. churches, scout and youth groups, sporting clubs, etc.). Accommodation in these establishments is provided to the public on a commercial basis. The accommodation may be provided on a bed, room, unit or site basis and may be charged for either on an individual or a group basis. Typical examples of this type would include accommodation in scout and church properties, ski club lodges, trade union holiday camps and corporate training centres. Excludes accommodation provided on a non-paying or heavily subsidised basis (see 313 – *Property owned by business or other group*).

2 TRANSPORT AND INSTITUTIONAL ACCOMMODATION

21 ACCOMMODATION ON TRANSPORT MODES

211 Accommodation on inland-water craft

Comprises accommodation on inland (rivers, lakes and canals) water craft on a single berth or complete boat basis. This includes houseboats, yachts, cruise ships and similar craft. Excludes the use of privately owned water craft (see 314 – *Privately owned water craft*).

2111 Craft rented with crew

Comprises accommodation on a craft which is rented complete, including operating crew. Generally the craft is fully equipped. The travel itinerary is determined by the renter.

2112 Craft rented without crew

Comprises accommodation on a craft which is rented complete, but without operating crew. Generally the craft is fully equipped. The craft is piloted by the renter who determines the travel itinerary.

2113 Cruise or ferry service

Comprises accommodation on scheduled services but may also include services operated on a charter basis. Accommodation is provided on a single berth or cabin basis and the itinerary is pre-determined by the operators.

212 Accommodation on coastal/international-water craft

Comprises accommodation on coastal/international water craft on a single berth or complete boat basis. This includes yachts, cruise ships and similar craft. Excludes the use of privately owned water craft (see 314 – *Privately owned water craft*)

2121 Craft rented with crew

Comprises accommodation on a craft which is rented complete, including operating crew. Generally the craft is fully equipped. The travel itinerary is determined by the renter.

2122 Craft rented without crew

Comprises accommodation on a craft which is rented complete, but without operating crew. Generally the craft is fully equipped. The craft is piloted by the renter who determines the travel itinerary.

2123 Cruise or ferry service

Comprises accommodation on scheduled services but may also include services operated on a charter basis. Accommodation is provided on a single berth or cabin basis and the itinerary is pre-determined by the operators.

213 Accommodation on aircraft

Comprises accommodation in transit on aircraft. Excludes the use of privately owned aircraft (see 315 – *Privately owned aircraft*).

214 Accommodation on road transport

Comprises accommodation on commercial transport, including bus, coach, chauffeured vehicle or hired self-drive vehicle, rented camper-van or caravan while in transit. The vehicle may be moving or stopped at the roadside. Excludes vehicles in caravan parks (see 134 – *Caravan parks*) or commercial camping areas (see 135 – *Camping grounds*). The use of privately owned motor vehicles is also excluded (see 321 – *Caravanning/camping in non-commercial area*).

215 Accommodation on railway trains

Comprises accommodation on railway trains. Includes accommodation in sleeping berths or seats.

22 INSTITUTIONAL AND OTHER COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION

221 Educational institutions

Comprises accommodation in establishments whose principal business is education. It includes halls of residence and dormitories which are principally provided for students, but are let out to visitors on a commercial basis when available.

222 Health institutions

Comprises accommodation in establishments whose principal activity is the provision of health services and where accommodation is a component of the overall charge. Hospitals and nursing homes are included. Also includes

accommodation provided for patients' visitors. Excludes establishments whose primary activity is the provision of accommodation but which specialise in health/fitness activities (see 131 – *Health and fitness establishments*).

3 NON-COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION

31 PRIVATE PROPERTY

311 *Own property*

Comprises accommodation on property owned by the occupying visitor, and not available to the general public. The property is not the main residence of the occupying visitor. Includes caravanning/camping on own property but excludes caravanning/camping in other non-commercial area (see 321 – *Caravanning/camping in non-commercial area*) and caravanning/camping in a commercial caravan park (see 134 – *Caravan parks*). Excludes accommodation on privately owned water craft (see 314 – *Privately owned water craft*) or aircraft (see 315 – *Privately owned aircraft*).

312 *Friends'/relatives' property*

Comprises accommodation on property owned by friends/relatives of the occupying visitor, and not available to the general public. The property may or may not be the main residence of friends/relatives. Excludes caravanning/camping in a non-commercial area (see 321 – *Caravanning/camping in non-commercial area*) and accommodation on privately owned water craft (see 314 – *Privately owned water craft*) or aircraft (see 315 – *Privately owned aircraft*).

3121 *Accommodation provided free of charge*

Comprises accommodation in friends'/relatives' property which is provided with no fee for service.

3122 *Accommodation for which payment is made*

Comprises accommodation in friends'/relatives' property for which payment (in cash or kind) is made.

313 *Property owned by business or other group*

Comprises accommodation on property owned and operated by a non-accommodation business, industrial organisation or a community, social, educational or other similar group (e.g. churches, scout and youth groups, sporting clubs, etc.), and is not available to the general public. Includes accommodation for which no payment is made or which is heavily subsidised. Typical examples of this type would include accommodation in scout and church camps, ski club lodges, union holiday camps and corporate training centres, by members of the owning organisation. Excludes such accommodation which is available to the public and provided on a commercial group-booked basis (see 137 – *Group-booked accommodation*).

314 *Privately owned water craft*

Comprises accommodation on privately owned water craft which is not available to the public. The craft may be privately owned by the visitor, friends or relatives of the visitor, employer or some other body.

315 Privately owned aircraft

Comprises accommodation on privately owned aircraft which is not available to the public. The aircraft may be privately owned by the visitor, friends or relatives of the visitor, employer or some other body.

32 OTHER NON-COMMERCIAL ACCOMMODATION

321 Caravanning/camping in non-commercial area

Comprises accommodation in privately owned caravan, camper-van or other road vehicle or tent on crown land (e.g. roadside rest area, State forest, etc.) or other non-commercial location not included in another category. Excludes accommodation in commercial caravan parks (see *134 – Caravan parks*) or camping grounds or parks for which there is a charge for camping (see *135 – Camping grounds*). Accommodation on own property (see *311 – Own property*), friends/relatives property (see *312 – Friends/relatives property*) or property owned by another group (see *313 – Property owned by business or another group*) is also excluded.

329 Other

Comprises accommodation which involves overnight spent at railway stations, airports, religious establishments, military barracks or camps, police stations, business premises or other locations not elsewhere classified.





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