

TOURISM INDICATORS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 10 NOVEMBER 2000

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PLEASE NOTE:
Some of the figures in the
next issue of this publication
will be affected by the GST.
See Data Notes on page 2.

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Ashley Heddle on Canberra 02 6252 7186, or the National Information Service on 1300 135 070.

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ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION	<p>This publication brings together tourism data from the ABS and some non-ABS sources to provide a quarterly snapshot for users of tourism statistics. The main ABS sources used are the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation and the monthly Overseas Arrivals and Departures collection. This publication supplements data already released from these collections.</p>																																										
CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE	<p>The number of establishments, guest rooms and takings from accommodation for licensed hotels and serviced apartments in New South Wales (and hence Australia) are slightly different to those published in the June quarter 2000 issue of <i>Tourist Accommodation, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 8635.0). This is due to a classification revision made to an accommodation establishment after the release of initial estimates.</p>																																										
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<table border="0"> <tr><td>ABS</td><td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td></tr> <tr><td>ACT</td><td>Australian Capital Territory</td></tr> <tr><td>Aust.</td><td>Australia</td></tr> <tr><td>CPI</td><td>Consumer Price Index</td></tr> <tr><td>DIMA</td><td>Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs</td></tr> <tr><td>n.a.</td><td>not available</td></tr> <tr><td>n.p.</td><td>not published</td></tr> <tr><td>NSW</td><td>New South Wales</td></tr> <tr><td>NT</td><td>Northern Territory</td></tr> <tr><td>NZ</td><td>New Zealand</td></tr> <tr><td>OAD</td><td>Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection</td></tr> <tr><td>Qld</td><td>Queensland</td></tr> <tr><td>SA</td><td>South Australia</td></tr> <tr><td>STA</td><td>Survey of Tourist Accommodation</td></tr> <tr><td>Tas.</td><td>Tasmania</td></tr> <tr><td>UK</td><td>United Kingdom</td></tr> <tr><td>USA</td><td>United States of America</td></tr> <tr><td>Vic.</td><td>Victoria</td></tr> <tr><td>WA</td><td>Western Australia</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>nil or rounded to zero</td></tr> <tr><td>. .</td><td>not applicable</td></tr> </table>	ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	ACT	Australian Capital Territory	Aust.	Australia	CPI	Consumer Price Index	DIMA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs	n.a.	not available	n.p.	not published	NSW	New South Wales	NT	Northern Territory	NZ	New Zealand	OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection	Qld	Queensland	SA	South Australia	STA	Survey of Tourist Accommodation	Tas.	Tasmania	UK	United Kingdom	USA	United States of America	Vic.	Victoria	WA	Western Australia	—	nil or rounded to zero	. .	not applicable
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Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS

	Unit	Period	Latest	Percentage change on	
			figures	Previous	Corresponding
			Value	period	period
					last year
Tourist accommodation—supply and demand(a)					
Licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments					
Establishments	no.	Jun qtr 2000	3 805	0.4	2.3
Guest rooms/units	'000	Jun qtr 2000	192.8	0.9	4.0
Bed spaces	'000	Jun qtr 2000	582.5	4.1	6.5
Room nights occupied	'000	Jun qtr 2000	10 000.0	-0.9	6.1
Room occupancy rate(b)	%	Jun qtr 2000	57.1	-1.9	1.6
Guest nights	'000	Jun qtr 2000	17 370.0	-3.7	5.8
Guest arrivals	'000	Jun qtr 2000	7 846.5	-1.1	4.4
Takings from accommodation	\$m	Jun qtr 2000	1 039.5	-4.5	9.8
Caravan parks(c)					
Establishments	no.	End Jun 2000	1 818	-0.5	..
Powered sites and cabins	no.	End Jun 2000	200 664	0.3	..
Holiday flats, units and houses(c)					
Letting Entities	no.	End Jun 2000	635	-1.2	..
Flats, units and houses	no.	End Jun 2000	126 264	-0.7	..
Visitor hostels(c)					
Establishments	no.	End Jun 2000	467	-2.3	..
Bed spaces	no.	End Jun 2000	39 415	-0.9	..
Tourist accommodation construction					
Hotels, etc. approved(d)	\$m	Aug 2000	44.5	-3.3	-23.5
Hotels, etc. commenced(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2000	117.7	-27.1	-51.2
Hotels, etc. under construction(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2000	1 322.4	-8.9	-26.4
Hotels, etc. completed(e)	\$m	Jun qtr 2000	303.8	17.5	32.1
Domestic tourism(f)					
Number of overnight trips	'000	Year end Mar 2000	73 101	0.2	0.4
Number of visitor nights	'000	Year end Mar 2000	293 026	-0.4	-1.0
International visitor arrivals					
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Jun 2000	347.9	9.0	9.7
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	1 072.9	-11.1	13.0
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Year end Jun 2000	4 651.8	—	7.0
Number of person days(h)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	28 195.4	-34.4	18.8
Median intended length of stay(h)	days	Jun qtr 2000	10.2	-3.8	1.0
Expenditure by international visitors(i)	\$m	Year end Mar 2000	9 092.0	—	4.3
International visitor nights(i)	'000	Year end March 2000	109 281	—	6.3
Australian departures					
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Jun 2000	303.8	6.6	5.0
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	896.4	24.2	12.6
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Year end Jun 2000	3 332.3	—	4.5
Number of person days(h)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	32 524.4	18.1	12.2
Median intended length of stay(h)	days	Jun qtr 2000	16.3	10.9	1.2

(a) Tourist Accommodation, Australia (Cat. no. 8635.0).

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

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

(d) Building Approvals, Australia (Cat. no. 8731.0).

(e) Building Activity, Australia (Cat. no. 8752.0).

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

(g) Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (Cat. no. 3401.0).

(h) Unpublished data, Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

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

...continued

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS—continued

	Unit	Period	Latest	Percentage change on	
			figures	Previous	Corresponding
			Value	period	period
					last year
Retail turnover(a)					
Hospitality and services					
Hotels and licensed clubs	\$m	Aug 2000	1290.7	6.1	9.4
Cafes and restaurants	\$m	Aug 2000	699.6	2.0	11.2
Selected services	\$m	Aug 2000	220.3	1.0	26.4
Price index(b)					
Holiday travel and accommodation	1989–90=100	Sep qtr 2000	117.7	7.0	5.6
Employment and earnings					
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants					
Number employed(c)	'000	Aug 2000	459.0	2.0	14.5
Average weekly hours worked(c)	hours	Aug 2000	32.8	1.9	0.3
Proportion employed part-time(c)(d)	%	Aug 2000	47.0	0.4	-1.9
Average total weekly earnings(e)	\$	May 2000	381.9	-0.8	9.4
Female/male ratio of average total full-time weekly earnings(c)(d)	%	May 2000	0.89	2.3	1.1
Unemployment rate(c)(d)					
Worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years in accommodation, cafes and restaurants	%	Aug 2000	5.6	12.0	9.8
Balance of payments(f)					
Travel credits	\$m	Jun qtr 2000	2 819	-31.1	10.6
Travel debits	\$m	Jun qtr 2000	-2 439	2.6	12.0
Balance on travel services	\$m	Jun qtr 2000	380	-77.8	2.4
Exchange rates(g)					
United States dollar	per \$A	End Sep 2000	0.5483	-9.3	-16.3
Japanese yen	per \$A	End Sep 2000	59.18	-7.4	-15.9
Euro	per \$A	End Sep 2000	0.6282	-1.9	1.2

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

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

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

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

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

(f) Balance of Payments, Australia (Cat. no. 5302.0).

(g) Average of Daily Exchange Rates, Australia (Cat. no. 5654.0)

IN BRIEF

THE NEW TAX SYSTEM AND THE SURVEY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

With the introduction of the new tax system on 1 July 2000, there will be some impacts on the collection of quarterly data from the Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA). The item 'Gross takings from accommodation' will be inclusive of the Goods and Services Tax (GST), beginning with the September quarter 2000. By including GST, the survey will continue to measure the total cost of accommodation to the consumer. Takings relating to the supply of meals will continue to be excluded and bed taxes will cease to apply. For further information contact Paull Hoffmann on Brisbane 07 3222 6201.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES DATA

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

ANTICIPATED RELEASE SCHEDULE FOR FINAL MONTHLY DATA

<i>Reference month</i>	<i>Release month</i>
July 2000	November 2000
August 2000	December 2000
September 2000	January 2001

For further information about OAD data availability and release dates contact Amanda Dobson on Canberra 02 6252 5640.

AUSTRALIAN AIRLINE ACTIVITY

In addition to the Overseas Arrivals and Departures data collected and processed by DIMA and published in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0), Australian airport passenger statistics are available from the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Domestic airline movements

At the end of 1999, there were 29.4 million revenue passengers moved by domestic or regional airlines in Australia.

At 30 June 1999 there were two major domestic carriers—Ansett and Qantas (Impulse and Virgin Airlines commenced services during 2000). These domestic airlines moved 24.4 million revenue passengers during 1999, a 7% increase on 1995.

At 31 December 1999, 35 regional operators provided regular public transport air services to about 200 airports in Australia. More than half the regional airline fleet comprised turbine engine and jet aircraft carrying up to about 90 passengers. During 1999, regional operators carried 5 million revenue passengers, an increase of 11% on 1995.

At the end of 1995, the major domestic airlines had 86% of the domestic revenue passenger market, but this had reduced to 83% by the end of 1999. In comparison, the regional airlines increased their share from 14% in 1995 to 17% in 1999.

DOMESTIC AIRLINE ACTIVITY—1995 TO 1999

	Unit	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Domestic airlines						
Revenue passengers(a)	'000	22 790	23 678	23 375	23 575	24 376
	%	85.8	85.1	83.2	82.9	82.9
Passenger kilometres performed(b)	million	24 625	26 191	26 357	26 774	27 843
Seat kilometres available(c)	million	33 130	35 640	35 403	35 467	36 103
Regional airlines						
Revenue passengers(a)	'000	3 783	4 161	4 712	4 851	5 025
	%	14.2	14.9	16.8	17.1	17.1
Total revenue passengers(a)	'000	26 573	27 839	28 087	28 426	29 401

(a) The unit of measurement is traffic on board (which includes transit traffic).

(b) The sum for all flights of the number of passengers on each flight multiplied by the distance travelled.

(c) The sum for all flights of the number of seats on a flight multiplied by distance travelled.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

Major domestic airports The number of passengers delivered by major domestic and regional airlines at Australia's main airports totalled 50.6 million during 1999. All airports recorded increases in 1999 over 1998. The number of passengers arriving at Sydney in 1999 was almost 15 million, accounting for 29% of all passengers, a 4% increase on 1998. Incoming traffic to Queensland is spread over four main airports, although many passengers going further north transit through Brisbane. The number of passengers delivered by major domestic and regional airlines at Perth airport has increased from 2.8 million in 1995 to 3.3 during 1999, an increase of 17%.

REVENUE PASSENGERS ON BOARD(a) WITH MAJOR DOMESTIC AND REGIONAL AIRLINES AT PRINCIPAL AIRPORTS—1995 TO 1999

	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
Airport	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Sydney	13 213	13 902	14 070	14 276	(b)14 840
Melbourne	10 481	11 097	11 228	11 429	11 899
Brisbane	6 924	7 375	7 470	7 438	7 829
Adelaide	3 420	3 560	3 636	3 782	(b)3 866
Perth	2 783	3 066	3 153	3 236	3 254
Canberra	1 739	1 736	1 788	1 805	(b)1 901
Hobart	829	853	832	855	(b)879
Darwin	743	822	823	854	878
Cairns	1 844	1 927	1 918	1 916	2 021
Coolangatta	1 999	2 043	1 918	1 889	1 936
Townsville	655	670	686	704	(b)740
Launceston	575	592	559	536	546
Total	45 205	47 643	48 081	48 720	(b)50 589

(a) The unit of measurement, passengers on board, may include passengers in transit.

(b) Includes estimates for unreported data.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

International airline movements At 31 December 1999 there were 58 international scheduled airlines operating regular scheduled passenger air services to and from Australia.

International airline movements *continued*

Passenger traffic on scheduled airline services to and from Australia grew by 5% in 1999, compared with 1% during 1998. The non-Australian airlines brought in 9% more passengers to Australia during 1999 compared to 1998. These same airlines took out of Australia 8% more during 1999 when compared to 1998.

SCHEDULED INTERNATIONAL AIRLINE TRAFFIC TO AND FROM AUSTRALIA(a)—YEAR ENDED DECEMBER

	1998		1999		Passengers % change
	'000	'000	'000	'000	
Traffic to Australia					
Qantas Airways Limited	2 599		2 647		1.8
Ansett Australia	291		260		-10.7
Other airlines	4 263		4 634		8.7
<i>All airlines</i>	7 154		7 541		5.4
Traffic from Australia					
Qantas Airways Limited	2 585		2 622		1.4
Ansett Australia	286		258		-9.8
Other airlines	4 213		4 562		8.3
<i>All airlines</i>	7 085		7 442		5.0
Total					
Qantas Airways Limited	5 184		5 269		1.6
Ansett Australia	577		518		-10.2
Other airlines	8 476		9 196		8.5
All airlines	14 239		14 983		5.2

(a) Includes Norfolk Island.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

International airports

Sydney had nearly half the arrivals/departures of all international passengers to and from Australian international airports during 1999, a small increase (1%) on 1998.

PASSENGER TRAFFIC THROUGH AUSTRALIAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORTS—YEAR ENDED DECEMBER

Airport	1996	1997	1998	1999	1999
	'000	'000	'000	'000	% contribution
Sydney	6 478	6 841	6 934	7 385	49.3
Melbourne	2 193	2 373	2 489	2 654	17.7
Brisbane	2 192	2 295	2 251	2 376	15.9
Perth	1 292	1 400	1 434	1 475	9.8
Cairns	719	745	688	661	4.4
Adelaide	206	209	223	241	1.6
Darwin	148	171	178	156	1.0
Coolangatta(a)	—	14	15	17	0.1
Norfolk Island	15	16	16	15	0.1
Port Hedland	2	3	4	3	—
Townsville(b)	—	—	—	—	—
Christmas Island(c)	15	4	3	—	—
Hobart	5	4	3	—	—
Broome(d)	2	—	—	—	—
Total	13 267	14 075	14 238	14 983	100.0

(a) International operations commenced in December 1996.

(b) International operations ceased in February 1999.

(c) International operations ceased in April 1998.

(d) International operations ceased in February 1997.

Source: Department of Transport and Regional Services.

INTRODUCTION

Although tourism has long been regarded as an important activity in Australia, an official measure of the contribution the ‘tourism industry’ makes to the Australian economy has never been available. While all the products that are produced and consumed in meeting tourism demand are embedded in the core national accounts, they are not readily apparent, since ‘tourism’ is not identified as a conventional industry or product in international statistical standards. To overcome this problem, a Tourism Satellite Account (TSA) identifies the economic aspects of tourism separately, but within the framework of the national accounts.

What is a TSA?

A “tourism” satellite account provides a picture of tourism within the national accounting framework allowing a complete and comprehensive set of economic data on the direct contribution of tourism to be compiled. The concepts and methods used in the calculation of the Australian TSA are based on international standards for TSA’s which are published in *Tourism Satellite Account: Methodological References*. This document was released in March 2000 as a joint publication by an Inter-Secretariat Working Group made up of the United Nations (UN), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Communities).

Background

The first official estimates of the direct contribution of tourism to the Australian economy were released by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) on 17 October 2000. The work was conducted over four years and funded jointly by the ABS and the Department of Industry, Science and Resources (ISR).

Findings

In 1997–98, the tourism industry accounted for \$25.2 billion, or 4.5% of Australia’s gross domestic product (GDP). Domestic tourism generated 79% of tourism GDP. Of this total, domestic households contributed 86%, while domestic business/government tourism contributed 14%. International visitors generated the remaining 21% (which represented 1.0% of GDP).

TOURISM CONSUMPTION, BY TYPE OF VISITOR

	<i>Households</i>	<i>Business/government</i>	<i>International</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tourism GDP (\$m)	17 026	2 755	5 394	25 174
Contribution to tourism GDP (%)	67.6	10.9	21.4	100.0
Contribution to GDP (%)	3.0	0.5	1.0	4.5
Tourism consumption (\$m)	38 770	6 596	12 792	58 158
Contribution to tourism consumption (%)	66.7	11.3	22.0	100.0

Tourism’s share of total industry gross value added, the preferred national accounts measure of an industry’s contribution, is 4.3%. This compares favourably with the contribution of a number of other industries. It contributes about the same as Government Administration and Defence. It is also higher than a number of industries including agriculture, forestry and fishing (3.4%), communication services (3.2%) and electricity gas and water (2.7%) and is only marginally less than that of mining (4.5%).

INDUSTRY SHARE OF GROSS VALUE ADDED

	<i>Gross value added by industry</i>	<i>Tourism component of industry gross value added</i>	<i>Gross value added by industry including tourism</i>
	%	%	%
Manufacturing	13.0	0.5	13.5
Property and business services	11.1	0.1	11.2
Ownership of dwellings	9.6	0.3	9.8
Finance and insurance	6.7	—	6.7
Construction	6.0	—	6.0
Health and community services	5.8	0.1	5.9
Wholesale trade	5.4	0.2	5.6
Retail trade	5.1	0.6	5.8
Transport and storage	4.8	1.1	5.8
Mining	4.7	—	4.7
Education	4.7	0.1	4.8
Government administration and defence	4.3	—	4.3
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	3.3	0.1	3.4
Communication services	3.2	0.1	3.2
Electricity, gas and water	2.7	—	2.7
Personal and other services	2.3	—	2.3
Cultural and recreational services	1.6	0.2	1.9
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	1.5	0.9	2.4
Tourism	4.3
Total	100.0	4.3	100.0

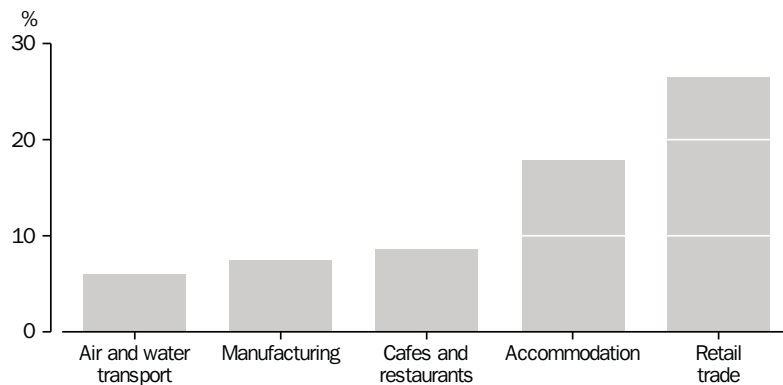
Tourism activity is widespread, with nearly all of the broad industry groups involved to a greater or lesser extent in providing goods and services to visitors. The Air and Water Transport industry was the biggest contributor to tourism gross value added (15%), followed by the Accommodation industry (11%), the Cafes, Restaurants and Takeaway Food Outlets industry (10%), and the other Retail Trade industry (9%). The importance of these four industries to tourism in 1997–98 is highlighted by their combined tourism gross value added of \$9.8 billion, representing 44% of total tourism gross value added.

Tourism is Australia's fourth largest export industry, exporting \$12.8 billion worth of goods and services in 1997–98 (which represented 11% of total exports). Only mining (35%), manufacturing (23%) and agriculture (20%) had greater direct export earnings in that year.

Tourism consumption totalled \$58.2 billion. Long distance passenger transportation represented the largest proportion of tourism consumption at 18%, with shopping, including gifts and souvenirs at 16%, takeaway and restaurant meals at 15% and accommodation services with 9%.

Tourism contributes significantly to employment, with 513,000 persons in tourism generated employment in 1997–98. This represents 6% of total employed persons. The largest number of persons in tourism generated employment were in retail trade (27%), followed by accommodation (18%), and cafes and restaurants (9%).

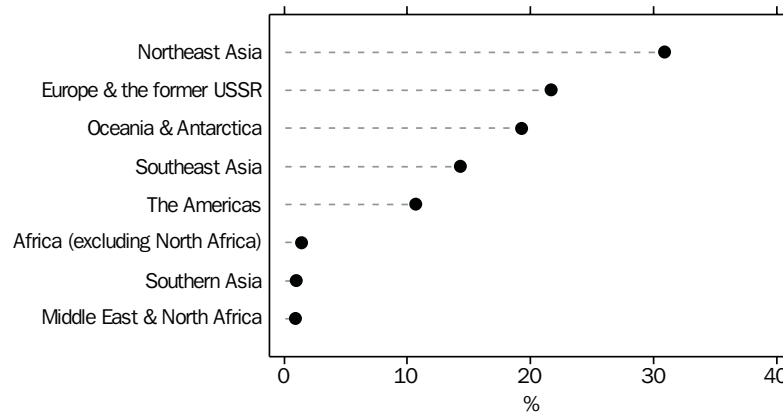
PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL TOURISM EMPLOYED PERSONS,
By selected tourism characteristic and connected industries



Tourism had a larger share of part-time workers (37%) than the economy wide proportion (26%) in 1997–98. In addition, tourism employment in 1997–98 was relatively evenly distributed between males and females, compared to economy wide percentages of 43% female and 57% male employed persons.

There were 4.2 million short-term overseas visitor arrivals in 1997–98, of which 31% came from the north-east Asian region, 22% from Europe and the former USSR and 19% from Oceania and Antarctica. More visitors came from Japan (797,000 arrivals) than any other country.

PERCENTAGE OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS, By region of origin



The 4.2 million short-term international visitors to Australia spent, on average, \$3,946 per trip in 1997–98 (of which \$3,031 was on Australian supplied goods and services). On the other hand, the 3.0 million Australian residents departing on short term overseas trips spent \$4,486 per trip (of which \$775 was on Australian supplied goods and services).

Further details can be found in *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 1997–98* (Cat. no. 5249.0), or contact Luisa Ryan on Canberra 02 6252 7346. A summary of the publication is also available on the Internet at www.abs.gov.au.

FEATURE ARTICLE

HOLIDAY FLATS, CARAVAN PARKS AND VISITOR HOSTELS —JUNE QUARTER 2000

INTRODUCTION

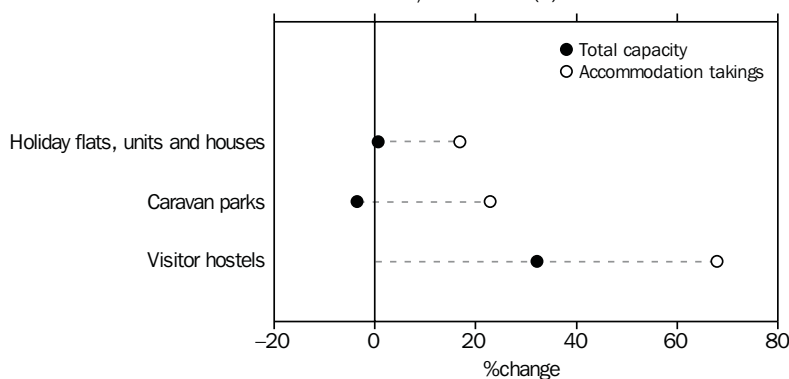
For the four quarters of the year 2000, the Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) has been expanded to include, in addition to licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, the following sectors:

- holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities with 15 or more rooms or units;
- caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites; and
- visitor hostels with 25 or more beds.

This article examines the findings for the June quarter 2000 for these sectors and makes comparisons with data from the corresponding period in 1997.

Overall the figures show that visitor hostels have continued to exhibit strong growth in both capacity and takings, while caravan parks have continued to show strong growth in the higher yield cabin sites at the expense of other site capacity. This growth is reflected in an overall increase in takings for caravan parks since the June quarter 1997.

CAPACITY AND ACCOMMODATION TAKINGS, AUSTRALIA(a)



(a) June quarter 2000 on June quarter 1997.

Holiday flats, units and houses

The number of flats, units and houses remained virtually unchanged at 27,474 while takings increased by 17% to \$74 million in the June quarter 2000 compared to the equivalent 1997 period.

Queensland had the majority (53%) of all holiday flats, units and houses in the June quarter 2000, followed by New South Wales with 30%. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest occupancy rate of 79% in the June quarter 2000, closely followed by the Northern Territory with 71%. Victoria had the lowest occupancy rate of 31%. Of the \$74 million takings in the June quarter 2000, Queensland had the largest share with 59%, followed by New South Wales at 21% while Tasmania had the least with less than 1% share.

Caravan parks The capacity available in caravan parks fell by 3.5% between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 2000, with numbers of other powered and unpowered sites in caravan parks decreasing by 7% (15,027) and on-site van numbers decreasing by 6% to 16,432. This fall was partially offset with cabins in caravan parks increasing by 41% to 24,067. These changes in the nature of caravan parks are reflected in an increase in takings over the three year period of 23% to \$132.3 million. Takings per site night occupied in caravan parks increased slightly over the same period to be \$12 in the June quarter 2000 (up from \$10).

Short-term caravan parks increased their share of capacity by 2% to 70% over long-term caravan parks (30%) over the three years. New South Wales had a third (34%) of all caravan park capacity in the June quarter 2000, with cabins increasing by 63% between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 2000. New South Wales had an occupancy rate of 54% in the June quarter 2000, Victoria had 48% and the Australian Capital Territory had the lowest at 35%.

Visitor hostels In the June quarter 2000, there was a 32% increase in visitor hostel bed spaces available nationally with takings increasing by 68% to \$29.6 million compared with the June quarter 1997. Visitor hostels showed an increase in average takings per guest night to \$17 in the June quarter 2000 from \$14 in the June quarter 1997.

Queensland increased its share of visitor hostel bed spaces by only 1 percentage point between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 2000 yet still holds the largest percentage of total number of visitor hostel bed spaces at 33%. New South Wales increased its share of bed spaces from 22% in the June quarter 1997 to 24% in the June quarter 2000. Victoria's share increased from 11% to 15%. Western Australia increased its share from 10% to 11%. While the share of bed spaces fell in the Northern Territory to 8%, in South Australia to 5% and in Tasmania from 6% to 4% between the June quarter 1997 and the June quarter 2000.

The highest bed occupancy rate rates for visitor hostels in the June quarter 2000 occurred in the Northern Territory, which was at 59%, well above the 47% in the June quarter 1997. South Australia increased from a rate of 27% to 40%, Western Australia from 41% to 47% and Tasmania from 14% to 16%. Queensland increased by one percentage point to 55% when compared with the previous period. The occupancy rate for New South Wales remained unchanged at 53% over the period while Victoria decreased from 40% in the June quarter 1997 to 37% in the June quarter 2000.

Further information can be found in *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0), available from ABS bookshops or by contacting Paull Hoffmann on Brisbane 07 3222 6201. A summary of the main findings are available on the ABS web site, at www.abs.gov.au via the Tourism Theme Page.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION—SELECTED ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS

	June quarter 1997	June quarter 2000	% change
Holiday flats, units and houses(a)			
Letting entities (no.)	648	635	-2.0
Capacity—flats, units and houses (no.)	27 314	27 474	0.6
Unit nights occupied ('000)	999	1 082	8.3
Unit occupancy rates %(b)	40.3	43.3	0.2
Unit lettings ('000)	193	218	13.0
Average length of stay (days)	5.2	5.0	-3.8
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	63 340	73 957	16.8
Persons employed (no.)	2 647	2 673	1.0
Caravan parks(c)			
Establishments (no.)			
Short-term caravan parks	1 186	1 203	1.4
Long-term caravan parks	701	615	-12.3
Total caravan parks	1 887	1 818	-3.7
Capacity (no.)			
On-site vans	17 392	16 432	-5.5
Other powered sites	167 483	160 165	-4.4
Unpowered sites	52 316	44 607	-14.7
Cabins, flats etc.	17 095	24 067	40.8
Total capacity	254 286	245 271	-3.5
Site nights occupied ('000)	10 538	10 909	3.5
Site occupancy rates %(b)	45.5	48.9	0.9
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	107 593	132 272	22.9
Persons employed (no.)	8 404	8 863	5.5
Visitor hostels(d)			
Establishments (no.)	383	467	21.9
Capacity—bed spaces	29 831	39 415	32.1
Guest nights (no.)	1 237 166	1 753 161	41.7
Bed occupancy rates %(b)	45.7	48.9	1.5
Average length of stay (days)	2.7	2.7	0.0
Takings from accommodation (\$'000)	17 656	29 624	67.8
Persons employed (no.)	1 899	2 855	50.3
(a) Of letting entities with 15 or more units.			
(b) Change is shown in terms of percentage points.			
(c) With 40 or more powered sites.			
(d) With 25 or more beds.			

FEATURE ARTICLE

COUNTS OF ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS AT THE END OF 1999

This article presents Australia, State and Territory counts of accommodation establishments and capacity for 1999 and comparisons with 1998. Data are presented in size categories to allow comparison with the results from the quarterly survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) collection.

The accommodation types covered include:

- Hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and serviced apartment establishments with 5 or more rooms;
- Holiday flats, units and houses (other than those included with serviced apartments) which are operated by owners, managers or real estate agents who have sole letting rights to at least 5 flats, units or houses available for short-term letting;
- Caravan parks with powered sites and/or cabins; and
- Visitor hostels.

OVERVIEW

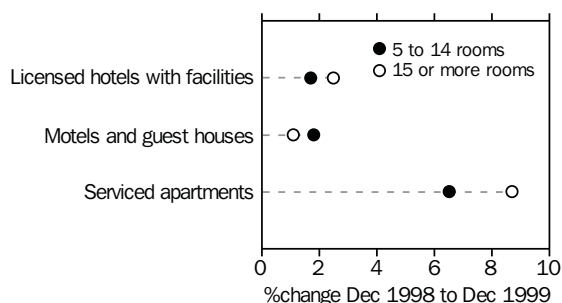
The number of accommodation establishments increased over the twelve months to the end of 1999. Visitor hostels (up 5% to 649) and serviced apartments (up 8% to 880) had the largest proportional increases. These two accommodation types also showed the largest increases in capacity—up 15% or 4,252 guest rooms for serviced apartments, and up 11% or 4,206 bed spaces for visitor hostels. Significant growth also occurred in letting entities with 5 to 14 holiday flats, units and houses, with an increase of 8% or 59 letting entities, contributing an additional 7% or 452 flats, units and houses since 1998.

HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

At the end of December 1999, there were a total of 5,705 hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartment establishments with 5 or more rooms providing a total of 208,874 guest rooms. Establishments with 15 or more rooms accounted for 66% of the establishments and 91% of the guest rooms.

The increase in the number of establishments since December 1998 was 3% while the increase in guest rooms was 4%. The number of guest rooms in establishments with 5 to 14 rooms rose by 2% to 18,795, while the number of guest rooms in larger establishments rose by 4% to 190,079.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS



NUMBER OF GUEST ROOMS



HOTELS, MOTELS AND
GUEST HOUSES AND
SERVICED APARTMENTS
continued

Motels and guest houses accounted for nearly two thirds (64%) of the accommodation establishments in this group, and nearly half (47%) of the guest rooms. Licensed hotels comprised 21% of establishments and 37% of capacity, while serviced apartments, the fastest growing category, accounted for 15% of establishments and 16% of the capacity.

Licensed hotels There were 1,191 licensed hotels with 5 or more rooms at the end of 1999, supplying a total 77,356 guest rooms. This represented an increase in the number of establishments since 1998 of 2% and an increase in capacity of 4%. Licensed hotels with 15 or more rooms comprised 64% of the establishments and 95% of the guest rooms in this category. At the end of 1999, licensed hotels with 5 to 14 rooms had an average of 9 rooms per establishment. The average number of rooms per establishment of those with more than 15 rooms, varied from 120 rooms in New South Wales, Queensland and the Australian Capital Territory to 53 rooms in Tasmania.

Motels and guest houses There were 3,634 motels and guest houses with 5 or more rooms at the end of December 1999, supplying a total of 98,298 guest rooms. One-third of these had fewer than 15 rooms. Motels and guest houses showed the slowest growth of only 1% in establishments and 2% in capacity when compared with licensed hotels and serviced apartments. Motels and guest houses with 5 to 14 rooms showed most of the growth since 1998 in the number of establishments, up by 2% to be 1,221.

Serviced apartments There were 880 serviced apartment establishments, providing a capacity of 33,220 guest rooms at the end of 1999. Serviced apartments showed the greatest growth in capacity between December 1998 and December 1999 with the number of establishments increasing by 8% and the number of guest rooms up by 15%. Queensland accounted for 40% of all serviced apartment establishments with an average size of 39 rooms per establishment.

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS

	<i>At end of December 1998</i>		<i>At end of December 1999</i>		<i>% change 1998 to 1999</i>	
	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Guest rooms</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Guest rooms</i>	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Guest rooms</i>
Licensed hotels with facilities						
with 5 to 14 rooms	418	3 864	425	3 940	1.7	2.0
with 15 or more rooms	747	70 802	766	73 416	2.5	3.7
<i>Total</i>	1 165	74 666	1 191	77 356	2.2	3.6
Motels and guest houses						
With 5 to 14 rooms	1 199	12 138	1 221	12 279	1.8	1.2
With 15 or more rooms	2 386	84 701	2 413	86 019	1.1	1.6
<i>Total</i>	3 585	96 839	3 634	98 298	1.4	1.5
Serviced apartments						
With 5 to 14 rooms	263	2 410	280	2 576	6.5	6.9
With 15 or more rooms	552	26 558	600	30 644	8.7	15.4
<i>Total</i>	815	28 968	880	33 220	8.0	14.7
Total establishments						
With 5 to 14 rooms	1 880	18 412	1 926	18 795	2.4	2.1
With 15 or more rooms	3 685	182 061	3 779	190 079	2.6	4.4
<i>Total</i>	5 565	200 473	5 705	208 874	2.5	4.2

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENT AT END 1999

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
ESTABLISHMENTS									
Licensed hotels with facilities									
With 5–14 rooms	104	89	104	47	32	40	8	1	425
With 15 or more rooms	181	126	173	62	132	55	23	14	766
Total	285	215	277	109	164	95	31	15	1 191
Motels and guest houses									
With 5–14 rooms	449	313	277	65	48	57	8	4	1 221
With 15 or more rooms	1 002	505	515	146	120	51	48	26	2 413
Total	1 451	818	792	211	168	108	56	30	3 634
Serviced apartments									
With 5–14 rooms	83	43	97	21	19	14	3	—	280
With 15 or more rooms	123	74	252	26	66	24	17	18	600
Total	206	117	349	47	85	38	20	18	880
Total									
With 5–14 rooms	636	445	478	133	99	111	19	5	1 926
With 15 or more rooms	1 306	705	940	234	318	130	88	58	3 779
Total	1 942	1 150	1 418	367	417	241	107	63	5 705
GUEST ROOMS									
Licensed hotels with facilities									
With 5–14 rooms	986	788	955	425	324	371	78	11	3 940
With 15 or more rooms	21 753	10 903	20 682	4 090	9 429	2 929	1 949	1 681	73 416
Total	22 739	11 691	21 637	4 515	9 753	3 300	2 027	1 692	77 356
Motels and guest houses									
With 5–14 rooms	4 688	3 233	2 731	640	421	439	79	48	12 279
With 15 or more rooms	33 639	16 282	18 573	5 166	5 752	1 752	3 124	1 731	86 019
Total	38 327	19 515	21 304	5 806	6 173	2 191	3 203	1 779	98 298
Serviced apartments									
With 5–14 rooms	712	380	955	212	171	114	32	—	2 576
With 15 or more rooms	5 929	4 132	12 640	1 207	3 414	865	1 153	1 304	30 644
Total	6 641	4 512	13 595	1 419	3 585	979	1 185	1 304	33 220
Total									
With 5–14 rooms	6 386	4 401	4 641	1 277	916	924	189	59	18 795
With 15 or more rooms	61 321	31 317	51 895	10 463	18 595	5 546	6 226	4 716	190 079
Total	67 707	35 718	56 536	11 740	19 511	6 470	6 415	4 775	208 874

HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES

This category of accommodation covers holiday flats, units and houses which are operated by owners, managers or real estate agents who have sole letting rights to at least 5 flats, units or houses for short-term letting. These units do not meet the classification criteria for 'serviced apartments' which was introduced to the STA as a separate classification in the March quarter 1998. As a result, the statistics presented here are not comparable with data presented in the publication *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0) up to and including the December quarter 1997.

At the end of 1999, there were 1,477 letting entities managing a total of 35,001 holiday flats, units and houses. Of the 1,477 letting entities, 44% managed 15 or more holiday flats or units, at an average of 44 units per letting entity. There were 834 letting entities that managed between 5 to 14 holiday flats or units, accounting for a total of 6,748 units.

HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES *continued*

Queensland had the greatest proportion of all letting entities (41%) at an average of 28 units per letting entity. The Australian Capital Territory had the highest average number of units per letting entity with an average of 39 units, although it had less than 1% of all letting entities.

HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES

	<i>Letting entities</i>	<i>Flats, units and houses</i>
Letting entities at the end of 1998		
With 5 to 14 holiday flats, units, etc.	775	6 296
With 15 or more holiday flats, units, etc.	696	29 669
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 471</i>	<i>35 965</i>
Letting entities at the end of 1999		
With 5 to 14 holiday flats, units, etc.	834	6 748
With 15 or more holiday flats, units, etc.(a)	643	28 253
<i>Total</i>	<i>1 477</i>	<i>35 001</i>
% change 1998 to 1999		
With 5 to 14 holiday flats, units, etc.	7.6	7.2
With 15 or more holiday flats, units, etc.	-7.6	-4.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>-2.7</i>

(a) Counts are as at end of March 2000.

HOLIDAY FLATS, UNITS AND HOUSES AT END 1999

	<i>Letting entities</i>		
	<i>With 5-14 holiday flats, units & houses</i>	<i>With 15 or more holiday flats, units & houses(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales			
Letting entities	275	157	432
Flats, units and houses	2 184	8 556	10 740
Victoria			
Letting entities	152	30	182
Flats, units and houses	1 127	1 762	2 889
Queensland			
Letting entities	222	385	607
Flats, units and houses	1 966	15 030	16 996
South Australia			
Letting entities	63	20	83
Flats, units and houses	458	941	1 399
Western Australia			
Letting entities	88	30	118
Flats, units and houses	747	1 271	2 018
Tasmania			
Letting entities	30	11	41
Flats, units and houses	230	233	463
Northern Territory			
Letting entities	3	4	7
Flats, units and houses	24	196	220
Australian Capital Territory			
Letting entities	1	6	7
Flats, units and houses	12	264	276
Australia			
Letting entities	834	643	1 477
Flats, units and houses	6 748	28 253	35 001

(a) Counts are as at end of March 2000.

CARAVAN PARKS

At the end of 1999, there were 2,643 caravan parks across Australia, with powered site and cabin capacity of 221,441. This represented an decrease over the 12 month period of 3% in the number of caravan parks, and a decrease of 2% in the number of powered sites and cabins. Of the 2,643 caravan parks at the end of 1999, 1,827 or 69% had 40 or more powered sites, and accounted for 91% of all powered sites.

At the end of 1999, the greatest number of caravan parks (789 or 30%) were in New South Wales. New South Wales also had the greatest capacity, providing 75,622 or 34% of all powered sites and cabins. While Queensland provided the second largest number of establishments overall (599 or 23%) it ranked third to Victoria in the number of powered sites and cabins. For caravan parks with fewer than 40 powered sites Queensland had the greatest number of both establishments and powered sites and cabins (29%) followed by New South Wales (27%).

CARAVAN PARKS

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Powered sites and cabins</i>
At end of 1998		
With fewer than 40 powered sites	795	19 153
With 40 or more powered sites	1 924	206 715
<i>Total</i>	2 719	225 868
At end of 1999		
With fewer than 40 powered sites	816	19 626
With 40 or more powered sites(b)	1 827	201 815
<i>Total</i>	2 643	221 441
% change 1998 to 1999		
With fewer than 40 powered sites	2.6	2.5
With 40 or more powered sites	-5.0	-2.4
<i>Total</i>	-2.8	-2.0

(a) Unpowered site statistics not available.

(b) Counts are as at end of March 2000.

CARAVAN PARKS AT END 1999

	<i>With fewer than 40 powered sites</i>	<i>With 40 or more powered sites(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales			
Establishments	218	571	789
Powered sites and cabins	5 287	70 335	75 622
Victoria			
Establishments	146	428	574
Powered sites and cabins	3 720	47 163	50 883
Queensland			
Establishments	234	365	599
Powered sites and cabins	5 710	35 416	41 126
South Australia			
Establishments	56	152	208
Powered sites and cabins	1 358	15 788	17 146
Western Australia			
Establishments	103	216	319
Powered sites and cabins	2 223	23 133	25 356
Tasmania			
Establishments	27	44	71
Powered sites and cabins	586	4 288	4 874
Northern Territory			
Establishments	32	47	79
Powered sites and cabins	742	5 075	5 817
Australian Capital Territory			
Establishments	—	4	4
Powered sites and cabins	—	617	617
Australia			
Establishments	816	1 827	2 643
Powered sites and cabins	19 626	201 815	221 441

(a) Counts are as at end of March 2000.

VISITOR HOSTELS

At the end of 1999, there were 649 visitor hostels across Australia, with 42,500 bed spaces at an average of 65 beds per hostel. The number of visitor hostels has increased over the 12 months to the end of 1999 by 5% while the number of bed spaces increased 11%. The largest proportional growth occurred in hostels with fewer than 25 bed spaces, where the number of establishments increased 15% to 171, and bed spaces were up 16% to 2,708.

Queensland accounted for the largest number of establishments overall (176 or 27%) providing 13,267 bed spaces or 31% of all bed spaces. Queensland also accounted for the largest number of establishments with 25 or more bed spaces (152 or 32%) providing 12,846 bed spaces or 32% of all bed spaces. While Victoria had 15% of all bed spaces, it had 24% of the bed spaces in hostels with fewer than 25 bed spaces, ahead of both new South Wales (22%) and Queensland (16%).

VISITOR HOSTELS

	<i>Establishments</i>	<i>Bed spaces</i>
Visitor hostels at end of 1998		
With fewer than 25 bed spaces	149	2 341
With 25 or more bed spaces	467	35 953
<i>Total</i>	616	38 294
Visitor hostels at end of 1999		
With fewer than 25 bed spaces	171	2 708
With 25 or more bed spaces(a)	478	39 792
<i>Total</i>	649	42 500
% change 1998 to 1999		
With fewer than 25 bed spaces	14.8	15.7
With 25 or more bed spaces	2.4	10.7
<i>Total</i>	5.4	11.0

(a) Counts are as at end of March 2000.

VISITOR HOSTELS AT END 1999

	<i>With fewer than 25 bed spaces</i>	<i>With 25 or more bed spaces(a)</i>	<i>Total</i>
New South Wales			
Establishments	42	106	148
Bed spaces	606	9 685	10 291
Victoria			
Establishments	40	61	101
Bed spaces	655	5 893	6 548
Queensland			
Establishments	24	152	176
Bed spaces	421	12 846	13 267
South Australia			
Establishments	24	31	55
Bed spaces	344	2 105	2 449
Western Australia			
Establishments	15	70	85
Bed spaces	243	4 390	4 633
Tasmania			
Establishments	23	28	51
Bed spaces	381	1 712	2 093
Northern Territory			
Establishments	3	30	33
Bed spaces	58	3 161	3 219
Australian Capital Territory			
Establishments	—	—	—
Bed spaces	—	—	—
Australia			
Establishments	171	478	649
Bed spaces	2 708	39 792	42 500

(a) Counts are as at end of March 2000.

For further information about these statistics, or if you wish to find out about regional capacity estimates for tourist accommodation establishments, please contact Paull Hoffmann on Brisbane 07 3222 6201.

FEATURE ARTICLE

THE CAFES AND RESTAURANTS AND THE TAKEAWAY FOOD INDUSTRIES—1998–99

INTRODUCTION

The ABS has recently released results from the Cafes and Restaurants Industry Survey and the Retail Industry Survey. This article examines the results for cafes and restaurants and takeaway food retailers (which is part of the retail industry) for the reference period 1998–99.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

These results are from the fourth ABS survey of employing businesses in the Cafes and restaurants industry for financial year 1998–99. Previous cafes and restaurants surveys were conducted in 1991–92, 1986–87 and 1979–80. The survey included businesses mainly engaged in operating cafes and restaurants for consumption of meals on the premises and businesses mainly engaged in catering services, but excluded those businesses mainly engaged in selling take-away food.

Number of businesses

At the end of June 1999, there were 12,845 employing businesses in the cafes and restaurants industry. These businesses operated at 14,199 locations, comprising 4,552 licensed cafes and restaurants (32% of all locations), 3,291 unlicensed cafes and restaurants (23%), 2,748 BYO cafes and restaurants (19%), and 1,891 licensed and BYO cafes and restaurants (13%). In addition, there were 1,716 locations operated by catering businesses, which represented 12% of locations in the industry. Excluding caterers, 52% of cafes and restaurants were licensed to sell alcohol.

Available seating

The cafes and restaurants had 1,057,083 seats available for consuming food on the premises. This represented 85 seats per cafe and restaurant location which varied from an average of 110 available seats for licensed cafes and restaurants to 62 available seats for BYO cafes and restaurants.

CAFES AND RESTAURANTS—1998–99

Type of business	Locations			Available seating no.	Available seating per location no.
	Businesses no.	no.	%		
Licensed cafes and restaurants	4 197	4 552	32	499 414	110
Licensed and BYO cafes and restaurants	1 801	1 891	13	171 996	91
BYO cafes and restaurants	2 668	2 748	19	169 052	62
Unlicensed cafes and restaurants	2 861	3 291	23	216 621	66
<i>Total</i>	<i>11 527</i>	<i>12 483</i>	<i>88</i>	<i>1 057 083</i>	<i>85</i>
Catering	1 318	1 716	12
Total cafes and restaurants	12 845	14 199	100

Sources of income

Businesses generated \$7,174 million in income. Over half of this income (55%) was generated from sales of meals consumed on the premises. Catering services generated \$1,265 million (18%) of total income with sales of beverages accounting for a further \$1,117 million (16%).

Expenditure	Total expenses of businesses in the industry during 1998–99 were \$6,805 million. The two largest expense items were purchases (\$2,917 million) and labour costs (\$2,109 million) which represented 43% and 31% respectively of total expenses.
Profitability margins and returns per seat	Cafes and restaurants recorded an operating profit before tax of \$334 million, which represented an operating profit margin of 4.8%. The operating profit margin varied by type of cafe and restaurant with the highest operating profit margin being recorded by BYO cafes and restaurants (6.6%), followed by licensed and BYO cafes and restaurants (5.7%) and unlicensed cafes and restaurants (5.6%). The operating profit margin for catering businesses and licensed cafes and restaurants was 4.6% and 3.9% respectively. For 1998–99, the operating profit before tax (excluding caterers) represented an annual return per available seat of \$251.
Employment and labour costs	Total employment in the industry was 152,107 persons, of whom 63,093 (41%) were waiters and waitresses. Just over half (51%) of persons working in the industry were casuals, which was reflected in the average labour cost per employee of \$15,000.
State dimension	Employing businesses in the cafes and restaurants industry were concentrated in the eastern mainland States, with 79% operating in New South Wales, Victoria and Queensland. Businesses operating in New South Wales accounted for 33% of industry employment and 37% of industry income which was slightly above the New South Wales share of the Australian population of 34%. Businesses operating in Victoria accounted for 25% of industry employment and 23% of industry income compared to its share of the Australian population of 25%.
Business size	Small businesses dominated the cafes and restaurants industry with 11,730 businesses (91% of all businesses) having employment of less than 20 persons. These small businesses accounted for 55% of industry employment and 52% of industry income. In contrast, there were 61 businesses in the industry which employed 100 persons or more. While large businesses represented less than 1% of the businesses, they accounted for 22% of industry employment and 27% of industry income.

For further information about these and related statistics refer to *Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8655.0) or contact Paull Hoffmann on Brisbane 07 3222 6201.

TAKEAWAY FOOD RETAILING

Statistics for employing businesses mainly engaged in selling takeaway food have been released as part of the Retail Industry Survey 1998–99. These businesses are classified to class 5125 of the Australian and New Zealand Industrial Classification (ANZSIC).

The results show that at the end of June 1999 there were 13,121 takeaway food businesses operating at 15,357 retail locations, with an average floorspace of 89 square metres per location.

TAKEAWAY FOOD RETAILING
continued

The operating profit before tax of takeaway food retailers was \$485 million, with an operating profit margin of 6.5%, one of the highest when compared with other retailing businesses, and higher than for cafes and restaurants.

There were 166,612 persons employed in the takeaway food industry, of which 4% were working proprietors and partners, 19% were full-time employees, and the majority (77%) were part-time employees. Females accounted for 59% of the employment in this industry.

TAKEAWAY FOOD RETAILING—1998–99

Businesses		
Management units at end June 1999 (no.)		13 121
Retail locations at end June 1999 (no.)		15 357
Floorspace ('000 square metres)		1 370.6
Financial aggregates		
Income (\$m)		7 450.1
Expenses (\$m)		6 973.7
Operating profit before tax (\$m)		485.4
Operating profit margin (%)		6.5
Employment (no.)		
Working proprietors and partners		7 454
Full time employees		31 294
Part-time employees		127 864
<i>Total employment</i>		<i>166 612</i>

For further information about these and related statistics refer to *Retail Industry, Australia, 1998–99* (Cat. no. 8622.0) or contact Ross Upson on Canberra 02 6252 5644.

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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

INTRODUCTION

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

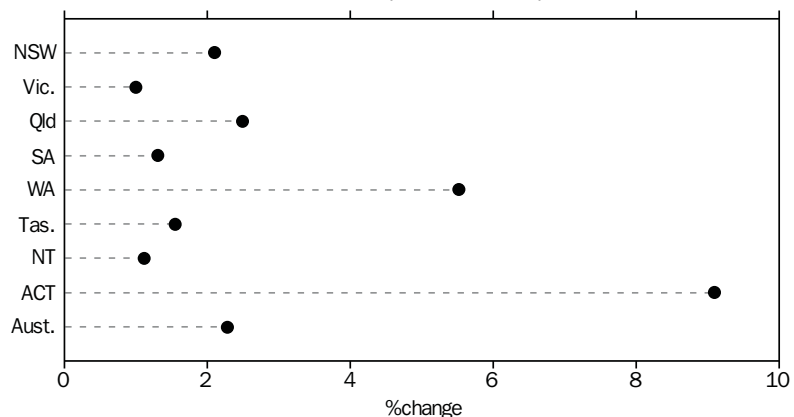
AUSTRALIA

Establishments

The number of accommodation establishments increased by 2% (85) to reach 3,805 during the 12 months to the June quarter 2000. Serviced apartments contributed 60% to this growth, licensed hotels 24% and motels and guest houses 16%. The increase during this period in the number of serviced apartments of 9% (to 626), was 4.5 times greater than the percentage increase for all establishments. While there was growth in serviced apartments across all States and Territories since the June quarter 1999, Queensland contributed 47% of the growth.

The Australian Capital Territory recorded the largest percentage growth in establishments during the 12 months to the June quarter 2000 of just over 9% to reach 60. The strongest contributors in absolute terms to the 85 new establishments were New South Wales (27), Queensland (23) and Western Australia (17).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS—June qtr 1999–June qtr 2000



Guest rooms

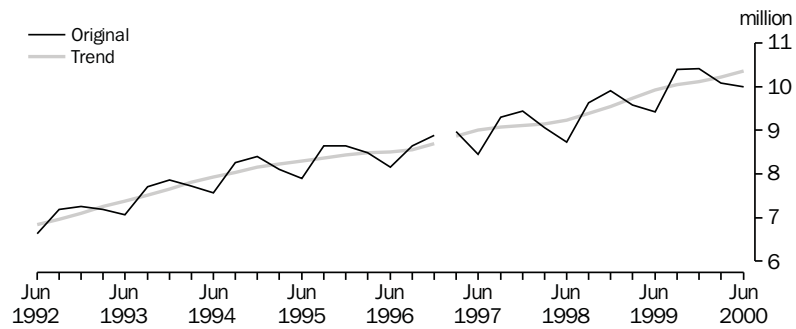
The number of guest rooms increased by 4%, or 7,527 since the June quarter 1999 to be 192,830. Serviced apartments accounted for 53% (4,014) of the increase to reach 32,437 guest rooms. While the number of guest rooms in serviced apartments were up 14%, other accommodation types recorded smaller increases—licensed hotels up 3% to 74,302, and motels and guest houses up 1% to 86,091.

Over the 12 months to the June quarter 2000, the average number of guest rooms per establishment rose slightly to 51. The Australian Capital Territory (84) and the Northern Territory (69) had the largest average number of rooms per establishment.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied were 10 million in original terms during the June quarter 2000, an increase of 6% (572,600) compared to the same period last year. Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment increased 4% to 29.

In trend terms, there has been a continuing upward movement of quarterly room nights occupied from 6.8 million in the June quarter 1992 to 10.4 million in the most recent June quarter. The trend estimate during the June quarter 2000 increased 1% over the previous quarter, and by 4% on the June quarter 1999.

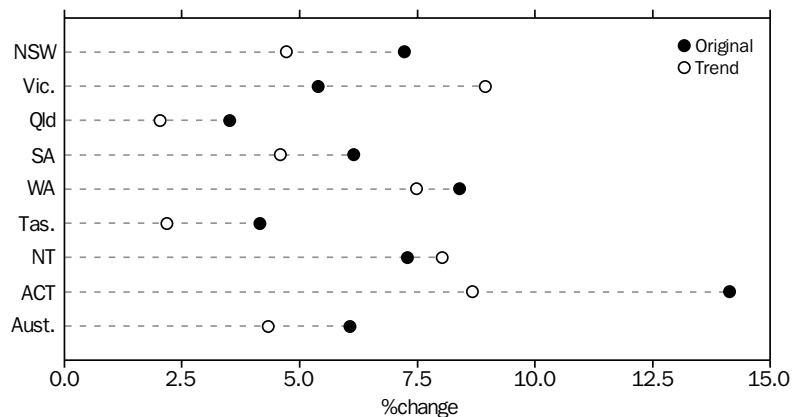
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Aust



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

Between the June quarters of 1999 and 2000, all States and Territories showed increases in the number of room nights occupied with the strongest relative growth (in original terms) in the Australian Capital Territory (up 14%), Western Australia (up 8%) and New South Wales and the Northern Territory (up 7%). New South Wales showed the largest growth in absolute terms—up 224,100 (7%) in original terms and 153,300 (5%) in trend terms.

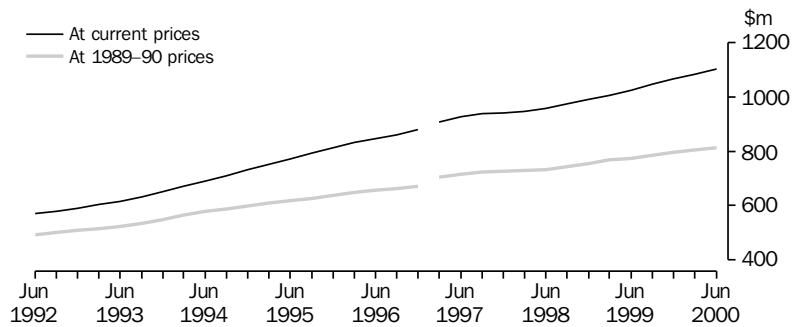
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED—Jun qtr 1999–Jun qtr 2000



Guests There were 1.7 nightly guests per occupied room during the June quarters 1999 and 2000. The number was higher for serviced apartments at 2.1, lower for licensed hotels at 1.6 and the same for motels and guest houses at 1.7. During the June quarter 2000, the average length of stay of guests was 2.2 days, the same as the previous June quarter. Guests stayed longer in serviced apartments (3.8 days), than in licensed hotels (2.3 days) and motels and guest houses (1.8 days).

Takings from accommodation The June quarter 2000 takings of \$1,039.5 million in original terms, reflects a 10% increase on the June quarter 1999 and a decrease of 4% on the March quarter 2000. The trend estimate for takings in the June quarter 2000 of \$1,104.3 million, was above \$1 billion in current price terms for the sixth consecutive quarter.

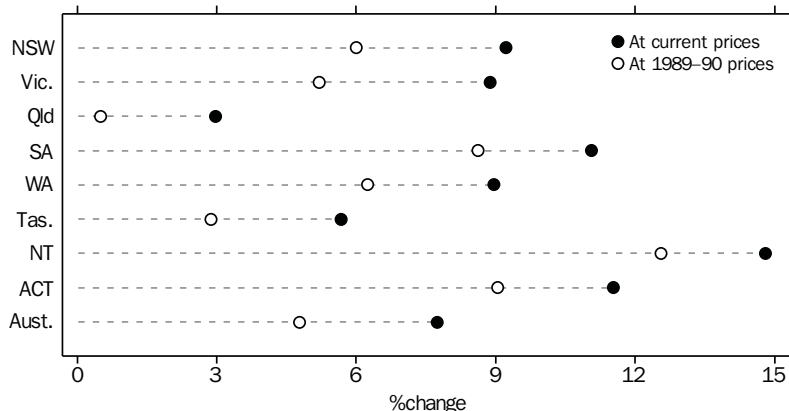
QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Aust: Trend



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

All States and the Territories recorded growth in quarterly takings during the June quarter 2000 compared with the June quarter 1999. The Northern Territory had the greatest relative growth for quarterly takings in trend terms in that period (up 15% at current prices and 13% at constant prices).

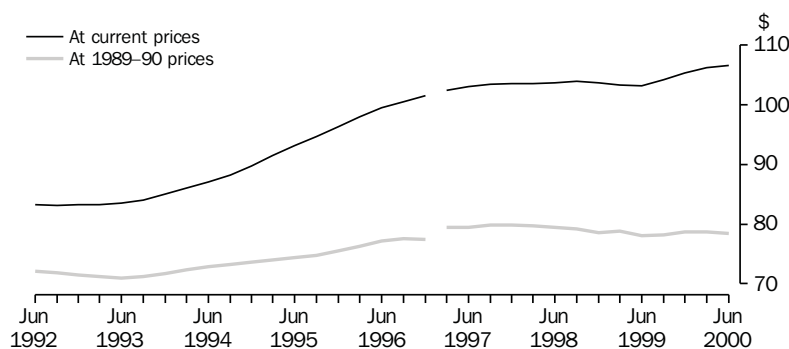
QUARTERLY TAKINGS: Trend—Jun qtr 1999–Jun qtr 2000



Average takings per room night occupied

In the June quarter 2000, the trend estimate for average takings per room night occupied in current price terms increased to the highest level ever to be \$107. In constant price terms, the average takings of \$78 per room night occupied for the June quarter 2000 reflects a slight decrease on the previous two quarters.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Aust: Trend



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

The trend estimate in current price terms for the June quarter 2000 shows that all States and Territories increased their average takings per room night occupied compared to the June quarter 1999. Victoria has the highest average takings per room night occupied of \$118, while Tasmania remained the State with the lowest, at \$89.

1

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989-90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	25 755.7	25 769.4	25 685.7	2 138.3	2 138.9	2 125.6	1 924.4	1 925.9	1 916.6
1991	26 417.8	26 389.4	26 365.7	2 211.7	2 208.4	2 206.9	1 929.0	1 926.6	1 924.3
1992	27 736.6	27 645.2	27 687.3	2 307.3	2 299.4	2 306.3	1 993.5	1 987.0	1 992.0
1993	29 834.6	29 833.7	29 798.5	2 503.1	2 502.5	2 502.3	2 124.0	2 123.5	2 123.9
1994	31 948.5	31 953.2	31 935.1	2 807.9	2 807.2	2 804.0	2 336.5	2 336.2	2 332.3
1995	33 278.7	33 301.7	33 328.5	3 124.9	3 125.9	3 130.9	2 482.9	2 484.1	2 489.3
1996	34 171.6	34 181.6	34 248.1	3 412.9	3 413.7	3 420.9	2 641.1	2 641.5	2 641.2
1997	36 182.8	36 174.0	36 064.4	3 727.8	3 730.1	3 717.8	2 876.0	2 877.6	2 873.3
1998	37 324.5	37 326.2	37 317.5	3 877.8	3 876.6	3 871.2	2 963.4	2 961.5	2 956.3
1999	39 822.3	39 849.2	39 834.3	4 139.7	4 143.2	4 143.1	3 120.6	3 123.0	3 124.8
1999									
Mar qtr	9 585.8	9 661.4	9 738.2	1 003.1	998.3	1 005.5	762.6	759.0	767.3
Jun qtr	9 427.3	9 941.4	9 933.1	946.4	1 018.0	1 024.9	716.8	771.7	775.3
Sep qtr	10 395.6	10 143.5	10 046.6	1 077.8	1 056.9	1 046.4	809.5	793.0	786.1
Dec qtr	10 413.6	10 102.9	10 116.5	1 112.4	1 070.0	1 066.4	831.7	799.2	796.1
2000									
Mar qtr	10 088.1	10 046.5	10 217.0	1 088.3	1 069.1	1 084.9	806.1	792.7	804.1
Jun qtr	9 999.9	10 550.3	10 364.1	1 039.5	1 118.3	1 104.3	763.9	822.5	812.4

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

2

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUST.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 1999										
Establishments	747	2 398	575	73	561	1 873	725	72	416	3 720
Guest rooms	71 908	84 972	28 423	2 179	16 196	71 033	60 968	18 286	16 641	185 303
Rooms per establishment	96	35	49	30	29	38	84	254	40	50
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	767	2 412	626	61	474	1 837	844	88	501	3 805
Guest rooms	74 302	86 091	32 437	1 991	13 761	70 380	66 616	21 572	18 510	192 830
Rooms per establishment	97	36	52	33	29	38	79	245	37	51
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	57.8	18.7	27.8	10.2	12.9	20.3	53.0	173.1	17.4	28.0
2000										
Apr	61.9	20.3	31.1	12.2	14.3	22.3	51.3	175.6	17.3	30.5
May	59.8	18.6	27.0	10.9	12.5	20.1	49.2	166.2	16.0	28.3
Jun	58.6	18.3	28.9	11.1	12.6	19.8	48.7	163.0	17.1	28.1
Jun qtr	60.1	19.1	29.0	11.4	13.1	20.7	49.7	168.2	16.8	29.0
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
2000										
Apr	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
May	1.5	1.6	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6
Jun	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Jun qtr	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
1999										
Jun qtr	2.3	1.8	3.6	1.9	1.8	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.3	2.2
2000										
Apr	2.3	1.8	3.9	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.3
May	2.2	1.8	3.7	1.9	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.2
Jun	2.2	1.8	3.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2
Jun qtr	2.3	1.8	3.8	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.2

3

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUST

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999										
Jun qtr	476 859	316 845	152 662	3 460	39 430	270 210	394 667	186 058	52 541	946 366
2000										
Apr	180 939	119 503	65 182	1 273	12 340	99 689	150 315	79 392	22 614	365 623
May	178 736	109 739	55 624	1 127	10 596	89 440	145 417	76 751	20 768	344 098
Jun	166 120	106 379	57 258	1 226	10 596	87 277	138 070	70 369	22 219	329 757
Jun qtr	525 795	335 620	178 063	3 626	33 532	276 405	433 802	226 512	65 601	1 039 478
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999										
Jun qtr	638.4	132.1	265.5	47.4	70.3	144.3	544.4	2 584.1	126.3	254.4
2000										
Apr	235.9	49.5	104.1	20.9	26.0	54.3	178.1	902.2	45.1	96.1
May	233.0	45.5	88.9	18.5	22.4	48.7	172.3	872.2	41.5	90.4
Jun	216.6	44.1	91.5	20.1	22.4	47.5	163.6	799.6	44.4	86.7
Jun qtr	685.5	139.1	284.4	59.4	70.7	150.5	514.0	2 574.0	130.9	273.2
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999										
Jun qtr	122	78	106	52	60	78	113	168	82	100
2000										
Apr	128	82	112	57	61	81	116	173	88	106
May	126	79	106	55	58	78	113	170	84	103
Jun	124	81	106	61	59	80	112	164	87	103
Jun qtr	126	80	108	57	59	80	114	169	86	104
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999										
Jun qtr	73	41	59	18	27	42	71	114	35	56
2000										
Apr	82	46	67	21	30	47	75	124	41	63
May	78	41	55	18	25	41	71	115	37	58
Jun	75	41	59	21	26	41	69	109	40	57
Jun qtr	78	43	60	20	27	43	72	116	39	59
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1998										
Jun qtr	76	45	50	32	33	43	66	104	49	58
2000										
Apr	76	44	49	35	33	43	64	101	46	57
May	83	48	54	35	34	46	71	110	49	63
Jun	78	47	50	38	34	45	66	104	48	60
Jun qtr	79	47	51	36	33	44	67	105	48	60

NEW SOUTH WALES

Capacity There were 1,314 accommodation establishments with 15 rooms or more in New South Wales at the end of June 2000, an increase of 27 since June 1999. The overall capacity of the 1,314 establishments rose by 3,809 guest rooms to 63,153, with the highest percent growth occurring in serviced apartments, up 20%, with licensed hotels up 10% and motels and guest houses up 2%.

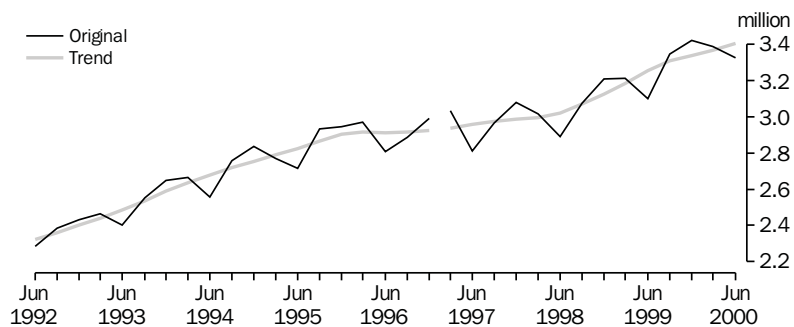
Accommodation establishments in New South Wales had on average 27.9 nightly rooms occupied in the June quarter 2000. Within the quarter, the highest level of nightly rooms occupied occurred in April with 29.9. Duration of stay varied according to the type of accommodation, guests in serviced apartments stayed an average of 3.3 days, those in licensed hotels stayed 2.2 days and guests in motels and guest houses stayed 1.7 days.

Takings from accommodation Total takings from accommodation establishments were \$374 million in the June quarter 2000, up 12% or \$41.2 million since the same period in 1999. Takings from licensed hotels increased 16%, from \$166.1 million in the June quarter 1999, to \$192 million in the June quarter 2000 and accounted for 51% of the total takings in this quarter. Licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments all recorded their lowest monthly takings for this quarter in the month of June.

For the industry as a whole, the average takings per establishment for New South Wales were \$284,600 for the June quarter 2000. Average takings rose for all forms of accommodation except for 1 star, 2 star and ungraded establishments which fell by 3%, 18% and 17% respectively. Average takings per room night occupied rose in the June quarter 2000 by \$6 to \$113 compared to the same period in 1999. All accommodation types recorded increases with licensed hotels up \$5, motels and guest houses up \$3 and serviced apartments up \$2.

Room nights occupied The trend estimate of room nights occupied for the June quarter 2000 continued at a steady pace to reach 3.4 million, a 5% increase since the June quarter 1999.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, NSW

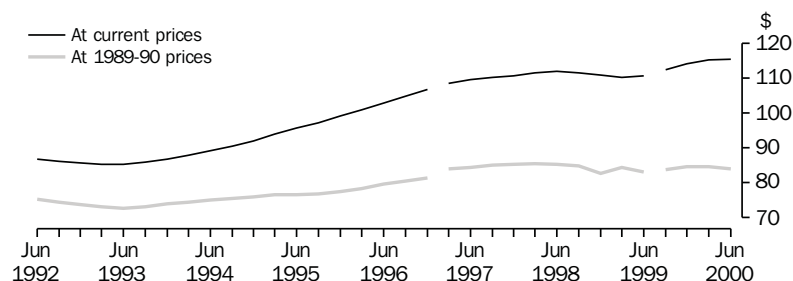


Notes: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average takings per room night occupied

The June quarter 2000 shows that average takings per room night occupied grew compared with the same period last year. The trend estimate of average takings per room night occupied, at current prices, increased to \$115, up \$4 on the June 1999 level. In 1989–90 prices, the estimate has increased \$1 to \$84 over the same period.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, NSW: Trend



Notes: There are two breaks in series:

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

4

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

	<i>Room nights occupied(b)</i>			<i>Takings at current prices(b)</i>			<i>Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)</i>		
	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend</i>
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	8 878.2	8 882.7	8 894.5	818.8	819.9	818.2	735.4	736.5	735.3
1991	8 928.1	8 920.0	8 905.2	798.6	798.3	796.5	696.5	696.3	694.7
1992	9 389.7	9 356.9	9 376.0	812.6	810.1	811.9	702.7	700.6	701.8
1993	10 065.0	10 061.6	10 050.9	863.7	863.4	863.4	736.1	735.9	736.2
1994	10 817.2	10 808.7	10 788.3	972.9	972.2	970.4	814.4	813.9	812.1
1995	11 363.4	11 358.2	11 385.3	1 097.1	1 097.0	1 099.2	873.1	873.2	875.2
1996	11 654.7	11 672.9	11 667.1	1 209.5	1 211.6	1 212.2	933.1	934.7	933.5
1997	11 887.0	11 871.7	11 854.7	1 303.6	1 305.2	1 302.6	1 003.5	1 004.8	1 004.2
1998	12 195.4	12 201.9	12 207.7	1 361.2	1 361.9	1 361.4	1 035.5	1 036.0	1 033.1
1999	13 081.1	13 102.6	13 083.2	1 463.7	1 466.4	1 464.2	1 095.0	1 097.2	1 098.2
1999									
Mar qtr	3 213.2	3 175.3	3 182.5	360.7	351.2	350.9	272.2	265.1	268.5
Jun qtr	3 099.8	3 227.5	3 253.8	332.8	352.8	360.0	250.2	265.3	270.3
Sep qtr	3 345.0	3 350.1	3 307.3	375.0	378.0	371.8	279.4	281.6	276.8
Dec qtr	3 423.1	3 349.7	3 339.6	395.2	384.5	381.5	293.1	285.2	282.7
2000									
Mar qtr	3 388.1	3 306.9	3 370.1	397.9	382.3	388.2	292.6	281.1	285.4
Jun qtr	3 323.9	3 462.9	3 407.1	374.0	396.9	393.2	272.4	289.0	286.5

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Sydney All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

5

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NSW

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 1999										
Establishments	173	994	120	35	208	663	186	17	178	1287
Guest rooms	20 602	33 258	5 484	1 202	5 970	23 148	17 313	4 861	6 850	59 344
Rooms per establishment	119	33	46	34	29	35	93	286	38	46
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	184	1 003	127	29	176	697	210	21	181	1 314
Guest rooms	22 695	33 864	6 594	1 099	4 930	25 646	19 268	5 779	6 431	63 153
Rooms per establishment	123	34	52	38	28	37	92	275	36	48
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	77.4	17.8	27.2	10.6	13.8	19.5	62.8	211.0	16.7	26.7
2000										
Apr	83.2	19.9	31.5	12.7	15.3	22.7	64.6	195.3	15.0	29.9
May	81.0	17.9	27.0	10.8	13.2	20.2	62.6	182.9	13.9	27.6
Jun	76.7	17.0	27.1	11.0	12.5	19.2	58.3	176.1	15.0	26.3
Jun qtr	80.3	18.3	28.5	11.5	13.7	20.7	61.8	184.7	14.6	27.9
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
2000										
Apr	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.8
May	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6
Jun	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
1999										
Jun qtr	2.3	1.7	3.4	1.9	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.7	2.2	2.0
2000										
Apr	2.3	1.7	3.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.2	2.0
May	2.2	1.7	3.2	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.4	2.1	2.0
Jun	2.2	1.7	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.5	2.2	2.0
Jun qtr	2.2	1.7	3.3	1.7	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.2	2.0

6

TAKINGS(a), ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NSW

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999										
Jun qtr	166 068	128 007	38 752	1 983	15 846	97 694	135 072	59 408	22 826	332 827
2000										
Apr	65 687	50 464	16 287	697	5 026	40 674	52 874	26 966	6 202	132 438
May	66 224	45 226	14 136	572	4 152	36 753	52 101	26 123	5 886	125 586
Jun	60 042	42 214	13 726	652	3 866	34 565	46 244	23 860	6 794	115 981
Jun qtr	191 952	137 903	44 150	1 920	13 043	111 992	151 219	76 949	18 883	374 005
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999										
Jun qtr	959.9	128.8	322.9	56.7	76.2	147.4	726.2	3 494.6	128.2	258.6
2000										
Apr	357.0	50.3	128.2	24.0	28.6	58.4	251.8	1 284.1	34.3	100.8
May	359.9	45.1	111.3	19.7	23.6	52.7	248.1	1 244.0	32.5	95.6
Jun	326.3	42.1	108.1	22.5	22.0	49.6	220.2	1 136.2	37.5	88.3
Jun qtr	1 043.2	137.5	347.6	66.2	74.1	160.7	720.1	3 664.2	104.3	284.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999										
Jun qtr	139	80	132	59	61	83	127	198	85	107
2000										
Apr	145	84	136	63	62	86	130	224	78	113
May	145	81	133	59	58	85	128	219	77	112
Jun	143	83	133	69	58	86	126	215	84	112
Jun qtr	144	83	134	64	60	86	128	220	80	113
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999										
Jun qtr	90	42	78	18	29	46	86	146	37	62
2000										
Apr	98	50	82	21	34	53	92	159	33	70
May	95	43	69	17	27	47	87	146	30	65
Jun	89	42	69	20	26	45	80	138	36	61
Jun qtr	94	45	74	19	29	48	86	147	33	65
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999										
Jun qtr	90	46	68	34	33	47	80	129	51	64
2000										
Apr	92	45	65	37	33	45	77	145	43	64
May	100	50	72	36	33	51	86	155	46	71
Jun	96	48	69	40	33	50	82	149	47	68
Jun qtr	96	47	68	38	33	48	81	149	45	67

(a) Including bed tax where applicable.

VICTORIA

Capacity At the end of the June quarter 2000, Victoria had 705 accommodation establishments with 15 rooms or more, 7 more than at the same time in 1999. These establishments provided 31,384 guest rooms, a 2% gain on 12 months ago. Most of the increase in capacity was due to a rise in the number of serviced apartments (up 10% or 386) to 4,172 guest rooms. Capacity in licensed hotels increased by 1% (140) to 10,906 and motels and guest houses also increased by 1% (92) to 16,306 guest rooms.

The increase in supply was exceeded slightly by the demand for accommodation, with the average nightly rooms occupied per establishment rising to 25.4 in the June quarter 2000 from 24.4 a year ago. Licensed hotels had the highest average nightly number of rooms occupied in the June quarter 2000 (56.2), compared to 16 for motels and guest houses, and 36.9 for serviced apartments.

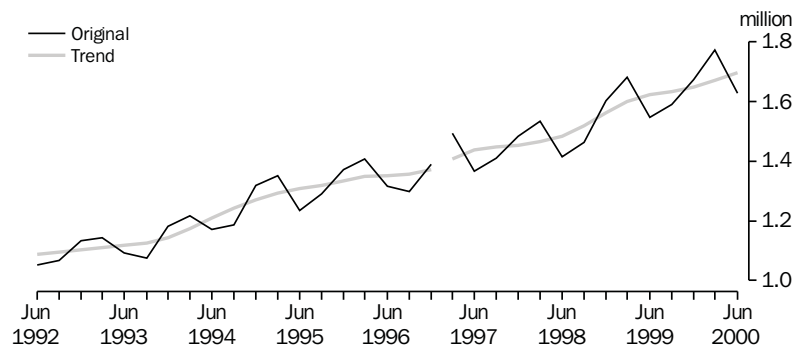
Average nightly guests per occupied room remained at 1.6 during the June quarter 2000, the same level as a year ago.

Takings from accommodation Establishments in Victoria earned \$185.3 million from accommodation (up 9%) in the June quarter 2000, showing increases across all types of accommodation. Serviced apartments recorded the strongest growth in takings, reflecting a 20% increase, with licensed hotels up by 8% and motels and guest houses up by 5%. Licensed hotels accounted for 48% of the takings in the June quarter 2000 while motels and guest houses accounted for 34%.

Average takings per establishment rose 8% in the June quarter 2000 compared to the same period in 1999, with average takings per guest night increasing by \$3 to \$70 for the same period.

Room nights occupied The trend estimate of room nights occupied in Victoria has steadily increased on a quarterly basis from December 1991 to June 2000. While the original series declined slightly (5%) on the March quarter 2000, the trend series reflects strong growth with the June quarter 2000 level being the highest on record.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Vic

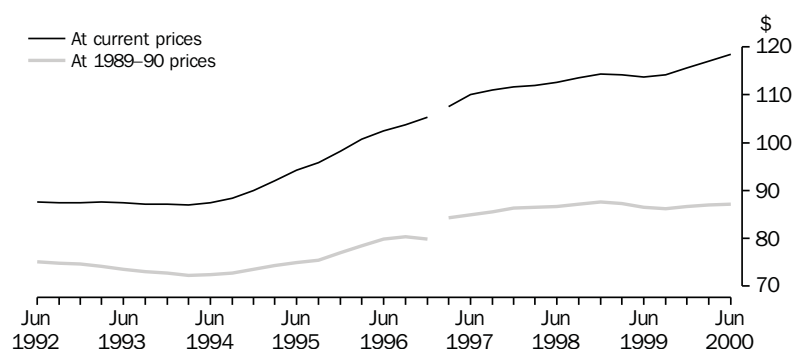


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average takings per room night occupied

In original terms, Victoria's average takings per room night occupied increased by 4% to \$114 during the June quarter 2000 compared to a year ago. The graph below shows that the trend estimate of average takings per room night occupied, at current prices, also increased to reach \$118 in the June quarter 2000, a gain of \$4 on the June quarter 1999 level. The estimate in 1989–90 prices of \$87 for the June quarter 2000 is marginally up on the June quarter 1999 figure, while still down on the high December quarter 1998 level.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Vic: Trend



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

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	4 161.6	4 166.0	4 156.3	361.5	361.9	360.2	323.6	324.0	322.7
1991	4 209.1	4 212.1	4 209.7	369.1	369.4	370.2	318.4	318.8	319.2
1992	4 367.6	4 359.1	4 366.0	382.5	382.0	382.5	327.3	326.9	327.1
1993	4 490.5	4 497.3	4 498.0	391.6	392.8	392.7	328.8	329.8	329.9
1994	4 890.8	4 894.7	4 894.5	432.5	432.7	431.8	356.8	357.0	356.1
1995	5 248.4	5 259.1	5 255.2	497.7	499.2	500.0	394.0	395.2	396.3
1996	5 411.1	5 409.0	5 430.5	555.7	556.4	559.7	431.2	431.7	432.4
1997	5 754.2	5 763.0	5 746.1	634.9	635.8	632.7	490.3	491.0	490.2
1998	6 016.7	6 028.2	6 029.1	681.0	682.2	681.9	523.9	524.8	524.6
1999	6 488.5	6 499.0	6 502.4	741.5	743.0	744.3	561.5	562.7	563.5
1999									
Mar qtr	1 680.8	1 609.0	1 600.5	195.6	183.9	182.8	149.5	140.6	139.7
Jun qtr	1 545.6	1 619.1	1 622.5	170.1	184.0	184.5	129.6	140.2	140.4
Sep qtr	1 589.5	1 638.6	1 631.9	184.1	186.0	186.4	138.8	140.2	140.7
Dec qtr	1 672.7	1 632.4	1 647.6	191.6	189.1	190.5	143.6	141.7	142.6
2000									
Mar qtr	1 773.4	1 675.7	1 672.2	213.0	197.5	195.8	158.0	146.5	145.4
Jun qtr	1 628.9	1 706.9	1 696.6	185.3	200.6	200.9	136.6	147.8	147.7

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Melbourne All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 1999										
Establishments	121	507	70	11	94	391	152	10	40	698
Guest rooms	10 766	16 214	3 786	241	2 519	12 473	10 924	2 980	1 629	30 766
Rooms per establishment	89	32	54	22	27	32	72	298	41	44
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	125	504	76	8	77	354	175	14	77	705
Guest rooms	10 906	16 306	4 172	270	2 129	11 210	11 539	3 400	2 836	31 384
Rooms per establishment	87	32	55	34	28	32	66	243	37	45
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	54.6	15.7	35.5	6.9	10.0	16.0	46.7	204.4	16.0	24.4
2000										
Apr	57.4	17.8	38.2	15.7	12.9	17.5	43.4	172.0	22.4	27.0
May	57.6	15.8	35.7	13.1	9.7	15.3	43.6	173.8	19.9	25.3
Jun	53.6	14.6	36.9	11.8	9.5	14.1	41.2	160.3	20.6	23.9
Jun qtr	56.2	16.0	36.9	13.5	10.7	15.6	42.7	168.8	20.9	25.4
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6
2000										
Apr	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.4	2.0	1.8	1.6	1.5	2.0	1.7
May	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.8	1.5
Jun	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
1999										
Jun qtr	2.2	1.7	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.0
2000										
Apr	2.2	1.8	3.5	1.5	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.3	3.5	2.1
May	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.2	3.4	2.0
Jun	2.1	1.7	3.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.2	3.4	2.0
Jun qtr	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.6	1.6	1.8	2.1	2.3	3.4	2.1

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TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—VIC.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999										
Jun qtr	82 517	59 300	28 312	373	4 913	44 637	77 500	36 261	6 446	170 130
2000										
Apr	29 704	22 866	11 545	204	1 792	14 541	27 062	13 936	6 580	64 115
May	31 426	20 511	11 265	184	1 343	12 619	28 460	14 594	6 002	63 202
Jun	28 004	18 886	11 125	165	1 314	11 720	25 917	12 899	6 000	58 015
Jun qtr	89 135	62 263	33 935	554	4 449	38 880	81 439	41 429	18 582	185 332
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999										
Jun qtr	682.0	117.0	404.5	33.9	52.3	114.2	509.9	3 626.1	161.1	243.7
2000										
Apr	237.6	45.4	151.9	25.5	23.3	41.1	154.6	995.4	85.5	90.9
May	251.4	40.7	148.2	23.0	17.4	35.6	162.6	1 042.4	78.0	89.6
Jun	224.0	37.5	146.4	20.6	17.1	33.1	148.1	921.4	77.9	82.3
Jun qtr	713.1	123.5	446.5	69.2	57.8	109.8	465.4	2 959.2	241.3	262.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999										
Jun qtr	138	82	126	54	58	79	120	195	117	110
2000										
Apr	138	85	133	54	60	78	119	193	127	112
May	141	83	134	57	58	75	121	193	127	114
Jun	139	86	132	58	61	79	120	192	126	115
Jun qtr	140	85	133	56	60	77	120	193	127	114
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999										
Jun qtr	84	40	83	17	21	39	78	134	46	61
2000										
Apr	91	47	92	25	28	43	78	137	77	68
May	93	41	87	22	20	36	80	139	68	65
Jun	86	39	89	20	21	35	75	127	71	62
Jun qtr	90	42	89	23	23	38	78	134	72	65
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT										
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999										
Jun qtr	90	49	71	32	31	46	76	136	71	67
2000										
Apr	91	47	70	38	31	42	74	132	64	65
May	100	51	79	42	32	45	84	139	69	74
Jun	94	51	74	43	33	45	80	133	65	71
Jun qtr	95	49	74	41	32	44	79	135	66	70

QUEENSLAND

Capacity In Queensland at the end of the June quarter 2000, there were 947 accommodation establishments with 15 rooms or more, providing 52,145 guest rooms. The number of guest rooms offered by licensed hotels fell 1% (108 rooms) in comparison with the June quarter 1999, while motels and guest houses remained unchanged and serviced apartments rose 11% (1,346) to 13,248 guest rooms. Serviced apartments provided 25% of all guest rooms at the end of June 2000, a 2% gain on the same period 12 months ago.

The average number of rooms per establishment varied across accommodation types. In the June quarter 2000, the average number of rooms in licensed hotels was 120 (a decrease of one compared to June 1999). In motels and guest houses the average number of rooms remained unchanged at 36, while serviced apartments increased by 1 to 50 rooms.

The average nightly rooms occupied per establishment in the June quarter 2000 was 31.1 a slight rise when compared with the preceding June quarter (30.9). All accommodation types except motels and guest houses, showed increases in average nightly rooms occupied in the June quarter 2000 compared to the corresponding 1999 period.

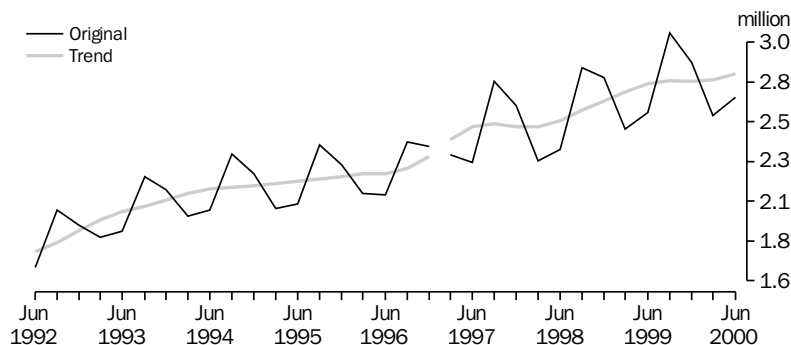
The average duration of stay was 2.7 days in the June quarter 2000 with visitors in serviced apartments choosing to stay the longest (4.7 days).

Takings from accommodation In the June quarter 2000, takings from accommodation totalled \$252.8 million, a gain of 6% (\$13.8 million) on the June quarter 1999. Serviced apartments recorded the strongest growth in takings, reflecting a 12% increase to \$54.2 million. However, 52% (\$130.5 million) of all takings in the period were earned by licensed hotels.

Average takings per establishment increased by 3% (\$8,273) to \$266,900 in the June quarter 2000 compared to the same period in 1999.

Room nights occupied For the June quarter 2000, the trend estimate of quarterly room nights occupied was 2.8 million, up 2% on the June quarter 1999 level.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Qld

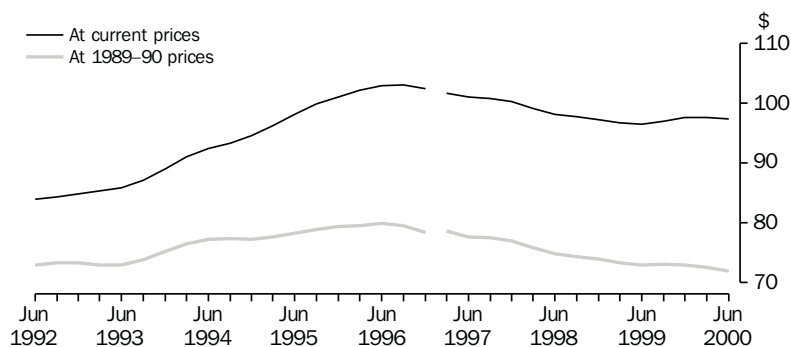


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average takings per room night occupied

Average takings per room night occupied, at current prices, has levelled off from its upward trend since the June quarter 1999. In current prices, the trend estimate for the June quarter 2000 of \$97, increased \$1 on the June quarter 1999 level. However the estimate in 1989–90 prices, decreased \$1 for the June quarter 2000 compared to a year ago.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Qld: Trend



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

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	6 230.9	6 234.0	6 179.6	493.2	492.9	486.6	446.8	446.8	441.1
1991	6 761.7	6 743.9	6 737.3	559.8	557.3	556.5	490.7	488.7	487.8
1992	7 224.9	7 191.8	7 236.8	609.4	605.9	610.0	528.8	525.8	529.2
1993	8 089.6	8 088.5	8 074.9	702.5	701.5	701.4	596.3	595.5	595.6
1994	8 566.7	8 565.0	8 562.4	797.1	796.4	795.4	661.9	661.7	660.5
1995	8 753.9	8 756.5	8 761.7	866.1	865.1	866.5	687.5	687.1	688.3
1996	9 023.1	9 008.5	9 042.4	928.2	926.8	928.5	718.5	717.5	717.6
1997	10 034.9	10 021.8	9 958.3	1 012.1	1 010.6	1 005.5	778.2	776.9	774.2
1998	10 317.9	10 296.6	10 301.8	1 015.0	1 011.9	1 010.5	772.3	770.1	769.3
1999	11 014.0	11 005.9	11 007.9	1 068.9	1 067.6	1 067.5	806.1	805.4	804.8
1999									
Mar qtr	2 489.4	2 669.0	2 707.1	244.4	257.3	261.9	185.4	195.2	198.5
Jun qtr	2 586.2	2 772.6	2 756.9	239.0	265.3	266.2	180.9	200.8	201.2
Sep qtr	3 055.9	2 804.0	2 773.2	292.0	273.0	269.1	219.4	205.1	202.7
Dec qtr	2 882.5	2 760.2	2 770.6	293.6	272.0	270.3	220.4	204.2	202.4
2000									
Mar qtr	2 570.2	2 726.3	2 780.1	252.9	263.6	271.4	187.8	195.7	201.7
Jun qtr	2 677.2	2 871.5	2 812.9	252.8	280.7	274.1	186.3	206.8	202.2

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Brisbane All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 1999										
Establishments	171	512	241	14	128	441	237	26	78	924
Guest rooms	20 622	18 363	11 902	386	3 372	16 502	20 541	6 221	3 865	50 887
Rooms per establishment	121	36	49	28	26	37	87	239	50	55
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	171	511	265	10	100	410	284	31	112	947
Guest rooms	20 514	18 383	13 248	251	2 474	15 080	21 521	7 961	4 858	52 145
Rooms per establishment	120	36	50	25	25	37	76	257	43	55
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	70.3	20.6	24.8	13.0	12.9	21.0	49.9	152.7	21.2	30.9
2000										
Apr	75.4	20.0	27.1	10.6	11.1	20.7	44.3	183.8	20.7	32.0
May	70.0	19.4	22.2	11.3	10.4	19.3	40.4	166.7	18.4	29.3
Jun	74.3	21.0	26.1	11.8	11.5	21.5	45.0	165.5	21.3	32.1
Jun qtr	73.2	20.1	25.1	11.2	11.0	20.5	43.2	172.0	20.1	31.1
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	1.9	1.8	2.4	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
2000										
Apr	1.9	1.9	2.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1
May	1.7	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
Jun	1.9	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
Jun qtr	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
1999										
Jun qtr	2.7	2.0	4.2	2.1	1.9	2.3	2.9	3.3	2.8	2.6
2000										
Apr	2.8	2.1	4.8	2.4	1.8	2.4	3.1	3.1	3.4	2.8
May	2.6	2.0	4.5	2.4	1.7	2.3	2.9	2.8	3.1	2.6
Jun	2.6	2.0	4.7	2.3	1.7	2.3	3.0	2.7	3.2	2.7
Jun qtr	2.6	2.0	4.7	2.4	1.7	2.4	3.0	2.9	3.2	2.7

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TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—QLD

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5			
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION											
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1999											
Jun qtr	124 068	66 741	48 165	592	8 717	59 011	103 628	55 189	11 839	238 974	
2000											
Apr	46 501	22 731	20 646	148	1 913	19 084	37 775	25 184	5 775	89 878	
May	42 336	21 964	15 731	156	1 697	17 054	33 436	22 746	4 944	80 032	
Jun	41 695	23 352	17 799	161	1 888	18 702	36 333	20 212	5 550	82 847	
Jun qtr	130 533	68 048	54 176	465	5 498	54 840	107 543	68 141	16 268	252 757	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT											
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1999											
Jun qtr	725.5	130.4	199.9	42.3	68.1	133.8	437.2	2 122.6	151.8	258.6	
2000											
Apr	271.9	44.5	77.9	14.8	19.1	46.5	133.0	812.4	51.6	94.9	
May	247.6	43.0	59.4	15.6	17.0	41.6	117.7	733.7	44.1	84.5	
Jun	243.8	45.7	67.2	16.1	18.9	45.6	127.9	652.0	49.6	87.5	
Jun qtr	763.4	133.2	204.4	46.5	55.0	133.8	378.7	2 198.1	145.3	266.9	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1999											
Jun qtr	114	70	89	38	58	70	96	153	81	92	
2000											
Apr	120	74	96	46	58	75	100	147	83	99	
May	114	72	86	45	53	70	94	142	77	93	
Jun	110	72	86	46	55	71	95	133	78	91	
Jun qtr	115	73	90	46	56	72	96	141	80	94	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1999											
Jun qtr	66	40	45	18	28	39	55	98	35	52	
2000											
Apr	76	41	52	20	26	42	59	105	40	58	
May	67	39	38	20	22	37	50	92	33	50	
Jun	68	42	45	21	26	41	56	86	38	53	
Jun qtr	70	41	45	20	25	40	55	95	37	53	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1999											
Jun qtr	61	40	37	25	32	36	49	80	43	48	
2000											
Apr	62	40	37	26	30	37	47	73	42	48	
May	66	44	38	26	31	39	51	79	42	51	
Jun	60	42	37	25	31	37	47	73	42	48	
Jun qtr	62	42	37	26	31	38	48	75	42	49	

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Capacity There were 10,457 guest rooms available in South Australia at the end of June 2000, spread across 233 accommodation establishments with 15 rooms or more. The number of guest rooms rose from 10,173 in the corresponding 1999 period (an increase of 3%) while 3 new establishments were added. The bulk of the increase in capacity occurred in serviced apartments which grew by 319 rooms (36%) to 1,208 guest rooms. The average size of accommodation establishments rose to 45 guest rooms up by one compared with a year ago.

Between the June quarters of 1999 and 2000 the average nightly number of rooms occupied increased from 24.1 to 25.3. Serviced apartments were the only accommodation type showing significant movement in this period increasing by 33% (up 7.3 nightly rooms to 29.1).

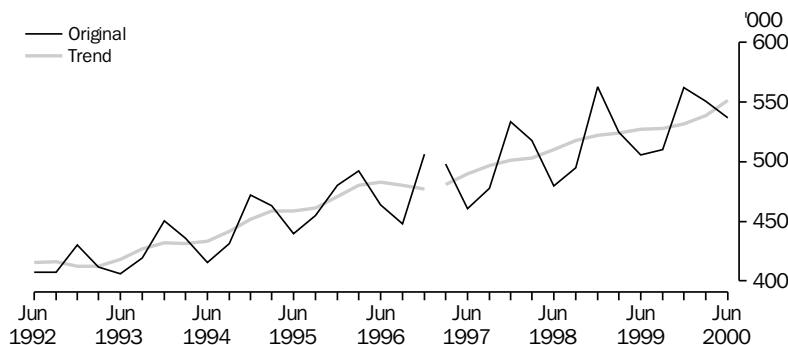
For the June quarter 2000, there were on average 1.7 nightly guests per occupied room, whose average duration of stay was 2.0 days. Serviced apartments had both the highest number of nightly guests per occupied room (2.0) and the longest duration of stay (3.3), the latter increasing by 0.4 days (14%) during the June quarter 2000 compared to the same period a year ago.

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments in the June quarter 2000 were \$49.3 million, an 11% increase on the \$44.4 million recorded for the same period in 1999. This equated to \$211,400 in average takings per establishment, an 9% increase on the June quarter 1999 (\$193,300). While all types of accommodation recorded increases, average takings for serviced apartments showed the greatest movement, rising 48% to \$265,800 in the June quarter 2000. Licensed hotels, motels and guest houses both rose by 6% to \$383,900 and \$131,400 respectively.

In the June quarter 2000, average takings per room night occupied were \$92, an increase of \$4 on the June quarter 1999. Serviced apartments increased by \$10 to \$100, licensed hotels up \$5 to \$107, and motels and guest houses rose \$2 to \$77.

Room nights occupied In the June quarter 2000, the trend estimate of room nights occupied was 551,400, an increase of 5% compared with the June quarter 1999 estimate of 527,200 and an increase of 2% on the March quarter 2000 figure of 538,400.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, SA

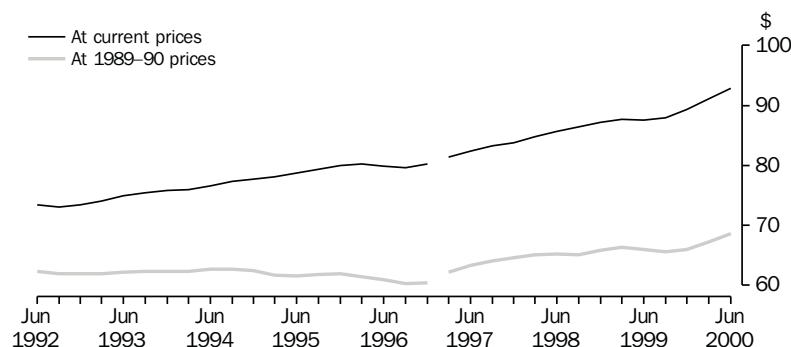


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average takings per room night occupied

Average takings per room night occupied, in both current and 1989–90 price terms, have continued recent increases. The current price trend estimate of \$93 for the June quarter 2000 is up \$5 on the June 1999 level. The estimate in 1989–90 prices of \$69 is \$3 more than for the June quarter 1999 quarter. Both series reached their highest levels during the June quarter 2000.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, SA: Trend



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

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	1 680.5	1 683.5	1 677.2	119.9	119.6	118.9	108.2	108.1	107.8
1991	1 620.5	1 621.9	1 627.3	121.1	120.8	121.2	104.9	105.0	104.9
1992	1 661.7	1 659.7	1 656.6	122.2	122.0	121.8	103.7	103.2	103.2
1993	1 687.0	1 688.7	1 689.7	126.6	126.6	126.8	105.2	105.1	105.1
1994	1 754.5	1 756.8	1 758.0	135.3	135.4	135.2	110.1	109.9	109.9
1995	1 838.0	1 844.3	1 849.7	145.1	145.5	146.2	113.4	113.8	114.2
1996	1 910.2	1 925.9	1 920.0	152.6	153.5	153.5	116.7	116.6	116.7
1997	1 970.3	1 971.4	1 968.7	163.1	163.3	162.8	125.1	125.4	125.1
1998	2 054.3	2 059.3	2 052.9	176.8	177.5	176.6	134.5	134.0	134.0
1999	2 102.6	2 104.1	2 110.7	185.0	184.9	186.0	138.9	139.1	139.3
1999									
Mar qtr	524.8	508.2	523.9	45.5	44.5	46.0	34.6	34.3	34.8
Jun qtr	505.3	533.0	527.2	44.4	47.0	46.1	33.6	35.8	34.8
Sep qtr	510.4	533.7	528.2	44.0	46.5	46.4	32.9	34.0	34.7
Dec qtr	562.2	529.2	531.4	51.0	46.9	47.4	37.9	35.0	35.1
2000									
Mar qtr	550.7	525.3	538.4	50.4	48.6	49.0	37.1	35.8	36.2
Jun qtr	536.4	566.8	551.4	49.3	52.2	51.2	36.0	38.5	37.8

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Adelaide All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 1999										
Establishments	62	146	22	5	51	125	38	4	7	230
Guest rooms	4 095	5 189	889	129	1 481	4 776	2 361	1 263	163	10 173
Rooms per establishment	66	36	40	26	29	38	62	316	23	44
Jun qtr 2000										
Establishments	60	147	26	6	52	117	44	4	10	233
Guest rooms	4 037	5 212	1 208	146	1 501	4 470	2 799	1 263	278	10 457
Rooms per establishment	67	35	46	24	29	38	64	316	28	45
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	38.7	18.3	21.8	8.7	11.3	19.7	38.9	231.3	9.6	24.1
2000										
Apr	42.3	21.5	33.7	7.6	13.3	23.7	43.4	251.1	15.0	28.2
May	39.2	18.5	27.9	6.4	11.2	20.7	38.4	233.8	12.2	24.9
Jun	37.0	16.5	25.8	5.8	10.3	18.7	34.7	226.8	13.5	22.9
Jun qtr	39.5	18.8	29.1	6.6	11.6	21.0	38.8	237.2	13.6	25.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999										
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.4	1.6
2000										
Apr	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	2.1	1.8
May	1.4	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.1	1.6
Jun	1.5	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	2.0	1.6
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	2.1	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY										
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
1999										
Jun qtr	1.9	1.7	2.9	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.3	2.1	1.9
2000										
Apr	2.1	1.8	3.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.1
May	1.9	1.7	3.0	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.0	3.4	1.9
Jun	1.9	1.7	3.3	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.1	2.0	3.1	1.9
Jun qtr	2.0	1.8	3.3	1.8	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.1	3.2	2.0

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5			
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION											
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999											
Jun qtr	22 362	18 140	3 947	143	2 605	15 893	14 238	11 305	264	44 448	
2000											
Apr	8 327	7 391	2 724	61	1 109	6 275	6 430	4 255	312	18 443	
May	7 734	6 384	2 216	47	946	5 464	5 642	3 983	252	16 334	
Jun	6 972	5 534	1 971	44	865	4 765	4 929	3 615	258	14 477	
Jun qtr	23 033	19 309	6 912	152	2 921	16 504	17 001	11 854	823	49 254	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT											
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999											
Jun qtr	360.7	124.2	179.4	28.7	51.1	127.1	374.7	2 826.3	37.6	193.3	
2000											
Apr	138.8	50.3	104.8	10.2	21.3	53.6	146.1	1 063.9	31.2	79.2	
May	128.9	43.4	85.2	7.8	18.2	46.7	128.2	995.8	25.2	70.1	
Jun	116.2	37.6	75.8	7.3	16.6	40.7	112.0	903.8	25.8	62.1	
Jun qtr	383.9	131.4	265.8	25.3	56.2	141.1	386.4	2 963.5	82.3	211.4	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999											
Jun qtr	102	75	90	36	50	71	106	134	43	88	
2000											
Apr	109	78	104	45	54	75	112	141	69	94	
May	106	76	99	39	52	73	108	137	66	91	
Jun	105	76	98	42	54	73	108	133	64	91	
Jun qtr	107	77	100	42	53	74	109	137	67	92	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999											
Jun qtr	60	38	49	12	19	37	66	98	18	48	
2000											
Apr	69	47	75	14	25	47	77	112	38	59	
May	62	40	59	10	20	39	65	102	29	50	
Jun	58	35	54	10	19	36	59	95	31	46	
Jun qtr	63	41	63	11	21	41	67	103	33	52	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999											
Jun qtr	70	44	45	22	30	41	66	103	30	54	
2000											
Apr	69	43	49	26	30	41	62	102	32	53	
May	75	47	53	26	31	44	69	111	32	58	
Jun	72	46	51	26	32	43	67	105	32	57	
Jun qtr	72	45	51	26	31	43	66	106	32	56	

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Capacity At the end of the June quarter 2000, there were 325 accommodation establishments in Western Australia with 15 or more rooms, 17 up on the same period 12 months earlier. Over the same period, the total capacity of these establishments rose from 17,783 to 18,958 guest rooms, an increase of 7% (1,175 guest rooms). All accommodation types recorded increases in capacity, the largest being serviced apartments (17% or 550 rooms), motels and guest houses (6% or 315 rooms) and licensed hotels (3% or 310 rooms). The average number of rooms per Western Australian accommodation establishment remained at 58.

Demand for accommodation in Western Australia increased marginally, with 31.7 average nightly rooms occupied per establishment in the June quarter 2000, up from 30.8 in the same period in 1999. All accommodation types showed increased demand over this period with serviced apartments dominating, rising to 28.6 from 26.3 in the previous June quarter, an annual increase of 9%.

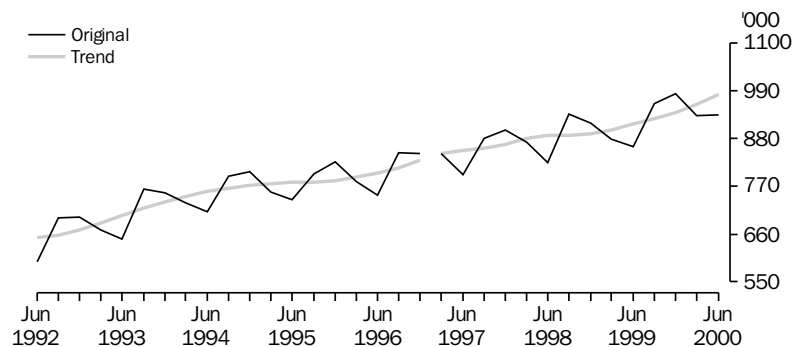
Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments during the June quarter 2000, totalled \$88.1 million, an increase of 8% (6.7 million) from the corresponding period in 1999. Average takings per establishment increased 3%, from \$264,200 in the June quarter 1999 to \$271,100 in the June quarter 2000.

Average takings per room night occupied remained the same as a year ago at \$94, while average takings per room night available rose \$1 to \$51 for the June quarter 2000, compared to the corresponding period in 1999.

Average takings per guest night was \$57 for the June quarter 2000, the same as the corresponding period in 1999. Licensed hotels and motels and guest houses remained at the same level as a year ago but serviced apartments showed a rise of \$1.

Room nights occupied For the June quarter 2000, the trend estimate of room nights occupied was 982,000, an increase of 7% (68,300 room nights) since the June quarter 1999 and an increase of 2% (22,900 room nights) on the March quarter 2000. This continued the pattern of steady growth evident over the 8 year period from June 1992.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, WA

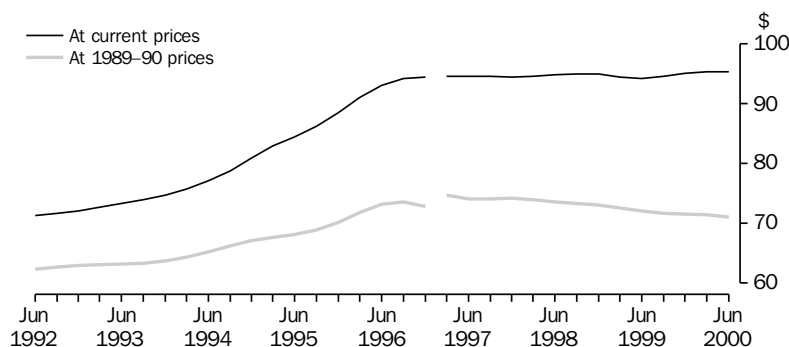


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average takings per room night occupied

The June quarter 2000 trend estimate of average takings per room night occupied, in current prices, remained static (\$95) with the March quarter 2000 but when compared to the equivalent 1999 period, it rose by \$1. In 1989–90 prices, the trend estimate has declined slightly since the June 1999 quarter level of \$72 to be \$71 in the June quarter 2000, and is the tenth successive quarter of decline in this series.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, WA: Trend



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

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	2 503.6	2 503.9	2 498.5	170.5	170.4	169.7	152.1	152.1	151.6
1991	2 566.6	2 563.0	2 556.1	180.2	179.9	179.8	157.6	157.4	157.2
1992	2 645.7	2 634.4	2 636.4	189.6	188.8	188.6	165.5	164.8	164.6
1993	2 835.3	2 836.1	2 841.5	209.0	209.0	209.4	179.7	179.7	180.1
1994	3 041.7	3 042.3	3 042.8	237.9	237.6	237.8	200.2	200.0	200.0
1995	3 119.8	3 122.3	3 117.6	266.8	266.9	266.7	214.3	214.3	214.3
1996	3 223.3	3 221.7	3 235.4	301.2	300.7	301.7	235.8	235.5	235.7
1997	3 424.9	3 426.0	3 420.3	323.8	324.0	323.4	253.8	253.9	254.0
1998	3 547.2	3 551.2	3 547.5	336.5	336.7	336.3	260.7	260.9	260.8
1999	3 686.1	3 689.1	3 679.6	348.4	348.7	348.1	265.2	265.4	264.9
1999									
Mar qtr	878.9	895.4	899.0	82.8	84.8	85.0	63.8	65.4	65.3
Jun qtr	861.7	922.0	913.7	81.4	86.9	86.0	62.2	66.4	65.7
Sep qtr	961.4	919.3	926.8	90.2	86.4	87.6	68.4	65.5	66.5
Dec qtr	984.1	952.4	940.2	94.0	90.6	89.4	70.7	68.2	67.4
2000									
Mar qtr	932.3	937.5	959.1	89.8	90.6	91.5	67.4	67.9	68.5
Jun qtr	934.0	999.9	982.0	88.1	94.1	93.7	65.6	70.1	69.8

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Perth All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5			
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY											
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
Jun qtr 1999											
Establishments	128	116	64	4	33	128	52	11	80	308	
Guest rooms	9 166	5 455	3 162	91	995	7 230	4 597	2 186	2 684	17 783	
Rooms per establishment	72	47	49	23	30	56	88	199	34	58	
Jun qtr 2000											
Establishments	134	122	69	3	26	131	64	14	87	325	
Guest rooms	9 476	5 770	3 712	66	946	7 361	5 350	2 394	2 841	18 958	
Rooms per establishment	71	47	54	22	36	56	84	171	33	58	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT											
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
1999											
Jun qtr	40.0	23.0	26.3	4.9	12.9	27.3	56.3	131.7	14.5	30.8	
2000											
Apr	41.4	24.1	31.6	9.2	15.4	29.3	54.4	123.0	13.9	32.8	
May	40.7	22.6	26.4	7.7	15.3	26.6	51.2	119.8	13.6	30.8	
Jun	41.0	23.3	27.9	5.4	17.2	28.1	51.9	121.2	12.6	31.6	
Jun qtr	41.0	23.3	28.6	7.5	16.0	28.0	52.5	121.3	13.4	31.7	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM											
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	
1999											
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7	
2000											
Apr	1.6	1.7	2.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	
June	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	
Jun	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	
Jun qtr	1.5	1.6	2.1	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY											
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	
1999											
Jun qtr	2.0	2.1	3.6	1.4	2.1	2.2	2.5	2.4	2.1	2.3	
2000											
Apr	2.2	2.1	3.6	1.5	2.0	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.1	2.5	
May	2.2	2.1	3.4	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.1	2.4	
Jun	2.2	2.2	3.3	1.4	2.0	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.1	2.4	
Jun qtr	2.2	2.1	3.4	1.6	2.0	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.1	2.4	

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading						Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5			
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION											
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1999											
Jun qtr	47 157	19 361	14 863	93	2 670	24 306	29 876	17 792	6 644	81 380	
2000											
Apr	17 227	6 694	6 873	38	848	8 972	11 539	6 971	2 426	30 795	
May	17 244	6 290	5 018	27	812	7 976	10 707	6 836	2 194	28 552	
Jun	16 750	6 820	5 201	28	898	8 325	10 547	7 044	1 930	28 771	
Jun qtr	51 221	19 804	17 093	93	2 557	25 273	32 793	20 852	6 550	88 118	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT											
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	
1999											
Jun qtr	368.4	166.9	232.2	23.3	80.9	189.9	574.5	1 617.4	83.0	264.2	
2000											
Apr	128.6	54.9	99.6	12.6	32.6	68.5	180.3	498.0	27.9	94.8	
May	128.7	51.6	72.7	9.2	31.2	60.9	167.3	488.3	25.2	87.9	
Jun	125.0	55.9	75.4	9.2	34.5	63.6	164.8	503.1	22.2	88.5	
Jun qtr	382.2	162.3	247.7	31.0	98.4	192.9	512.4	1 489.4	75.3	271.1	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1999											
Jun qtr	101	80	97	52	69	77	112	135	63	94	
2000											
Apr	104	77	107	46	70	78	112	140	67	97	
May	102	74	90	38	66	74	107	135	60	92	
Jun	102	80	91	56	67	75	106	138	59	94	
Jun qtr	102	77	97	46	68	76	108	138	62	94	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1999											
Jun qtr	57	39	52	11	30	37	71	89	27	50	
2000											
Apr	61	39	63	19	30	41	73	100	29	55	
May	59	36	44	13	28	35	65	94	25	49	
Jun	59	39	47	14	32	38	66	98	23	51	
Jun qtr	59	38	51	16	30	38	68	98	25	51	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT											
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	
1999											
Jun qtr	69	48	44	33	38	44	68	91	40	57	
2000											
Apr	66	45	45	32	41	43	62	82	39	55	
May	72	49	47	29	45	45	70	91	41	60	
Jun	68	50	43	42	45	44	64	87	39	57	
Jun qtr	69	48	45	33	43	44	65	86	40	57	

TASMANIA

Capacity In the June quarter 2000, there were 131 accommodation establishments in Tasmania with 15 rooms or more, an increase of two since the June quarter 1999. In the 12 months to June 2000, the number of guest rooms fell slightly (14 rooms) to 5,496.

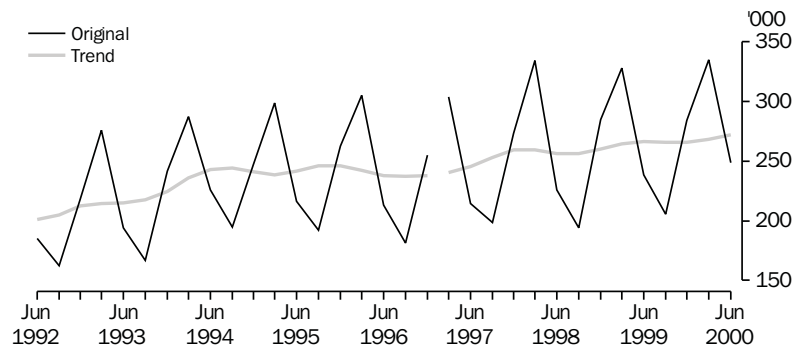
During the June quarter 2000, the average nightly rooms occupied per establishment was 20.8, up slightly on the June quarter 1999 (20.3). While average nightly guests per occupied room remained at 1.8, guests stayed slightly longer averaging 1.9 days per establishment during the quarter compared to the June quarter 1999. Guests in serviced apartments stayed longer at 2.4 days up from 2.0 a year ago, while guests in motels and guest houses stayed 1.8 days compared to 1.7 days a year ago. Guests in licensed hotels remained the same at 1.8 days.

Takings from accommodation Total takings from accommodation were \$21.7 million in the June quarter 2000, an 8% increase on the June quarter 1999 level. On average, accommodation takings per establishment rose 6% during this period to \$165,700, compared to \$156,000 in the June quarter 1999. All accommodation types showed growth in average takings per establishment, with serviced apartments up 15%, motels and guest houses up 7% and licensed hotels by 2%.

Average takings per room night occupied for all accommodation types increased \$3 to \$87 compared to the same period a year ago. Average takings per guest night also increased, up \$2 to \$49 in the June quarter 2000.

Room nights occupied For the June quarter 2000, the trend estimate of room nights occupied was 272,400, an increase of 2% on both the June 1999 level (266,600) and on the March quarter 2000 level (268,200).

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Tas

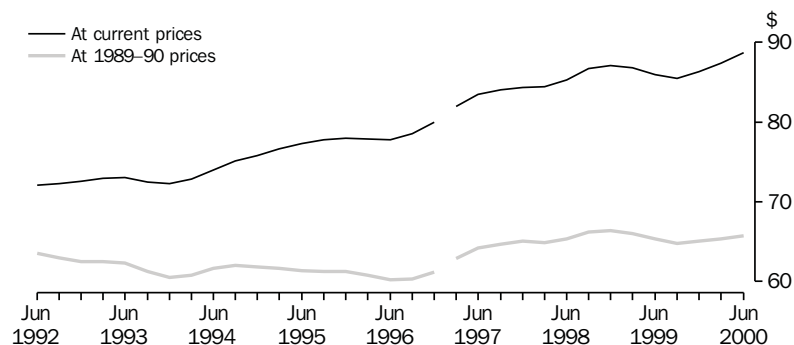


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average takings per room night occupied

Average takings per room night occupied, in current prices, increased to \$89 for the June quarter 2000, an increase of \$3 on the June quarter 1999 level. The estimate in 1989–90 prices of \$66, reflects an increase of \$1 since the June quarter 1999 level.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Tas: Trend



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

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	786.3	791.1	780.8	53.3	53.8	52.9	48.5	48.8	48.7
1991	817.4	816.9	815.7	58.2	58.3	58.2	51.3	51.4	51.2
1992	815.4	815.3	822.4	59.1	59.0	59.5	51.4	51.5	51.9
1993	878.6	876.6	872.1	63.9	63.7	63.4	54.2	54.0	53.7
1994	954.9	961.0	964.3	70.9	71.5	71.8	58.7	59.2	59.4
1995	970.1	975.8	972.5	75.0	75.5	75.3	59.7	59.8	59.7
1996	954.4	952.9	954.9	75.2	74.9	75.0	58.3	58.0	57.9
1997	990.3	996.9	998.2	82.5	83.2	83.3	63.7	64.0	64.1
1998	1 039.1	1 035.6	1 032.1	89.7	89.3	88.6	68.7	68.4	67.8
1999	1 056.3	1 061.6	1 062.7	90.1	90.8	91.5	68.6	68.8	69.4
1999									
Mar qtr	327.8	261.2	264.5	28.4	22.2	23.0	21.7	16.8	17.5
Jun qtr	238.6	267.3	266.6	20.1	22.9	22.9	15.4	17.5	17.4
Sep qtr	205.5	267.8	265.7	17.3	23.3	22.7	13.1	17.5	17.2
Dec qtr	284.3	265.4	265.9	24.3	22.4	22.9	18.3	17.0	17.3
2000									
Mar qtr	334.9	262.4	268.2	30.0	23.2	23.4	22.4	17.4	17.5
Jun qtr	248.5	279.3	272.4	21.7	24.8	24.2	16.1	18.3	17.9

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Hobart All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY								
Jun qtr 1999	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Establishments	54	51	24	8	17	71	33	129
Guest rooms	2 900	1 746	864	247	473	2 607	2 183	5 510
Rooms per establishment	54	34	36	31	28	37	66	43
Jun qtr 2000								
Establishments	55	51	25	8	16	74	33	131
Guest rooms	2 871	1 749	876	247	441	2 714	2 094	5 496
Rooms per establishment	52	34	35	31	28	37	63	42
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999								
Jun qtr	25.9	15.5	18.1	7.0	8.9	16.4	37.8	20.3
2000								
Apr	28.6	20.1	24.4	7.0	10.0	21.7	42.0	24.5
May	27.5	16.0	19.3	7.2	8.5	16.4	42.4	21.5
Jun	20.9	12.0	16.4	5.3	7.0	12.6	32.7	16.6
Jun qtr	25.7	16.0	20.0	6.5	8.5	16.9	39.1	20.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999								
Jun qtr	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.7	1.5	2.0	1.7	1.8
2000								
Apr	1.7	2.0	2.3	1.9	1.5	2.0	1.8	1.9
May	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.3	1.8	1.6	1.7
Jun	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.6	1.8
Jun qtr	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
1999								
Jun qtr	1.8	1.7	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8
2000								
Apr	1.7	1.8	2.5	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9
May	1.9	1.8	2.4	2.1	1.9	1.8	2.1	1.9
Jun	1.8	1.9	2.4	2.8	1.9	1.9	2.1	2.0
Jun qtr	1.8	1.8	2.4	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	1.9

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999								
Jun qtr	10 658	5 516	3 952	301	559	7 506	11 759	20 125
2000								
Apr	3 988	2 522	1 944	120	219	3 571	4 544	8 454
May	4 131	1 967	1 488	110	178	2 643	4 654	7 586
Jun	2 978	1 391	1 293	93	131	1 984	3 454	5 662
Jun qtr	11 098	5 880	4 724	323	528	8 198	12 652	21 702
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999								
Jun qtr	197.4	108.1	164.7	37.7	32.9	105.7	356.3	156.0
2000								
Apr	72.5	49.5	77.7	15.0	13.7	48.3	137.7	64.5
May	75.1	38.6	59.5	13.8	11.1	35.7	141.0	57.9
Jun	54.2	27.3	51.7	11.6	8.2	26.8	104.7	43.2
Jun qtr	201.8	115.3	189.0	40.4	33.0	110.8	383.4	165.7
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	84	77	100	59	41	71	104	84
2000								
Apr	85	82	106	72	46	74	109	88
May	88	78	100	62	42	70	107	87
Jun	86	76	105	74	39	71	107	87
Jun qtr	86	79	104	69	43	72	108	87
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	40	35	50	13	13	32	59	40
2000								
Apr	46	48	74	16	17	44	72	51
May	46	36	55	14	13	31	72	45
Jun	35	27	49	13	10	24	55	34
Jun qtr	43	37	59	14	13	33	66	43
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	52	41	48	35	28	36	63	47
2000								
Apr	50	42	46	38	31	37	61	46
May	58	45	51	37	32	39	69	52
Jun	55	42	48	43	28	36	65	50
Jun qtr	54	43	48	39	31	37	65	49

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Capacity At the end of the June quarter 2000, there were 90 accommodation establishments with 15 rooms or more in the Northern Territory, an increase of one on the June quarter 1999. The 90 establishments contained 6,205 guest rooms, 1% (51 rooms) more than a year ago. Over half of the guest rooms (3,127) were available in motels and guest house type accommodation and 31% (1,902) were available in licensed hotels.

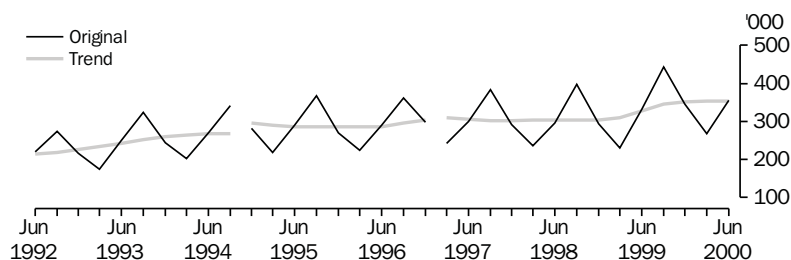
On average, accommodation establishments in the Territories tend to be larger than those in the States. The average number of guest rooms per establishment in the Northern Territory for the June quarter 2000 was 69. This was surpassed only by the Australian Capital Territory with an average of 84 rooms per establishment.

In the June quarter 2000, the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment was 43.5, up from 41.0 in the June quarter 1999. The increase occurred across all accommodation types, but was strongest in licensed hotels which rose 9% to 52.9 followed by motels and guest houses rising 7% to 38.3 with serviced apartments up 1% to 45.4 rooms.

Takings from accommodation Takings by accommodation establishments in the Northern Territory were \$38.2 million in the June quarter 2000, an increase of 15% (\$5.1 million) compared to the previous June quarter. The rise in takings, coupled with the stable number of establishments, resulted in a 14% gain in average takings per establishment. The growth in average takings was highest in licensed hotels (26%), and motels and guest houses (10%) with serviced apartments (7%) showing lower growth.

Room nights occupied The trend estimate for room nights occupied for the June quarter 2000 was 353,700, an increase of 8% on the June quarter 1999 and a slight increase (less than 1%) on the March quarter 2000.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, NT

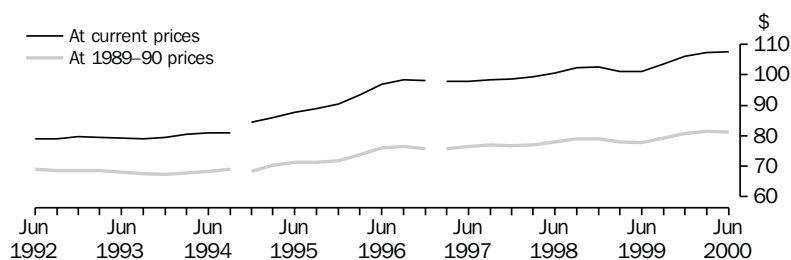


Notes: There is a break in series relating to the Northern Territory because two establishments previously classified as holiday units were reclassified as motels between the September and December quarters 1994.
There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because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

Average takings per room night occupied

In the June quarter 2000, the trend estimate for average takings per room night occupied in current price terms increased to the highest level ever to be \$108, \$7 more than a year ago. In constant price terms, the average takings of \$81 per room night occupied reflects a \$3 gain on a year ago and marginally down on the highest to-date March quarter 2000 level.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, NT: Trend



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

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989-90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	820.0	812.0	799.4	64.2	63.4	62.1	58.6	58.3	57.9
1991	817.6	814.5	818.8	66.6	66.2	66.5	58.7	58.2	58.6
1992	872.7	872.1	869.2	69.0	69.1	69.2	59.9	60.2	60.0
1993	989.8	985.1	986.7	78.6	78.3	78.3	67.0	66.8	67.0
1994	1 096.3	1 095.1	1 093.4	89.7	89.4	89.4	75.0	75.1	74.7
1995	1 146.4	1 145.4	1 149.1	101.3	100.9	101.4	81.3	81.0	81.7
1996	1 173.1	1 172.1	1 171.2	113.9	113.4	113.3	88.7	88.7	88.4
1997	1 217.7	1 219.6	1 219.2	119.8	119.8	119.7	93.2	93.5	93.2
1998	1 220.7	1 218.4	1 213.7	124.1	123.5	122.8	95.9	95.5	95.1
1999	1 347.9	1 337.1	1 334.5	139.0	138.1	137.6	106.7	105.6	105.4
1999									
Mar qtr	229.8	297.9	310.3	22.1	30.2	31.4	17.1	23.4	24.2
Jun qtr	330.5	333.0	327.4	33.1	33.1	33.1	25.5	25.6	25.5
Sep qtr	443.0	346.0	344.9	46.9	35.7	35.7	36.0	27.4	27.3
Dec qtr	344.6	360.2	351.9	36.9	39.1	37.3	28.2	29.3	28.4
2000									
Mar qtr	267.2	341.9	352.7	26.9	36.3	37.9	20.4	28.0	28.7
Jun qtr	354.6	358.8	353.7	38.2	38.4	38.0	28.7	28.9	28.7

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Darwin All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 1999								
Establishments	24	48	17	19	23	32	15	89
Guest rooms	1 989	3 046	1 119	595	982	2 567	2 010	6 154
Rooms per establishment	83	63	66	31	43	80	134	69
Jun qtr 2000								
Establishments	23	49	18	21	19	34	16	90
Guest rooms	1 902	3 127	1 176	654	780	2 499	2 272	6 205
Rooms per establishment	83	64	65	31	41	74	142	69
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999								
Jun qtr	48.5	35.9	44.9	14.8	19.4	48.6	90.8	41.0
2000								
Apr	50.5	34.6	39.1	13.6	19.5	40.3	95.8	39.6
May	51.0	37.7	45.3	15.1	21.7	43.9	100.8	42.6
Jun	57.2	42.5	51.7	19.1	25.2	48.4	112.8	48.1
Jun qtr	52.9	38.3	45.4	16.0	22.2	44.2	103.1	43.5
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999								
Jun qtr	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
2000								
Apr	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
May	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Jun	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8
Jun qtr	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
1999								
Jun qtr	1.8	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.6	1.8	2.3	1.9
2000								
Apr	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.2	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.0
May	1.7	1.9	3.0	2.2	1.8	1.8	2.2	2.0
Jun	1.8	1.8	3.3	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.3	2.0
Jun qtr	1.7	1.9	3.1	2.3	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.0

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999								
Jun qtr	12 294	13 783	7 020	1 800	2 964	13 979	14 355	33 097
2000								
Apr	4 979	4 444	2 119	565	703	4 494	5 781	11 543
May	4 765	5 209	2 631	744	884	5 026	5 952	12 606
Jun	5 089	5 810	3 168	987	1 020	5 338	6 723	14 067
Jun qtr	14 834	15 463	7 919	2 296	2 607	14 858	18 455	38 216
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999								
Jun qtr	512.2	287.2	413.0	94.7	128.9	436.8	957.0	371.9
2000								
Apr	216.5	90.7	117.7	26.9	37.0	132.2	361.3	128.3
May	207.2	106.3	146.2	35.4	46.5	147.8	372.0	140.1
Jun	221.3	118.6	176.0	47.0	53.7	157.0	420.2	156.3
Jun qtr	645.0	315.6	439.9	109.3	137.2	437.0	1 153.5	424.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	117	88	101	74	73	99	116	100
2000								
Apr	143	89	100	70	66	109	126	109
May	131	91	104	76	69	109	119	106
Jun	129	93	114	82	71	108	124	108
Jun qtr	134	91	107	77	69	109	123	108
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	69	50	69	35	33	60	79	59
2000								
Apr	87	49	60	31	31	60	85	63
May	81	54	72	37	37	65	85	66
Jun	89	62	90	50	44	71	99	76
Jun qtr	86	55	74	39	37	65	89	68
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	75	50	52	44	42	55	71	58
2000								
Apr	82	52	52	41	37	58	76	62
May	80	56	56	44	43	60	76	63
Jun	76	56	54	44	40	58	75	61
Jun qtr	79	55	54	43	40	59	76	62

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL
TERRITORY

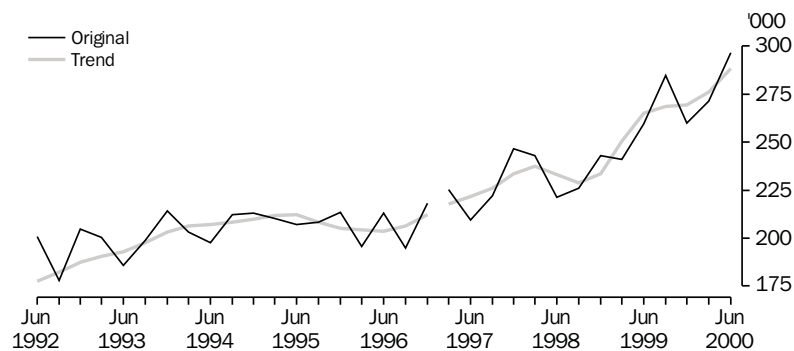
Capacity At the end of the June quarter 2000 there were 60 accommodation establishments with 15 rooms or more in the Australian Capital Territory, an increase of five since the June quarter 1999. The overall capacity of accommodation establishments rose by 346 guest rooms to 5,032 during this period, with serviced apartments accounting for 68% of the increase (234 new guest rooms). The average number of rooms per establishment across all accommodation types at the end of the June quarter 2000 was 84 guest rooms, a decrease of one in comparison to the previous year.

Accommodation establishments in the Australian Capital Territory had on average 54.3 nightly rooms occupied in the June quarter 2000, up from 51.9 in the same period last year. Within the quarter, the highest level of nightly rooms occupied occurred in the month of April 2000 with 55.2. On average, guests chose to stay 2.2 nights during the June quarter 2000, the same as the corresponding 1999 period. Across all accommodation types, guests in serviced apartments stayed an average of 3.8 days while those in licensed hotels, motels and guest houses stayed for shorter periods (1.8 days respectively).

Takings from accommodation Total takings from accommodation establishments were \$30.1 million in the June quarter 2000, a 19% increase (\$4.7 million) on the same period in 1999. Serviced apartments experienced a 20% increase in takings, slightly higher than licensed hotels (19%) while motels and guest houses increased by 16%. Takings from licensed hotels during the June quarter 2000 represented 46% of all takings.

Room nights occupied The trend estimate of room nights occupied during the June quarter 2000 was 288,100. This was an increase of 9% on the June quarter 1999 and an increase of 4% on the March quarter 2000.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, ACT

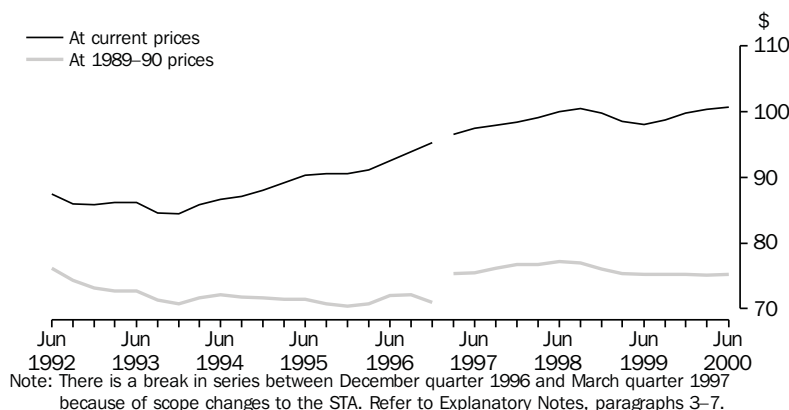


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average takings per room night occupied

The trend estimate of average takings per room night occupied, in current prices, reached a new high of \$101 in the June quarter 2000, an increase of \$3 on the corresponding period last year. In constant price terms, the June quarter 2000 average takings of \$75 per room night occupied reflects a continuing static level, consistent with the previous six quarters.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, ACT: Trend



25

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989-90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1990	694.6	696.3	699.5	56.8	56.9	57.0	51.3	51.2	51.5
1991	696.7	697.1	695.8	58.1	58.2	58.0	50.8	50.9	50.7
1992	758.9	755.9	724.0	62.9	62.5	62.8	54.1	54.1	54.2
1993	798.9	799.8	784.6	67.2	67.3	67.0	56.6	56.6	56.4
1994	826.4	829.6	831.5	71.6	72.0	72.2	59.4	59.4	59.7
1995	838.7	840.2	837.5	75.7	75.7	75.5	59.6	59.7	59.5
1996	821.5	818.7	826.4	76.5	76.3	77.0	58.8	58.9	59.0
1997	903.3	903.5	898.8	88.1	88.2	87.7	68.3	68.2	68.2
1998	933.1	934.9	932.7	93.5	93.5	93.1	71.9	71.9	71.6
1999	1 045.8	1 049.7	1 053.3	103.1	103.6	104.0	78.7	78.7	79.2
1999									
Mar qtr	241.1	245.5	250.3	23.7	24.1	24.7	18.2	18.2	18.9
Jun qtr	259.7	266.9	265.1	25.4	25.8	26.0	19.5	20.1	19.9
Sep qtr	284.9	284.0	268.6	28.2	28.2	26.5	21.5	21.6	20.2
Dec qtr	260.1	253.4	269.2	25.8	25.5	26.9	19.5	18.8	20.2
2000									
Mar qtr	271.3	270.4	276.1	27.3	27.0	27.7	20.4	20.3	20.7
Jun qtr	296.4	304.3	288.1	30.1	30.6	29.0	22.3	23.0	21.7

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Canberra All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 8 to 10 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Jun qtr 1999								
Establishments	14	24	17	10	7	22	16	55
Guest rooms	1 768	1 701	1 217	738	404	1 730	1 814	4 686
Rooms per establishment	126	71	72	74	58	79	113	85
Jun qtr 2000								
Establishments	15	25	20	10	8	20	22	60
Guest rooms	1 901	1 680	1 451	524	560	1 400	2 548	5 032
Rooms per establishment	127	67	73	52	70	70	116	84
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999								
Jun qtr	79.3	35.9	51.9	43.6	26.7	42.7	80.7	51.9
2000								
Apr	87.7	39.9	49.7	28.8	44.9	43.6	81.4	55.2
May	85.8	37.2	51.4	27.5	38.0	41.5	83.5	54.1
Jun	84.4	38.9	48.9	28.8	39.3	40.9	81.7	53.6
Jun qtr	86.0	38.7	50.0	28.4	40.7	42.0	82.2	54.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
1999								
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.5	1.6
2000								
Apr	1.5	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.6	1.7
May	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.4	1.6
Jun	1.4	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.7
Jun qtr	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.6
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY								
	days	days	days	days	days	days	days	days
1999								
Jun qtr	2.0	1.8	3.6	2.6	1.9	2.3	2.1	2.2
2000								
Apr	1.8	1.9	3.8	2.8	2.4	2.3	2.1	2.2
May	1.7	1.8	3.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.1
Jun	1.7	1.8	3.9	2.7	2.5	2.5	1.9	2.2
Jun Qtr	1.8	1.8	3.8	2.7	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.2

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999								
Jun qtr	11 734	5 997	7 651	2 699	1 156	7 184	14 343	25 382
2000								
Apr	4 525	2 391	3 042	758	731	2 079	6 391	9 958
May	4 875	2 188	3 138	777	584	1 904	6 935	10 201
Jun	4 590	2 371	2 975	784	615	1 877	6 661	9 936
Jun qtr	13 989	6 951	9 155	2 318	1 930	5 860	19 987	30 095
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT								
	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000	\$'000
1999								
Jun qtr	838.2	249.9	450.1	269.9	165.2	326.6	896.5	461.5
2000								
Apr	301.7	95.6	152.1	75.8	91.4	103.9	290.5	166.0
May	325.0	87.5	156.9	77.7	73.0	95.2	315.2	170.0
Jun	306.0	94.9	148.7	78.4	76.8	93.8	302.8	165.6
Jun qtr	932.6	278.0	457.7	231.8	241.2	293.0	908.5	501.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	116	77	95	68	68	84	122	98
2000								
Apr	115	80	102	88	68	80	119	100
May	122	76	98	91	62	74	122	101
Jun	121	81	101	91	65	77	124	103
Jun qtr	119	79	101	90	65	77	122	102
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	73	39	69	40	32	46	87	60
2000								
Apr	79	47	70	48	44	50	84	66
May	83	42	70	48	34	44	88	65
Jun	81	47	68	50	37	45	87	66
Jun qtr	81	46	69	49	38	46	86	66
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT								
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
1999								
Jun qtr	78	46	57	47	33	51	79	61
2000								
Apr	75	45	54	50	35	42	76	59
May	86	47	59	54	37	40	88	65
Jun	86	45	55	48	33	41	84	62
Jun qtr	82	46	56	50	35	41	82	62

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

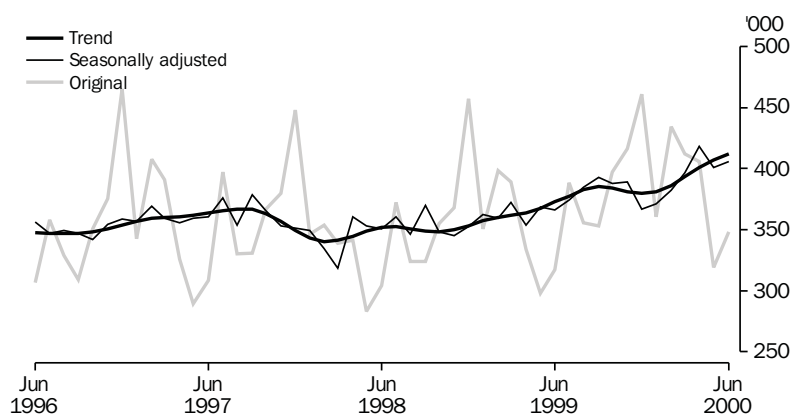
INTRODUCTION

The statistics presented in this section are sourced from the overseas arrivals and departures data obtained from incoming and outgoing passenger cards, collected by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA). The data relate to short-term movements (less than 12 months) of visitors to or from Australia, and departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad. The statistics presented here supplement those already released in the monthly publication, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0).

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 1,072,900 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2000, with the highest number occurring during April (405,600). The June quarterly arrivals represent an increase of 13% (123,600) on the corresponding 1999 quarter but a decrease of 11% (134,400) on the March quarter 2000. In trend terms, this corresponded to an 11% increase on the June quarter 1999 and an increase of 5% on the March quarter 2000.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Total



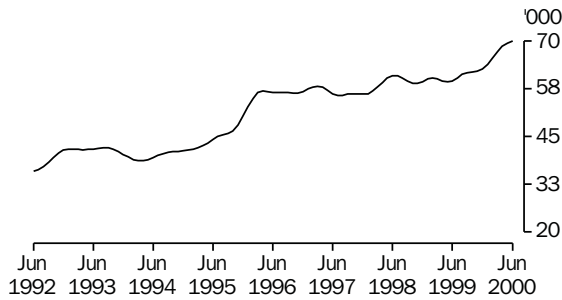
In original terms, the major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2000 were NZ (20% or 212,400 of all arrivals), Japan (14% or 154,700), the USA (10% or 107,300) and the UK (10% or 105,200) (refer to table 28).

Compared to the same period last year, UK arrivals increased by 30%, NZ by 18% and the USA by 16%. With the exceptions of Japan, Indonesia and Taiwan (down 0.1%, 10% and 7% respectively), all remaining countries recorded increases in visitor numbers to Australia during the June quarter 2000 compared to the same period in 1999.

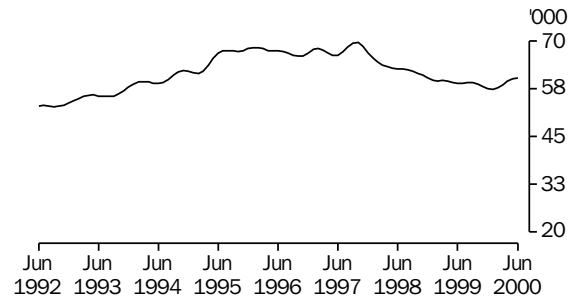
VISITOR ARRIVALS *continued*

Trend analysis of the four major source countries show that NZ and USA arrivals are at their highest levels ever. Visitor arrivals from Japan have increased in the five months to June 2000 but are still well below the peak of October 1997 (69,600 arrivals). The trend estimate for arrivals from the UK have increased since January 2000 to 50,200, but are below the September 1999 peak of 51,500 arrivals.

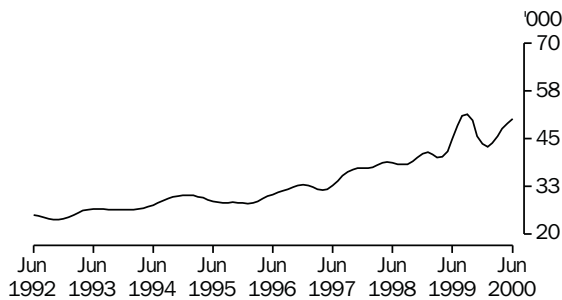
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, NZ: Trend



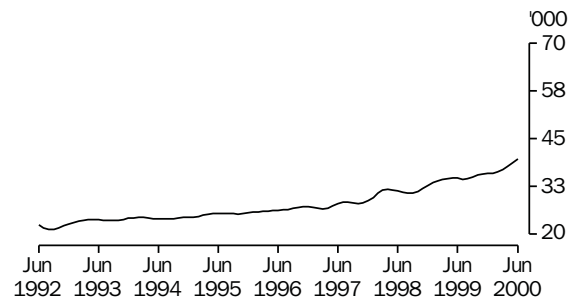
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Japan: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, UK: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, USA: Trend



The 1,072,900 visitors who arrived during the June quarter 2000 intended staying a total of 28.2 million person days (refer to tables 28 and 31), an increase of 19% over the corresponding 1999 period. This translated to a median intended stay of 10.2 days, an increase of 0.1 days over the median recorded during the June 1999 quarter.

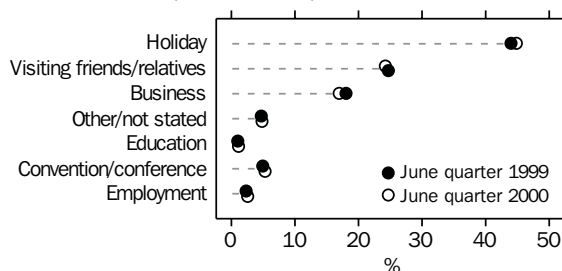
Visitors from Europe still intended to have the longest median stay (20.7 days), while those from Northeast Asia had the shortest (6.9 days). At country level, visitors from the Netherlands recorded the longest intended length of stay (26.2 days), displacing Switzerland (at 25.9 days) while visitors from Japan still retained the shortest median stay of 6.0 days.

Japanese visitors accounted for 14% of all arrivals during the June quarter 2000, for 9% (2.7 million) of the total person days to be spent here and planned to stay a median of 6.0 days. Visitors from the UK accounted for 10% of all arrivals, for 16% (4.6 million) of the total person days and planned to stay a median of 20.7 days. NZ visitors accounted for 20% of all arrivals during the quarter, for 13% (3.8 million) of the total person days to be spent here and intended to stay a median of 9.4 days. Visitors from the USA accounted for 10% of all arrivals during the quarter, for 9% (2.6 million) of the total person days to be spent here and intended to stay a median of 12.9 days.

Purpose of journey The main purpose of journey for the majority of visitor arrivals in the June quarter 2000 were holidays (53% or 572,000), followed by visiting friends and relatives (20% or 214,800) (refer to table 30). Holiday visits were the most popular reason for travel for visitors from most countries. The majority of holiday makers visiting Australia were from Japan (23% or 132,800), NZ (16% or 89,200), Singapore (9% or 51,400) and the UK (8% or 47,800). The greatest proportion of the 214,800 visitors intending to visit friends and relatives were from NZ (29% or 62,500), the UK (17% or 36,400) and the USA (12% or 25,400).

Business travel accounted for 11% of all arrivals (122,800), with most coming from NZ (29% or 35,000) and the USA (14% or 17,500).

OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS, PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, PERSONS—Jun qtr 1999–Jun qtr 2000



OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS, PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, PERSON DAYS—Jun qtr 1999–Jun qtr 2000



Length of stay The majority of visitors (63% or 678,500) planned to spend less than two weeks in Australia during the June quarter 2000 (refer to table 32). Of the 187,300 visitors who intended staying for more than one month, 61% of these visitors (114,500) intending to stay for more than two months while 23% or 42,400 intended to stay more than six months. Holidays were the most popular reason for travel, with 69% (395,800) of holiday makers intending to stay between 1 to 2 weeks.

Of the 154,700 visitor arrivals from Japan, 64% intended to stay for less than one week, with the majority of these (90,400) being for holiday purposes. Visitors from the UK were the largest group of travellers intending to stay for more than one month, accounting for 19% of the 187,300 visitors in this category.

Age of visitors Visitors in the 25–34 year age group continue to account for the largest category of the overseas arrivals during the June quarter 2000 at 24%, followed by those aged 35–44 years (19%) and 45–54 years (18%) (refer to table 33).

Across all age groups, holidays continue to be the most popular reason for travel.

Country of residence	Original				Change over Jun qtr 1999	Proportion of total visitors	Median intended length of stay	Person days
	Apr	May	Jun	Jun qtr 2000				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	days	'000
Oceania and Antarctica								
New Zealand	78.1	60.3	74.0	212.4	18.3	19.8	9.4	3 770.6
Other	11.7	9.9	9.0	30.6	-5.0	2.8	10.1	628.8
<i>Total</i>	89.8	70.2	83.0	242.9	14.7	22.6	9.5	4 399.4
Europe and the former USSR								
France	4.0	3.1	3.2	10.3	29.0	1.0	15.5	328.2
Germany	10.6	7.5	6.5	24.6	5.0	2.3	20.6	726.7
Italy	2.6	2.5	3.2	8.3	7.2	0.8	20.1	274.3
Netherlands	3.6	2.5	2.2	8.3	11.3	0.8	26.2	441.1
Switzerland	3.0	2.4	2.2	7.6	27.8	0.7	25.9	345.1
United Kingdom	52.4	27.2	25.8	105.4	29.9	9.8	20.7	4 638.0
Other	14.6	10.5	13.8	38.8	26.4	3.6	21.2	2 120.5
<i>Total</i>	90.8	55.8	56.7	203.3	23.6	18.9	20.7	8 873.8
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	2.8	2.2	3.4	8.4	1.8	0.8	19.8	355.7
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	7.1	5.4	7.8	20.2	-9.9	1.9	10.7	645.5
Malaysia	12.5	14.9	9.1	36.6	3.4	3.4	7.9	631.8
Singapore	21.2	21.0	32.1	74.4	5.8	6.9	8.3	1 037.6
Thailand	13.1	6.4	3.6	23.0	13.7	2.1	7.8	548.4
Other	6.9	4.5	4.0	15.5	-3.7	1.4	12.0	528.4
<i>Total</i>	60.9	52.2	56.6	169.7	3.2	15.8	8.8	3 391.7
Northeast Asia								
China	7.9	9.0	7.6	24.4	26.0	2.3	10.8	1 091.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15.3	9.4	10.7	35.4	28.9	3.3	8.8	722.8
Japan	54.7	51.3	48.7	154.7	-0.1	14.4	6.0	2 661.1
Korea	13.2	10.1	9.6	32.9	61.2	3.1	6.3	843.4
Taiwan	13.9	10.2	12.4	36.5	-7.2	3.4	8.0	954.7
Other	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.7	1.3	0.1	8.3	20.7
<i>Total</i>	105.2	90.2	89.2	284.6	8.6	26.5	6.9	6 294.4
Southern Asia								
<i>Total</i>	5.0	7.1	4.7	16.8	33.4	1.6	15.4	756.6
The Americas								
Canada	5.6	4.4	4.2	14.2	15.5	1.3	20.8	637.6
United States of America	34.7	30.3	42.4	107.3	16.0	10.0	12.9	2 576.2
Other	2.9	2.4	2.0	7.3	16.9	0.7	15.2	332.1
<i>Total</i>	43.3	37.0	48.5	128.8	16.0	12.0	14.0	3 545.9
Africa								
<i>Total</i>	7.7	4.5	5.4	17.6	25.2	1.6	14.9	558.7
Other and not stated								
	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	33.7	0.1	10.6	19.2
Total	405.6	319.3	347.9	1 072.9	13.0	100.0	10.2	28 195.4

Country of residence	1999						2000					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL												
Canada	5.6	4.6	5.1	7.2	8.4	9.7	8.2	8.6	8.2	5.6	4.4	4.2
Germany	9.6	9.1	10.9	17.5	14.9	18.6	14.1	14.7	13.1	10.6	7.5	6.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15.4	10.8	10.7	10.7	10.4	13.3	10.9	20.8	10.8	15.3	9.4	10.7
Japan	63.6	69.8	54.7	54.5	57.8	58.4	50.3	68.5	73.3	54.7	51.3	48.7
Malaysia	9.8	10.0	13.6	10.6	12.5	14.7	8.9	18.0	12.2	12.5	14.9	9.1
New Zealand	67.6	72.8	75.3	71.8	60.4	58.2	47.8	45.0	61.7	78.1	60.3	74.0
Papua New Guinea	5.8	2.6	4.4	4.7	3.7	5.9	4.2	3.1	3.1	3.5	2.9	4.3
Singapore	17.1	16.9	21.6	18.7	34.3	35.4	10.4	24.6	23.7	21.2	21.0	32.1
United Kingdom	35.2	33.4	39.3	54.3	67.6	57.2	46.4	60.1	55.4	52.4	27.2	25.8
United States of America	37.8	30.1	27.1	36.4	34.2	45.1	34.8	41.6	42.4	34.7	30.3	42.4
Other and not stated	121.0	95.4	90.5	110.6	112.4	144.2	124.8	129.5	107.4	116.5	89.4	89.9
Total	388.5	355.6	353.1	397.0	416.7	460.8	360.8	434.6	411.9	405.6	319.3	347.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Canada	6.0	6.4	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.8	6.4	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3
Germany	11.7	12.0	12.5	12.7	12.7	14.0	12.2	11.4	11.5	11.5	12.5	11.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.4	12.3	13.4	12.0	12.5	10.9	13.3	11.8	11.4	14.5	13.6	13.1
Japan	58.2	56.7	56.9	65.3	61.0	55.3	48.8	60.9	62.4	58.5	59.6	62.4
Malaysia	11.4	11.8	12.6	12.2	11.8	13.0	13.2	11.8	13.1	13.2	11.0	12.3
New Zealand	56.5	64.5	62.9	61.7	64.8	58.2	62.7	64.7	69.9	72.8	66.2	70.0
Papua New Guinea	4.5	3.2	4.0	4.6	4.1	4.0	3.4	4.0	4.1	3.6	3.9	4.1
Singapore	24.8	25.5	25.4	23.2	24.6	19.1	21.9	22.6	24.6	25.4	23.6	21.6
United Kingdom	49.6	50.9	50.3	51.3	48.9	36.0	41.4	43.8	43.5	56.0	47.8	45.1
United States of America	33.4	35.2	35.8	33.5	33.8	41.0	36.9	32.0	36.7	37.9	39.5	41.2
Other and not stated	106.0	106.4	112.5	104.7	108.2	108.2	111.2	112.5	112.8	118.0	116.1	117.5
Total	374.5	384.9	392.9	387.8	389.0	366.6	371.4	382.2	396.8	418.4	400.8	406.0
TREND												
Canada	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.2
Germany	11.8	12.2	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.1	11.9	11.7	11.7	11.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.0	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.4	12.7	13.0	13.1	13.1
Japan	59.0	59.2	59.1	58.7	58.2	57.6	57.3	57.7	58.5	59.5	60.1	60.3
Malaysia	11.7	11.8	12.0	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.5	12.5	12.5
New Zealand	60.4	61.3	61.8	62.0	62.1	62.7	63.9	65.5	67.3	68.7	69.5	70.0
Papua New Guinea	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
Singapore	24.3	24.8	24.5	23.8	22.9	22.4	22.4	22.8	23.4	23.7	23.8	23.8
United Kingdom	47.5	49.4	49.8	48.2	45.7	43.7	43.0	43.8	45.6	47.6	49.1	50.2
United States of America	34.4	34.6	35.0	35.5	35.7	35.9	36.0	36.3	36.9	37.7	38.8	39.7
Other and not stated	105.7	106.6	107.3	107.9	108.5	109.3	110.4	112.0	113.9	115.8	117.7	119.5
Total	377.3	382.8	385.3	384.1	381.1	379.6	380.9	385.9	393.4	401.0	407.2	412.2

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other and not stated	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Oceania and Antarctica								
New Zealand	7.1	35.0	62.5	89.2	3.0	1.4	14.2	212.4
Other	1.7	2.6	6.4	11.4	0.2	1.2	7.1	30.6
<i>Total</i>	8.8	37.6	68.8	100.6	3.1	2.6	21.3	242.9
Europe and the former USSR								
France	0.5	2.1	1.8	4.3	0.2	0.3	1.0	10.3
Germany	0.4	2.5	3.3	16.2	0.2	0.6	1.3	24.6
Italy	0.4	1.1	1.4	4.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	8.3
Netherlands	0.2	1.1	1.6	4.5	0.1	0.2	0.6	8.3
Switzerland	0.3	0.9	1.3	4.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	7.6
United Kingdom	1.8	9.4	36.4	47.8	1.9	0.6	7.5	105.4
Other	1.8	4.1	9.0	17.2	0.9	1.5	4.3	38.8
<i>Total</i>	5.5	21.2	54.9	98.4	3.5	3.8	16.0	203.3
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	0.4	1.1	2.6	3.0	0.0	0.2	1.1	8.4
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	0.6	2.2	4.1	7.6	0.2	2.0	3.7	20.2
Malaysia	0.8	2.6	6.8	23.2	0.1	0.7	2.4	36.6
Singapore	1.5	8.1	8.4	51.4	0.1	1.4	3.5	74.4
Thailand	0.8	1.4	2.9	13.7	0.1	2.1	2.0	23.0
Other	0.7	1.6	4.5	5.4	0.5	0.6	2.2	15.5
<i>Total</i>	4.3	15.9	26.5	101.3	0.9	6.8	13.9	169.7
Northeast Asia								
China	1.4	7.1	3.8	6.6	0.2	1.9	3.5	24.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	0.9	4.9	7.9	18.2	0.0	1.2	2.2	35.4
Japan	0.7	6.4	3.5	132.8	0.9	2.1	8.4	154.7
Korea	2.2	2.5	3.5	19.7	0.1	1.9	3.0	32.9
Taiwan	0.5	1.5	2.9	27.1	0.1	1.0	3.4	36.5
Other	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.7
<i>Total</i>	5.8	22.4	21.7	204.6	1.3	8.2	20.6	284.6
Southern Asia								
<i>Total</i>	0.8	1.8	3.7	7.0	0.3	1.1	2.0	16.8
The Americas								
Canada	0.7	2.0	4.7	5.5	0.2	0.3	0.7	14.2
United States of America	4.9	17.5	25.4	41.9	1.0	6.3	10.3	107.3
Other	0.5	0.8	1.1	2.9	0.0	0.8	1.1	7.3
<i>Total</i>	6.1	20.3	31.2	50.3	1.2	7.5	12.2	128.8
Africa								
<i>Total</i>	0.6	2.4	5.2	6.7	0.2	0.3	2.1	17.6
Not stated								
	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.8
Total	32.5	122.8	214.8	572.0	10.6	30.5	89.8	1 072.9

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey							Total '000
	Convention/ conference '000	Business '000	Visiting friends/ relatives '000	Holiday '000	Employment '000	Education '000	Other and not stated '000	
Oceania and Antarctica								
New Zealand	58.2	360.3	1 370.6	1 213.7	508.1	64.9	194.7	3 770.6
Other	14.7	36.6	220.1	163.2	14.1	80.3	99.7	628.8
<i>Total</i>	72.9	396.9	1 590.7	1 376.9	522.3	145.2	294.4	4 399.4
Europe and the former USSR								
France	9.5	46.4	64.0	131.9	17.6	27.2	31.6	328.2
Germany	6.1	55.2	113.5	436.1	26.1	64.8	25.0	726.7
Italy	2.9	20.6	76.3	124.0	13.1	21.3	16.1	274.3
Netherlands	3.2	22.2	53.6	288.6	16.1	22.5	35.0	441.1
Switzerland	3.1	13.0	51.9	205.0	15.5	43.9	12.8	345.1
United Kingdom	19.7	256.8	1 167.8	2 460.1	404.4	40.6	288.6	4 638.0
Other	25.4	101.4	421.9	956.1	186.3	249.2	180.3	2 120.5
<i>Total</i>	69.8	515.5	1 949.0	4 601.7	679.0	469.4	589.4	8 873.8
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	6.2	21.0	120.6	143.0	6.8	21.3	36.9	355.7
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	5.3	39.8	90.9	129.7	15.9	296.4	67.4	645.5
Malaysia	5.5	30.5	176.5	236.6	17.8	111.3	53.6	631.8
Singapore	10.1	89.0	149.3	547.2	9.8	156.3	75.9	1 037.6
Thailand	6.0	25.3	78.4	144.4	6.6	252.8	35.0	548.4
Other	6.1	35.1	241.8	90.4	28.9	75.4	50.6	528.4
<i>Total</i>	33.0	219.8	736.9	1 148.2	79.0	892.2	282.5	3 391.7
Northeast Asia								
China	23.0	156.2	430.4	93.3	18.1	258.4	112.2	1 091.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	6.0	70.5	178.6	205.1	7.1	210.3	45.2	722.8
Japan	8.0	140.2	67.0	1 771.1	51.8	381.0	242.0	2 661.1
Korea	22.4	42.7	140.7	292.7	15.1	276.6	53.3	843.4
Taiwan	6.0	32.5	116.7	481.6	14.7	156.5	146.7	954.7
Other	0.9	1.2	7.0	2.5	0.0	8.5	0.5	20.7
<i>Total</i>	66.3	443.3	940.5	2 846.4	106.8	1 291.2	599.9	6 294.4
Southern Asia								
<i>Total</i>	8.7	60.7	247.9	123.5	63.5	188.1	64.3	756.6
The Americas								
Canada	8.9	46.1	156.2	317.5	33.5	38.8	36.6	637.6
United States of America	64.8	388.8	636.8	713.2	129.5	430.2	212.9	2 576.2
Other	5.6	19.7	61.0	84.9	3.8	135.1	22.1	332.1
<i>Total</i>	79.2	454.6	853.9	1 115.6	166.8	604.1	271.6	3 545.9
Africa								
<i>Total</i>	7.0	73.7	212.9	174.9	25.5	29.3	35.6	558.7
Not stated								
	0.0	0.0	1.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	17.6	19.2
Total	343.1	2 185.5	6 653.3	11 530.8	1 649.7	3 640.8	2 192.1	28 195.4

Purpose of journey	Intended length of stay							Total(a)
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
JAPAN								
Convention/conference	0.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7
Business	3.8	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	6.4
Visiting friends/relatives	1.2	1.2	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	3.5
Holiday	90.4	34.3	2.5	0.8	0.4	1.7	2.7	132.8
Employment	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.9
Education	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.1	2.1
Other and not stated(b)	2.6	4.7	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	8.4
<i>Total</i>	98.6	42.9	3.5	1.5	0.8	2.8	4.7	154.7
NEW ZEALAND								
Convention/conference	4.7	1.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	7.1
Business	24.9	6.3	1.9	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.5	35.0
Visiting friends/relatives	13.1	21.0	19.8	4.4	1.2	1.2	1.8	62.5
Holiday	22.5	39.8	22.0	2.6	0.9	0.9	0.7	89.2
Employment	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	1.7	3.0
Education	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.4
Other and not stated(b)	5.5	6.8	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	14.2
<i>Total</i>	71.5	76.3	45.7	8.1	2.8	2.9	5.1	212.4
SINGAPORE								
Convention/conference	0.9	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.5
Business	4.9	2.0	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.0	8.1
Visiting friends/relatives	1.8	3.0	2.1	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.0	8.4
Holiday	15.8	27.6	6.4	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.2	51.4
Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.5	1.4
Other and not stated(b)	0.6	2.6	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.5
<i>Total</i>	24.1	36.0	9.4	2.1	1.2	0.7	0.9	74.4
TAIWAN								
Convention/conference	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.5
Business	0.4	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	1.5
Visiting friends/relatives	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.9
Holiday	11.2	13.1	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.5	1.0	27.1
Employment	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1
Education	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.5	1.0
Other and not stated(b)	0.6	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.5	3.4
<i>Total</i>	13.0	17.1	1.4	0.9	0.7	1.2	2.2	36.5
UNITED KINGDOM								
Convention/conference	0.3	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.8
Business	3.4	2.6	1.7	0.2	0.6	0.6	0.3	9.4
Visiting friends/relatives	1.8	4.4	17.5	7.9	2.1	1.8	0.8	36.4
Holiday	3.9	7.2	19.2	6.6	3.0	3.6	4.2	47.8
Employment	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.4	1.1	1.9
Education	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.6
Other and not stated(b)	0.8	5.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	7.5
<i>Total</i>	10.3	20.7	39.7	15.0	6.0	6.6	7.1	105.4

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

Purpose of journey	Intended length of stay							Total(a)
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA								
Convention/conference	1.2	2.5	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	4.9
Business	7.0	5.3	2.4	1.1	0.4	1.0	0.4	17.5
Visiting friends/relatives	1.9	6.8	10.2	3.8	1.0	1.5	0.3	25.4
Holiday	7.1	15.6	14.4	2.9	0.8	0.8	0.3	41.9
Employment	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	1.0
Education	0.2	0.8	1.9	0.5	0.8	1.2	0.9	6.3
Other and not stated(b)	1.8	5.9	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.2	10.3
Total	19.2	36.9	31.4	8.9	3.3	5.2	2.4	107.3
OTHER AND NOT STATED								
Convention/conference	5.4	7.7	2.2	0.4	0.0	0.1	0.1	16.0
Business	15.5	15.8	6.7	2.7	0.9	2.2	0.9	44.8
Visiting friends/relatives	7.4	15.4	21.7	12.8	5.6	8.5	4.4	75.8
Holiday	55.5	51.9	40.4	16.7	5.4	7.5	4.6	181.8
Employment	0.6	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.5	1.4	3.8
Education	0.8	2.5	1.3	1.4	1.8	2.9	7.0	17.7
Other and not stated(b)	10.7	22.1	3.6	2.0	0.9	1.7	1.5	42.4
Total	95.9	116.1	76.1	36.2	14.8	23.4	19.9	382.2
TOTAL								
Convention/conference	13.1	13.9	4.5	0.6	0.0	0.3	0.2	32.5
Business	59.9	34.3	13.6	5.6	2.7	4.3	2.4	122.8
Visiting friends/relatives	27.5	52.5	72.5	30.2	11.0	13.6	7.5	214.8
Holiday	206.4	189.4	105.5	30.9	10.8	15.3	13.6	572.0
Employment	1.3	1.6	0.6	0.4	0.5	1.4	4.8	10.6
Education	1.8	4.6	3.6	2.3	2.9	5.2	10.2	30.5
Other and not stated(b)	22.5	49.6	7.0	2.8	1.6	2.6	3.7	89.8
Total	332.6	345.9	207.1	72.8	29.5	42.6	42.4	1 072.9

(a) Includes 'Not stated'.

(b) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

Purpose of journey	Age group (years)							Total
	0-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
JAPAN								
Convention/conference	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.7
Business	0.0	0.1	1.8	2.4	1.4	0.7	0.1	6.4
Visiting friends/relatives	0.2	0.6	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.3	3.5
Holiday	5.4	22.0	41.4	15.3	19.0	19.7	10.0	132.8
Employment	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.9
Education	0.0	1.5	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.1
Other and not stated(a)	0.5	1.1	2.6	1.4	1.2	1.1	0.5	8.4
<i>Total</i>	6.0	25.7	47.8	19.7	22.3	21.9	11.1	154.7
NEW ZEALAND								
Convention/conference	0.0	0.4	1.1	2.3	2.2	1.0	0.1	7.1
Business	0.0	2.0	8.4	12.4	8.3	3.5	0.4	35.0
Visiting friends/relatives	6.6	6.3	9.4	7.8	12.0	10.2	10.1	62.5
Holiday	11.4	10.2	14.6	16.2	16.9	11.3	8.5	89.2
Employment	0.0	1.1	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.0
Education	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.4
Other and not stated(a)	1.3	1.8	3.4	3.1	2.4	1.4	0.9	14.2
<i>Total</i>	19.5	22.3	38.3	42.4	42.2	27.4	20.2	212.4
SINGAPORE								
Convention/conference	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.0	1.5
Business	0.0	0.1	2.7	3.0	1.9	0.4	0.0	8.1
Visiting friends/relatives	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.3	1.6	0.8	0.6	8.4
Holiday	9.5	6.6	11.7	10.4	7.5	3.9	1.8	51.4
Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education	0.2	0.7	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.4
Other and not stated(a)	0.6	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.1	3.5
<i>Total</i>	11.4	8.9	17.7	16.0	12.1	5.8	2.5	74.4
TAIWAN								
Convention/conference	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5
Business	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.0	1.5
Visiting friends/relatives	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.4	2.9
Holiday	1.8	2.4	7.5	5.7	5.1	2.7	1.9	27.1
Employment	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
Education	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0
Other and not stated(a)	0.4	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2	3.4
<i>Total</i>	2.5	3.6	9.8	7.6	6.8	3.6	2.6	36.5
UNITED KINGDOM								
Convention/conference	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	1.8
Business	0.0	0.2	2.6	3.0	2.6	0.9	0.1	9.4
Visiting friends/relatives	2.0	4.8	6.5	4.1	6.2	7.1	5.8	36.4
Holiday	1.7	11.6	13.8	5.1	6.1	6.1	3.4	47.8
Employment	0.0	0.6	0.9	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9
Education	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.6
Other and not stated(a)	0.3	0.9	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.0	0.2	7.5
<i>Total</i>	4.0	18.5	26.7	14.7	16.5	15.3	9.8	105.4

For footnotes see end of table.

...continued

<i>Purpose of journey</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>0-14</i>	<i>15-24</i>	<i>25-34</i>	<i>35-44</i>	<i>45-54</i>	<i>55-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA								
Convention/conference	0.0	0.3	0.7	1.1	1.4	1.1	0.3	4.9
Business	0.0	0.5	3.6	6.0	5.5	1.7	0.2	17.5
Visiting friends/relatives	3.1	4.7	4.2	4.1	4.8	2.7	1.8	25.4
Holiday	3.1	5.9	7.5	5.2	7.8	6.5	5.9	41.9
Employment	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0
Education	1.1	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	6.3
Other and not stated	0.8	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.0	1.1	0.4	10.3
<i>Total</i>	8.1	18.8	18.8	18.6	21.0	13.2	8.8	107.3
OTHER AND NOT STATED(a)								
Convention/conference	0.0	0.4	3.6	5.0	4.2	2.5	0.3	16.0
Business	0.0	1.4	13.6	15.0	10.8	3.5	0.4	44.8
Visiting friends/relatives	5.8	8.6	12.5	12.3	15.4	12.6	8.7	75.8
Holiday	16.5	23.3	46.0	36.3	30.7	20.2	8.8	181.8
Employment	0.0	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	3.8
Education	1.3	8.6	4.9	1.7	0.9	0.3	0.0	17.7
Other and not stated(a)	3.2	4.9	11.1	9.1	7.8	4.2	2.0	42.4
<i>Total</i>	26.8	47.8	93.5	79.9	70.3	43.5	20.4	382.2
TOTAL								
Convention/conference	0.0	1.2	6.3	10.0	8.9	5.1	1.0	32.5
Business	0.0	4.3	33.2	42.2	31.0	10.7	1.3	122.8
Visiting friends/relatives	19.1	26.4	36.1	30.4	41.2	34.0	27.7	214.8
Holiday	49.3	82.0	142.5	94.2	93.3	70.4	40.3	572.0
Employment	0.0	3.2	4.1	1.7	0.8	0.5	0.4	10.6
Education	2.9	16.4	6.7	2.3	1.6	0.5	0.1	30.5
Other and not stated(a)	7.1	12.2	23.5	18.3	14.6	9.6	4.5	89.8
Total	78.4	145.6	252.5	199.0	191.2	130.9	75.3	1 072.9

(a) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

Visitor departures During the June quarter 2000, 1,124,000 overseas visitors departed Australia (refer to table 34). This is a 10% increase (106,300) on the corresponding 1999 period. New South Wales and Queensland remain the States in which visitors spend most time (43% and 27% respectively). New South Wales was the predominant State of stay for visitors from most countries with the exception of those from Malaysia, Singapore and Japan. Visitors from Malaysia and Singapore spent more time in Western Australia, while Japanese visitors spent more time in Queensland.

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>State or Territory in which most time was spent</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust.(a)</i>
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>
Oceania and Antarctica									
New Zealand	78.2	37.0	67.2	4.1	8.9	1.4	1.3	1.7	200.0
Other	12.5	2.7	13.7	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	29.9
<i>Total</i>	90.8	39.7	80.9	4.3	9.1	1.5	1.5	2.1	229.9
Europe and the former USSR									
France	5.1	1.6	1.5	0.3	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	10.3
Germany	11.8	4.0	8.0	1.3	2.6	0.2	2.1	0.2	30.4
Italy	3.6	1.8	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.0	0.2	0.1	8.6
Netherlands	4.3	1.6	2.6	0.5	1.7	0.1	0.7	0.0	11.5
Switzerland	3.5	1.1	2.5	0.3	1.8	0.1	0.6	0.1	9.8
United Kingdom	56.3	17.9	24.9	5.5	20.9	0.9	2.1	1.0	129.5
Other	20.5	7.5	8.5	1.5	3.8	0.4	1.2	0.5	43.9
<i>Total</i>	105.1	35.5	49.7	9.7	32.9	1.7	7.4	1.9	244.0
Middle East and North Africa									
<i>Total</i>	4.3	2.3	1.2	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	9.0
Southeast Asia									
Indonesia	6.9	4.8	1.8	0.3	6.0	0.0	1.8	0.1	21.8
Malaysia	10.0	8.7	8.0	2.0	10.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	40.1
Singapore	18.2	13.3	18.7	4.2	22.1	0.4	0.7	0.3	78.0
Thailand	11.8	5.4	3.3	0.5	3.4	0.0	0.3	0.2	24.9
Other	8.2	2.4	3.1	0.3	2.1	0.1	0.3	0.3	16.8
<i>Total</i>	55.1	34.6	35.0	7.2	44.5	0.6	3.4	1.0	181.5
Northeast Asia									
China	14.3	5.7	3.6	0.3	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.2	25.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	16.0	6.3	9.0	0.6	2.3	0.0	0.2	0.1	34.5
Japan	67.9	6.9	77.5	1.4	8.9	0.3	1.1	0.5	164.6
Korea	23.7	1.4	5.6	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	31.9
Taiwan	17.1	2.7	14.7	0.3	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	36.5
Other	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.7
<i>Total</i>	139.3	23.0	110.6	2.9	14.0	0.5	1.6	1.2	293.1
Southern Asia									
<i>Total</i>	6.9	4.0	3.4	0.3	1.3	0.1	0.1	0.2	16.4
The Americas									
Canada	8.3	3.1	4.5	0.8	1.4	0.1	0.1	0.2	18.6
United States of America	56.4	14.8	19.2	3.0	5.0	0.5	1.2	0.9	101.0
Other	4.9	0.7	1.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	7.3
<i>Total</i>	69.7	18.6	24.7	4.0	6.6	0.6	1.4	1.3	126.8
Africa									
<i>Total</i>	8.5	2.5	2.7	0.6	5.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	19.5
Not stated									
	2.2	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	3.8
Total	481.9	160.9	308.8	29.3	114.0	5.2	15.7	7.9	1 124.0

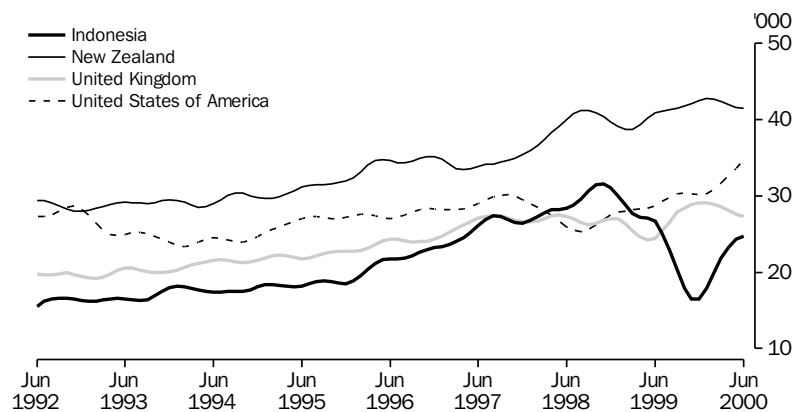
(a) Includes 'Other Territories' and 'Not stated'.

DEPARTURES OF
AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS

There were 896,400 Australian resident departures for short-term trips overseas during the June quarter 2000. This was an increase of 13% (100,500) on the June quarter 1999 and an increase of 24% (174,500) on the March quarter 2000. In trend terms, this corresponded to a 10% increase on the June quarter 1999.

The trend estimate for Australian resident monthly departures to NZ (the most popular destination) has decreased for the fifth consecutive month to 41,500 in June 2000, from a record high in January 2000 of 42,800. Departures to the USA totalled 34,700 in June 2000, the highest level ever. Departures to the UK have decreased slightly to 27,300 in June 2000 after a record high in December 1999 of 29,100 departures. The trend estimate for departures to Indonesia has increased during the past six months to 24,700 in June 2000 but is still below the November 1998 peak of 31,600 departures.

OVERSEAS DEPARTURES, Australian residents: Trend



In original terms, the most popular destinations for Australian residents departing (refer to table 35) during the June quarter 2000 were NZ (12% or 108,500 departures), the USA (12% or 107,900), the UK (12% or 106,300), and Indonesia (8% or 70,300). In the June quarter 2000, Indonesia held its popularity as the fourth most popular destination but reflecting a 1% decrease on the same period a year ago.

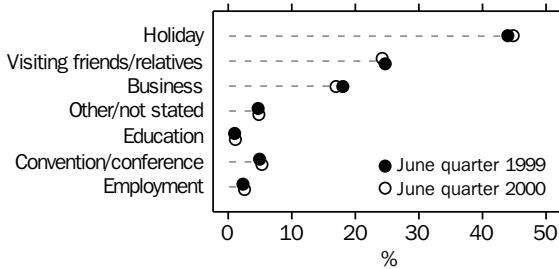
Purpose of journey

In the June quarter 2000, 45% (402,500) of all departures by Australian residents were for holiday purposes, compared with 24% (217,500) to visit friends and relatives and 17% (152,600) for business purposes (refer to table 36). The most popular destination for holiday makers was Indonesia with 13% (50,900), the UK with 12% (48,900), and the USA with 11% (44,800). Of the 217,500 Australian residents departing to visit friends and relatives, the most popular destinations were NZ (17% or 35,900), the UK (16% or 34,900) and the USA (8% or 18,000).

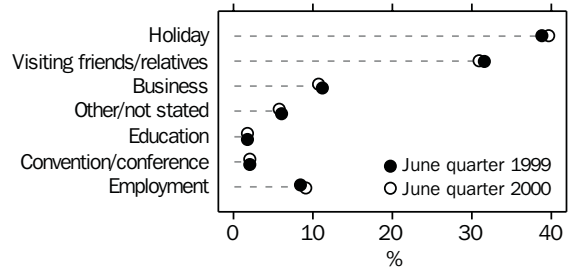
Purpose of journey *continued*

New Zealand was also the most frequented destination for business travel, accounting for 17% (25,200) of the 152,600 business departures, followed by the USA at 14% (21,800). The reverse occurred for convention travel with the USA being the most popular destination, accounting for 32% (15,200) of the 47,100 departures for this purpose, while NZ accounted for 9% (4,100).

AUSTRALIAN RESIDENT DEPARTURES, PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, PERSONS—Jun qtr 1999—Jun qtr 2000



AUSTRALIAN RESIDENT DEPARTURES, PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, PERSON DAYS—Jun qtr 1999—Jun qtr 2000



Length of stay

Australian residents departing for overseas during the June quarter 2000 intended to stay in excess of 32.5 million person days abroad (refer to table 37), reflecting an 18% increase on the March quarter 2000. Australian visitors intended to spend 6.6 million days (20%) in the UK, 3.4 million days (10%) in the USA, 1.6 million days (5%) in NZ and 1.5 million days in Greece (5%).

Australian residents intended to spend, on average, 62 days visiting the UK, while visitors to the USA intended to stay 31 days. Visitors to New Zealand planned to stay 15 days while those visiting Hong Kong planned staying an average of 37 days.

Country of intended stay	<i>Original</i>				Change over Jun qtr 1999	Proportion of total visitors	Median intended length of stay	Person days
	Apr	May	Jun	Jun qtr 2000				
	'000	'000	'000	'000	%	%	days	'000
Oceania and Antarctica								
Fiji	10.9	7.4	3.1	21.4	-32.3	2.4	10.2	329.4
New Zealand	47.7	28.8	31.9	108.5	8.2	12.1	9.9	1 650.1
Other	14.1	13.9	14.2	42.2	25.0	4.7	8.9	879.0
<i>Total</i>	72.8	50.2	49.2	172.1	3.9	19.2	9.7	2 858.6
Europe and the former USSR								
France	4.2	4.9	5.8	14.9	18.9	1.7	28.3	552.4
Germany	2.7	5.8	4.6	13.2	12.2	1.5	30.5	600.1
Greece	4.1	7.3	7.0	18.4	36.4	2.1	50.0	1 505.5
Italy	6.5	9.3	8.6	24.4	5.9	2.7	30.8	1 209.3
United Kingdom	30.1	38.8	37.3	106.3	15.2	11.9	31.4	6 585.1
Other	13.2	27.0	24.4	64.5	30.1	7.2	41.0	4 100.9
<i>Total</i>	60.7	93.2	87.7	241.6	19.3	27.0	33.3	14 553.3
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	8.2	6.8	6.9	21.9	-0.0	2.4	30.9	1 402.9
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	26.4	17.5	26.4	70.3	1.4	7.8	10.5	1 357.6
Malaysia	11.0	8.6	10.5	30.1	8.1	3.4	11.9	707.9
Philippines	5.7	3.4	5.0	14.1	4.7	1.6	20.2	492.9
Singapore	14.5	12.1	12.8	39.4	16.9	4.4	8.5	847.3
Thailand	13.9	10.9	12.5	37.4	29.7	4.2	12.7	824.4
Viet Nam	4.0	3.3	4.2	11.5	-6.8	1.3	26.4	422.9
Other	1.8	0.9	0.8	3.6	35.4	0.4	21.8	173.6
<i>Total</i>	77.4	56.7	72.3	206.3	9.7	23.0	11.0	4 826.5
Northeast Asia								
China	9.5	6.6	6.6	22.7	19.9	2.5	15.8	737.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	13.4	10.0	11.4	34.8	1.4	3.9	12.0	1 301.6
Japan	6.7	5.0	5.3	17.1	2.1	1.9	13.3	557.9
Other	5.0	4.7	6.3	16.0	40.5	1.8	14.0	489.9
<i>Total</i>	34.7	26.3	29.7	90.6	11.3	10.1	14.1	3 087.0
Southern Asia								
India	2.8	1.4	2.2	6.4	6.2	0.7	16.7	264.8
Other	4.0	1.5	1.5	7.1	28.6	0.8	17.8	242.7
<i>Total</i>	6.9	2.9	3.7	13.5	16.9	1.5	17.2	507.5
The Americas								
Canada	4.4	6.9	7.3	18.6	20.2	2.1	26.1	896.8
United States of America	34.5	34.7	38.7	107.9	22.6	12.0	17.7	3 392.2
Other	2.2	2.2	2.4	6.8	0.9	0.8	30.0	337.8
<i>Total</i>	41.1	43.8	48.5	133.4	20.9	14.9	20.3	4 626.7
Africa (excluding North Africa)								
<i>Total</i>	4.5	4.0	4.7	13.3	28.0	1.5	22.5	535.0
<i>Other and not stated</i>	1.4	1.1	1.2	3.6	-9.2	0.4	21.6	127.0
Total	307.7	284.9	303.8	896.4	12.6	100.0	16.3	32 524.4

Country of intended stay	Main purpose of journey							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other and not stated	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Oceania and Antarctica								
Fiji	1.3	1.7	2.5	14.8	0.2	0.2	0.8	21.4
New Zealand	4.1	25.2	35.9	35.3	1.1	0.7	6.2	108.5
Other	0.6	6.2	3.3	24.5	4.3	0.7	2.5	42.2
<i>Total</i>	6.0	33.1	41.7	74.6	5.6	1.7	9.5	172.1
Europe and the former USSR								
France	1.2	1.8	2.5	8.6	0.1	0.3	0.3	14.9
Germany	1.1	2.9	4.3	4.0	0.2	0.1	0.5	13.2
Greece	0.2	0.5	4.9	11.6	0.2	0.1	0.9	18.4
Italy	0.9	2.1	6.2	14.0	0.1	0.3	0.8	24.4
United Kingdom	3.8	11.4	34.9	48.9	2.6	0.9	3.8	106.3
Other	2.3	5.4	27.5	24.7	0.8	0.8	3.0	64.5
<i>Total</i>	9.4	24.3	80.3	111.8	4.0	2.5	9.3	241.6
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	0.2	2.5	8.9	8.5	0.7	0.2	0.9	21.9
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	1.0	8.8	4.4	50.9	2.1	0.3	2.8	70.3
Malaysia	1.6	5.3	5.8	14.1	0.8	0.5	1.9	30.1
Philippines	0.3	2.6	7.2	3.6	0.0	0.1	0.3	14.1
Singapore	2.6	11.7	6.4	14.4	1.7	0.4	2.3	39.4
Thailand	1.5	4.0	2.5	27.2	0.9	0.4	0.9	37.4
Viet Nam	0.2	1.2	5.6	3.3	0.2	0.2	0.8	11.5
Other	0.1	0.8	1.3	1.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	3.6
<i>Total</i>	7.3	34.3	33.2	114.6	6.1	1.8	9.2	206.3
Northeast Asia								
China	1.2	6.9	4.7	7.4	0.3	1.0	1.2	22.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1.0	9.8	8.4	11.4	2.2	0.3	1.9	34.8
Japan	1.4	5.1	3.5	5.0	0.8	0.9	0.5	17.1
Other	1.0	6.5	4.8	2.4	0.5	0.2	0.6	16.0
<i>Total</i>	4.5	28.3	21.3	26.1	3.9	2.3	4.2	90.6
Southern Asia								
India	0.2	1.9	2.4	1.6	0.0	0.1	0.4	6.4
Other	0.0	0.7	1.9	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.6	7.1
<i>Total</i>	0.2	2.6	4.2	5.2	0.1	0.2	1.0	13.5
The Americas								
Canada	2.6	2.1	4.2	8.7	0.3	0.2	0.6	18.6
United States of America	15.2	21.8	18.0	44.8	2.5	1.3	4.4	107.9
Other	0.7	1.0	1.7	3.1	0.2	0.0	0.2	6.8
<i>Total</i>	18.4	24.8	23.8	56.7	3.0	1.4	5.2	133.4
Africa (excluding North Africa)								
<i>Total</i>	1.0	2.6	4.0	4.7	0.4	0.2	0.3	13.3
Other and not stated								
	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	3.0	3.6
Total	47.1	152.6	217.5	402.5	23.7	10.4	42.6	896.4

Country of intended stay	Main purpose of journey in person days							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employment	Education	Other and not stated	
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Oceania and Antarctica								
Fiji	8.8	26.6	75.7	170.2	15.1	18.3	14.9	329.4
New Zealand	36.3	237.1	569.2	574.1	126.5	14.0	92.9	1 650.1
Other	5.1	116.9	74.1	332.6	236.6	12.6	101.2	879.0
<i>Total</i>	50.2	380.6	718.9	1 076.9	378.2	44.9	209.0	2 858.6
Europe and the former USSR								
France	23.5	35.5	143.1	314.2	12.9	10.9	12.3	552.4
Germany	21.7	97.0	241.6	184.1	31.5	8.0	16.2	600.1
Greece	4.9	27.9	466.2	902.2	11.5	8.4	84.3	1 505.5
Italy	17.1	69.5	470.1	592.8	12.2	12.6	35.1	1 209.3
United Kingdom	88.8	406.6	1 811.4	3 375.6	557.9	79.1	265.7	6 585.1
Other	45.1	226.7	1 941.2	1 520.6	108.8	91.1	167.5	4 100.9
<i>Total</i>	200.9	863.2	5 073.6	6 889.7	734.7	210.0	581.2	14 553.3
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	3.6	93.9	686.6	478.9	77.0	11.2	51.6	1 402.9
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	10.3	249.6	176.7	660.1	173.9	14.4	72.6	1 357.6
Malaysia	9.9	100.7	187.2	226.8	107.2	11.8	64.3	707.9
Philippines	3.7	74.7	312.9	74.7	4.0	11.4	11.5	492.9
Singapore	19.6	202.2	198.3	159.2	159.6	15.0	93.5	847.3
Thailand	13.5	68.2	91.5	445.2	126.0	16.6	63.5	824.4
Viet Nam	3.2	36.0	254.4	79.0	14.8	7.0	28.4	422.9
Other	0.7	10.8	74.7	31.7	49.5	1.1	5.1	173.6
<i>Total</i>	60.8	742.1	1 295.7	1 676.8	635.0	77.2	338.9	4 826.5
Northeast Asia								
China	15.5	171.1	216.0	186.3	55.1	22.5	71.1	737.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	8.2	273.3	332.4	183.4	362.1	15.9	126.3	1 301.6
Japan	21.0	87.9	103.7	149.2	150.1	29.3	16.8	557.9
Other	9.3	142.2	172.3	70.0	63.2	10.1	22.8	489.9
<i>Total</i>	54.0	674.4	824.4	588.9	630.5	77.8	237.0	3 087.0
Southern Asia								
India	3.2	51.1	109.2	57.8	6.6	8.6	28.3	264.8
Other	0.0	14.6	103.9	79.9	13.5	12.9	17.9	242.7
<i>Total</i>	3.2	65.7	213.1	137.8	20.1	21.4	46.2	507.5
The Americas								
Canada	48.8	51.8	260.5	397.9	49.7	13.2	74.9	896.8
United States of America	228.6	472.2	729.2	1 324.5	349.6	86.0	202.2	3 392.2
Other	14.7	21.7	101.8	155.2	33.8	3.3	7.4	337.8
<i>Total</i>	292.1	545.6	1 091.5	1 877.6	433.0	102.5	284.5	4 626.7
Africa (excluding North Africa)								
<i>Total</i>	14.7	101.6	132.2	154.4	58.5	30.9	42.7	535.0
<i>Other and not stated</i>	0.0	3.9	2.3	18.0	1.1	0.0	101.7	127.0
Total	679.5	3 471.0	10 038.1	12 898.9	2 968.0	575.9	1 892.9	32 524.4

Country of intended stay	1999						2000					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL												
Fiji	12.8	10.5	13.8	8.5	8.3	9.5	7.6	6.3	8.5	10.9	7.4	3.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	10.5	11.7	13.2	11.2	11.8	17.1	13.3	10.9	15.2	13.4	10.0	11.4
Indonesia	35.0	30.6	26.3	17.9	10.2	16.8	20.5	13.3	20.7	26.4	17.5	26.4
Italy	6.0	5.9	8.0	4.2	3.5	3.7	2.2	1.8	5.0	6.5	9.3	8.6
Malaysia	11.9	10.2	11.8	13.2	8.2	12.1	10.7	8.4	9.8	11.0	8.6	10.5
New Zealand	38.7	39.2	46.0	35.1	44.0	64.1	42.9	43.8	44.3	47.7	28.8	31.9
Singapore	12.9	12.4	14.4	11.5	10.7	9.3	10.0	10.3	15.0	14.5	12.1	12.8
Thailand	12.7	11.3	13.7	15.8	13.7	10.4	12.4	9.2	11.3	13.9	10.9	12.5
United Kingdom	26.8	36.7	35.2	23.3	19.3	27.7	17.3	14.9	22.7	30.1	38.8	37.3
United States of America	28.4	28.2	37.0	35.0	28.9	30.4	28.0	23.2	26.6	34.5	34.7	38.7
Other and not stated	90.9	84.4	111.2	86.3	85.7	108.2	82.0	69.7	83.9	98.7	106.7	110.4
Total	286.6	281.1	330.7	262.0	244.3	309.3	246.9	211.8	263.1	307.7	284.9	303.8
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Fiji	11.0	10.8	11.1	9.1	9.1	8.2	8.6	10.2	9.2	9.7	8.4	2.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	13.0	13.6	12.5	12.2	11.1	11.6	12.8	12.0	14.3	13.2	12.8	11.0
Indonesia	27.0	28.4	19.7	14.7	11.4	19.2	20.4	17.5	21.4	27.2	22.3	24.7
Italy	4.8	5.0	4.6	5.3	7.5	5.1	5.8	4.9	5.2	5.6	5.9	5.9
Malaysia	10.1	11.1	10.1	11.6	9.4	9.7	10.3	10.7	10.8	11.0	11.5	10.4
New Zealand	42.5	43.0	40.8	36.3	45.7	43.3	43.2	42.9	39.9	44.5	40.2	41.9
Singapore	12.1	12.1	12.6	11.0	11.2	10.5	10.9	11.6	13.2	14.0	13.8	12.8
Thailand	12.3	13.0	12.3	12.9	13.0	9.6	12.2	11.2	12.2	13.2	13.0	13.8
United Kingdom	20.6	34.4	26.0	26.2	28.7	29.5	30.8	29.3	26.7	28.5	27.7	27.3
United States of America	30.2	29.4	29.1	32.2	33.3	25.5	31.5	31.5	28.2	36.5	33.5	34.1
Other and not stated	86.1	90.7	93.0	96.0	91.1	83.7	96.4	99.8	91.7	100.9	100.9	94.9
Total	269.7	291.5	271.7	267.4	271.6	255.8	282.8	281.5	272.8	304.2	289.9	279.3
TREND												
Fiji	10.7	10.6	10.2	9.7	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	8.9	8.3	7.3	6.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.2	12.0	12.1	12.4	12.7	12.9	12.9	12.7	12.4
Indonesia	25.1	22.9	20.4	17.9	16.5	16.5	17.9	20.0	21.8	23.2	24.3	24.7
Italy	5.1	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.8
Malaysia	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.1
New Zealand	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.8	42.1	42.5	42.8	42.7	42.4	42.0	41.6	41.5
Singapore	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.4	11.1	11.0	11.4	12.0	12.6	13.1	13.5	13.8
Thailand	11.9	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.6	11.8	12.2	12.6	13.1	13.6
United Kingdom	25.4	26.5	27.6	28.4	28.9	29.1	29.1	28.9	28.6	28.1	27.6	27.3
United States of America	29.3	29.8	30.3	30.4	30.3	30.2	30.3	30.9	31.7	32.7	33.6	34.7
Other and not stated	87.6	89.4	91.0	91.9	92.0	92.4	93.5	95.0	96.6	97.8	98.6	99.1
Total	271.5	273.2	273.5	271.9	270.0	270.6	274.0	279.2	283.9	287.1	289.0	290.3

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

2 The series of tables and graphs in the tourist accommodation section of this publication contain statistics for Australia and each State and Territory. Statistics in this publication are the latest available for the June quarter 2000

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

3 Tourist accommodation establishments included in the STA and for which data appear in this publication, are hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities; and serviced apartments which are available to the general public for a minimum of one night. Every third year, beginning with 2000, the STA is expanded to include holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities; caravan parks and visitor hostels. Further information can be found in *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0), available from ABS bookshops or by contacting Paull Hoffmann on Brisbane 07 3222 6201.

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

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

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

SCOPE AND COVERAGE

continued

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

ESTIMATES AT CONSTANT PRICES

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

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

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

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

11 The series of tables and graphs in the international tourism section of this publication contain statistics on short-term visitors arriving in or departing from Australia, and departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad. Short-term movement relates to an intended length of stay of less than 12 months.

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS <i>continued</i>	14 From July 1998 there have been changes to passenger cards completed by travellers entering and leaving Australia, as well as to international passenger procedures and DIMA computer systems. Please refer to the May 1998 issue of <i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia</i> (Cat. no. 3401.0).
SCOPE	15 The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.
ESTIMATION METHOD	16 Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates, which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.
CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS	17 Imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, by careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age are also imputed by reference to other related items. 18 Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions, at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent, and purpose of journey.
SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS	19 Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are shown in various graphs and tables throughout this publication. In these series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors, 'trading day' effects (arising from the varying number of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may, in successive years, affect figures for the months of March and April. Details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting the series from the STA and OAD collections are available on request.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENTS

continued

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

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

23 While these techniques enable smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information refer to, *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring Trends, an Overview, 1993* (Cat. no. 1348.0), or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 02 6252 6345.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

26 Related statistics are also published by the Bureau of Tourism Research, DIMA and the Department of Transport and Regional Services.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

27 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS can make available information which is not published. Generally a charge is made for providing unpublished information.

ROUNDING

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

GLOSSARY

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

Guest rooms	The maximum number of rooms available at each establishment during the survey period for accommodating short-term paying guests. Units and apartments within serviced apartments are treated as rooms in these survey results.
Median length of stay	Defined as the length of stay which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, one half of the cases falling below the median and the other half exceeding it.
Occupancy rate	Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, e.g. for the period. $\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied} \times 100}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. of days in the period})}$
Person days	Defined as the number of short-term visitor arrivals or short-term resident departures multiplied by the intended length of stay for each visitor or resident.
Purpose of journey	From the September quarter 1994, all statistics relating to purpose of journey are published using the following categories: Convention/conference, Business, Visiting friends/relatives, Holiday, Employment, Education and Other. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994 quarter, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit', and the 'Holiday' category includes 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.
Room nights available	The total of guest rooms/units available multiplied by the number of days for which each was available during the survey period.
Room nights occupied	The total number of nights each guest room/unit was occupied by a paying guest during the survey period.
Rooms per establishment	The average number of rooms/units per establishment.
Short-term movement	Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than 12 months are classified as short-term. The tables for visitor arrivals and resident departures in this publication relate to short-term movements only.
Star grading	The grading of hotels and motels with facilities and serviced apartments is based on the classification system used by members of the Australian Automobile Association (AAA). The gradings are allocated according to a points system based on the amenities and facilities available to guests. Details of the grading scheme are contained in the RACV-RAASA members' publication <i>Accommodation Australia</i> , or the individual tour guides produced by members of the AAA. For the purpose of classifying establishments to a star grading in this publication, 'half' star gradings are ignored (e.g. a two and a half star grading has been shown as a two star).

Takings from accommodation

Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including bed taxes. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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