

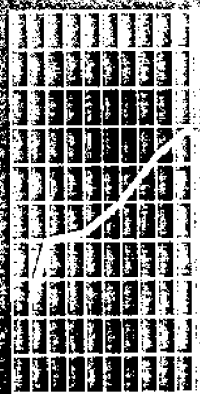


September Quarter 1996

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Tourism Indicators

Australia



Tourism Indicators

**TOURISM INDICATORS
AUSTRALIA
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996**

**W. McLennan
Australian Statistician**

AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

CATALOGUE NO. 8634.0

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CONTENTS

	Page
KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS	1
IN BRIEF	3
FEATURE ARTICLE	4
Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars	
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION	
Hotels, motels and guest houses	Trends in average takings per room night occupied at current and average 1989-90 prices, Australia, States and Territories 7
	1 Establishments and capacity; room nights and takings, seasonally adjusted and trend; Australia, States and Territories, June quarter 1995 and June quarter 1996 12
Room nights and takings	Seasonally adjusted and trend, at current and constant prices, September quarter 1992 to June quarter 1996
	2 New South Wales 13
	3 Victoria 14
	4 Queensland 15
	5 South Australia 16
	6 Western Australia 17
	7 Tasmania 18
	8 Northern Territory 19
	9 Australian Capital Territory 20
	10 Australia 21
Averages: rooms, guests and takings	By star gradings, June quarter 1995 and June quarter 1996
	11 New South Wales 22
	12 Victoria 24
	13 Queensland 26
	14 South Australia 28
	15 Western Australia 30
	16 Tasmania 32
	17 Northern Territory 34
	18 Australian Capital Territory 36
	19 Australia 38

INQUIRIES

- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Andy Harris on Canberra (06) 252 5452 (Tourist Accommodation) or Jim Elliott on Canberra (06) 252 5580 (International Tourism) or any ABS State office.*
- *for information about other ABS statistics and services, please refer to the back page of this publication.*

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM		Page
Overseas arrivals	20 Country of residence for selected countries, seasonally adjusted and trend, July 1995 to June 1996	43
	21 Country of residence for selected countries, June quarter 1996	43
	22 By air by country of embarkation and port of arrival, June quarter 1996	44
	23 Main purpose of journey by number of visitors and number of person days for selected countries, June quarter 1996	45
	Visitor arrivals, country of residence, June quarter 1996	46
<i>Japan</i>	24A Main purpose of journey by intended length of stay	46
	24B Age by main purpose of journey	46
	24C Major port of arrival by air by country of last embarkation	46
<i>New Zealand</i>	25A Main purpose of journey by intended length of stay	47
	25B Age by main purpose of journey	47
	25C Major port of arrival by air by country of last embarkation	47
<i>United Kingdom</i>	26A Main purpose of journey by intended length of stay	48
	26B Age by main purpose of journey	48
	26C Major port of arrival by air by country of last embarkation	48
<i>United States of America</i>	27A Main purpose of journey by intended length of stay	49
	27B Age by main purpose of journey	49
	27C Major port of arrival by air by country of last embarkation	49
Overseas departures		50
<i>Departures of overseas visitors</i>	28 State/Territory in which most time was spent by actual length of stay in Australia for selected countries, June quarter 1996	50
<i>Departures of Australian residents</i>	29 Country of intended stay for selected countries, seasonally adjusted and trend, July 1995 to June 1996	51
	30 Country of intended stay for selected countries, June quarter 1996	51
	31 By air by country of disembarkation by port of departure, June quarter 1996	52
	32 Main purpose of journey by number of resident departures and number of person days for selected countries, June quarter 1996	53
	Explanatory notes	54
	Glossary	57

TOURISM — KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS

Data item	Period	Units	Latest figures	Percentage change on	
				Previous period	Corresponding period last year
Tourist accommodation — supply and demand ¹					
Licensed hotels, motels, etc.	Sept qtr 1996	no.	4 883	- 0.4	0.9
Room occupancy rate †	Sept qtr 1996	%	58.4	- 2.9	0.0
Room nights occupied	Sept qtr 1996	'000s	9 298	5.8	- 0.1
Room nights available	Sept qtr 1996	'000s	15 863	1.1	2.1
Guest nights occupied	Sept qtr 1996	'000s	16 235	7.9	- 0.3
Guest arrivals	Sept qtr 1996	'000s	7 890	5.5	- 2.3
Takings from accommodation	Sept qtr 1996	\$m	897.1	7.3	5.3
Caravan parks	Sept qtr 1996	no.	2 707	0.0	0.1
Site occupancy rate †	Sept qtr 1996	%	44.4	1.1	- 0.3
Holiday flats, units and houses	Sept qtr 1996	no.	40 661	1.8	5.9
Unit occupancy rate †	Sept qtr 1996	%	56.0	11.1	- 0.3
Visitor hostels	Sept qtr 1996	no.	476	4.4	8.7
Bed occupancy rate †	Sept qtr 1996	%	45.0	0.3	- 2.1
Domestic tourism ²					
Number of overnight trips	1995	'000s	59 679	..	25.6
Number of visitor nights	1995	'000s	251 760	..	20.8
International visitor arrivals					
Number of visitor arrivals ²	Nov 1996	no.	375 600	14.1	9.5
Number of visitor arrivals ²	1995-96	no.	3 966 200	..	12.2
Expenditure by international visitors ⁴	1995	\$m	6 297	..	12.7
Australian resident departures ³					
Short-term departures	August 1996	no.	218 200	- 1.9	8.5
Short-term departures	1995-96	no.	2 624 400	..	8.4
Balance of payments ⁵					
Travel credits	Sept qtr 1996	\$m	2 283	12.3	17.8
Travel debits	Sept qtr 1996	\$m	- 1 899	13.3	10.7
Balance on travel services	Sept qtr 1996	\$m	682	- 8.8	43.3
Exchange rates ⁶					
\$US	Oct 1996	per \$A	0.7919	- 0.1	4.9
¥ Japanese	Oct 1996	per \$A	88.09	2.3	21.4
Price index ⁷					
Holiday travel and accommodation	Dec qtr 1996	1989-90=100	103.9	1.8	- 2.0

For footnotes see end of table.

TOURISM — KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS — continued

Data item	Period	Units	Latest figures	Percentage change on	
				Previous period	Corresponding period last year
Employment ^E					
Employed in accommodation, cafes and restaurants					
Males	Nov 1996	'000s	168.1	0.1	- 1.2
Females	Nov 1996	'000s	226.1	7.4	1.4
Persons	Nov 1996	'000s	394.2	4.1	0.3
Average weekly earnings ⁹					
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	Aug 1996	\$	338.3	1.9	- 1.4
Tourist accommodation construction					
Hotels, etc. approved ¹⁰	Dec 1996	\$m	106.4	7.3	209.3
Hotels, etc. commenced ¹¹	Sept qtr 1996	\$m	429.9	127.3	529.4
Hotels, etc. under construction ¹¹	Sept qtr 1996	\$m	1 449.9	35.7	137.5
Hotels, etc. completed ¹¹	Sept qtr 1996	\$m	115.2	24.1	96.3

¹ Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0).

² Domestic Tourism Monitor, Bureau of Tourism Research.

³ Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0).

⁴ International Visitor Survey, Bureau of Tourism Research. Excludes international airfares and inclusive package tours purchased outside Australia.

⁵ Balance of Payments, Australia (5302.0).

⁶ Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin.

⁷ Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

⁸ The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

⁹ Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

¹⁰ Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0).

¹¹ Building Activity, Australia (8752.0.40.001).

NOTE: † Change is shown in terms of percentage points.

IN BRIEF

EMPLOYMENT

At 30 November 1996 there were 394,200 people employed in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry. This was an increase of 4% over the figure for August 1996 but was only marginally higher than November 1995 (393,100).

For more information, including information on employment in other industries, see *Labour Force, Australia, November 1996* (6203.0).

JOB VACANCIES

It is estimated that of the 62,300 job vacancies in Australia on 15 November 1996, 8,200 (13%) were in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry. The only industry with more job vacancies was the Wholesale trade industry (10,200). The level of job vacancies in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry was double that at the same time in 1995.

OVERTIME

Employees in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry worked an average of 0.2 hours of overtime in the last pay period ending on or before 15 November 1996. This was less than employees in any industry other than the Education industry. Those employees who did work overtime in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurant industry worked an average of 3.7 hours, less than employees in any other industry. Just 5.4% of employees in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry worked overtime during the period. This compares with 15.9% for all industries.

For more information, see *Job Vacancies and Overtime, Australia, quarterly* (6354.0).

JOBSEEKERS

In the twelve months ending September 1996, 58% (503,600) of people who were seeking jobs at the end of May had episodes of work. The Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry provided 9% (72,900) of these working episodes.

For more information, see *Employment and Unemployment Patterns, Jobseekers, September 1995* (6286.0).

PURCHASE INTENTIONS

In November 1996, 959,800 Australian households intended to purchase a holiday worth more than \$500 during the March quarter 1997. This represents 14.4% of all Australian households. This compares with 1.4 million (or 20.8%) of households intending to purchase a household item worth more than \$200 during the March quarter 1997.

For more information, see *Population Survey Monitor, quarterly* (4103.0).

SPORTS INDUSTRIES

At the end of June 1995 there were 7,169 employing private businesses and government organisations identified as being directly involved in sport, employing a total 81,771 persons. There were 5,066 businesses in the three main sports industries (Horse and dog racing, Sports grounds and facilities n.e.c. and Sports and services to sports n.e.c.). These businesses employed 58,414 persons and generated gross income of \$2,517 million. Of this income, \$484.8 million was received from members' fees and subscriptions. This accounted for the largest single item of gross income (19%) in the sports industries.

For more information, see *Sports Industries, Australia, 1994-95* (8686.0)

FEATURE ARTICLE — CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS

INTRODUCTION	<p>This article contains the results of a survey of employing businesses in the Clubs industry and Pubs, taverns and bar industry in respect of 1994-95.</p>
SUMMARY	<p>There were 7,609 businesses in the Clubs and Pubs, taverns and bars industries at 30 June 1995. This reflected a decline of 6.7% since 1991-92 and of 8.4% since 1986-87. The decline since 1991-92 was mainly due to a 14% decrease in the number of clubs.</p> <p>In 1994-95, total sales of goods and services were valued at \$11,041 million with Pubs, taverns and bars generating \$6,376 million and Clubs \$4,665 million. Takings from the sale of alcohol, the provision of gambling facilities and the sale of meals were the major contributors to income with \$6,048 million (55%), \$2,931 million (27%) and \$960 million (9%) respectively.</p> <p>Businesses located in New South Wales dominated the industries, accounting for 48% of the industries' gross income. This domination was most pronounced in the Clubs industry where New South Wales businesses accounted for 72% of total gross income.</p> <p>In contrast, Victoria accounted for only 15% of gross income overall. However, while businesses in Victoria accounted for 20% of gross income in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, they only accounted for 7% of gross income in the Clubs industry. Similarly Western Australia generated 10% of gross income in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry but only 2% of gross income in the Clubs industry.</p>
SIZE	<p>Of the 3,284 businesses in the Clubs industry, 2,537 (77%) had employment of less than 20 persons. Although these smaller businesses dominated in terms of numbers, their contribution to total employment of 17,714 (28%) and gross income of \$1,207 million (26%) was much lower.</p> <p>Of the 4,325 businesses in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, 3,370 (78%) had employment of less than 20 persons. Although these smaller businesses dominated in terms of numbers, their contribution to total employment of 27,207 (38%) and gross income \$2,498 million (39%) was much lower.</p> <p>Medium sized businesses in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, employing between 20 and 99 persons, accounted for 925 (21%) of total businesses, 34,785 (49%) of total people employed and \$2,826 million (44%) of gross income in the industry.</p> <p>Large businesses in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, employing 100 or more persons, were few in number accounting for 1% of total businesses, but generated a high proportion of employment (13%) and income (17%).</p>
PROFITABILITY	<p>The Clubs industry recorded a trading profit of \$2,006 million which yielded an operating profit before tax of \$429 million, an operating profit margin of 9.2%.</p> <p>This contrasted with a lower level of profitability in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry which recorded a trading profit of \$1,728 million, representing an operating profit before tax of \$258 million, an operating profit margin of 4.1%.</p>
INCOME	<p>In 1994-95, total income for the Clubs industry was \$4,729 million dollars. Over 90% (\$4,304 million) of this income was generated by clubs with gambling facilities.</p>

Average income per club business was \$1.4 million. However, average income for clubs with gambling facilities (\$2 million) was over five times greater than clubs without gambling facilities.

Clubs with gambling facilities received \$2,355 million (55%) of their income from takings and commissions from gambling. Clubs without gambling facilities, however, received a higher proportion (52%) of income from meals and alcohol than clubs with gambling facilities (35%). Takings from subscriptions and fees were also a major source of income (24%) for clubs without gambling facilities.

In 1994-95, total income from the 4,325 businesses in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry was \$6,390 million. Nearly 75% (\$4,706 million) of this income was generated by the 2,327 businesses with gambling facilities.

Average income of businesses in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry with gambling facilities was \$2 million, the major source of which was from sales of beer wine and spirits (\$1.5 million), compared with \$844,000 for businesses without gambling facilities, of which \$662,000 was from the sale of beer, wine and spirits.

The major source of income in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry was alcohol sales which accounted for \$4,708 million (74%). Takings from meals accounted for \$570 million (9%) and takings from accommodation \$121 million (2%).

The provision of gambling services generated \$576 million (9%) of income for the Pubs, taverns and bars industry. For those businesses with gambling facilities, this represented 12% of their income. The majority of this income came from takings and commissions from poker/gaming machines (\$543 million).

EXPENSES

Total expenses incurred by the Clubs industry were \$4,304 million. Clubs with gambling facilities accounted for \$3,868 million (90%) of the industry's total expenses.

Labour costs were the largest item of expenditure for the Clubs industry, accounting for 29% of total expenses. Average labour costs per employee for the industry was \$20,000 (\$20,900 for clubs with gambling facilities and \$14,700 for clubs without).

Government taxes and fees totalled \$581 million and 13% of total expenses in the Clubs industry. Gambling taxes of \$521 million constituted 90% of government charges while liquor license fees represented \$59.7 million (10%) of government charges.

Purchases were the second largest item of expenditure for the Clubs industry accounting for 20% of total expenses. Average purchases were significantly higher in clubs with gambling facilities (\$352,400) than in clubs without gambling facilities (\$107,000).

Total expenses incurred by the Pubs, taverns and bars industry were \$6,139 million. Businesses with gambling facilities accounted for \$4,535 million (74%) and those without gambling facilities \$1,615 million (26%) of the industry's total expenses.

Purchases were the largest item of expenditure (\$3,015 million) for the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, accounting for 49% of total expenses. The major area of purchases was goods for resale, which accounted for \$2,704 million.

Labour costs were \$1,106 million or 18% of total expenses. Average labour cost per employee in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry were \$15,500. Labour costs per employee in businesses with gambling facilities were \$16,400 compared to \$13,500 for businesses without gambling facilities.

EMPLOYMENT
CHARACTERISTICS

Government taxes on gambling and liquor licensing fees for the Pubs, taverns and bars industry totalled \$417 million. Liquor license fees of \$243 million constituted the major (58%) area of government charges, while gambling taxes represented \$173 million (42%) of government charges.

In the Club industry, male employment accounted for 51% of total employment. There was a high level of male participation in full time work (52%) compared with 33% of females employed full time. Males also represented a higher proportion of permanent employees.

Employment in the Club industry was mainly on a casual basis, with 58% of employees working on this basis. The majority (88%) of casual employees worked on a part time basis. In total there were 36,026 persons (58%) persons (58%) who worked on a part time basis.

Of the 62,536 persons employed in the Clubs industry, the most common occupation (39%) was that of bar managers and attendants. Overall, the majority of people (61%) were employed in occupations directly related to the delivery of food and alcohol services.

Total employment in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry at 30 June 1995 was 71,437 persons. Females composed 55% (39,374) of people employed in the industry. Of these, there were 28,927 (73%) working part time. This compares with 59% (18,888) of males working part time.

Employment in the Pubs, taverns and pubs industry was mainly on a casual basis with 67% of employees working on this basis. Most (91%) of these casual employees were employed on a part time basis.

The largest category of employment in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry was female part time casual employees (26375 persons) which accounted for 37% of all employment in the industry.

Of the 71,437 people employed in the Pubs, taverns and bars industry, the most prevalent occupation (46%) was that of bar managers and attendants. Overall, the majority of people (77%) were employed in occupations directly related to the delivery of food and alcohol services.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

For more information, see *Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 1994-95* (Cat. No. 8687.0).

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

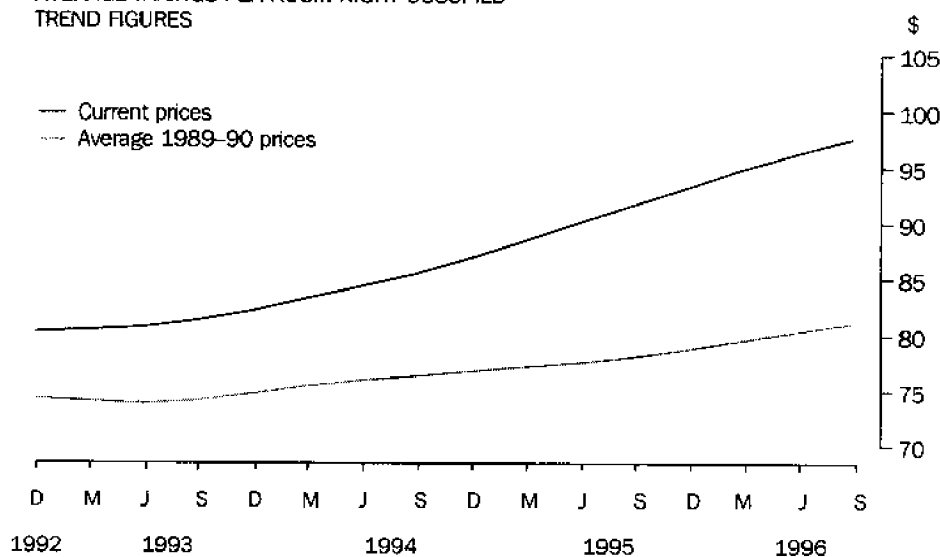
The following comments are based on the data presented in Tables 1 to 10 and relate to trends in room nights occupied and takings from accommodation for hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities.

Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates were revised as from March reference quarter 1996, following the ABS annual reanalysis of seasonal factors. Seasonal factors are reviewed annually to take account of each additional year's original data. The results of the latest review have been used to compile the revised seasonally adjusted and trend estimates given in this publication. See paragraphs 15 and 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more information on the seasonal adjustment process.

AUSTRALIA

The trend in average takings per room night occupied, at both current and average 1989-90 prices, has continued to rise steadily since June quarter 1993 when it had been flat for several years. Over the year to September quarter 1996, the increase was 6.4%. At average 1989-90 prices, the trend has increased by 3.8% since September quarter 1995.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES

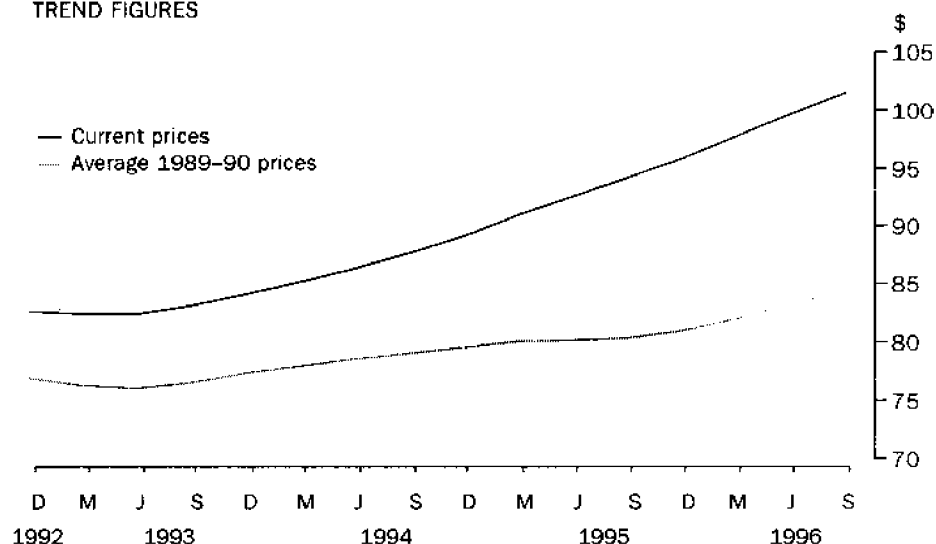


STATES/TERRITORIES

New South Wales

The trend in average takings per room night occupied, at both current and average 1989-90 prices, has risen steadily since June quarter 1993. The increase in the trend at current prices in September quarter 1996 was 7.9% over the same quarter in 1995. At average 1989-90 prices, the increase in the trend was 5.0% for the year to September 1996. These increases were slightly larger than the national average.

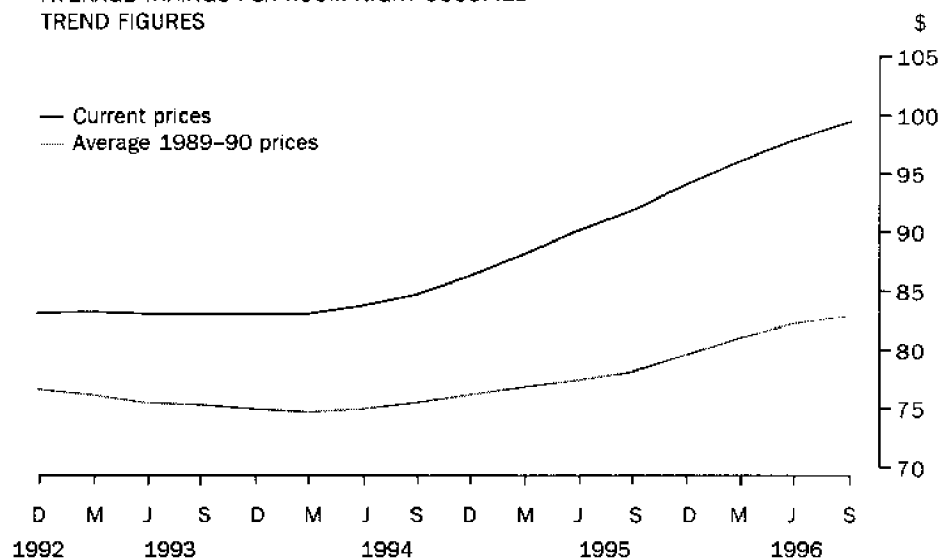
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES



Victoria

During September quarter 1996, the trend in average takings per room night occupied at current prices increased by 8.3% over the same quarter in 1995, 1.9 percentage points more than the national average. At average 1989-90 prices, there was an increase of 6.1% over the same period, 2.3 percentage points more than the national average.

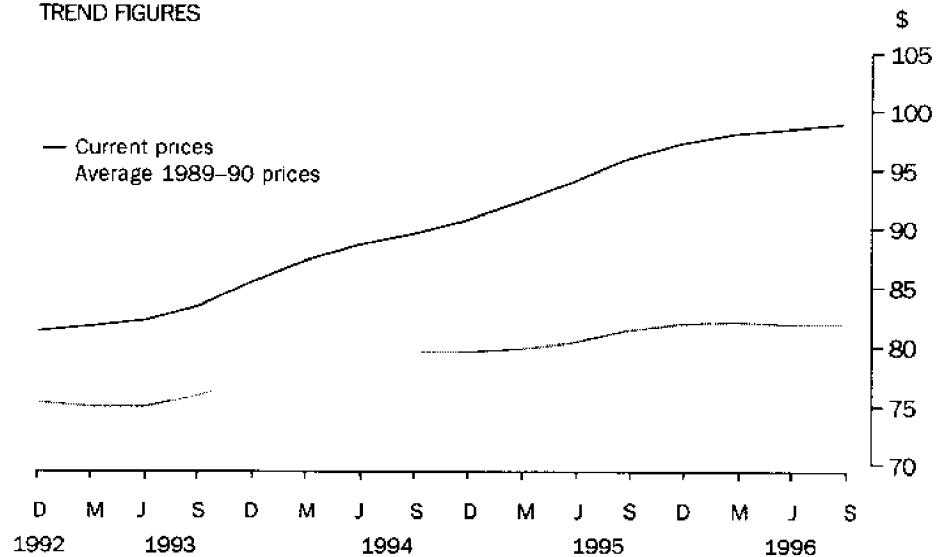
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES



Queensland

The trend increase in average takings per room night occupied at current prices continues to flatten over recent quarters compared with the steady rise that occurred between June quarter 1992 and December quarter 1995. In September quarter 1996, the trend increased by 3.2% over the same quarter in 1995, half the national average. At average 1989-90 prices, there was an increase of 0.7% over the period, 3.1 percentage points less than the national figure.

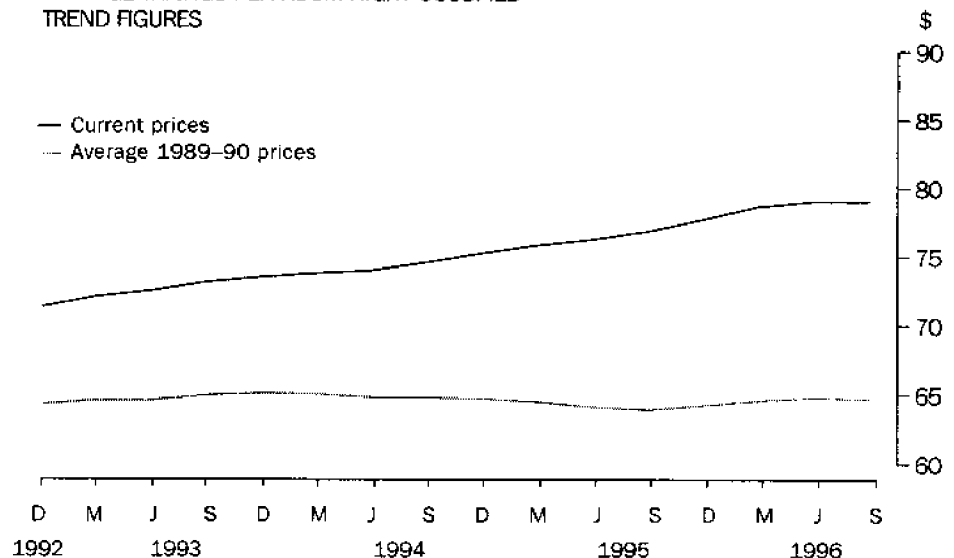
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES



South Australia

At current prices, the trend in average takings per room night occupied has flattened over the last two quarters compared with the slow rise which occurred over previous years. At average 1989-90 prices, the trend has remained relatively flat since December quarter 1989. The trend at average 1989-90 prices increased by 1.3% for the September quarter 1996 compared to the previous year, 2.5 percentage points less than the national increase.

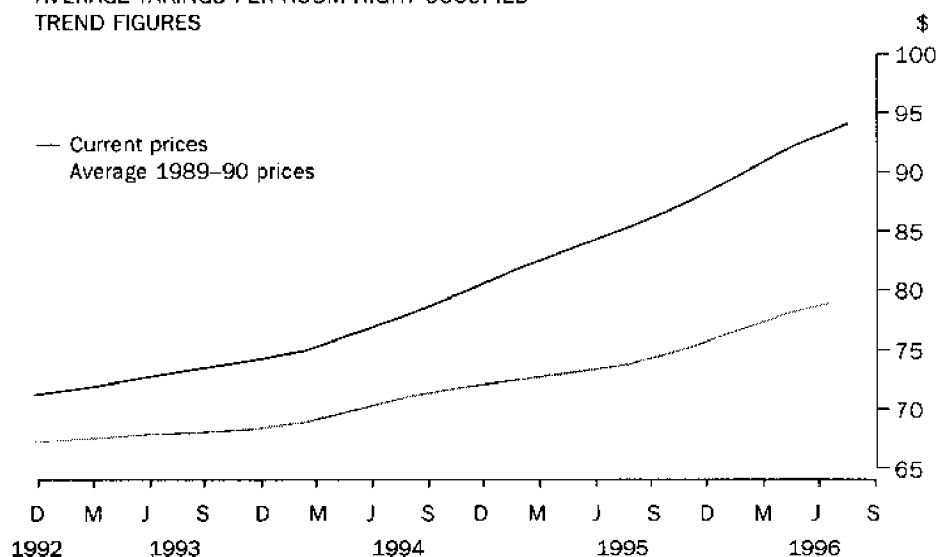
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES



Western Australia

The strong growth in the trend in average takings per room night occupied evident since the March quarter 1994 continued in the September quarter 1996. The growth in the trend in the year since September quarter 1995 was 10.2%, 3.8 percentage points more than the national increase. At average 1989-90 prices, the trend increased by 7.5% over the four quarters since September quarter 1995, almost double the national figure.

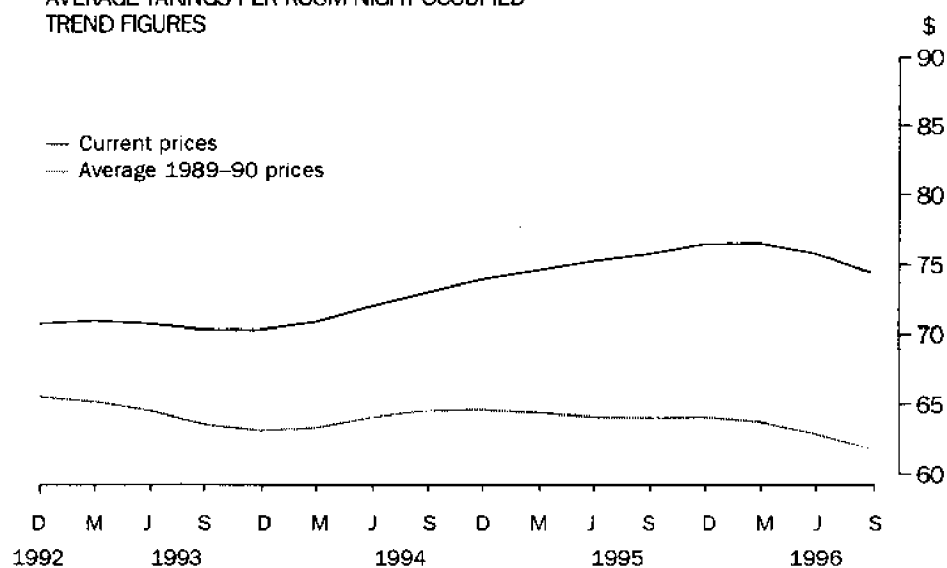
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES



Tasmania

Tasmania was the only State/Territory to record a drop in average takings per room night occupied over the twelve months ending September 1996. At current prices the average fell by 1.7% over the year, while at average 1989-90 prices the average fell by 3.4%.

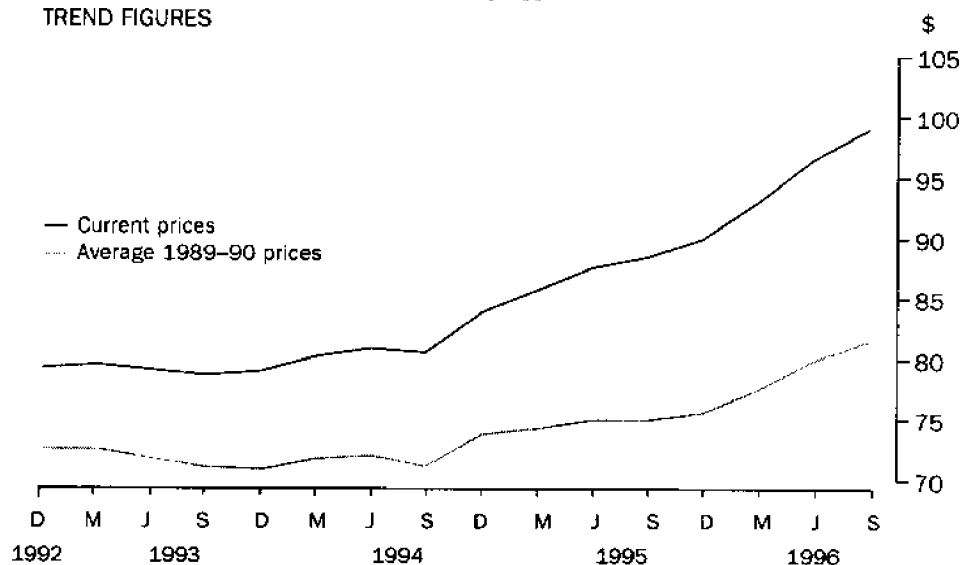
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES



Northern Territory

The trend in average takings per room night occupied has increased by 12.0% in September quarter 1996 over September quarter 1995, almost double the national increase. At average 1989-90 prices, the trend increased by 8.7% over the period, the highest increase of any State/Territory.

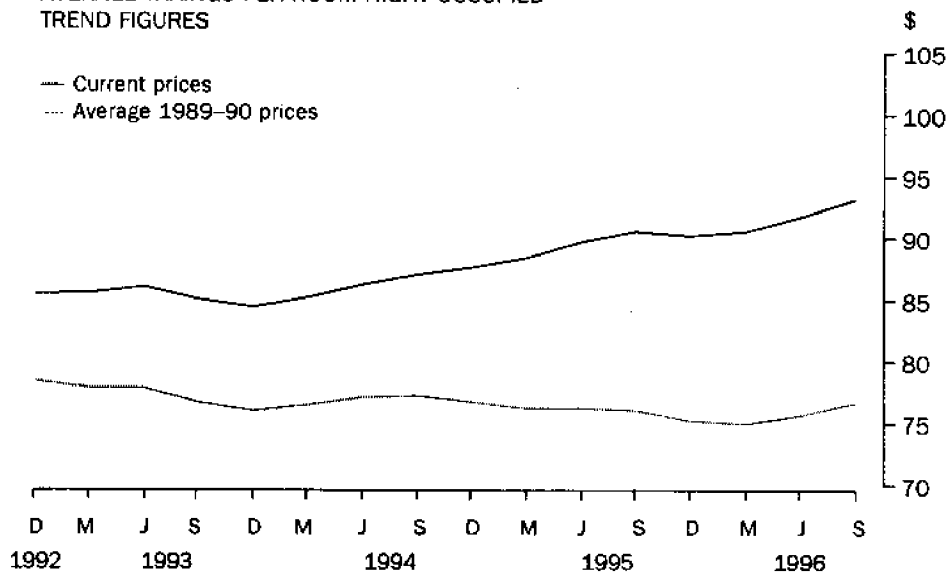
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES



Australian Capital Territory

The trend in average takings per room night occupied continued to recover in September quarter 1996, increasing by 2.9% over the previous year. This recovery was also evident in the trend at average 1989-90 prices with an increase of 0.8% over the same period. However, these increases were considerably lower than the national average.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES



	New South Wales	Victoria	Queensland	South Australia	Western Australia	Tasmania	Northern Territory	Australian Capital Territory	Australia
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
September quarter 1995—									
Establishments	1,729	1,009	1,106	345	329	179	98	44	4,839
Guest rooms	57,360	29,504	41,907	10,703	14,720	5,452	5,615	3,651	168,912
Bed spaces	164,879	81,614	128,179	30,227	38,365	15,727	16,409	10,905	486,305
September quarter 1996—									
Establishments	1,726	1,013	1,128	351	333	188	99	45	4,883
Guest rooms	57,711	29,877	43,512	10,879	15,396	5,604	5,708	3,734	172,421
Bed spaces	167,096	82,848	134,246	30,848	40,443	16,201	16,942	11,174	499,798
ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
September quarter 1995	3,122.4	1,478.9	2,355.0	507.5	789.0	271.7	288.8	209.7	9,022.9
December quarter 1995	3,117.5	1,474.0	2,394.4	509.2	819.9	275.6	294.2	204.8	9,089.7
March quarter 1996	3,171.8	1,494.0	2,420.8	523.7	816.5	268.5	297.3	202.1	9,194.7
June quarter 1996	3,130.7	1,517.5	2,407.8	528.1	828.8	254.6	287.6	223.7	9,178.8
July	1,058.2	515.1	810.5	166.1	275.7	86.1	94.7	63.6	3,069.9
August	1,024.1	493.4	785.5	171.4	283.5	92.4	97.0	64.4	3,011.7
September	1,002.7	480.2	787.8	164.0	278.9	80.3	95.0	68.3	2,957.3
September quarter 1996	3,085.0	1,488.7	2,383.8	501.5	838.1	257.4	286.7	196.3	9,037.5
ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000) TREND									
September quarter 1995	3,099.6	1,463.2	2,370.9	505.9	806.4	270.3	289.7	210.1	9,016.1
December quarter 1995	3,139.6	1,481.3	2,392.0	514.5	810.2	271.9	293.2	207.0	9,109.8
March quarter 1996	3,145.3	1,496.2	2,406.9	520.1	819.4	267.1	293.5	208.4	9,156.8
June quarter 1996	3,129.4	1,501.5	2,406.5	519.1	829.2	259.9	290.6	209.1	9,145.2
July	1,034.7	503.8	797.7	172.1	278.2	86.0	96.2	68.8	3,037.6
August	1,027.4	500.0	792.7	169.5	278.7	85.8	96.2	67.4	3,017.8
September	1,020.5	496.0	789.7	167.1	279.9	85.6	96.4	66.2	3,001.5
September quarter 1996	3,105.2	1,503.0	2,394.9	513.3	835.2	255.2	286.8	207.1	9,100.8
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
September quarter 1995	295.6	138.1	226.1	38.8	67.2	20.4	25.5	19.2	830.9
December quarter 1995	296.7	136.3	232.0	39.4	71.1	21.1	25.8	18.3	840.9
March quarter 1996	310.1	142.7	239.5	41.3	72.9	20.6	27.6	18.0	872.6
June quarter 1996	313.0	152.2	234.7	42.0	77.8	19.5	28.5	20.7	888.4
July	106.9	50.5	80.8	13.0	25.2	6.6	9.3	5.8	298.2
August	105.1	47.1	78.1	13.1	26.3	6.7	9.6	6.1	292.1
September	100.1	47.5	77.8	13.2	26.3	5.7	8.9	6.4	285.9
September quarter 1996	312.2	145.1	236.8	39.3	77.8	19.0	27.8	18.3	876.2
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m) TREND									
September quarter 1995	291.6	134.3	227.2	38.8	68.8	20.5	25.6	19.0	825.9
December quarter 1995	300.7	139.2	232.6	40.0	70.7	20.8	26.4	18.7	849.1
March quarter 1996	307.2	143.7	235.8	40.9	73.5	20.4	27.3	18.9	867.7
June quarter 1996	311.7	147.1	236.9	41.0	76.4	19.7	28.0	19.2	880.0
July	104.5	50.0	78.7	13.6	26.0	6.4	9.5	6.4	295.1
August	104.0	49.5	78.5	13.4	26.1	6.3	9.4	6.3	293.5
September	103.5	48.7	78.5	13.2	26.2	6.2	9.4	6.2	291.9
September quarter 1996	315.2	149.5	236.9	40.6	78.6	19.0	28.4	19.3	887.4
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m) AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES									
September quarter 1995—									
Original	254.1	115.0	205.7	30.9	60.6	13.1	29.0	15.9	724.3
Seasonally adjusted	252.0	117.4	191.8	32.3	58.1	17.2	21.6	16.1	706.6
Trend	249.0	114.3	192.7	32.3	59.5	17.3	21.7	16.0	702.9
September quarter 1996—									
Original	261.5	118.5	209.7	30.7	68.3	11.9	30.6	15.0	746.2
Seasonally adjusted	259.7	121.3	196.3	32.2	65.8	15.7	22.8	15.1	728.9
Trend	261.8	124.5	196.1	33.2	66.3	15.8	23.3	15.9	737.0

Room nights occupied ('000)(a)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	2,657.3	2,623.0	2,630.2
1993	March quarter	2,687.8	2,689.1	2,671.1
	June quarter	2,624.1	2,714.8	2,714.9
	September quarter	2,784.7	2,744.4	2,763.9
	December quarter	2,871.8	2,822.1	2,817.9
1994	March quarter	2,882.8	2,894.8	2,864.1
	June quarter	2,773.6	2,870.2	2,903.1
	September quarter	2,990.7	2,941.9	2,942.5
	December quarter	3,065.3	3,008.1	2,982.0
1995	March quarter	2,992.3	3,006.5	3,021.8
	June quarter	2,939.0	3,041.6	3,055.8
	September quarter	3,173.6	3,122.4	3,099.6
	December quarter	3,172.2	3,117.5	3,139.6
1996	March quarter	3,198.4	3,171.8	3,145.3
	June quarter	3,024.3	3,130.7	3,129.4
	September quarter	3,123.4	3,085.0	3,105.2

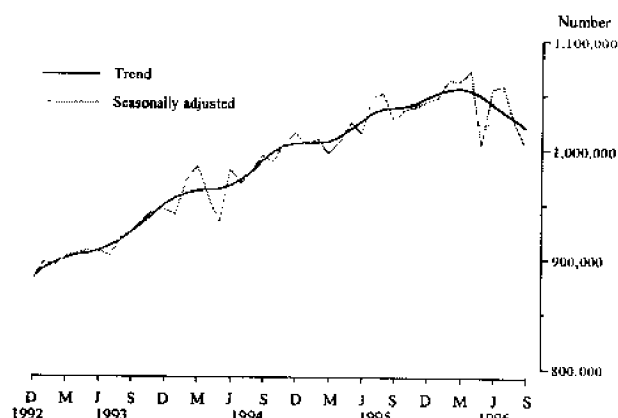
Takings at current prices (\$m)(a)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	222.7	217.2	217.2
1993	March quarter	223.5	220.9	220.0
	June quarter	213.0	224.1	223.8
	September quarter	229.5	227.8	229.6
	December quarter	243.6	236.6	236.9
1994	March quarter	250.1	248.3	243.8
	June quarter	233.5	246.0	250.4
	September quarter	261.0	258.3	257.7
	December quarter	274.9	267.5	265.8
1995	March quarter	276.9	274.3	274.7
	June quarter	265.8	280.3	282.8
	September quarter	298.1	295.6	291.6
	December quarter	305.3	296.7	300.7
1996	March quarter	316.6	310.1	307.2
	June quarter	296.8	313.0	311.7
	September quarter	314.3	312.2	315.2

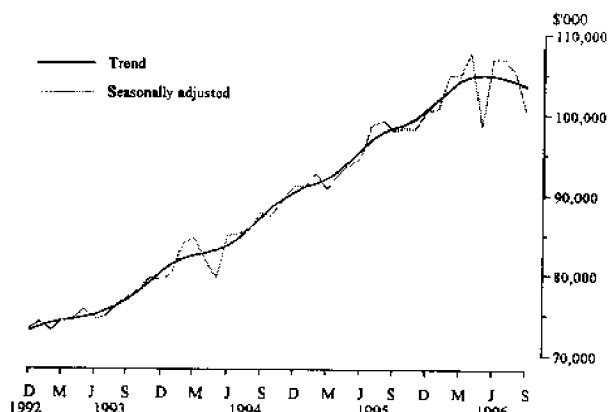
Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(c)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	207.3	202.2	202.2
1993	March quarter	206.6	204.2	203.6
	June quarter	196.5	206.8	206.4
	September quarter	211.1	209.5	211.4
	December quarter	223.9	217.4	217.7
1994	March quarter	229.2	227.6	223.2
	June quarter	212.2	223.7	227.8
	September quarter	235.2	232.7	232.5
	December quarter	245.9	239.3	237.2
1995	March quarter	243.5	241.3	241.8
	June quarter	230.4	242.9	244.9
	September quarter	254.1	252.0	249.0
	December quarter	258.0	250.8	254.1
1996	March quarter	265.8	260.4	257.9
	June quarter	247.5	261.1	260.3
	September quarter	261.5	259.7	261.8

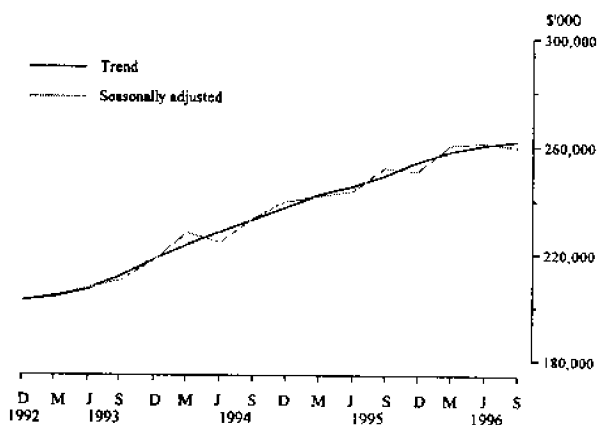
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



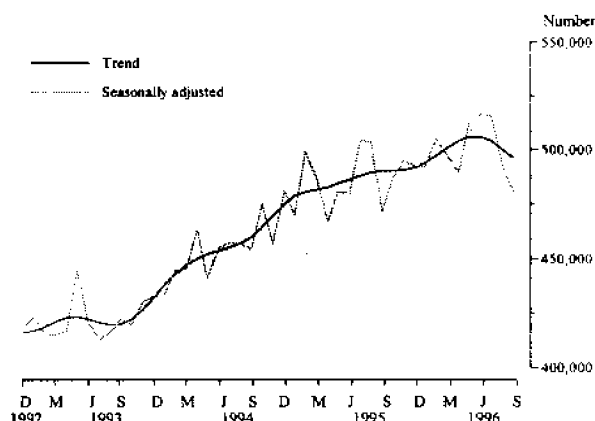
QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES



(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Sydney All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

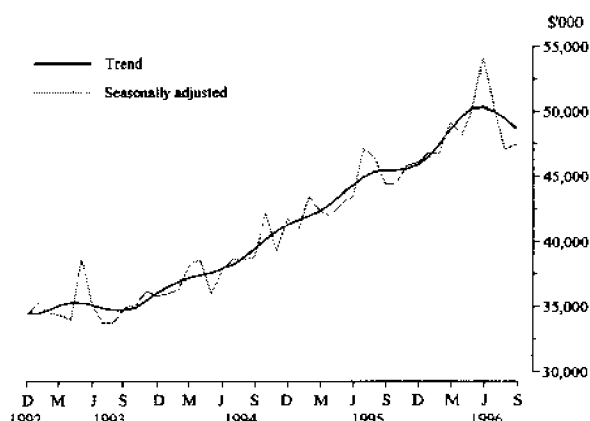
Room nights occupied ('000)(a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally	
		adjusted	Trend(b)
1992 — December quarter	1,281.8	1,243.9	1,251.5
1993 — March quarter	1,302.0	1,253.4	1,257.9
June quarter	1,235.2	1,282.3	1,262.0
September quarter	1,203.3	1,251.2	1,268.0
December quarter	1,324.4	1,282.6	1,286.4
1994 — March quarter	1,372.7	1,322.9	1,317.2
June quarter	1,310.0	1,359.0	1,350.4
September quarter	1,315.5	1,368.0	1,382.5
December quarter	1,460.9	1,412.8	1,411.1
1995 — March quarter	1,506.9	1,455.0	1,435.1
June quarter	1,372.1	1,426.7	1,451.8
September quarter	1,421.6	1,478.9	1,463.2
December quarter	1,519.1	1,474.0	1,481.3
1996 — March quarter	1,568.2	1,494.0	1,496.2
June quarter	1,458.2	1,517.5	1,501.5
September quarter	1,427.7	1,488.7	1,503.0

MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



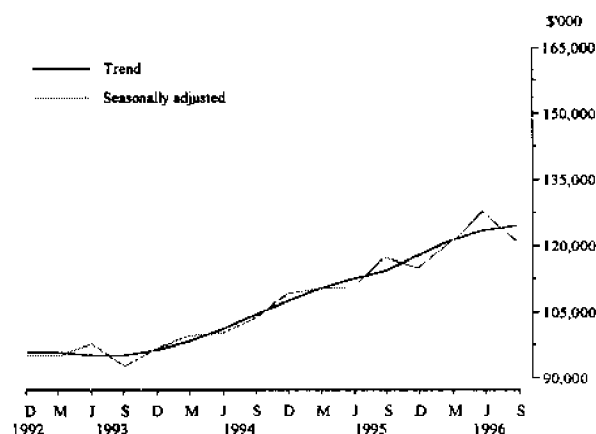
Takings at current prices (\$m)(a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally	
		adjusted	Trend(b)
1992 — December quarter	106.5	102.8	104.0
1993 — March quarter	107.6	104.1	104.6
June quarter	101.8	107.7	104.8
September quarter	100.6	102.4	105.3
December quarter	110.5	107.1	106.8
1994 — March quarter	115.5	110.7	109.4
June quarter	105.8	112.2	113.0
September quarter	113.7	116.0	117.1
December quarter	127.1	123.2	121.7
1995 — March quarter	131.9	126.8	126.5
June quarter	120.6	128.3	130.8
September quarter	135.3	138.1	134.3
December quarter	140.3	136.3	139.2
1996 — March quarter	150.9	142.7	143.7
June quarter	142.7	152.2	147.1
September quarter	141.8	145.1	149.5

MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(c)			
Period	Original	Seasonally	
		adjusted	Trend(b)
1992 — December quarter	98.4	95.0	95.9
1993 — March quarter	98.3	95.1	95.7
June quarter	92.4	97.8	95.2
September quarter	91.1	92.7	95.3
December quarter	99.7	96.7	96.3
1994 — March quarter	103.8	99.6	98.3
June quarter	94.5	100.2	101.1
September quarter	101.3	103.4	104.3
December quarter	112.4	108.9	107.3
1995 — March quarter	114.7	110.2	110.2
June quarter	103.8	110.4	112.4
September quarter	115.0	117.4	114.3
December quarter	118.4	115.0	117.8
1996 — March quarter	127.5	120.7	121.2
June quarter	119.7	127.7	123.5
September quarter	118.5	121.3	124.5

QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES

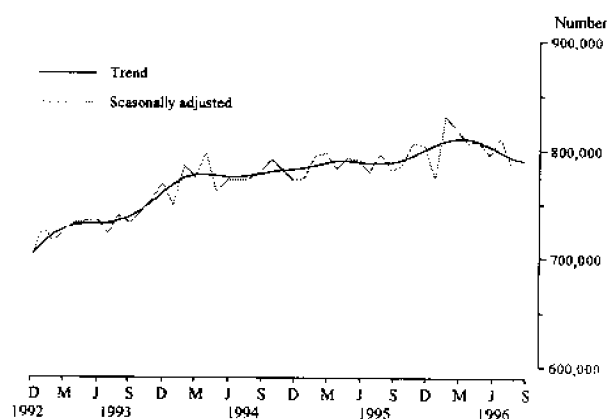


(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Melbourne All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

Room nights occupied ('000)(a)

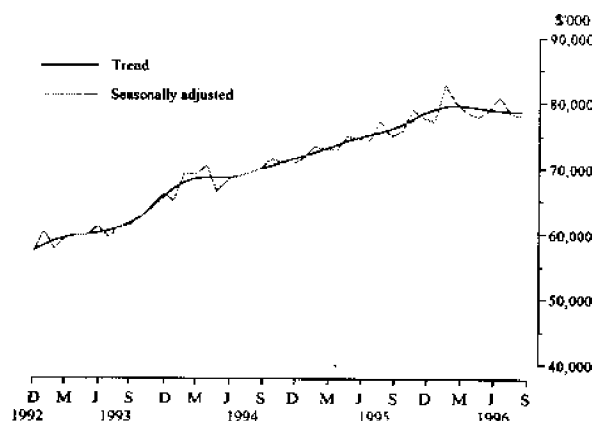
Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	2,104.2	2,063.3	2,079.6
1993	March quarter	2,013.3	2,167.0	2,143.4
	June quarter	2,075.9	2,198.1	2,188.2
	September quarter	2,419.5	2,190.9	2,219.2
	December quarter	2,310.7	2,263.4	2,257.0
1994	March quarter	2,140.8	2,306.8	2,298.7
	June quarter	2,201.9	2,327.8	2,323.3
	September quarter	2,555.5	2,322.9	2,332.6
	December quarter	2,405.4	2,342.6	2,344.4
1995	March quarter	2,188.3	2,362.8	2,354.4
	June quarter	2,235.6	2,363.1	2,360.2
	September quarter	2,596.3	2,355.0	2,370.9
	December quarter	2,448.5	2,394.4	2,392.0
1996	March quarter	2,269.2	2,420.8	2,406.9
	June quarter	2,278.3	2,407.8	2,406.5
	September quarter	2,617.2	2,383.8	2,394.9

MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



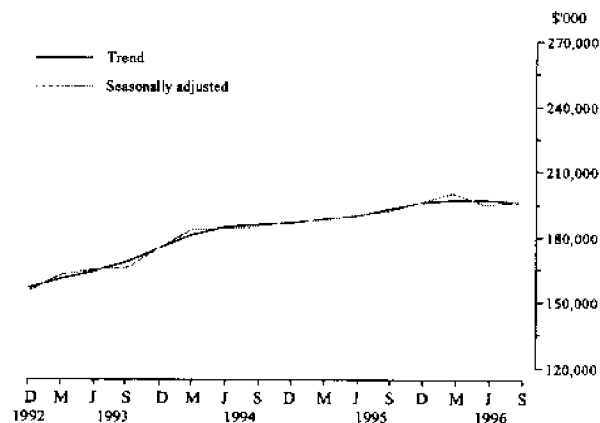
Takings at current prices (\$m)(a)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	176.6	167.5	168.8
1993	March quarter	167.0	177.3	175.0
	June quarter	167.3	180.4	179.6
	September quarter	195.5	181.5	185.0
	December quarter	203.4	192.7	192.5
1994	March quarter	190.6	203.1	200.3
	June quarter	190.5	204.9	205.6
	September quarter	222.6	207.7	208.7
	December quarter	225.3	212.5	212.4
1995	March quarter	204.0	217.5	217.1
	June quarter	206.2	221.9	221.7
	September quarter	242.5	226.1	227.2
	December quarter	245.6	232.0	232.6
1996	March quarter	227.1	239.5	235.8
	June quarter	218.2	234.7	236.9
	September quarter	252.9	236.8	236.9

MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION
AT CURRENT PRICES

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(c)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	163.3	154.9	156.3
1993	March quarter	153.1	162.5	160.6
	June quarter	152.5	164.5	163.9
	September quarter	177.9	165.2	168.2
	December quarter	184.5	174.9	174.5
1994	March quarter	172.0	183.3	180.9
	June quarter	170.8	183.8	184.4
	September quarter	197.8	184.7	185.4
	December quarter	198.2	186.9	186.4
1995	March quarter	176.2	187.8	187.9
	June quarter	176.4	189.8	189.6
	September quarter	205.7	191.8	192.7
	December quarter	207.1	195.6	195.9
1996	March quarter	189.9	200.2	197.3
	June quarter	181.2	194.9	197.1
	September quarter	209.7	196.3	196.1

QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION
AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES

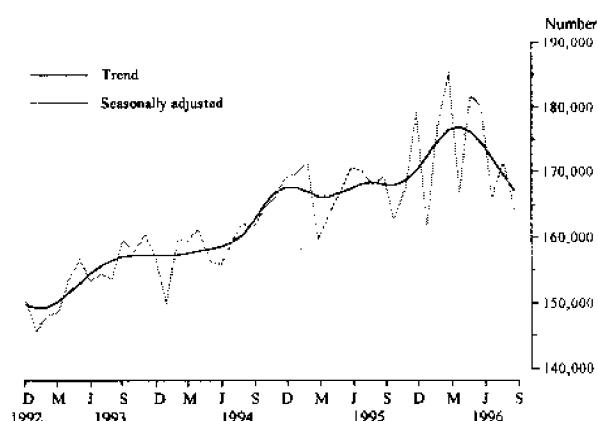
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Brisbane All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

		Room nights occupied ('000)(a)		
			Seasonally	
Period		Original	adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	— December quarter	472.9	457.7	453.3
1993	— March quarter	453.2	442.5	452.1
	June quarter	446.6	463.5	459.0
	September quarter	456.3	467.8	467.5
	December quarter	492.6	475.0	471.9
1994	— March quarter	477.8	469.3	471.5
	June quarter	456.9	473.6	475.3
	September quarter	471.5	482.5	484.6
	December quarter	517.0	499.8	494.8
1995	— March quarter	509.7	500.6	500.9
	June quarter	481.8	501.0	502.9
	September quarter	495.1	507.5	505.9
	December quarter	524.2	509.2	514.5
1996	— March quarter	538.7	523.7	520.1
	June quarter	507.5	528.1	519.1
	September quarter	489.6	501.5	513.3

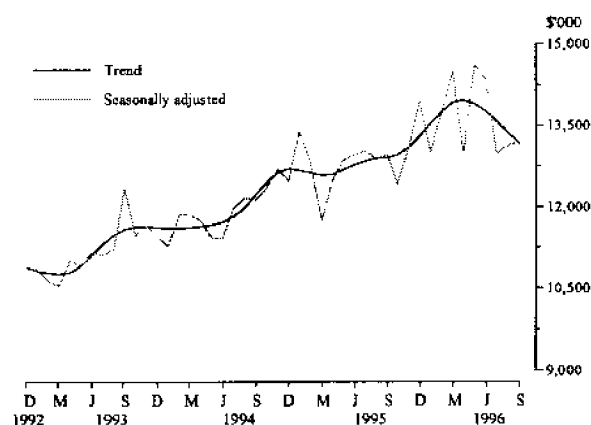
Takings at current prices (\$m)(a)				
Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	— December quarter	36.1	33.0	32.3
1993	— March quarter	32.2	32.0	32.6
	June quarter	31.2	33.1	33.3
	September quarter	33.1	34.7	34.2
	December quarter	38.1	34.6	34.7
1994	— March quarter	35.0	35.0	34.8
	June quarter	32.5	34.6	35.2
	September quarter	34.7	36.3	36.1
	December quarter	41.3	37.5	37.2
1995	— March quarter	37.9	37.9	38.0
	June quarter	35.8	38.3	38.3
	September quarter	37.1	38.8	38.8
	December quarter	43.0	39.4	40.0
1996	— March quarter	41.9	41.3	40.9
	June quarter	39.1	42.0	41.0
	September quarter	37.6	39.3	40.6

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(c)				
Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	— December quarter	32.6	29.8	29.2
1993	— March quarter	28.9	28.7	29.2
	June quarter	27.8	29.5	29.7
	September quarter	29.4	30.8	30.3
	December quarter	33.8	30.6	30.7
1994	— March quarter	30.8	30.8	30.6
	June quarter	28.5	30.2	30.8
	September quarter	30.2	31.6	31.4
	December quarter	35.6	32.3	32.0
1995	— March quarter	32.2	32.2	32.3
	June quarter	30.1	32.2	32.2
	September quarter	30.9	32.3	32.3
	December quarter	35.5	32.6	33.0
1996	— March quarter	34.5	34.0	33.6
	June quarter	32.1	34.4	33.6
	September quarter	30.7	32.2	33.2

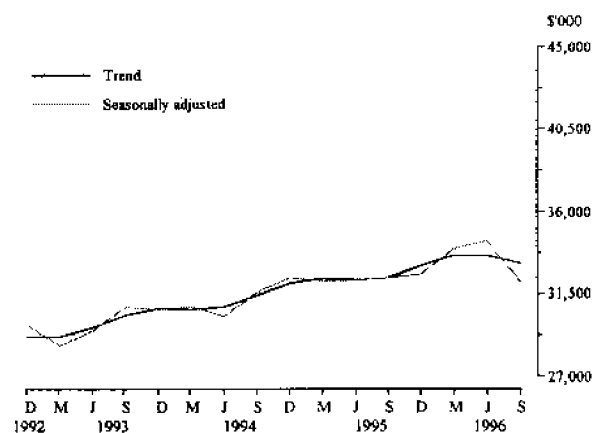
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES

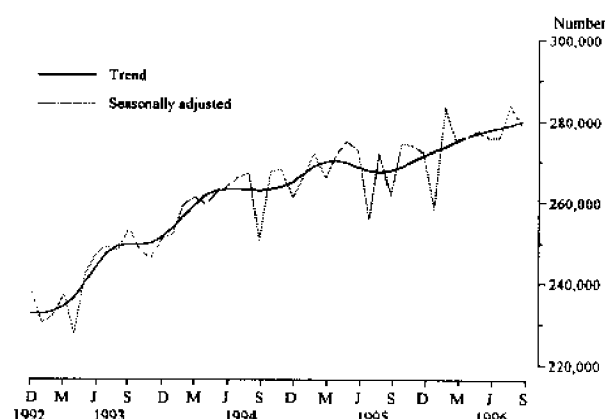


(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Adelaide All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

Room nights occupied ('000)(a)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	720.0	697.7	691.8
1993	March quarter	688.0	698.5	705.4
	June quarter	667.6	716.3	720.0
	September quarter	782.3	750.1	737.8
	December quarter	775.4	744.3	755.2
1994	March quarter	753.7	771.8	768.7
	June quarter	733.0	784.7	779.7
	September quarter	818.0	782.9	788.0
	December quarter	829.1	796.0	796.6
1995	March quarter	784.2	802.8	803.4
	June quarter	764.8	818.3	806.1
	September quarter	824.3	789.0	806.4
	December quarter	851.3	819.9	810.2
1996	March quarter	806.0	816.5	819.4
	June quarter	774.9	828.8	829.2
	September quarter	873.3	838.1	835.2

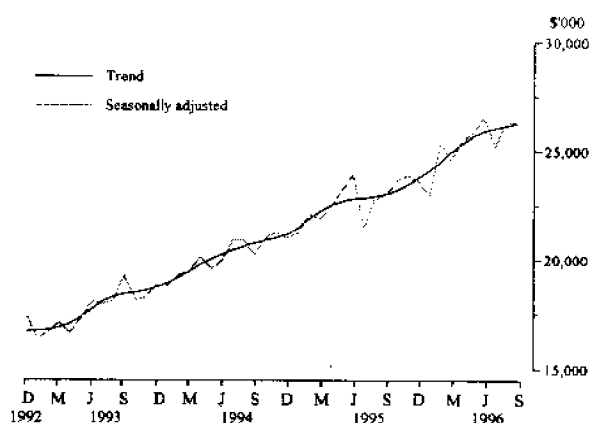
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



Takings at current prices (\$m)(a)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	52.0	50.2	49.3
1993	March quarter	49.9	50.0	50.7
	June quarter	47.8	51.8	52.3
	September quarter	57.4	55.2	54.1
	December quarter	57.6	55.2	55.9
1994	March quarter	57.0	57.5	57.6
	June quarter	55.0	59.6	59.6
	September quarter	64.5	62.0	61.6
	December quarter	66.3	63.3	63.7
1995	March quarter	64.4	65.2	65.8
	June quarter	64.0	69.5	67.5
	September quarter	70.0	67.2	68.8
	December quarter	74.4	71.1	70.7
1996	March quarter	72.8	72.9	73.5
	June quarter	71.6	77.8	76.4
	September quarter	80.8	77.8	78.6

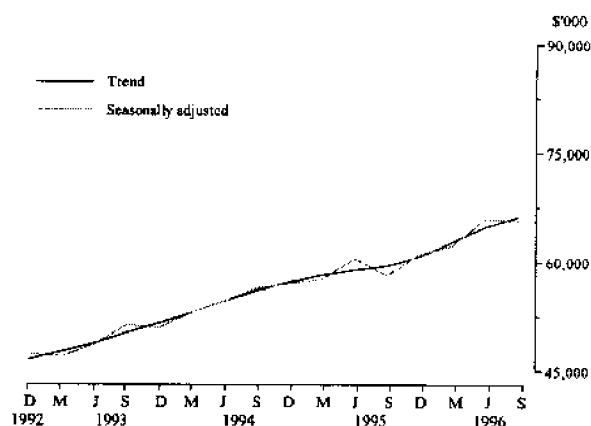
MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(c)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	49.0	47.3	46.5
1993	March quarter	46.9	47.0	47.6
	June quarter	44.7	48.5	48.8
	September quarter	53.2	51.2	50.2
	December quarter	53.1	50.9	51.6
1994	March quarter	52.5	53.0	53.0
	June quarter	50.4	54.6	54.6
	September quarter	58.6	56.4	56.0
	December quarter	59.7	57.0	57.2
1995	March quarter	57.0	57.7	58.2
	June quarter	55.7	60.5	58.9
	September quarter	60.6	58.1	59.5
	December quarter	64.0	61.1	60.8
1996	March quarter	62.2	62.2	62.8
	June quarter	60.7	66.0	64.9
	September quarter	68.3	65.8	66.3

QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES

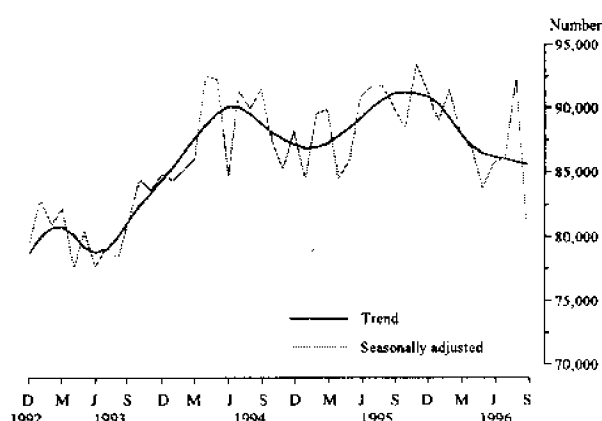


(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Perth All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

Room nights occupied ('000)(a)

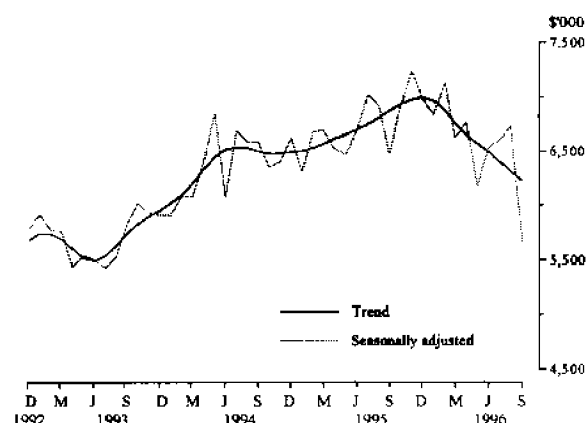
Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	238.2	230.1	232.9
1993	March quarter	306.0	245.8	237.0
	June quarter	216.0	233.7	238.7
	September quarter	186.3	237.8	241.8
	December quarter	265.5	254.8	249.1
1994	March quarter	318.0	255.6	259.7
	June quarter	247.7	267.4	266.0
	September quarter	212.4	271.6	267.8
	December quarter	272.4	261.7	265.5
1995	March quarter	330.3	264.6	262.4
	June quarter	238.1	259.9	264.6
	September quarter	211.1	271.7	270.3
	December quarter	288.8	275.6	271.9
1996	March quarter	337.2	268.5	267.1
	June quarter	234.3	254.6	259.9
	September quarter	199.4	257.4	255.2

MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



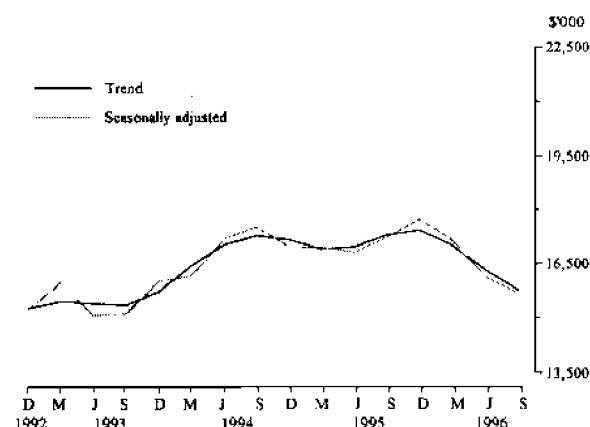
Takings at current prices (\$m)(a)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	17.1	16.5	16.5
1993	March quarter	22.1	17.4	16.8
	June quarter	15.2	16.5	16.9
	September quarter	12.9	16.8	17.0
	December quarter	18.7	17.9	17.5
1994	March quarter	22.8	18.1	18.4
	June quarter	17.8	19.3	19.2
	September quarter	15.2	19.8	19.6
	December quarter	20.2	19.4	19.6
1995	March quarter	25.0	19.7	19.6
	June quarter	18.0	19.7	19.9
	September quarter	15.5	20.4	20.5
	December quarter	22.1	21.1	20.8
1996	March quarter	26.3	20.6	20.4
	June quarter	17.8	19.5	19.7
	September quarter	14.4	19.0	19.0

MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION
AT CURRENT PRICES

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(c)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	15.8	15.2	15.3
1993	March quarter	20.2	16.0	15.5
	June quarter	13.9	15.1	15.4
	September quarter	11.6	15.1	15.3
	December quarter	16.7	16.0	15.7
1994	March quarter	20.4	16.2	16.4
	June quarter	15.8	17.2	17.0
	September quarter	13.4	17.5	17.3
	December quarter	17.7	17.0	17.2
1995	March quarter	21.5	16.9	16.9
	June quarter	15.3	16.8	17.0
	September quarter	13.1	17.2	17.3
	December quarter	18.5	17.7	17.4
1996	March quarter	21.9	17.1	17.0
	June quarter	14.8	16.1	16.3
	September quarter	11.9	15.7	15.8

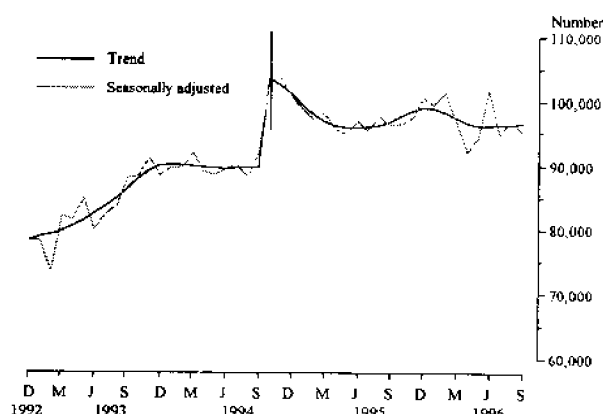
QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION
AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES

(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Hobart All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

Room nights occupied ('000)(a)(b)

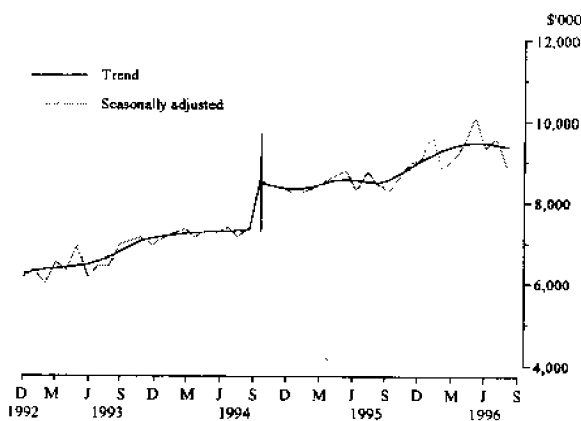
Period		Seasonally		
		Original	adjusted	Trend(c)
1992	December quarter	218.9	238.0	228.9
1993	March quarter	175.4	233.4	237.4
	June quarter	254.2	245.6	245.5
	September quarter	328.2	253.4	255.2
	December quarter	247.2	267.3	264.8
1994	March quarter	204.6	270.9	268.6
	June quarter	274.6	266.6	270.2
	September quarter	347.5	269.7	271.2
	December quarter	285.2	306.5	300.3
1995	March quarter	221.6	293.8	295.4
	June quarter	294.9	287.0	289.8
	September quarter	372.5	288.8	289.7
	December quarter	273.4	294.2	293.2
1996	March quarter	226.6	297.3	293.5
	June quarter	295.3	287.6	290.6
	September quarter	369.6	286.7	286.8

MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED (b)



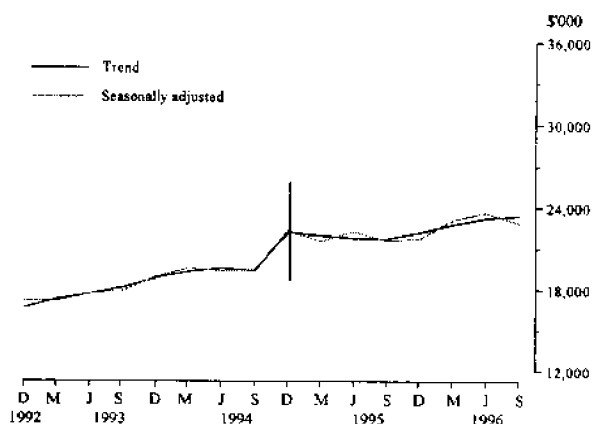
Takings at current prices (\$m)(a)(b)

Period		Seasonally		
		Original	adjusted	Trend(c)
1992	December quarter	17.1	18.7	18.1
1993	March quarter	13.4	18.8	18.9
	June quarter	19.9	19.4	19.4
	September quarter	26.6	19.8	20.1
	December quarter	19.5	21.1	20.9
1994	March quarter	15.5	21.7	21.5
	June quarter	22.2	21.7	21.8
	September quarter	29.4	21.9	21.8
	December quarter	23.5	25.3	25.2
1995	March quarter	17.7	24.8	25.3
	June quarter	26.5	25.9	25.4
	September quarter	34.2	25.5	25.6
	December quarter	23.8	25.8	26.4
1996	March quarter	19.9	27.6	27.3
	June quarter	29.2	28.5	28.0
	September quarter	37.2	27.8	28.4

MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION
AT CURRENT PRICES (b)

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(d)

Period		Seasonally		
		Original	adjusted	Trend(c)
1992	December quarter	15.6	17.1	16.6
1993	March quarter	12.2	17.1	17.2
	June quarter	18.0	17.6	17.6
	September quarter	24.0	17.9	18.1
	December quarter	17.5	18.9	18.8
1994	March quarter	13.9	19.5	19.3
	June quarter	19.7	19.3	19.5
	September quarter	26.0	19.4	19.3
	December quarter	20.6	22.3	22.1
1995	March quarter	15.4	21.5	21.9
	June quarter	22.7	22.2	21.7
	September quarter	29.0	21.6	21.7
	December quarter	20.0	21.7	22.1
1996	March quarter	16.6	23.0	22.7
	June quarter	24.2	23.6	23.2
	September quarter	30.6	22.8	23.3

QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION
AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES (b)

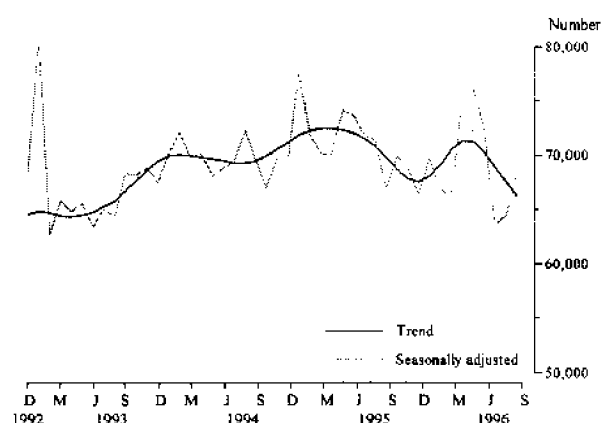
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) There is a break in series as 2 establishments previously classified as holiday units, were reclassified as motels from December quarter 1994. (c) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (d) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Darwin All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

Room nights occupied ('000)(a)				
Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	206.3	197.3	188.5
1993	March quarter	201.5	208.9	192.7
	June quarter	187.0	193.7	194.6
	September quarter	199.8	197.5	198.2
	December quarter	215.6	204.2	204.4
1994	March quarter	204.5	211.8	208.6
	June quarter	199.2	206.7	209.1
	September quarter	213.9	211.0	208.9
	December quarter	215.8	206.3	211.7
1995	March quarter	212.8	219.4	215.6
	June quarter	209.3	217.6	215.7
	September quarter	210.5	209.7	210.1
	December quarter	216.0	204.8	207.0
1996	March quarter	198.3	202.1	208.4
	June quarter	215.9	223.7	209.1
	September quarter	197.6	196.3	207.1

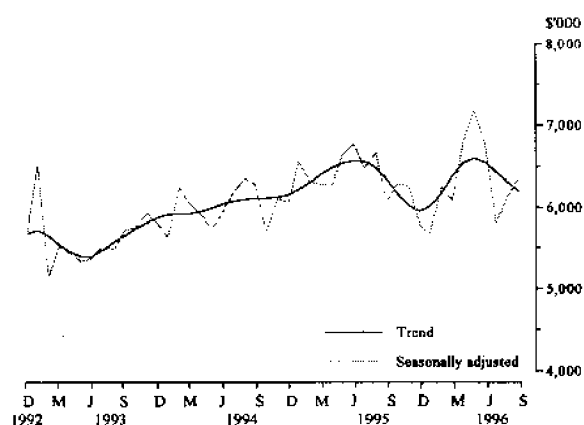
Takings at current prices (\$m)(a)				
Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	17.1	16.5	16.1
1993	March quarter	16.7	17.2	16.5
	June quarter	15.9	16.1	16.7
	September quarter	16.6	16.7	16.8
	December quarter	18.3	17.5	17.3
1994	March quarter	17.5	17.9	17.8
	June quarter	17.2	17.6	18.0
	September quarter	18.8	18.8	18.2
	December quarter	18.4	17.9	18.5
1995	March quarter	18.8	19.1	19.1
	June quarter	19.2	19.7	19.3
	September quarter	19.0	19.2	19.0
	December quarter	19.2	18.3	18.7
1996	March quarter	18.0	18.0	18.9
	June quarter	20.3	20.7	19.2
	September quarter	18.2	18.3	19.3

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(c)				
Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(b)
1992	December quarter	15.7	15.1	14.8
1993	March quarter	15.2	15.6	15.0
	June quarter	14.4	14.6	15.1
	September quarter	15.0	15.1	15.2
	December quarter	16.4	15.7	15.5
1994	March quarter	15.7	16.1	15.9
	June quarter	15.4	15.7	16.1
	September quarter	16.7	16.7	16.1
	December quarter	16.2	15.7	16.2
1995	March quarter	16.2	16.5	16.4
	June quarter	16.4	16.7	16.4
	September quarter	15.9	16.1	16.0
	December quarter	16.0	15.3	15.6
1996	March quarter	14.9	14.9	15.6
	June quarter	16.7	17.1	15.8
	September quarter	15.0	15.1	15.9

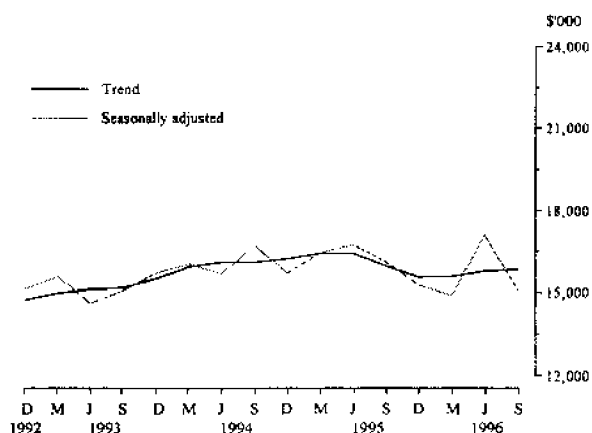
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES

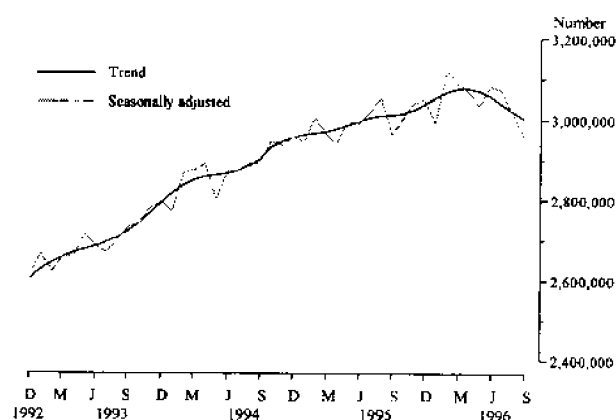


(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Canberra All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

Room nights occupied ('000)(b)

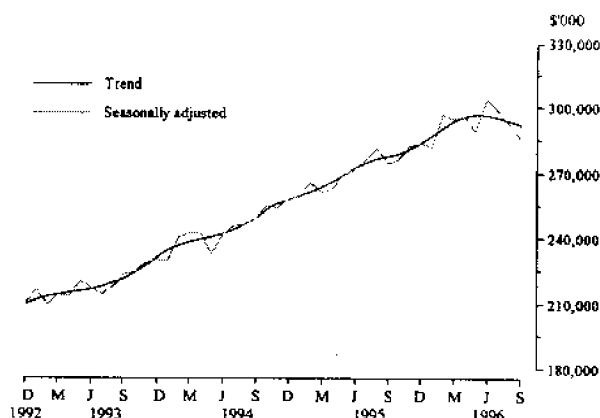
Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(c)
1992	December quarter	7,899.5	7,751.0	7,756.7
1993	March quarter	7,827.2	7,938.7	7,896.9
	June quarter	7,706.6	8,047.8	8,023.0
	September quarter	8,360.5	8,093.1	8,151.5
	December quarter	8,503.2	8,313.8	8,306.8
1994	March quarter	8,354.9	8,503.9	8,457.0
	June quarter	8,196.9	8,555.9	8,577.1
	September quarter	8,925.0	8,650.4	8,678.1
	December quarter	9,051.2	8,833.6	8,806.4
1995	March quarter	8,746.2	8,905.6	8,888.9
	June quarter	8,535.5	8,915.3	8,946.9
	September quarter	9,305.0	9,022.9	9,016.1
	December quarter	9,293.5	9,089.7	9,109.8
1996	March quarter	9,142.7	9,194.7	9,156.8
	June quarter	8,788.8	9,178.8	9,145.2
	September quarter	9,297.6	9,037.5	9,100.8

MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



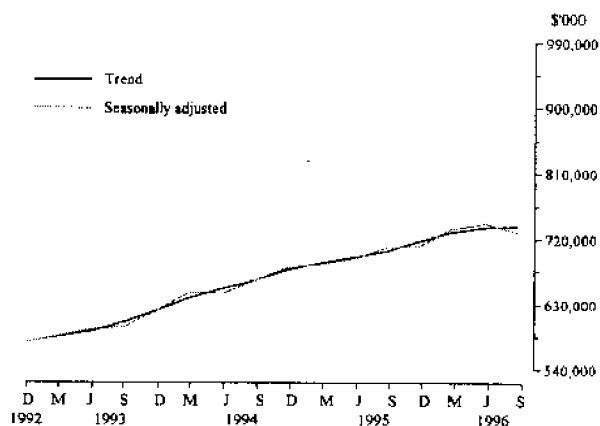
Takings at current prices (\$m)(b)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(c)
1992	December quarter	645.0	622.3	622.4
1993	March quarter	632.5	637.8	635.0
	June quarter	611.9	649.2	646.8
	September quarter	672.2	654.9	662.0
	December quarter	709.5	682.6	682.4
1994	March quarter	703.9	712.3	703.6
	June quarter	674.5	715.9	722.7
	September quarter	759.9	740.9	740.8
	December quarter	796.9	766.6	764.1
1995	March quarter	776.7	785.2	786.0
	June quarter	756.1	803.5	805.6
	September quarter	851.6	830.9	825.9
	December quarter	873.6	840.9	849.1
1996	March quarter	873.5	872.6	867.7
	June quarter	835.8	888.4	880.0
	September quarter	897.1	876.2	887.4

MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION
AT CURRENT PRICES

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m)(d)

Period		Original	Seasonally	
			adjusted	Trend(c)
1992	December quarter	597.8	576.7	576.7
1993	March quarter	581.3	586.2	584.4
	June quarter	560.2	594.4	592.1
	September quarter	613.2	597.4	604.1
	December quarter	645.6	621.1	620.9
1994	March quarter	638.3	645.9	637.6
	June quarter	607.4	644.6	651.3
	September quarter	679.2	662.3	662.3
	December quarter	706.2	679.5	675.7
1995	March quarter	676.7	684.0	685.7
	June quarter	650.8	691.5	693.2
	September quarter	724.3	706.6	702.9
	December quarter	737.5	709.8	716.7
1996	March quarter	733.3	732.5	728.1
	June quarter	697.0	740.9	734.7
	September quarter	746.2	728.9	737.0

QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION
AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES

(a) All figures for Australia have been derived by summing the corresponding State and Territory figures (see Tables 2 to 9). (b) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (c) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (d) The deflator used to revalue current price data is the Consumer Price Index.

	Total								
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
September quarter 1995—									
Establishments	266	1,463	50	475	843	121	13	227	1,729
Guest rooms	19,173	38,187	833	9,381	25,605	12,878	3,593	5,070	57,360
Rooms per establishment	72	26	17	20	30	106	276	22	33
September quarter 1996—									
Establishments	264	1,462	55	440	854	125	15	237	1,726
Guest rooms	19,270	38,441	958	8,682	25,916	12,300	3,646	6,209	57,711
Rooms per establishment	73	26	17	20	30	98	243	26	33
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
July	47.3	14.4	6.4	9.5	17.4	78.0	179.0	10.6	19.5
August	49.8	13.9	6.7	9.2	16.9	79.9	188.5	11.0	19.4
September	50.9	15.6	7.1	10.3	18.8	82.0	213.5	11.3	21.0
September quarter 1995	49.3	14.6	6.7	9.6	17.7	79.9	193.5	10.9	20.0
July	49.4	14.3	7.5	9.0	17.6	72.4	165.7	12.8	19.7
August	50.2	13.6	8.0	8.7	16.7	71.7	173.1	13.0	19.2
September	49.9	15.0	8.3	9.4	18.4	72.3	173.3	13.3	20.3
September quarter 1996	49.9	14.3	7.9	9.0	17.6	72.1	170.7	13.0	19.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
July	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	2.0	1.8
August	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.7
September	1.6	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
September quarter 1995	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
July	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8
August	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.7
September	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8
September quarter 1996	1.6	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.8

There was a marginal increase in the supply of rooms in the September quarter 1996 compared to the same quarter in the previous year. However, a large increase in the supply of rooms in ungraded establishments was offset by decreases in the supply of rooms in the star grade 2 and star grade 4 categories. The changes were mainly due to reclassification of establishments.

The average number of rooms available per establishment remained unchanged overall. However, an increase in the average size of ungraded establishments was offset by decreases in the average size of star grade 4 and star grade 5 establishments.

On the demand side, the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment experienced a small fall overall. Apart from the star grade 1 and ungraded categories, all star grade categories showed a fall. However, only the star grade 2 category showed a fall that was significantly greater than the fall in supply, reflecting lower average occupancy rates in that grade. The increase in average nightly rooms occupied in the ungraded category was in line with the increase in supply. However, the increase in average nightly rooms occupied in the star grade 1 category was achieved without an increase in average supply, resulting in significant improvement in average occupancy rates for this category.

The improvement in average demand for the star grade 1 category was reflected in a significant increase in the average number of guests per occupied room.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						
			Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
July	178.1	33.9	9.8	16.9	40.7	278.4	962.3	34.9	56.1
August	190.4	32.4	9.8	17.4	39.4	281.2	1,017.3	39.1	56.7
September	194.5	35.1	10.2	17.3	42.3	287.9	1,203.6	35.8	59.6
September quarter 1995	563.1	101.4	29.8	51.7	122.4	847.5	3,183.1	109.9	172.4
July	204.8	34.5	15.2	16.7	43.3	277.3	969.3	42.9	60.6
August	214.2	33.1	18.2	16.6	41.8	274.8	1,027.3	47.2	60.8
September	205.2	34.6	15.1	16.2	43.4	272.4	1,015.5	44.2	60.7
September quarter 1996	624.2	102.2	48.4	49.5	128.5	824.5	3,012.1	134.3	182.1
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
July	121.4	76.0	49.3	57.8	75.4	115.2	173.4	106.5	93.0
August	123.5	75.3	47.4	61.2	75.2	113.5	174.1	114.9	94.3
September	127.3	74.9	47.8	55.9	75.1	117.1	188.0	105.7	94.4
September quarter 1995	124.1	75.4	48.2	58.2	75.2	115.3	178.9	109.1	93.9
July	133.9	78.5	65.6	59.9	79.7	123.6	188.7	112.8	99.8
August	137.8	78.8	73.5	61.9	80.7	123.6	191.5	121.3	102.4
September	137.1	77.1	60.9	57.2	78.6	125.5	195.3	112.8	99.7
September quarter 1996	136.3	78.1	66.7	59.6	79.7	124.2	191.9	115.7	100.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
July	72.4	40.1	25.4	28.7	41.1	67.9	110.5	54.5	51.3
August	74.4	42.2	25.7	31.3	43.5	69.5	110.1	59.9	54.4
September	77.3	39.8	24.8	28.0	41.1	69.7	119.2	55.8	52.6
September quarter 1995	74.7	40.7	25.3	29.3	41.8	69.0	113.5	56.8	52.7
July	81.1	41.4	31.8	30.2	43.5	73.2	122.2	59.1	55.5
August	84.7	43.6	35.3	31.9	46.4	75.8	126.3	63.3	59.0
September	85.0	41.5	29.0	30.1	43.6	76.3	126.3	60.2	56.5
September quarter 1996	83.6	42.1	32.0	30.7	44.4	75.1	125.0	60.9	56.9

Overall, average takings per establishment increased by 6%. This was despite no increase in the size of establishments, and a small fall in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment. This increase was achieved through an increase in average takings per room night (7%) and per guest night (8%).

All star grade categories achieved increases in average takings per room night and per guest night, probably reflecting increased tariffs. The star grade 1 category showed particularly strong increases.

Average takings per establishment were down for the star grade 2, star grade 4 and star grade 5 categories. However, these falls were less than the falls in the average demand, probably due to tariff increases.

The figures suggest that tariff increases might have been least in the star grade 2 category. This would be in line with the largest fall in average occupancy rates being in this category.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Total
			Star grading					Ungraded	
			1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
September quarter 1995—									
Establishments	192	817	13	351	509	79	9	48	1,009
Guest rooms	9,853	19,651	170	6,380	13,277	6,250	2,476	951	29,504
Rooms per establishment	51	24	13	18	26	79	275	20	29
September quarter 1996—									
Establishments	194	819	15	295	541	103	9	50	1,013
Guest rooms	10,060	19,817	196	5,248	13,528	7,281	2,474	1,150	29,877
Rooms per establishment	52	24	13	18	25	71	275	23	29
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
July	32.1	11.1	1.5	6.6	12.6	55.6	184.7	8.3	15.1
August	32.8	10.7	2.0	6.4	12.0	56.2	198.8	8.1	14.9
September	33.4	12.0	2.0	7.2	13.5	57.7	198.8	8.7	16.1
September quarter 1995	32.7	11.2	1.8	6.7	12.7	56.5	194.1	8.3	15.3
July	31.8	11.4	1.7	6.4	12.0	48.2	182.8	10.0	15.3
August	31.5	10.7	1.8	6.0	11.3	47.1	184.3	9.5	14.7
September	33.5	11.9	1.8	6.7	12.6	49.3	202.5	9.5	16.0
September quarter 1996	32.3	11.3	1.8	6.3	12.0	48.2	189.7	9.7	15.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
July	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.7
August	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.4	2.1	1.6
September	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.3	1.7
September quarter 1995	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.6
July	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.7
August	1.6	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	2.2	1.7
September	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.0	1.7
September quarter 1996	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.4	2.1	1.7

The supply of rooms increased marginally between September quarter 1995 and September quarter 1996. However, there were some significant changes in supply of rooms in some star grades, mainly due to reclassification of establishments. In particular, in the star grade 2 category the number of rooms fell by 18%, and in the star grade 4 category the number of rooms increased by 16%.

The increase in rooms in star grade 4 establishments was accompanied by a fall (8%) in the average size of such establishments. This was the only star grade category to show a significant change in average size.

However, for most star grade categories the average nightly room demand per establishment fell. The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment showed significant drops for the star grade 2, star grade 3 and star grade 4 categories. Over all categories the average was unchanged, due to an increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied in the ungraded category.

While overall average demand for rooms was unchanged, the average number of guests per room increased. However, the average increase was confined to the star grade 3 category, all other categories showing no change or a fall.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						
			Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
July	121.3	25.7	1.5	12.5	28.7	201.3	920.3	22.4	43.9
August	128.5	24.8	1.9	12.5	27.7	207.4	994.8	23.2	44.5
September	127.5	26.4	1.7	13.0	29.7	208.3	989.8	20.9	45.7
September quarter 1995	377.3	76.9	5.0	38.0	86.1	617.0	2,904.9	66.6	134.1
July	125.6	27.6	1.3	11.2	27.8	176.2	986.9	32.4	46.4
August	126.1	26.5	1.3	10.6	26.4	175.2	992.5	35.4	45.6
September	134.9	27.4	1.4	11.7	27.9	180.2	1,117.9	28.2	48.0
September quarter 1996	386.6	81.5	4.0	33.5	82.1	531.5	3,097.2	96.0	140.0
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
July	122.1	74.9	30.3	61.7	73.3	116.7	160.7	87.7	94.0
August	126.3	75.2	30.1	63.6	74.2	118.9	161.4	93.1	96.7
September	127.4	73.5	28.2	60.1	73.3	120.3	165.9	80.5	94.8
September quarter 1995	125.3	74.5	29.5	61.8	73.6	118.7	162.7	87.0	95.2
July	127.3	78.4	25.3	56.7	74.7	118.2	174.1	105.0	97.9
August	129.2	79.8	23.1	57.5	75.2	120.2	173.7	119.6	100.0
September	134.3	77.1	25.8	58.4	73.7	122.0	184.0	98.7	100.0
September quarter 1996	130.3	78.4	24.7	57.5	74.5	120.1	177.4	107.8	99.3
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
July	79.9	42.4	19.0	32.8	41.7	77.6	116.2	42.0	56.3
August	85.3	44.8	19.0	34.6	44.6	83.2	117.3	45.3	60.6
September	83.2	41.6	18.6	32.5	41.6	80.4	118.0	34.7	56.6
September quarter 1995	82.8	42.8	18.9	33.3	42.6	80.3	117.2	40.4	57.8
July	83.1	43.8	17.4	30.6	41.6	76.8	127.5	48.4	58.1
August	82.9	46.4	16.3	31.5	43.6	77.9	126.8	53.6	60.5
September	87.1	43.4	18.2	31.5	41.3	78.9	132.6	48.6	59.5
September quarter 1996	84.4	44.5	17.3	31.2	42.1	77.9	129.1	50.2	59.3

While average nightly room demand per establishment showed no change, an increase in average takings per establishment was recorded. Overall, average takings per room night and per guest night increased.

The best results were experienced by the ungraded category, where increases in both average takings per room night occupied and per guest night of 24% resulted in average takings per establishment increasing by more than double the increase in size of establishments.

Of the star grade categories, the star grade 5 establishments on average performed best. While the average size of these establishments showed no change, average takings per establishment increased by 7%. This resulted from increases in average takings per room night occupied (9%) and per guest night (10%).

All other star grades experienced falls in average takings per establishment. The falls in average takings per establishment generally reflected changes in average takings per room night occupied and per guest night.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Total
			Star grading					Ungraded	
			1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
September quarter 1995—									
Establishments	264	842	19	416	429	60	15	167	1,106
Guest rooms	19,029	22,878	331	7,326	16,697	8,425	4,347	4,781	41,907
Rooms per establishment	72	27	17	18	39	140	290	29	38
September quarter 1996									
Establishments	269	859	24	378	456	75	13	182	1,128
Guest rooms	20,053	23,459	375	6,891	16,342	10,853	3,571	5,480	43,512
Rooms per establishment	75	27	16	18	36	145	275	30	39
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
July	45.2	18.4	6.2	10.4	26.9	94.9	202.4	16.2	24.8
August	49.6	18.7	6.3	10.2	27.9	102.8	225.5	17.9	26.1
September	48.5	18.5	6.9	10.5	27.8	98.7	217.4	16.5	25.7
September quarter 1995	47.8	18.5	6.5	10.4	27.6	98.8	215.1	16.9	25.5
July	47.1	18.5	8.0	11.1	24.4	101.6	168.1	17.8	25.3
August	48.3	18.1	7.0	10.5	24.1	102.5	187.4	18.2	25.3
September	48.8	17.7	7.5	10.5	24.3	100.4	189.2	17.1	25.1
September quarter 1996	48.1	18.1	7.5	10.7	24.3	101.5	181.5	17.7	25.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
July	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
August	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
September	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
September quarter 1995	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
July	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
August	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8
September	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
September quarter 1996	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8

The supply of rooms increased between September quarter 1995 and September quarter 1996 by 4% due to an increase of nearly 30% in the number of rooms in star grade 4 establishments. Most other star grades showed a fall in the number of rooms available. Changes were due to a combination of new establishments and reclassifications of existing establishments.

These changes resulted in only small changes in the average size of establishments, the most notable being the star grade 5 establishments whose average size dropped by 15 rooms.

While the overall average size of establishments increased slightly, there was a small drop in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment. The star grade 3 and star grade 5 categories showed a fall, while all other star grade categories showed an increase. The star grade 1 category showed the greatest increase (15%) in average nightly room demand, despite a decrease in the average number of rooms available per establishment.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						
			Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
July	172.8	38.2	6.8	15.6	64.6	328.7	1,105.1	43.0	70.4
August	194.6	39.2	7.0	15.2	67.6	370.3	1,225.1	50.2	76.3
September	184.3	37.6	7.3	15.5	66.9	339.6	1,135.4	45.5	72.6
September quarter 1995	551.8	115.0	21.1	46.2	199.1	1,038.6	3,465.5	138.7	219.3
July	180.7	41.1	8.4	17.3	59.1	367.6	1,008.0	52.6	74.4
August	190.2	40.5	7.7	16.5	58.4	373.1	1,130.0	56.1	76.2
September	185.9	38.5	7.4	16.5	57.6	354.7	1,108.2	51.7	73.7
September quarter 1996	556.8	120.1	23.5	50.3	175.0	1,095.4	3,246.1	160.3	224.2
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
July	123.3	67.0	35.4	48.3	77.4	111.8	176.1	85.5	91.5
August	126.5	67.6	35.6	48.2	78.1	116.2	175.3	90.6	94.3
September	126.6	67.8	35.4	49.1	80.2	114.7	174.1	92.2	94.3
September quarter 1995	125.5	67.5	35.5	48.5	78.5	114.3	175.1	89.5	93.4
July	123.9	71.9	33.9	50.6	78.0	117.0	193.4	95.6	95.0
August	127.0	72.3	36.1	50.9	78.3	117.4	194.5	100.0	97.2
September	127.0	72.6	35.3	52.4	78.9	117.7	195.2	101.0	97.8
September quarter 1996	125.9	72.3	35.0	51.3	78.4	117.4	194.4	98.8	96.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
July	67.1	36.4	19.3	26.9	41.7	58.8	98.8	47.7	49.7
August	69.4	37.4	20.7	27.4	42.7	61.7	98.7	51.7	52.0
September	67.8	35.9	20.9	26.4	41.7	59.8	98.5	51.9	50.2
September quarter 1995	68.1	36.5	20.3	26.9	42.0	60.1	98.7	50.5	50.6
July	65.9	39.2	21.0	28.3	41.8	63.0	104.0	50.3	51.2
August	68.3	40.2	22.4	28.8	43.0	63.5	106.4	53.8	53.3
September	67.0	39.6	21.2	29.0	42.0	63.6	105.1	52.8	52.5
September quarter 1996	67.1	39.7	21.5	28.7	42.2	63.4	105.2	52.3	52.3

Overall, establishments experienced an increase in average takings which was slightly less than the increase in the average number of rooms available. The star grade 1 and star grade 2 categories did particularly well, with average takings showing significant increases (11% and 9% respectively) without an increase in average size.

The increase in average takings in the star grade 2 category was helped by increases in the average takings per room night occupied (6%) and per guest night (7%), i.e. an increase in average tariffs. On the other hand, the increase in average takings for the star grade 1 category was due more to an increase in demand than to tariff increases. The figures suggest that the increase in demand tended to be from single-occupied rooms.

In the star grade 3 category, the fall in the average takings per establishment was roughly in line with the fall in the average size and average nightly room demand, with negligible change in average takings per room night occupied or per guest night.

In the star grade 4 category the increase in average takings per establishment was a combination of an increase in average demand and an increase in average tariffs. The star grade 5 category showed a fall in the average takings per establishment, but this was slightly less than the fall in the average size of these establishments, due to tariff increases.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Total
			Star grading						
			1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
September quarter 1995—									
Establishments	114	231	13	131	150	24	3	24	345
Guest rooms	4,276	6,427	160	2,794	4,739	1,579	1,081	350	10,703
Rooms per establishment	38	28	12	21	32	66	360	15	31
September quarter 1996—									
Establishments	113	238	13	121	160	28	3	26	351
Guest rooms	4,357	6,522	159	2,446	4,929	1,811	1,081	453	10,879
Rooms per establishment	39	27	12	20	31	65	360	17	31
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
July	18.7	12.5	2.8	7.8	14.5	42.6	212.5	5.5	14.6
August	18.9	12.2	3.1	7.6	14.4	40.8	224.8	5.1	14.4
September	22.4	15.7	3.9	9.6	18.6	46.0	278.3	6.5	18.0
September quarter 1995	20.0	13.4	3.3	8.3	15.8	43.1	238.1	5.7	15.6
July	18.1	12.4	2.9	7.6	14.0	36.6	205.8	6.0	14.2
August	19.1	12.0	3.0	7.8	13.6	37.7	219.3	5.6	14.3
September	21.2	15.0	3.6	9.5	16.9	41.7	247.4	6.7	17.0
September quarter 1996	19.5	13.1	3.1	8.3	14.8	38.6	223.9	6.1	15.2
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
July	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6
August	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.8	1.5
September	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
September quarter 1995	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
July	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.6
August	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.6	1.6
September	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6
September quarter 1996	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.7	1.6

There was a 2% increase in the supply of rooms between the September quarter 1995 and the September quarter 1996. The biggest increase was in the star grade 4 category, with a further significant increase in the supply of rooms in the star grade 3 category. These increases, together with an increase in the number of rooms in ungraded establishments, more than offset a fall in the number of rooms in star grade 2 establishments.

While the average size of establishments remained unchanged, the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment fell (3%). The fall was spread across all star grades, except the star grade 2 category which was unchanged. The star grade 4 category experienced the greatest relative fall in the average nightly number of rooms occupied.

In the case of the star grade 1 establishments the fall in the average number of rooms occupied per night was partially compensated for by a significant increase in the average number of guests per occupied room. In the case of the other star grades, however, there was no such compensating increase.

		Total							
		Star grading							
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	Total
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
July	49.0	26.0	2.7	10.6	29.9	128.9	812.8	7.0	33.6
August	49.8	25.1	2.9	10.0	29.0	126.7	853.9	6.7	33.2
September	59.0	31.5	3.4	13.0	37.0	138.9	1,056.4	9.1	40.6
September quarter 1995	157.8	82.6	8.9	33.5	95.9	394.5	2,723.1	22.8	107.5
July	48.3	26.2	2.6	10.2	28.6	117.9	763.2	10.0	33.3
August	51.2	25.4	2.7	10.7	27.8	118.8	832.2	9.1	33.7
September	59.7	30.7	3.2	13.1	33.5	140.4	945.0	11.5	40.0
September quarter 1996	159.2	82.3	8.6	33.9	89.8	377.1	2,540.3	30.6	107.0
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
July	84.5	67.2	31.0	43.9	66.5	97.7	123.4	42.0	74.6
August	85.3	66.3	30.0	42.5	65.1	100.2	122.5	43.2	74.5
September	87.7	66.9	28.6	44.9	66.5	100.6	126.5	46.4	75.5
September quarter 1995	85.9	66.8	29.7	43.9	66.1	99.5	124.3	44.0	74.9
July	86.0	68.3	29.0	43.4	65.9	103.8	119.6	53.7	75.5
August	86.7	68.2	29.7	44.0	66.1	101.8	122.4	52.0	76.1
September	93.7	68.0	30.0	46.1	66.1	112.1	127.3	57.2	78.3
September quarter 1996	89.0	68.1	29.6	44.6	66.0	106.1	123.3	54.4	76.7
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
July	57.1	38.3	21.1	25.1	38.8	62.0	94.3	24.5	45.5
August	59.6	41.3	20.7	26.4	41.9	66.1	93.6	23.8	48.7
September	59.8	38.3	20.2	26.1	39.5	63.0	94.5	25.5	46.3
September quarter 1995	58.9	39.1	20.6	25.9	40.0	63.6	94.2	24.7	46.7
July	58.6	39.9	16.4	26.0	39.5	64.3	94.7	30.5	46.9
August	60.0	41.4	17.1	27.8	40.8	64.8	95.8	31.9	48.8
September	63.7	39.3	15.4	27.2	39.3	69.3	97.2	33.9	48.1
September quarter 1996	60.9	40.1	16.2	27.0	39.8	66.3	96.0	32.1	47.9

While the average nightly number of rooms per establishments fell, average takings per establishment showed negligible change. This resulted from an increase in the average takings per room night occupied and per guest night.

However, the picture is different for the star grade categories. Most categories experienced a fall in average takings per establishment which was similar to, or less than, the fall in the average nightly number of rooms occupied. The exception was the star grade 2 category, which experienced a small increase in average takings per establishment, despite a fall in average size and no increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied.

Average takings per guest night generally showed an increase. The exceptions were the star grade 3 category where the average was unchanged and the star grade 1 category where a large drop (21%) was experienced. This reflected the higher average number of guests per occupied room in this category.

	Total								
	Star grading								
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	Total
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
September quarter 1995—									
Establishments	154	175	13	112	137	15	8	44	329
Guest rooms	8,216	6,504	269	2,912	7,114	1,182	2,371	872	14,720
Rooms per establishment	53	37	21	26	52	79	296	20	45
September quarter 1996—									
Establishments	157	176	12	109	150	20	6	36	333
Guest rooms	8,721	6,675	207	2,799	7,581	2,065	1,866	878	15,396
Rooms per establishment	56	38	17	26	51	103	311	24	46
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
July	30.8	19.1	6.3	11.8	28.6	57.1	195.8	8.0	24.6
August	34.4	20.6	6.8	12.9	31.3	59.1	228.9	8.3	27.1
September	36.9	24.7	7.3	14.9	35.9	65.0	243.4	9.2	30.4
September quarter 1995	34.0	21.5	6.8	13.2	31.9	60.3	222.5	8.5	27.3
July	32.1	21.5	4.7	12.7	29.1	70.9	198.6	11.6	26.5
August	34.8	22.3	4.8	13.1	30.3	77.8	229.6	12.4	28.2
September	37.7	25.7	5.0	14.8	35.1	80.3	239.0	13.0	31.4
September quarter 1996	34.9	23.1	4.8	13.5	31.5	76.4	222.2	12.3	28.7
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
July	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6
August	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.6
September	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6
September quarter 1995	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6
July	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.9	1.6
August	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6
September	1.5	1.8	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.6
September quarter 1996	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.8	1.6

Overall, there was an increase in the supply of rooms of 2% between the September quarter 1995 and the September quarter 1996. Within star grading categories, however, there were significant changes. A large drop (12%) in the number of rooms in star grade 2 establishments, was more than offset by increases in rooms in star grade 3 (4%) and star grade 4 (15%) establishments. These changes were mostly due to reclassification of existing establishments, although there was a net increase of four establishments.

The increase in the number of rooms available resulted in a small increase in the average size of establishments (2%). This increase was at the higher star grades, particularly the star grade 4 category, where the average size of establishments grew by 30%. The lower star grades tended to decrease in average size, particularly the star grade 1 category, which decreased by nearly 20%.

Average room demand per establishment grew at a greater rate (5%) than average room supply. However, for most star grade categories the change in average room supply was similar to the change in average room demand. It was the ungraded category where the increase in average room demand was significantly ahead of that for average room supply. In the graded categories, the star grade 1 category experienced a greater fall in average room demand compared with that for average room supply.

While the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased, there was no change overall in the average number guests per room. In the star grade 1 category, the fall in average nightly room demand was somewhat offset by an increase in the average number of guests per occupied room.

			Total						
Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading						Ungraded	Total
		1	2	3	4	5			
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
July	88.9	43.0	4.6	19.1	66.2	205.1	782.8	13.8	64.5
August	100.5	44.6	5.6	21.0	70.5	213.1	916.3	15.1	70.7
September	105.0	53.4	5.9	23.9	78.6	223.9	988.6	16.4	77.6
September quarter 1995	294.4	141.0	16.1	64.0	215.3	642.2	2,687.7	45.4	212.8
July	99.0	53.5	5.8	20.6	69.9	270.7	950.3	29.3	75.0
August	110.7	54.4	5.6	21.9	70.7	293.7	1,127.9	34.6	80.9
September	117.6	59.0	4.5	24.4	78.7	305.6	1,185.7	30.8	86.7
September quarter 1996	327.3	167.0	16.0	66.9	219.3	870.1	3,263.9	94.8	242.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
July	93.1	73.7	23.5	52.4	75.7	115.9	129.0	55.9	85.2
August	94.3	70.4	26.5	52.6	73.3	116.3	129.1	58.5	84.7
September	94.9	72.0	26.9	53.4	73.1	114.8	135.4	59.4	85.0
September quarter 1995	94.2	72.0	25.7	52.9	73.9	115.7	131.3	58.0	84.9
July	101.0	80.4	40.1	52.5	77.6	130.6	154.4	81.4	92.1
August	103.8	78.7	38.1	54.0	75.3	129.1	158.5	89.9	93.3
September	103.9	76.7	30.5	55.0	74.8	126.9	165.4	79.3	92.1
September quarter 1996	103.0	78.5	36.2	53.9	75.8	128.8	159.7	83.5	92.5
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
July	61.6	41.8	18.7	32.3	44.1	74.4	91.0	36.1	52.8
August	64.0	42.2	21.4	33.0	44.8	77.7	93.1	39.7	54.5
September	62.3	41.6	21.8	33.0	43.4	71.8	92.2	38.9	52.7
September quarter 1995	62.7	41.9	20.7	32.8	44.1	74.5	92.1	38.3	53.3
July	65.5	45.4	30.3	33.7	45.3	84.8	101.4	42.6	56.1
August	69.5	46.6	28.9	35.6	46.0	85.3	107.5	52.5	59.2
September	68.2	43.6	23.2	35.3	43.9	81.1	114.1	44.7	56.7
September quarter 1996	67.8	45.1	27.4	34.9	45.0	83.6	107.9	46.5	57.3

Average takings per establishment grew at a higher rate than average size of establishments. This resulted from a combination of increase in average demand and increase in tariffs. The average takings per room night occupied increased by 9%, and the average takings per guest night increased by 8%.

The star grade 1 category was the only category to experience a fall (1%) in average takings per establishment. However, this fall was considerably less than the fall in the average number of rooms available. Offsetting the fall in average size were large increases in average takings per room night occupied (41%) and per guest night (32%). However, these large changes could be influenced more by changes in classification of establishments than changes in performances.

All star grade categories experienced increases in average takings per room night occupied and per guest night. The biggest increases were at the lower level (star grade 1) and the higher levels (star grade 4 and star grade 5), but, as noted above, reclassification of establishments may have influenced these changes.

	Total					
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading			Total
			1, 2 and ungraded	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)						
September quarter 1995—						
Establishments	92	87	66	86	27	179
Guest rooms	3,566	1,886	1,239	2,670	1,543	5,452
Rooms per establishment	39	22	19	31	57	30
September quarter 1996—						
Establishments	92	96	66	84	38	188
Guest rooms	3,510	2,094	1,224	2,562	1,818	5,604
Rooms per establishment	38	22	19	31	48	30
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT						
July	15.7	7.9	5.4	11.1	30.8	11.9
August	15.4	7.9	5.0	11.3	29.6	11.8
September	18.7	10.8	6.6	14.9	34.8	14.8
September quarter 1995	16.6	8.9	5.6	12.4	31.7	12.8
July	14.8	7.2	4.5	10.1	23.8	10.9
August	14.5	7.4	4.3	10.5	23.0	10.9
September	16.7	9.1	5.2	13.0	25.9	12.9
September quarter 1996	15.3	7.9	4.6	11.2	24.2	11.5
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM						
July	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.7
August	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
September	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8
September quarter 1995	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
July	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
August	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6
September	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
September quarter 1996	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6

The room supply increased by 3% between the September quarter 1995 and the September quarter 1996. The increase came at the star grade 4 and 5 category, which more than offset decreases at the lower grades and ungraded category. The increase in the number of establishments and rooms at the star grade 4 and 5 level, resulted in a significant fall in the average size of establishments at this level. The average size of establishments at lower levels was unchanged.

While the average size of establishments remained unchanged overall, the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment fell significantly (10%). All star grade categories experienced significant falls.

In addition to less rooms per establishment being occupied on average, there were fewer guests staying in occupied rooms. The average number of guests per occupied room fell by 6%. The star grade 3 and star grade 4 and 5 categories showed similar falls, while the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category showed no change.

	Total					
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading			Total
			1, 2 and ungraded	3	4 and 5	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)						
July	38.5	15.3	9.8	20.5	91.0	27.2
August	36.8	15.0	9.0	20.5	86.4	26.2
September	44.6	21.2	12.4	27.7	102.0	33.2
September quarter 1995	119.8	51.4	31.2	68.6	279.4	86.6
July	35.6	14.5	8.5	19.2	65.8	24.8
August	33.2	15.0	7.8	19.9	60.6	23.9
September	37.5	18.2	9.4	24.2	67.0	27.7
September quarter 1996	106.3	47.7	25.7	63.3	193.4	76.4
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)						
July	78.8	62.0	59.2	59.5	95.4	73.4
August	77.2	61.2	57.6	58.3	94.6	71.9
September	79.8	65.3	62.8	61.8	97.7	74.6
September quarter 1995	78.7	63.1	60.1	60.0	96.0	73.4
July	77.9	64.9	61.3	61.0	89.3	73.5
August	73.9	65.6	58.7	61.0	85.1	71.0
September	74.7	66.3	60.2	62.1	86.2	71.7
September quarter 1996	75.5	65.6	60.1	61.5	86.9	72.0
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)						
July	48.6	34.8	35.5	34.0	59.8	43.8
August	49.7	33.7	35.5	33.3	62.6	43.9
September	47.1	34.7	35.7	33.4	59.7	42.4
September quarter 1995	48.3	34.4	35.6	33.6	60.6	43.3
July	51.4	38.2	36.2	36.2	62.1	46.6
August	48.7	38.2	34.7	36.5	58.0	44.7
September	45.6	36.4	33.7	34.1	55.8	42.1
September quarter 1996	48.4	37.5	34.8	35.5	58.5	44.3

The falls in average demand for rooms were reflected in falls in average takings per establishment.

In the case of the star grade 4 and 5 category, the fall in average room demand was accompanied by falls in average takings per room night occupied and per guest night. The star grade 3 category fared better, with increases in average takings per room night occupied and per guest night resulting in average takings not falling by as much as the average demand.

While overall average takings per room night occupied fell, average takings per guest night increased, reflecting the lower average number of guests per occupied room. However, it was only the star grade 3 category that experienced an increase.

	Total							Total
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading					
			1	2	3	4 and 5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)								
September quarter 1995—								
Establishments	31	67	12	33	29	6	18	98
Guest rooms	2,044	3,571	244	1,684	2,161	1,061	465	5,615
Rooms per establishment	66	53	20	51	75	177	26	57
September quarter 1996—								
Establishments	31	68	14	30	31	6	18	99
Guest rooms	2,045	3,663	328	1,336	2,548	1,063	433	5,708
Rooms per establishment	66	54	23	45	82	177	24	58
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
July	52.0	39.3	12.3	34.7	62.3	138.3	17.6	43.3
August	54.1	38.2	11.7	33.3	61.2	148.8	18.2	43.2
September	46.2	33.1	8.3	27.8	55.5	125.4	15.3	37.3
September quarter 1995	50.8	36.9	10.8	32.0	59.7	137.6	17.0	41.3
July	48.3	40.0	14.2	31.0	66.8	120.0	16.6	42.6
August	48.2	39.9	13.3	30.6	66.9	122.0	16.5	42.5
September	41.6	34.1	11.3	24.6	59.7	101.8	14.0	36.5
September quarter 1996	46.1	38.1	13.0	28.8	64.5	114.7	15.7	40.6
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
July	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.8	1.9
August	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
September	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8
September quarter 1995	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8
July	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8
August	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.8
September	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.4	1.7
September quarter 1996	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.8

The supply of rooms increased by 2% between the September quarter 1995 and the September quarter 1996. The increase came at the star grade 1 and star grade 3 levels, offsetting a decrease in star grade 2 rooms. Changes in the supply at star grade levels were mainly due to reclassification of existing establishments.

The changes in supply led to an increase (2%) in the average size of establishments. In comparison to this, demand in terms of average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment fell (2%). The star grade 4 and 5 category fared worst, experiencing a fall of 17% in average room nights occupied per establishment compared with no change in the average size of these establishments.

While the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment fell, there was no offsetting increase in the average number of guests per occupied room. Overall there was no change in the average number of guests per occupied room, and only the star grade 2 category had an increase.

		Total						
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading					Total
			1	2	3	4 and 5	Ungraded	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)								
July	188.9	89.0	20.2	78.3	170.7	582.7	30.3	120.6
August	205.4	91.3	19.1	76.5	178.2	662.1	32.7	127.4
September	155.9	75.4	13.4	59.8	152.8	475.6	25.7	100.8
September quarter 1995	550.3	255.6	52.7	214.7	501.7	1,720.4	88.8	348.8
July	195.7	106.2	22.4	69.7	218.5	588.6	32.0	134.2
August	204.4	107.8	20.7	68.7	222.9	641.8	30.6	138.0
September	153.5	81.4	14.1	48.3	178.8	443.7	24.6	104.0
September quarter 1996	553.6	295.4	57.2	186.8	620.3	1,674.2	87.2	376.2
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)								
July	117.3	73.0	53.1	72.8	88.3	135.9	55.7	89.8
August	122.6	77.1	52.5	74.2	93.9	143.6	58.1	95.1
September	112.4	75.8	54.1	71.7	91.8	126.4	55.9	90.2
September quarter 1995	117.7	75.2	53.2	73.0	91.3	135.9	56.6	91.8
July	130.8	85.5	50.6	72.6	105.5	158.2	62.2	101.6
August	136.7	87.1	50.0	72.4	107.4	169.7	59.8	104.7
September	122.9	79.6	41.7	65.4	99.8	145.3	58.8	95.1
September quarter 1996	130.5	84.4	47.9	70.5	104.5	158.6	60.4	100.8
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)								
July	66.9	37.5	27.8	39.3	45.2	77.8	31.1	47.9
August	73.0	40.9	29.1	42.1	49.2	86.3	33.0	52.7
September	70.0	39.8	30.8	40.8	48.6	80.1	30.1	50.5
September quarter 1995	70.0	39.4	29.0	40.7	47.6	81.5	31.5	50.3
July	76.2	44.9	26.0	37.4	55.4	97.2	41.9	55.3
August	81.0	47.4	27.5	38.9	57.9	105.9	40.6	58.7
September	76.7	46.2	27.2	38.0	56.6	94.8	42.3	56.6
September quarter 1996	78.1	46.2	26.8	38.1	56.6	99.7	41.6	56.9

While the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment dropped, average takings per establishment increased (8%). This reflects an increase in average tariffs.

The star grade 3 category performed relatively well, with average takings per establishment increasing by 24%. This increase combined increases in average supply and demand per establishment and increases in average tariffs.

A different situation applied to the star grade 1 category, where an increase in average takings per establishment was less than the increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied as a result of a fall in average tariffs.

At the other end of the star grade scale, the star grade 4 and 5 category, which had a significant drop in average nightly number of rooms occupied, had a smaller fall in takings as a result of significant increases in average tariffs.

	Total					
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading			Total
			1, 2 and ungraded	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)						
September quarter 1995—						
Establishments	14	30	10	25	9	44
Guest rooms	1,697	1,954	375	2,027	1,249	3,651
Rooms per establishment	121	65	38	81	139	83
September quarter 1996—						
Establishments	15	30	13	23	9	45
Guest rooms	1,766	1,968	528	1,943	1,263	3,734
Rooms per establishment	118	66	41	84	140	83
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT						
July	75.4	35.4	16.4	42.8	98.0	48.1
August	85.6	35.1	16.4	44.1	109.4	51.2
September	84.9	44.0	23.4	53.5	104.1	57.0
September quarter 1995	81.9	38.1	18.7	46.8	103.8	52.1
July	61.0	32.1	15.3	40.6	82.7	41.7
August	69.4	33.8	16.5	44.2	91.7	45.7
September	77.8	45.1	23.2	57.2	100.4	56.0
September quarter 1996	69.3	36.9	18.3	47.2	91.5	47.7
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM						
July	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
August	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
September	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
September quarter 1995	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
July	1.5	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6
August	1.4	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.6
September	1.4	1.8	2.3	1.7	1.4	1.6
September quarter 1996	1.4	1.8	2.2	1.7	1.4	1.6

Overall there was an increase of 2% in the supply of rooms between the September quarter 1995 and the September quarter 1996. This increase came in the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category, where the increase more than offset a drop in the number of star grade 4 and 5 rooms. These changes resulted mainly from reclassification of existing establishments, the net increase in total number of establishments being one.

The average size of establishments overall showed no change. However, due to reclassification of establishments, all star grades showed an average increase, the lower star grade categories experiencing the largest increases.

Average demand per establishment did not match supply, with the average nightly number of rooms occupied falling overall by 8%. The star grade 4 and 5 category was particularly badly hit, showing a fall of 12%, compared with a small increase in average size. The star grade 1, 2 and unoccupied category did not fare well either. Compared with an increase in average size of 8%, demand in terms of average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment fell by 2%.

The fall in average nightly room demand per establishment in the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category was somewhat compensated for by a significant increase in the average nightly number of guests per occupied room. The other star grades, however, experienced a fall in the average.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total			Total
			Star grading			
			1, 2 and ungraded	3	4 and 5	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)						
July	250.7	77.0	30.3	95.4	347.8	132.2
August	298.8	74.6	29.3	99.5	404.3	145.9
September	284.0	92.3	40.1	119.5	372.9	153.3
September quarter 1995	833.4	243.8	99.6	314.4	1,124.9	431.4
July	207.7	71.3	30.1	94.6	298.5	116.7
August	244.2	75.4	32.0	101.7	352.0	131.6
September	270.2	98.1	45.2	128.4	384.0	155.5
September quarter 1996	722.1	244.7	107.3	324.7	1,034.5	403.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)						
July	107.3	70.5	59.6	72.2	114.5	88.9
August	112.6	68.5	57.6	72.8	119.2	92.0
September	111.5	69.8	57.0	74.4	119.4	89.6
September quarter 1995	110.6	69.6	57.9	73.2	117.8	90.2
July	109.8	71.7	63.6	75.1	116.5	90.3
August	113.5	71.8	62.4	74.3	123.9	92.9
September	115.7	72.5	65.0	74.8	127.5	92.5
September quarter 1996	113.2	72.1	63.8	74.7	122.9	92.0
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)						
July	65.2	38.1	32.3	39.2	70.7	50.8
August	75.8	40.0	32.1	43.1	82.2	57.8
September	70.7	38.7	32.0	41.3	78.3	52.8
September quarter 1995	70.6	38.9	32.1	41.2	77.0	53.7
July	73.8	39.8	29.3	43.6	82.1	54.7
August	83.6	40.3	29.3	45.5	92.4	59.3
September	82.9	39.5	28.6	44.9	93.3	56.7
September quarter 1996	80.3	39.8	29.0	44.7	89.5	56.9

Average takings per establishment showed a fall of 6%. This was just less than the fall in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment, due to an increase in average takings per room night occupied.

The overall fall in average takings per establishment was due to a fall of 8% in average takings by the star grade 4 and 5 establishments. However, the fall in this category was less than the fall in average room demand per establishment, due to a strong increase in average takings per guest night.

The star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category shows a different picture. Here, the average takings per establishment increased by 8%, despite a fall in the average room demand per establishment. In this category, the big increase in average number of guests per occupied room more than compensated for the relative fall in average room demand per establishment.

In the star grade 3 category, increased average size and average room demand per establishment together with an increase in average takings per room night occupied contributed to an increase in average takings per establishment. The increase was, however, similar to the relative increase in average size.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Total
			Star grading					Ungraded	
			1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
September quarter 1995—									
Establishments	1,127	3,712	121	1,574	2,208	337	52	547	4,839
Guest rooms	67,854	101,058	2,100	31,641	74,290	33,444	14,591	12,846	168,912
Rooms per establishment	60	27	17	20	34	99	281	23	35
September quarter 1996—									
Establishments	1,135	3,748	134	1,426	2,299	401	49	574	4,883
Guest rooms	69,782	102,639	2,315	28,569	75,349	37,961	13,131	15,096	172,421
Rooms per establishment	61	27	17	20	33	95	268	26	35
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
July	37.0	15.2	6.3	9.5	19.3	69.5	187.5	11.8	20.2
August	39.4	15.0	6.6	9.3	19.3	72.0	205.3	12.5	20.6
September	40.2	16.3	6.7	10.2	21.1	73.0	213.8	12.4	21.9
September quarter 1995	38.8	15.5	6.5	9.7	19.9	71.5	202.1	12.2	20.9
July	37.7	15.3	7.1	9.5	18.8	65.3	170.8	13.6	20.5
August	38.6	14.8	7.1	9.2	18.3	65.5	183.8	13.8	20.4
September	39.8	15.9	7.3	9.8	20.0	66.4	191.2	13.6	21.4
September quarter 1996	38.7	15.3	7.2	9.5	19.0	65.7	181.9	13.7	20.7
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
July	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
August	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.7
September	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
September quarter 1995	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
July	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.8
August	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.7
September	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7
September quarter 1996	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7

There was a 2% increase in the supply of rooms in the September quarter 1996 compared with the September quarter 1995. There were significant changes in the supply of rooms by star grading mainly due to reclassification of existing establishments. There was, however, a net increase of 44 establishments.

The effects of reclassification, plus the new establishments, was mainly to increase the supply of rooms in the star grade 3 and star grade 4 categories, while reducing the supply of rooms in the star grade 2 and star grade 5 categories. There was also a large increase in the number of rooms in ungraded establishments.

The changes in supply had little effect on the average size of establishments. Overall, the average of 35 rooms per establishment was unchanged, although there was a tendency for the higher star grade establishments to reduce in size.

While there was no change overall in the average number of rooms available per establishment, there was a small fall in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment. The fall was relatively greater at the higher star gradings, with the star grade 5 category experiencing a fall of 10%. The star grade 1 category was the only star grade category to experience an increase (11%).

The relative fall in room demand per establishment was not compensated for by an increase in guests per room. There was no change in the overall average number of guests per occupied room. This average was unchanged for all star grade categories, except the star grade 1 category, which experienced an increase in the average number of guests per occupied room.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						
			Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
July	131.8	33.9	8.4	16.2	45.0	244.4	928.5	32.8	56.7
August	143.6	33.4	8.6	16.3	45.1	256.3	1,016.8	36.9	59.1
September	142.6	35.2	8.3	16.6	47.8	253.1	1,051.8	34.2	60.2
September quarter 1995	417.9	102.6	25.3	49.1	137.9	753.8	2,997.1	103.9	176.0
July	141.4	36.0	11.2	16.3	45.5	241.8	925.7	41.3	60.5
August	148.4	35.1	12.2	16.1	44.6	244.0	1,007.4	44.5	61.4
September	147.9	35.8	10.3	16.3	46.1	241.3	1,036.8	41.1	61.8
September quarter 1996	437.6	106.8	33.7	48.7	136.3	727.1	2,969.9	126.9	183.7
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
July	114.9	72.3	42.8	55.2	75.3	113.4	159.7	89.6	90.5
August	117.6	72.1	42.0	56.3	75.5	114.8	159.8	95.5	92.3
September	118.2	71.9	41.4	54.3	75.6	115.6	164.0	92.2	91.7
September quarter 1995	116.9	72.1	42.1	55.2	75.5	114.6	161.2	92.5	91.5
July	121.4	76.3	50.7	55.5	78.3	119.9	174.8	99.6	95.6
August	124.1	76.7	55.4	56.3	78.7	120.6	176.8	106.1	97.6
September	124.0	75.2	47.6	55.2	77.1	121.2	180.7	101.6	96.3
September quarter 1996	123.2	76.0	51.2	55.7	78.0	120.6	177.5	102.4	96.5
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
July	68.7	39.2	23.7	29.7	41.5	67.0	101.6	48.3	51.1
August	71.6	40.9	24.7	31.3	43.5	69.9	102.8	52.5	54.0
September	70.9	39.0	24.2	29.3	41.5	68.4	104.8	50.0	51.8
September quarter 1995	70.5	39.7	24.2	30.1	42.1	68.4	103.1	50.3	52.3
July	72.5	41.5	26.1	30.3	43.2	71.2	111.8	52.4	54.0
August	75.1	43.2	28.7	31.5	45.1	72.8	114.4	56.6	56.7
September	74.7	41.4	24.3	30.7	43.0	72.8	116.1	54.2	55.0
September quarter 1996	74.1	42.0	26.4	30.8	43.7	72.3	114.2	54.4	55.3

Despite the fall in average room demand per establishment, average takings per establishment increased by 4%. This was due to increases in average takings per room night occupied and per guest night.

However, of the star grade categories, only the star grade 1 category showed an increase in average takings per establishment. While the other star grade categories experienced falls in average takings per establishment, the falls were less than the falls in average room demand per establishment, due to increases in average takings per room night occupied and per guest night, in all cases.

The strongest increases in average takings per room night occupied and per guest night were at the upper and lower ends of the star grade scale. In the star grade 5 category average takings per room night occupied and per guest night increased by around 10%. At the other end, in the 1 star grade category average takings per room night occupied increased by 22% and per guest night by 9%. (The difference between these two numbers reflects the increase in the average number of guests per occupied room, in this category.)

The figures suggest that while average room demand per establishment has been weak, average takings have shown some significant growth. While it is likely that increases in tariffs have contributed to this growth, some of it may have resulted from changes in the pattern of demand.

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were 996,600 visitor arrivals in Australia during the September quarter 1996. This was an increase of 10% over the September quarter 1995 (903,200).

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors during September quarter 1996 increased by 1% over the June quarter 1996 estimate.

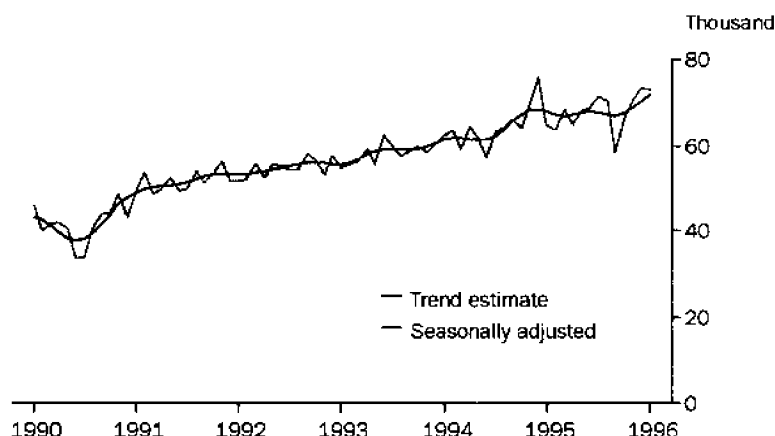
Korea, with an increase of arrivals between September quarter 1995 and September quarter 1996 of 34%, remained the fastest growing source of overseas visitors to Australia. Large increases were also recorded for Thailand (28%), New Zealand (23%) and Malaysia (23%). Decreases of from 2% to 7% were recorded for Canada, Germany, Hong Kong and Taiwan.

The median intended length of stay for visitors arriving in Australia during the September quarter 1996 was 8.9 days, 3% longer than in the September quarter 1995. The countries recording the greatest median intended lengths of stay for visitors arriving in Australia were Switzerland (29.5 days), Germany (28.0 days) and the United Kingdom (22.5 days).

VISITORS FROM JAPAN

There were 219,300 visitor arrivals from Japan during the September quarter 1996, an increase of 2% over the same quarter in 1995. This was 22% of all visitor arrivals in Australia for the period compared to 24% in the September quarter 1995.

MONTHLY VISITOR ARRIVALS, RESIDENTS OF JAPAN,
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES, TO SEPTEMBER



The trend estimate for visitors arriving from Japan, after being fairly flat for some months until June 1996, has increased since then. The September 1996 figure of 71,800 was a 2% increase over the previous month and a 6% increase over September 1995.

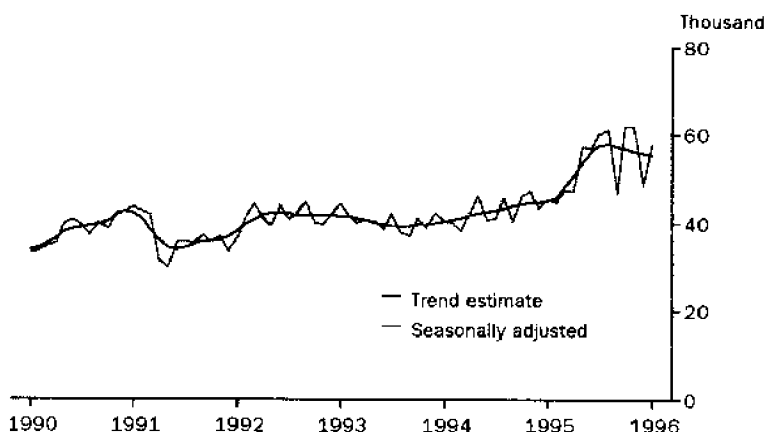
The median intended length of stay in Australia for visitors from Japan for September quarter 1996, at 6 days, was marginally higher than September quarter 1995 (5.9 days). Japanese visitors arriving in September quarter 1996 intended to spend a total of 3.3 million days in Australia, 22% more than for the September quarter 1995 (2.7 million days).

VISITORS FROM NEW ZEALAND

During September quarter 1996 there were 205,100 visitor arrivals from New Zealand (23% more than during the September quarter 1995), accounting for 20.6% of all visitor arrivals during the period.

The proportion of New Zealand visitors who arrived at Kingsford Smith Airport (Sydney) was 43%. 38 % arrived at Eagle Farm (Brisbane) and 14% at Tullamarine (Melbourne) during the September quarter 1996.

MONTHLY VISITOR ARRIVALS, RESIDENTS OF NEW ZEALAND,
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES, TO SEPTEMBER

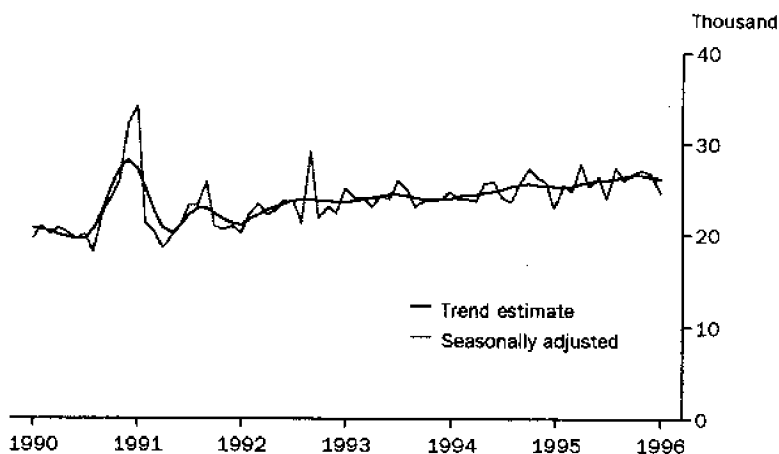


Since April 1996, until which time the trend estimate of visitor arrivals from New Zealand had been increasing sharply since the end of 1995, the trend has been falling. The estimate for September 1996 was 4% less than for April 1996.

The median intended length of stay for visitors arriving from New Zealand during the September quarter 1996 was 8.8 days, the same as for September quarter 1995. Visitors arriving from New Zealand during the September quarter 1996 intended to spend a total of 3 million days, an increase of 10% over the September quarter 1995 (2.7 million days).

VISITORS FROM THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA

MONTHLY VISITOR ARRIVALS, RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES, TO SEPTEMBER



There were 71,400 visitor arrivals from the United States of America during the September quarter 1996. This was an increase of 3% over the September quarter 1995 (69,200 arrivals)

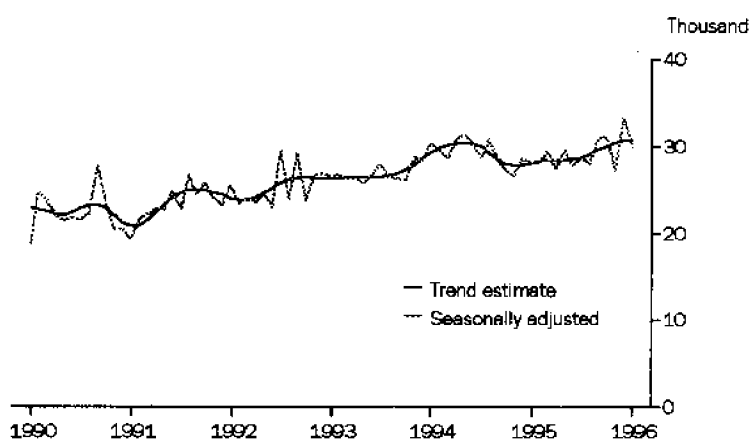
The trend estimate of visitors arriving in Australia from the United States of America in September 1996 has been decreasing since levelling off in July 1996. Prior to that it had been slowly increasing.

Visitors arriving from the United States of America during the September quarter 1996 intended to stay a median length of 13.1 days.

VISITORS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM

During the September quarter 1996 there were 64,700 visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom, an increase of 9% over the same quarter in 1995. The trend estimate of visitor arrivals rose by 10% over the same period and has been increasing since a trough in July 1995.

MONTHLY VISITOR ARRIVALS, RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM, SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES, TO SEPTEMBER



The median intended length of stay of visitors arriving from the United Kingdom during the September quarter 1996 was 22.5 days (down 5% on the September quarter 1995). These visitors intended to stay a total of 3.2 million days in Australia, 2% more than those arriving in September quarter 1995.

DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS

During the September quarter 1996, 740,800 Australian residents departed for short term trips abroad, an increase of 8% over the September quarter 1995. New Zealand was the most popular country of intended stay accounting for 13% of all Australian residents departing, followed by the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (12%) and Indonesia (11%).

Australian residents departing on short-term trips during the September quarter 1996 intended to stay a median length of 17.5 days abroad, 5% longer than those departing during the September quarter 1995 (16.6 days). Italy recorded the highest median intended length of stay (34.6 days). The next highest median intended lengths of stay were recorded by the United Kingdom (34.2 days), Vietnam (29.4 days) and Canada (29.1 days). The highest total number of days intended to be spent abroad was in the United Kingdom (5.0 million days) for the September quarter 1996.

Almost half (49%) of all departures by air from Australia during September quarter 1996 were from Kingsford Smith airport (Sydney). Tullamarine airport (Melbourne) recorded 23% of total departures, Perth airport recorded 12% and Eagle Farm airport (Brisbane) recorded 11% of total departures.

'Holiday' departures (367,000) accounted for half of all Australian resident departures on short term trips during the September quarter 1996. A further 22% were 'Visiting friends/relatives' and 17% were travelling on 'Business'. The above three categories accounted for a total of 89% of all Australian resident departures on short term trips abroad during the September quarter 1996.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

20

ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)
OCTOBER 1995 TO SEPTEMBER 1996 ('000)

Country of residence	1995			1996								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Canada	5.1	4.8	5.0	5.5	5.3	4.8	5.6	5.0	5.0	5.2	4.8	4.8
Germany	10.6	9.7	9.4	9.7	9.4	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.7	9.9	10.6	11.0
Hong Kong	13.0	11.7	12.4	13.3	12.6	12.8	12.6	13.6	12.9	11.0	12.0	13.9
Japan	63.9	68.2	65.0	67.8	68.8	71.5	70.2	58.1	66.3	70.2	73.2	73.2
Malaysia	9.7	9.7	9.7	7.9	11.6	7.7	13.9	12.9	12.0	12.0	10.6	10.9
New Zealand	44.6	47.1	47.2	57.3	56.9	60.0	61.3	46.7	61.8	61.8	48.6	57.9
Papua New Guinea	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.2	3.9	3.9	4.1
Singapore	15.7	16.8	17.1	16.1	19.4	18.2	22.3	20.8	18.9	20.4	21.8	15.4
United Kingdom	28.3	29.5	27.4	29.6	27.8	28.8	28.0	31.1	31.2	27.2	33.4	30.0
United States of America	25.5	24.8	27.8	25.3	26.4	24.0	27.4	26.0	26.8	27.1	26.7	24.7
Other	93.0	93.8	93.3	92.5	100.3	98.4	102.0	107.7	114.2	109.7	107.6	102.1
Total	312.6	319.6	317.7	328.7	341.8	340.0	356.6	335.7	363.3	358.5	353.2	348.0
TREND ESTIMATE												
Canada	5.1	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.9	4.9
Germany	10.7	10.3	9.9	9.7	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.6	10.6
Hong Kong	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.5	12.5	12.6
Japan	67.1	66.8	67.1	67.7	67.9	67.6	67.0	66.9	67.5	68.7	70.3	71.8
Malaysia	9.2	9.2	9.3	9.6	10.1	10.8	11.5	12.0	12.0	11.9	11.5	11.3
New Zealand	45.9	48.0	50.9	53.8	56.2	57.6	57.9	57.5	56.8	56.3	56.0	55.5
Papua New Guinea	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0
Singapore	17.0	16.7	16.9	17.6	18.4	19.4	20.2	20.5	20.3	19.9	19.3	18.7
United Kingdom	28.4	28.5	28.5	28.5	28.6	28.8	29.2	29.6	30.1	30.4	30.8	30.9
United States of America	25.3	25.4	25.6	25.9	26.0	26.1	26.2	26.4	26.5	26.5	26.3	26.2
Other	91.7	92.1	93.2	95.0	97.6	100.9	104.1	106.8	108.3	108.8	108.4	107.8
Total	316.1	318.1	322.5	328.9	336.0	342.6	347.6	351.1	353.0	354.1	354.4	354.3

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary.

21

ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996

Country of residence	Original ('000)				% change over September quarter 1995	% of total visitors	Median intended length of stay (days)	No. person days (a) ('000)
	July	August	September	September quarter 1996				
Canada	5.0	3.2	3.7	11.9	-3.6	1.2	20.4	613.2
Germany	9.5	7.1	9.6	26.2	-6.5	2.6	28.0	1,037.3
Hong Kong	15.8	11.6	8.3	35.6	-7.2	3.6	10.0	1,184.7
Indonesia	15.7	9.5	8.4	33.6	13.7	3.4	8.3	1,200.5
Japan	74.2	80.7	64.4	219.3	2.5	22.0	6.0	3,253.5
Korea	20.7	18.9	11.5	51.1	34.3	5.1	4.5	1,144.5
Malaysia	8.1	10.6	7.9	26.6	23.0	2.7	7.0	731.3
New Zealand	68.9	64.6	71.7	205.1	23.3	20.6	8.8	2,979.6
Papua New Guinea	4.5	3.1	4.2	11.8	12.4	1.2	6.7	267.7
Singapore	11.7	13.4	12.3	37.4	4.5	3.8	7.4	928.9
Switzerland	2.9	1.8	3.4	8.1	17.5	0.8	29.5	466.1
Taiwan	13.9	11.8	9.4	35.1	-2.2	3.5	7.3	791.7
Thailand	6.2	5.8	6.8	18.9	27.6	1.9	5.8	486.0
United Kingdom	20.7	20.1	23.9	64.7	9.2	6.5	22.5	3,166.6
United States of America	29.1	22.2	20.1	71.4	3.1	7.2	13.1	1,952.9
Other	51.3	44.7	43.5	139.5	14.1	14.0	n.a.	6,115.8
Total	358.2	329.2	309.2	996.6	10.3	100.0	8.9	26,320.3

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary.

Country of embarkation	Kingsford Smith (Sydney)	Tullamarine (Melbourne)	Eagle Farm (Brisbane)	Cairns	Adelaide	Perth	Darwin	Total Aust. (b)
Fiji	4.7	0.8	1.8	—	—	—	—	7.4
Hong Kong	28.7	8.9	6.0	10.9	1.5	4.7	0.2	60.8
Indonesia	16.8	4.4	2.5	1.5	0.4	12.5	3.7	42.0
Japan	73.1	5.6	75.5	46.2	0.2	6.7	0.7	208.1
Malaysia	11.6	5.9	6.2	0.6	1.0	9.9	0.9	36.0
New Zealand	106.9	35.2	95.2	7.1	—	3.7	0.1	248.6
Papua New Guinea	2.0	—	4.9	6.0	—	—	—	13.3
Philippines	4.9	1.5	0.8	—	—	—	—	7.2
Singapore	30.3	17.9	19.5	8.6	4.7	27.6	7.1	115.9
Thailand	17.9	5.6	3.6	1.0	0.1	4.3	—	32.5
United Kingdom	13.5	4.9	2.6	0.1	0.2	6.5	—	27.8
United States of America	52.8	7.2	2.0	1.9	—	0.1	—	64.2
Other	79.4	12.0	29.8	2.8	0.4	7.0	0.8	132.2
Total	442.6	109.8	250.3	86.9	8.4	82.8	13.5	995.9

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary. (b) Includes all airports.

Of the total 996,600 overseas visitors who arrived in Australia during the September quarter 1996, 995,900 arrived by air. This was an increase of 10% over the September quarter 1995. Just over 44% (442,600) of these passengers entered Australia through Kingsford Smith airport (Sydney), 25% (250,300) through Eagle Farm airport (Brisbane) and 11% (109,800) through Tullamarine airport (Melbourne). Cairns airport (86,900) and Perth airport (82,800) received 9% and 8% of total visitor arrivals by air respectively.

The major countries of embarkation of overseas visitors to Australia by air were New Zealand (25% of all visitors by air), Japan (21%) and Singapore (12%).

Kingsford Smith airport was the most important port of entry for overseas visitors from most countries of embarkation, particularly the United States of America (82%), the Philippines (68%), Thailand (55%), the United Kingdom (49%) and Hong Kong (47%). The most popular port of arrival for visitors who embarked by air from Japan was Eagle Farm airport (36%), with a further 35% landing at Kingsford Smith airport and 22% at Cairns airport.

ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS (a) BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (b)
FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a), SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996 ('000)

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey (b)							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employ- ment	Education	Other and not stated	
PERSONS								
Canada	0.7	1.4	3.8	4.8	0.3	0.3	0.7	11.9
Germany	0.5	1.8	3.8	18.4	0.1	0.6	1.0	26.2
Hong Kong	0.8	3.5	7.9	19.0	—	3.1	1.3	35.6
Indonesia	0.9	2.4	3.5	18.6	0.2	5.0	3.0	33.6
Japan	1.0	6.5	3.2	197.4	0.1	4.8	6.4	219.3
Korea	1.4	2.5	3.8	37.8	0.1	3.7	1.9	51.1
Malaysia	0.9	2.0	4.4	16.1	0.1	2.2	0.9	26.6
New Zealand	7.6	28.2	55.0	101.8	1.4	1.1	9.9	205.1
Papua New Guinea	0.6	1.2	1.5	5.2	—	1.4	1.9	11.8
Singapore	1.4	4.4	4.6	22.7	—	3.1	1.2	37.4
Switzerland	0.2	0.4	1.2	5.4	0.1	0.6	0.3	8.1
Taiwan	0.5	1.6	2.5	25.4	—	2.0	3.1	35.1
Thailand	2.1	1.3	1.8	10.3	—	2.0	1.3	18.9
United Kingdom	1.1	7.3	25.8	26.0	1.2	0.4	3.1	64.8
United States of America	4.9	15.3	14.2	29.2	0.3	3.2	4.3	71.4
Other	7.3	17.3	32.8	61.0	1.7	5.7	13.8	139.5
Total	31.8	97.1	169.7	599.2	5.7	39.1	54.1	996.6
NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS (a)								
Canada	11.5	34.0	134.9	270.0	54.0	54.6	54.2	613.2
Germany	6.8	40.1	176.2	631.4	21.6	108.2	52.9	1,037.3
Hong Kong	6.9	47.3	209.1	266.3	2.7	586.5	65.9	1,184.7
Indonesia	7.9	37.4	76.8	200.8	13.0	799.9	64.6	1,200.5
Japan	8.7	185.2	63.1	2,234.7	23.7	561.3	176.9	3,253.5
Korea	13.3	37.6	110.2	290.0	4.4	615.9	73.0	1,144.5
Malaysia	6.8	24.8	120.0	147.0	4.6	403.9	24.1	731.3
New Zealand	56.1	241.4	983.0	1,298.7	192.8	64.6	143.0	2,979.6
Papua New Guinea	5.4	9.7	32.5	48.7	2.0	157.0	12.5	267.7
Singapore	9.9	48.3	83.5	222.0	7.8	534.4	23.0	928.9
Switzerland	2.4	7.6	54.9	278.9	17.5	87.8	17.0	466.1
Taiwan	3.8	16.5	98.3	257.1	8.2	365.2	42.6	791.7
Thailand	16.6	15.0	56.8	76.3	7.5	292.3	21.5	486.0
United Kingdom	14.7	184.4	987.4	1,429.6	300.8	44.8	205.0	3,166.6
United States of America	55.5	357.1	435.9	503.7	71.6	386.5	142.6	1,952.9
Other	104.8	370.3	1,928.0	2,093.6	238.9	909.5	470.7	6,115.8
Total	331.0	1,656.7	5,550.8	10,248.9	971.0	5,972.5	1,589.4	26,320.3

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary. (b) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation.

The 996,600 visitors arriving during September quarter 1996 represented an increase of 10% over the corresponding quarter in 1995 (903,200). However, they intended to spend a total of 26.3 million days in Australia, a 12% increase on the equivalent figure (23.4 million days) for the previous year. Of the total intended stay days, 39% (10.2 million days) were 'Holiday' arrivals, 23% (6.0 million days) were for 'Education' and 21% were 'Visiting friends/relatives'.

Visitors from Japan arriving during the September quarter 1996 intended to stay the greatest number of days (3.3 million or 12% of the total number) followed by visitors from the United Kingdom (3.2 million or 12%) and New Zealand (3.0 million or 11%).

A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>	<i>Intended length of stay</i>							<i>Total (b)</i>
	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 2 weeks</i>	<i>2 weeks and under 1 month</i>	<i>1 month and under 2 months</i>	<i>2 months and under 3 months</i>	<i>3 months and under 6 months</i>	<i>6 months and under 12 months</i>	
Convention/conference	0.5	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	1.0
Business	3.2	1.5	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	6.5
Visiting friends/relatives	0.7	1.2	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	3.2
Holiday	103.1	70.3	18.0	3.0	0.6	0.5	1.9	197.4
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Education	0.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.8	1.8	4.8
Other and not stated	2.5	2.7	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.4	6.4
Total	110.8	76.6	20.4	4.0	1.2	1.8	4.5	219.3

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation. (b) Includes not stated.

B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</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>	
Convention/conference	—	—	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	1.0
Business	—	0.3	1.6	2.1	1.5	0.7	0.2	6.5
Visiting friends/relatives	0.1	0.9	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	3.2
Holiday	20.1	52.0	47.2	25.2	28.3	16.9	7.6	197.4
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Education	0.4	2.4	1.4	0.1	0.5	—	0.1	4.8
Other and not stated	0.8	1.5	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.6	0.2	6.4
Total	21.4	57.2	52.4	29.4	32.0	18.6	8.3	219.3

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation.

C. MAJOR PORT OF ARRIVAL BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Country of last embarkation</i>	<i>Major port of clearance</i>							<i>Total Aust. (a)</i>
	<i>Kingsford Smith (Sydney)</i>	<i>Tullamarine (Melbourne)</i>	<i>Eagle Farm (Brisbane)</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	2.1	0.5	0.9	0.1	—	—	—	3.9
Europe and the Former USSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle East and North Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Asia	1.8	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	3.0	0.1	6.9
Northeast Asia	72.6	5.7	75.7	46.4	0.2	7.0	0.7	208.2
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Total (b)	76.8	7.3	77.2	46.6	0.4	10.0	0.8	219.3
Major source countries —								
Japan	69.7	5.3	74.3	45.9	0.2	6.6	0.7	202.6
Singapore	1.3	0.9	0.5	0.1	0.2	2.7	0.1	5.8
New Zealand	1.9	0.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	3.0

(a) Includes all airports. (b) Includes not stated.

A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>	<i>Intended length of stay</i>							<i>Total (b)</i>
	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 2 weeks</i>	<i>2 weeks and under 1 month</i>	<i>1 month and under 2 months</i>	<i>2 months and under 3 months</i>	<i>3 months and under 6 months</i>	<i>6 months and under 12 months</i>	
Convention/conference	3.8	2.9	0.9	—	—	—	—	7.6
Business	20.0	5.2	1.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	28.2
Visiting friends/relatives	11.2	18.8	18.8	3.7	0.8	1.3	0.5	55.0
Holiday	23.6	46.6	27.0	3.0	0.7	0.6	0.5	101.8
Employment	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.5	0.4	1.4
Education	0.2	0.6	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2	1.1
Other and not stated	4.5	3.1	1.5	0.4	0.1	—	0.2	9.9
Total	63.4	77.2	50.1	7.9	1.9	2.6	2.0	205.1

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation. (b) Includes not stated.

B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</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>	
Convention/conference	—	0.6	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.0	—	7.6
Business	—	1.0	6.4	10.4	7.8	2.0	0.6	28.2
Visiting friends/relatives	6.2	5.7	7.6	8.3	8.9	9.2	9.1	55.0
Holiday	13.1	8.5	13.9	19.7	21.8	12.8	12.1	101.8
Employment	—	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	—	—	1.4
Education	—	0.4	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	1.1
Other and not stated	1.2	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.2	0.6	9.9
Total	20.5	18.4	31.8	43.3	42.5	26.2	22.4	205.1

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation.

C. MAJOR PORT OF ARRIVAL BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Country of last embarkation</i>	<i>Major port of clearance</i>							<i>Total Aust. (a)</i>
	<i>Kingsford Smith (Sydney)</i>	<i>Tullamarine (Melbourne)</i>	<i>Eagle Farm (Brisbane)</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	74.2	26.8	84.5	5.9	—	3.4	0.1	195.1
Europe and the Former USSR	0.4	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	0.8
Middle East and North Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Asia	2.3	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.5	5.0
Northeast Asia	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	1.1
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	0.8	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.9
Africa (excluding North Africa)	1.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	—	1.8
Total (b)	79.5	28.0	85.6	6.1	0.1	4.6	0.6	204.9
Major source countries —								
New Zealand	74.0	26.8	83.9	5.8	—	3.4	0.1	194.3
Singapore	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.6
United Kingdom	0.3	—	0.1	—	—	0.3	—	0.7

(a) Includes all airports. (b) Includes not stated.

A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>	<i>Intended length of stay</i>							<i>Total (b)</i>
	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 2 weeks</i>	<i>2 weeks and under 1 month</i>	<i>1 month and under 2 months</i>	<i>2 months and under 3 months</i>	<i>3 months and under 6 months</i>	<i>6 months and under 12 months</i>	
Convention/conference	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	—	—	—	1.1
Business	2.6	2.0	1.2	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.2	7.3
Visiting friends/relatives	1.2	1.8	9.5	8.9	2.2	1.2	1.0	25.8
Holiday	1.8	3.6	10.0	5.3	1.5	1.1	2.8	26.0
Employment	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.9	1.2
Education	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.4
Other and not stated	0.2	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.4	3.1
Total	6.2	9.1	21.5	15.3	4.1	3.3	5.3	64.8

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation. (b) Includes not stated.

B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</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>	
Convention/conference	—	—	0.1	0.4	0.5	—	—	1.1
Business	—	0.1	1.9	2.6	2.1	0.4	0.1	7.3
Visiting friends/relatives	2.4	3.2	3.6	3.1	4.6	4.2	4.6	25.8
Holiday	1.6	6.7	7.2	3.3	3.7	2.1	1.4	26.0
Employment	—	0.4	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	1.2
Education	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Other and not stated	0.3	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.1	3.1
Total	4.4	11.2	14.3	10.2	11.4	6.9	6.3	64.8

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation.

C. MAJOR PORT OF ARRIVAL BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Country of last embarkation</i>	<i>Major port of clearance</i>							<i>Total Aust. (a)</i>
	<i>Kingsford Smith (Sydney)</i>	<i>Tullamarine (Melbourne)</i>	<i>Eagle Farm (Brisbane)</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	3.6	1.3	1.4	0.4	—	0.1	—	6.8
Europe and the Former USSR	8.5	3.3	1.2	0.1	0.2	4.3	—	17.6
Middle East and North Africa	0.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Southeast Asia	7.7	3.0	4.6	2.9	1.3	5.8	1.9	27.2
Northeast Asia	4.2	0.8	0.8	2.2	0.1	0.8	0.1	9.0
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	0.4	—	0.4
The Americas	2.2	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.5
Total (b)	26.5	9.2	8.1	5.6	1.6	11.6	1.9	64.6
Major source countries —								
United Kingdom	7.1	2.8	1.2	0.1	0.2	4.3	—	15.7
Singapore	2.9	1.8	2.2	2.2	1.0	3.5	0.9	14.5
New Zealand	3.4	1.2	1.3	0.3	—	0.1	—	6.3
Hong Kong	3.1	0.7	0.6	2.0	0.1	0.8	0.1	7.3
Thailand	2.1	0.4	0.3	0.2	—	0.3	—	3.5

(a) Includes all airports. (b) Includes not stated.

A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>	<i>Intended length of stay</i>							<i>Total (b)</i>
	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 2 weeks</i>	<i>2 weeks and under 1 month</i>	<i>1 month and under 2 months</i>	<i>2 months and under 3 months</i>	<i>3 months and under 6 months</i>	<i>6 months and under 12 months</i>	
Convention/conference	0.9	2.6	1.3	0.1	—	—	—	4.9
Business	5.1	4.4	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.7	0.3	15.3
Visiting friends/relatives	0.8	3.3	5.7	2.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	14.2
Holiday	4.3	10.4	11.1	2.1	0.5	0.6	0.1	29.2
Employment	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.2	0.3
Education	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	—	1.1	1.0	3.2
Other and not stated	0.8	2.0	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.3	4.3
Total	12.0	23.1	22.6	6.2	1.6	3.6	2.2	71.4

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation. (b) Includes not stated.

B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</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>	
Convention/conference	—	0.4	0.7	1.3	1.7	0.6	0.2	4.9
Business	—	0.2	3.3	5.7	4.2	1.8	0.2	15.3
Visiting friends/relatives	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4	2.7	1.6	1.4	14.2
Holiday	2.6	3.8	4.5	4.7	5.9	4.0	3.6	29.2
Employment	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.3
Education	0.6	2.3	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	3.2
Other and not stated	0.6	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.3	0.1	4.3
Total	5.5	9.9	11.8	14.9	15.3	8.4	5.5	71.4

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation.

C. MAJOR PORT OF ARRIVAL BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996
('000)

<i>Country of last embarkation</i>	<i>Major port of clearance</i>							<i>Total Aust. (a)</i>
	<i>Kingsford Smith (Sydney)</i>	<i>Tullamarine (Melbourne)</i>	<i>Eagle Farm (Brisbane)</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	7.9	3.2	2.0	1.3	—	0.1	—	14.6
Europe and the Former USSR	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Middle East and North Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Asia	2.1	0.9	0.4	0.2	—	0.8	0.3	4.7
Northeast Asia	1.6	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	2.2
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	40.4	5.5	1.6	1.5	—	0.1	—	49.2
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2
Total (b)	52.4	9.7	4.4	3.0	0.1	1.2	0.3	71.3
Major source countries —								
United States of America	40.4	5.5	1.6	1.5	—	0.1	—	49.2
New Zealand	6.6	3.1	1.6	0.6	—	0.1	—	12.1
Singapore	0.8	0.7	0.2	—	—	0.3	—	2.1

(a) Includes all airports. (b) Includes not stated.

OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

28

DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS (a) ('000)
SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996

Length of stay in Australia	State or Territory in which most time was spent								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
JAPAN									
Under 1 week	52.5	2.4	53.0	0.4	4.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	114.4
1 week and under 2 weeks	30.5	3.7	32.7	0.5	2.9	0.2	0.5	0.1	71.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	8.0	3.1	7.3	0.6	2.1	0.1	0.2	0.1	21.5
1 month and under 2 months	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.3	0.3	—	—	0.1	3.8
2 months and under 1 year	2.4	0.8	1.3	0.2	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3
Total	94.7	10.9	95.3	2.0	9.8	0.4	1.0	0.5	216.7
NEW ZEALAND									
Under 1 week	36.0	10.3	15.0	0.8	2.2	0.3	0.5	0.7	65.8
1 week and under 2 weeks	20.7	7.7	43.7	0.9	1.6	0.2	0.4	0.4	75.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	11.0	4.3	32.0	0.8	2.8	0.2	1.0	0.3	52.7
1 month and under 2 months	1.8	0.7	5.7	0.1	0.5	0.1	0.2	—	9.2
2 months and under 1 year	1.5	0.8	3.1	0.2	1.1	—	0.1	0.1	7.0
Total	71.0	23.8	99.5	2.8	8.1	0.9	2.2	1.5	210.4
UNITED KINGDOM									
Under 1 week	3.7	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.8	—	—	—	6.4
1 week and under 2 weeks	3.5	1.0	2.1	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.3	—	8.0
2 weeks and under 1 month	6.9	2.5	6.3	0.9	2.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	19.9
1 month and under 2 months	3.8	1.6	4.5	0.6	1.7	0.2	0.2	0.2	13.0
2 months and under 1 year	5.5	2.1	3.0	0.5	2.0	—	0.3	0.2	13.7
Total	23.4	8.0	16.8	2.3	7.9	0.5	1.3	0.7	61.0
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA									
Under 1 week	8.9	2.1	2.1	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2	—	14.3
1 week and under 2 weeks	14.5	3.5	6.2	0.4	0.7	—	0.3	0.2	25.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	9.5	3.4	6.0	0.7	1.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	22.2
1 month and under 2 months	2.3	0.9	1.5	0.1	0.5	—	0.1	0.3	5.7
2 months and under 1 year	2.9	1.5	1.1	0.2	0.5	—	0.1	0.1	6.5
Total	38.1	11.4	16.9	1.7	3.6	0.4	1.4	1.0	74.6
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES									
Under 1 week	164.1	27.0	101.6	2.9	27.3	0.6	1.7	1.4	328.7
1 week and under 2 weeks	123.5	31.0	116.7	3.7	18.3	0.8	2.7	1.6	299.2
2 weeks and under 1 month	65.2	24.4	73.5	4.6	16.0	0.8	4.7	1.8	191.7
1 month and under 2 months	25.8	10.1	24.8	2.7	7.5	0.6	3.2	1.2	76.1
2 months and under 1 year	34.6	16.3	17.7	3.3	11.3	0.7	1.4	1.7	87.1
Total	413.1	108.8	334.3	17.1	80.5	3.5	13.8	7.6	982.9

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary. (b) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

Of the 216,700 Japanese visitors which left Australia during September quarter 1996, the majority (186,200 or 86%) had stayed for less than two weeks; 53% (114,400) had stayed for less than one week.

More than 67% of visitors from New Zealand and over 54% of visitors from the United States of America had spent less than two weeks in Australia. For these two countries, 92% and 84% of visitors respectively had spent less than one month in Australia.

For visitors from the United Kingdom, just 24% had been in Australia for less than two weeks, 44% had been in Australia for more than one month and the remainder for at least two weeks but less than a month.

New South Wales was the most popular destination of overseas visitors. Of all departing overseas visitors, 42% stated on departure that they had spent the most time in New South Wales, including 51% of all visitors from the United States of America, 44% from Japan, 34% from New Zealand and 38% from the United Kingdom. Queensland was the second most popular State (34% of all visitors) and Victoria the third most popular (11% of all visitors).

DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD,
SELECTED COUNTRIES OF INTENDED STAY (a), OCTOBER 1995 TO SEPTEMBER 1996 ('000)

Country of intended stay	1995			1996								
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Fiji	5.7	5.9	6.7	6.2	6.2	6.7	6.1	5.8	5.6	5.5	6.5	4.8
Hong Kong	12.4	15.1	13.6	18.1	13.1	15.7	12.6	12.2	13.6	13.8	13.2	12.1
Indonesia	21.0	18.6	17.2	18.1	16.6	26.3	20.6	20.6	21.4	18.6	24.4	22.9
Italy	5.2	4.5	4.5	5.3	3.7	5.1	4.4	5.2	4.1	4.2	6.1	5.8
Malaysia	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.1	7.0	10.7	7.5	6.3	8.7	7.7	9.1	8.6
New Zealand	31.8	31.5	30.8	33.4	33.6	33.5	36.2	35.3	37.5	29.7	33.5	33.3
Singapore	8.0	8.4	8.3	9.6	7.8	8.9	7.4	7.8	8.9	8.8	8.6	7.4
Thailand	6.1	6.3	6.2	7.1	6.4	7.9	5.9	7.5	8.7	5.6	5.9	5.8
United Kingdom	26.7	22.5	20.9	24.9	19.2	25.6	19.8	26.2	25.1	23.3	23.1	27.3
United States of America	25.8	28.9	27.4	28.8	28.6	29.5	26.7	26.1	25.7	23.2	28.7	28.9
Other	64.4	73.6	66.5	65.4	72.9	72.2	63.7	69.1	69.3	70.2	76.3	75.1
Total	214.3	222.2	209.4	223.9	215.0	242.1	210.9	222.1	228.6	210.7	235.6	231.9
TREND ESTIMATE												
Fiji	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.4
Hong Kong	13.1	13.7	14.5	15.0	14.9	14.4	13.8	13.4	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.7
Indonesia	19.1	18.8	18.7	19.0	19.7	20.4	21.0	21.3	21.4	21.6	21.9	22.0
Italy	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	5.0	5.3	5.5
Malaysia	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4
New Zealand	31.5	31.8	32.1	32.8	33.7	34.5	35.0	34.9	34.4	33.9	33.3	32.8
Singapore	8.1	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.2
Thailand	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.9	6.7	6.3	6.0
United Kingdom	23.2	23.1	22.8	22.5	22.5	22.7	23.1	23.6	24.1	24.5	25.0	25.1
United States of America	27.6	28.1	28.4	28.5	28.4	27.9	27.1	26.4	26.2	26.2	26.6	27.1
Other	66.5	67.5	68.4	69.0	69.1	68.7	68.6	69.1	70.1	71.5	72.9	74.5
Total	213.0	215.9	218.4	220.6	222.2	222.8	222.7	222.8	223.2	224.5	226.5	227.8

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary.

DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD,
SELECTED COUNTRIES OF INTENDED STAY (a), SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996

Country of intended stay	Original ('000)				% change over September quarter 1995	% of total short-term departures	Median intended length of stay (days)	No. person days (a) ('000)
	July	August	September	September quarter 1996				
Canada	4.3	5.9	4.6	14.8	-4.4	2.0	29.1	685.6
China	3.0	4.3	6.0	13.3	-7.8	1.8	16.6	554.0
Fiji	6.5	6.8	6.5	19.8	-8.2	2.7	9.7	342.8
Hong Kong	11.5	11.9	15.0	38.4	7.2	5.2	15.8	1,888.3
Indonesia	23.9	25.1	30.0	79.1	15.2	10.7	10.8	1,379.3
Italy	7.2	6.1	8.2	21.5	32.0	2.9	34.6	1,077.2
Japan	3.4	3.3	6.2	12.9	5.8	1.7	13.6	521.7
Malaysia	8.8	7.4	10.2	26.4	12.0	3.6	11.7	681.8
New Zealand	26.8	29.8	39.3	96.0	1.7	13.0	8.5	1,391.5
Philippines	2.6	3.7	5.0	11.3	13.1	1.5	14.5	349.7
Singapore	9.5	7.4	8.7	25.6	6.1	3.5	7.5	552.0
Thailand	6.7	5.1	6.8	18.5	-9.1	2.5	13.2	460.7
United Kingdom	32.7	24.8	34.3	91.7	12.4	12.4	34.2	5,015.1
United States of America	25.0	26.8	37.1	88.9	-1.4	12.0	20.5	3,010.7
Viet Nam	3.4	2.4	3.5	9.3	25.4	1.3	29.4	439.2
Other	61.7	51.6	60.1	173.4	15.8	23.4	n.a.	8,654.3
Total	236.8	222.4	281.5	740.8	8.0	100.0	17.5	27,004.0

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary.

DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD BY AIR
BY COUNTRY OF DISEMBARKATION (a) BY PORT OF DEPARTURE, SEPTEMBER QUARTER 1996 ('000)

<i>Country of disembarkation</i>	<i>Kingsford Smith (Sydney)</i>	<i>Tullamarine (Melbourne)</i>	<i>Eagle Farm (Brisbane)</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Total Aust. (b)</i>
Fiji	12.1	5.4	2.5	—	—	—	—	20.0
Hong Kong	29.5	14.3	8.2	0.5	1.7	6.6	—	60.9
Indonesia	23.4	16.4	5.0	0.8	1.9	26.2	6.9	81.2
Japan	11.4	1.6	3.4	2.1	0.1	0.6	—	19.3
Malaysia	10.3	9.3	3.5	0.4	2.7	7.9	1.1	35.3
New Zealand	51.8	24.8	22.2	0.5	0.5	2.5	—	102.4
Papua New Guinea	1.4	0.1	3.9	4.2	—	—	—	9.5
Philippines	7.7	2.6	2.3	0.2	—	0.1	—	12.9
Singapore	25.0	16.3	10.3	1.4	6.5	17.8	1.2	78.8
Thailand	15.9	7.1	4.9	—	0.4	5.5	—	33.9
United Kingdom	22.3	16.9	3.1	0.1	3.0	8.9	—	54.4
United States of America	74.8	19.5	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	96.9
Other	76.3	36.5	10.2	0.2	0.9	9.0	0.3	133.7
Total	362.0	170.9	80.5	11.1	18.0	85.6	9.6	739.2

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary. (b) Includes all airports.

During the September quarter 1996, 739,200 Australian residents departed by air for Short-term trips abroad. This was an increase of 8% over the same period in 1995. Almost half (49%) departed from Kingsford Smith airport (Sydney), while 23% departed through Tullamarine (Melbourne), 12% through Perth airport and 11% through Eagle Farm airport (Brisbane).

Of those Australian residents departing the country for short term trips abroad by air, 14% were to disembark in New Zealand, 13% in the United States of America and 11% in both Singapore and Indonesia.

Australian residents departing the country by air for short term trips to New Zealand tended mainly to use Kingsford Smith airport (51%), Tullamarine airport (24%) or Eagle Farm airport (22%). For those residents intending to disembark in the United States of America, 77% left the country from Kingsford Smith airport.

Of Australian residents disembarking in Papua New Guinea, 44% left the country from Cairns airport. More people departing from Adelaide airport disembarked in Singapore than in any other overseas country (36% of Adelaide short-term departures).

Perth airport, as a port of departure, accounted for 23% of Australians disembarking in Singapore and 32% of those disembarking in Indonesia. These figures showed Perth airport to be the most popular port of departure for Australian residents disembarking in Indonesia and the second most popular next to Kingsford Smith airport for those disembarking in Singapore. Kingsford Smith airport had 32% of departures for Singapore.

Of all Australian resident departures from Darwin Airport, 72% disembarked in Indonesia.

Country of intended stay	Main purpose of journey (a)							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employ- ment	Education	Other and not stated	
PERSONS								
Canada	1.1	0.9	4.7	7.3	0.1	0.2	0.6	14.8
China	0.4	4.4	3.1	4.1	0.3	0.6	0.4	13.3
Fiji	0.3	2.4	1.7	14.8	0.2	0.1	0.3	19.8
Hong Kong	0.6	10.6	9.5	13.1	2.6	0.5	1.5	38.4
Indonesia	1.5	8.2	3.0	63.1	1.0	0.6	1.8	79.1
Italy	1.0	1.4	6.2	12.0	—	0.1	0.7	21.5
Japan	0.4	4.2	1.8	3.4	0.9	1.7	0.5	12.9
Malaysia	0.8	6.9	5.3	11.2	0.7	0.3	1.1	26.4
New Zealand	5.4	23.1	25.3	36.5	1.6	0.7	3.5	96.0
Philippines	0.4	2.6	5.0	2.6	0.1	0.2	0.4	11.3
Singapore	1.2	9.1	2.8	9.9	1.2	0.4	1.0	25.6
Thailand	0.8	3.0	1.6	11.7	0.3	0.4	0.7	18.5
United Kingdom	2.5	6.9	27.8	50.0	1.3	1.2	2.1	91.7
United States of America	7.1	16.6	10.7	48.6	0.8	2.0	3.1	88.9
Viet Nam	0.2	1.0	5.4	2.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	9.3
Other	6.0	26.0	49.9	76.7	6.0	3.1	5.8	173.4
Total	29.6	127.2	163.9	367.0	17.3	12.1	23.6	740.8
NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS (b)								
Canada	38.3	26.3	200.4	333.6	33.3	25.5	28.3	685.6
China	6.2	140.0	174.1	120.2	46.4	33.8	33.3	554.0
Fiji	2.7	47.2	51.0	203.6	17.3	7.7	13.4	342.8
Hong Kong	7.4	453.2	469.3	320.9	444.9	85.3	107.2	1,888.3
Indonesia	12.9	198.2	109.9	836.2	94.4	24.7	103.1	1,379.3
Italy	28.3	29.6	386.4	576.7	5.7	10.4	40.2	1,077.2
Japan	4.0	60.8	72.8	118.1	151.5	72.2	42.3	521.7
Malaysia	6.3	135.1	161.4	214.6	93.2	14.5	56.7	681.8
New Zealand	43.3	219.4	418.4	508.4	128.9	14.2	59.0	1,391.5
Philippines	4.3	50.2	152.1	109.9	13.6	3.9	15.8	349.7
Singapore	6.2	140.5	78.3	121.2	130.0	25.2	50.7	552.0
Thailand	6.9	84.4	66.4	213.8	52.3	9.0	28.0	460.7
United Kingdom	65.1	268.2	1,408.0	2,724.4	242.8	180.8	126.0	5,015.1
United States of America	117.6	436.7	436.0	1,486.1	111.1	232.2	191.0	3,010.7
Viet Nam	1.5	46.3	244.3	81.4	35.9	6.1	23.7	439.2
Other	117.8	750.6	3,111.3	3,272.6	592.6	291.0	518.3	8,654.3
Total	468.7	3,086.7	7,540.1	11,241.5	2,193.8	1,036.3	1,436.9	27,004.0

(a) See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes and Glossary for further explanation. (b) For further explanation, see Glossary.

During September quarter 1996, 740,800 Australian residents departed for short-term trips abroad, an increase of 8% on the number who departed in the same quarter in 1995. However, the total number of days of intended stay abroad, 27.0 million, was 4% more than the total (25.9 million) for the same period in the previous year. 'Holiday' departures accounted for 42% (11.2 million days) of total days and 'Visiting friends/relatives' departures accounted for a further 28% (7.5 million days).

The greatest number of days were intended to be spent in the United Kingdom (5 million days or 19%). Other significant destinations were the United States of America (11%), Hong Kong (7%), New Zealand (5%), Indonesia (5%) and Italy (4%). Destination countries not mentioned in the above tables accounted for 32% (8.7 million) of the total number of days Australian short term travellers who left during the September quarter 1996 intended to spend abroad.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Scope and coverage

1 This series of tables and graphs contain statistics, for Australia and each State and Territory, from a quarterly survey of tourist accommodation establishments. Statistics in this publication are the latest available and so may differ from those previously published in Tourist Accommodation publications.

2 Tourist accommodation establishments included in the survey, and for which data appear in this publication, are hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities and which provide predominantly short-term accommodation (i.e. for periods of less than 2 months). This category comprises hotels licensed to operate a public bar and motels, private hotels and guest houses all of which provide a bath (or shower) and toilet in most guest rooms and have breakfast available for guests. From December quarter 1993, hotel, motel and guest house establishments with fewer than five rooms have been formally excluded from the scope of this statistical collection.

3 Data collected and published for each establishment include both long-term and short-term guests at these establishments.

Estimates at constant prices

4 Estimates of quarterly takings from accommodation contained in this publication are also expressed in terms of average 1989-90 prices. These estimates are presented in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms, for Australia and each State and Territory, in Tables 1-10. (Note: monthly data at constant prices are not available.)

5 Takings from accommodation for each State and Territory have been deflated using the All Groups Consumer Price Index (CPI) for each 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 had increased 10% more than the Sydney CPI over that period, implying that takings from accommodation in New South Wales had increased 10% more than inflation.

6 General information on price deflators and constant price estimates is contained in Section 4 of *Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (5216.0).

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

Source of the statistics

7 This series of tables and graphs contains statistics on overseas visitor arrivals to and departures from Australia, and departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad, for the stated month or quarter during which the movement occurred.

8 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 Ethnic Affairs 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 ABS.

9 Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act, 1992* by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs 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.

10 The following changes were made to the Purpose of journey question: on the Incoming passenger card, In transit was dropped; on the Outgoing passenger card, Student vacation was dropped; and on both cards, Visiting relatives was changed to Visiting friends/relatives, Convention was changed to Convention/conference and Accompanying business visitor was dropped.

Scope **11** 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 **12** 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 **13** The 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, both through 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.

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT **15** Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are shown in various graphs and tables in this publication. In these series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and '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 different months. Details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting the series are available on request.

16 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.

TREND ESTIMATES **17** 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.

18. While these techniques enable trend estimates for recent months or quarters to be produced, it does result in revisions to the estimates for the most recent months or quarters as additional observations become available. Generally, subsequent revisions become smaller and after 3 months/2 quarters have little impact on the series. There may also be revisions as a result of changes in the original data, and as a result of re-estimation of seasonal factors. The information paper, *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring "Trends", an Overview* (1348.0) provides an introduction to the smoothing of seasonally adjusted time series data. For more detailed information, see *A Guide to Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of "Trend"* (1316.0), or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

19 Comprehensive definitions and explanations, and detailed data are contained in the publications below:

Directory of Tourism Statistics, 1991 (1130.0) — irregular
Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0) — issued monthly
Migration, Australia (3412.0) — issued annually
Consumer Price Index (6401.0) — issued quarterly
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0) — issued quarterly

20 Tourist accommodation publications for Australia, and each State and Territory, are released by the respective offices of the ABS. More detailed statistics may be available upon request.

21 These publications are available from ABS bookshops or by mail order.

22 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Release Advice are available from any ABS office.

UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

23 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may make available, on request, other relevant unpublished data. A charge may be made for this information.

ROUNDING

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

— nil or rounded to zero
 .. not applicable
 n.a. not available

GLOSSARY

Average nightly number of guests per occupied room	Guest nights divided by room nights occupied.
Average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment	The average number of rooms per establishment multiplied by the occupancy rate for 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 occupied	The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied 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.
Country of residence, intended stay, embarkation or disembarkation	<p>The classification of countries in this publication is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (1269.0).</p> <p>Since the publication of the ASCCSS, political developments in Europe and the former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the country classification. These changes are detailed in Revisions 1.01 and 1.02 of the ASCCSS. Further developments in Europe and Africa have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revision 1.03 of the ASCCSS.</p> <p>Statistics on country of residence, intended stay, embarkation or disembarkation have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly 'Korea' includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.</p>
Guest nights	The total number of nights each paying guest stayed during the survey period.
Guest rooms	The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc. available for accommodating paying guests at hotels and motels with facilities during the survey period.
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.
Number of establishments	For hotels, motels etc. the number of establishments 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.
Number of person days	Defined as the number of visitor arrivals or short-term resident departures intending to stay for a particular length of stay multiplied by that length of stay.
Purpose of journey	From 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, the Other category will include In transit and the Holiday category will include Student vacation and Accompanying business visitor.

Room nights available	The total number of guest rooms available multiplied by the number of days for which they were available during the survey period.
Room nights occupied	The total number of nights each guest room was occupied by a paying guest during the survey period.
Rooms per establishment	The average number of rooms 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. These tables relate to short-term movements only.
Star grading	The grading of hotels and motels with facilities 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	Revenue received from the provision of accommodation. 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 . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products available from all ABS Offices.

ABS Products and Services

Many standard products are available from ABS bookshops located in each State and Territory. In addition to these products, information tailored to the needs of clients can be obtained on a wide range of media by contacting your nearest ABS Office. The ABS also provides a Subscription Service for standard products and some tailored information services.

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Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/20 secs.

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Internet

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