



TOURISM INDICATORS

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 17 MAY 2002

C O N T E N T S

	<i>page</i>
Notes	2
Key tourism indicators	3
In brief	5
FEATURE ARTICLE	
Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account 2000–01	8
Key indicators for the caravan industry	18
TABLES	
List of tables	24
Tourist accommodation	26
International tourism	64
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION	
Explanatory notes	68
Glossary	74
Appendix — list of feature articles	77

- For further information about these and related statistics, please contact Linda Fardell on Canberra 02 6252 6348, or the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	<p><i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i></p> <p>March 2002</p> <p>June 2002</p>	<p><i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i></p> <p>9 August 2002</p> <p>1 November 2002</p>
ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION	<p>This publication brings together tourism data from a number of sources, including data from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) and the Overseas Arrivals and Departures collection (OAD).</p>	
SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	<p>AAA Australian Automobile Association</p> <p>ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics</p> <p>ACT Australian Capital Territory</p> <p>Aust. Australia</p> <p>BTR Bureau of Tourism Research</p> <p>CPI Consumer Price Index</p> <p>DIMIA Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs</p> <p>GDP Gross Domestic Product</p> <p>GST Goods and Services Tax</p> <p>IVS International Visitor Survey</p> <p>n.a. not available</p> <p>n.y.a. not yet available</p> <p>n.p. not published</p> <p>NSW New South Wales</p> <p>NT Northern Territory</p> <p>NVS National Visitor Survey</p> <p>NZ New Zealand</p> <p>OAD Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection</p> <p>OECD Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</p> <p>p preliminary</p> <p>Qld Queensland</p> <p>SA South Australia</p> <p>STA Survey of Tourist Accommodation</p> <p>Tas. Tasmania</p> <p>TSA Australian Tourism Satellite Account</p> <p>UK United Kingdom</p> <p>UN United Nations</p> <p>USA United States of America</p> <p>Vic. Victoria</p> <p>WA Western Australia</p> <p>WTO World Tourism Organisation</p> <p>— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</p> <p>. . not applicable</p>	

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS

			<i>Latest figures</i>	<i>Percentage change on</i>	
	<i>Unit</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Value</i>	<i>Previous period</i>	<i>Corresponding period last year</i>
Tourist accommodation—supply and demand(a)					
Licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments					
Establishments	no.	Dec qtr 2001	3 838	0.6	0.3
Guest rooms/units	'000	Dec qtr 2001	198.1	0.7	1.6
Bed spaces	'000	Dec qtr 2001	571.6	0.8	0.7
Room nights occupied	'000	Dec qtr 2001	10 496.0	-1.2	-0.4
Room occupancy rate(b)	%	Dec qtr 2001	57.6	-1.1	-1.2
Guest nights	'000	Dec qtr 2001	19 111.0	-0.4	1.8
Guest arrivals	'000	Dec qtr 2001	8 444.0	0.2	2.9
Takings from accommodation	\$'000	Dec qtr 2001	1 209 554	-1.4	-4.5
Caravan parks(c)					
Establishments	no.	End Dec 2000	1 800	-0.2	n.a.
Powered sites and cabins	no.	End Dec 2000	200 099	-0.1	n.a.
Holiday flats, units and houses(c)					
Letting entities	no.	End Dec 2000	632	0.2	n.a.
Flats, units and houses	no.	End Dec 2000	29 835	5.7	n.a.
Visitor hostels(c)					
Establishments	no.	End Dec 2000	466	0.0	n.a.
Bed spaces	no.	End Dec 2000	40 659	0.8	n.a.
Tourist accommodation construction					
Hotels, etc. approved(d)	\$m	Feb 2002	30.2	-11.2	39.2
Hotels, etc. commenced(e)	\$m	Dec qtr 2001	173.6	147.3	75.9
Hotels, etc. under construction(e)	\$m	Dec qtr 2001	631.9	17.4	-14.3
Hotels, etc. completed(e)	\$m	Dec qtr 2001	79.0	-20.8	-80.4
Domestic tourism(f)					
Number of overnight trips	'000	Year end Sep 2001	74 622	—	2.9
Number of visitor nights	'000	Year end Sep 2001	291 056	—	0.8
International visitor arrivals					
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Dec 2001	p504.9	41.0	-10.7
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Dec qtr 2001	p1 236.5	4.4	-15.4
Number of visitor arrivals(g)	'000	Year end Dec 2001	p4 816.6	..	-2.6
Number of person days(h)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	28 195.4	-34.4	18.8
Median intended length of stay(h)	days	Jun qtr 2000	10.2	-3.8	1.0
Expenditure by international visitors(i)	\$m	Year end Jun 2000	9 368.6	..	5.0
International visitor nights(i)	'000	Year end Jun 2000	113 176	..	8.8
Australian departures					
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Jun 2000	303.8	15.5	5.0
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	896.4	24.2	12.6
Short-term departures(g)	'000	Year end Jun 2000	3 332.3	..	4.5
Number of person days(h)	'000	Jun qtr 2000	32 524.4	18.1	12.2
Median intended length of stay(h)	days	Jun qtr 2000	16.3	10.9	1.2

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

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

(c) For caravan parks, holiday flats and units, and visitor hostels the previous period refers to September quarter 2000.

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

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

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

(g) *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0). For monthly reference periods, the previous period is three months prior to the current month.

(h) Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection.

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

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS—continued

	Unit	Period	Latest	Percentage change on	
			figures	Previous	Corresponding
			Value	period	period
					last year
Tourism satellite account(a)					
Tourism gross domestic product	\$b	2000–01	31.8	—	14.2
Tourism share of gross domestic product(b)	%	2000–01	4.7	—	0.3
Tourism gross value added(c)	\$b	2000–01	26.3	—	5.9
Tourism share of gross value added(b)	%	2000–01	4.3	—	0.0
International visitor consumption	\$b	2000–01	17.1	—	17.0
Tourism share of exports of goods and services(b)	%	2000–01	11.2	—	–0.4
Tourism consumption(d)	\$b	2000–01	71.2	—	10.1
Retail turnover(e)					
Hospitality and services					
Hotels and licensed clubs	\$m	Feb 2002	1 312.9	–8.5	8.6
Cafes and restaurants	\$m	Feb 2002	688.4	–12.1	–2.6
Selected services	\$m	Feb 2002	244.1	–3.6	10.2
Price index(f)					
Holiday travel and accommodation	1989–90=100	Mar qtr 2002	127.3	4.7	11.3
Employment and earnings					
Persons in tourism-generated employment(g)	'000	2000–01	551.0	—	3.0
Tourism share of total employment(g)	%	2000–01	6.0	—	0.0
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants					
Number employed(h)	'000	Feb 2002	474.9	3.6	0.0
Average weekly hours worked(h)	hours	Feb 2002	31.1	–0.6	–5.8
Proportion employed part-time(h)(b)	%	Feb 2002	48.5	–0.6	3.7
Average total weekly earnings(i)	\$	November 2001	394.5	0.3	0.9
Female/male ratio of average total full-time weekly earnings(h)(b)	%	November 2001	0.87	0.0	0.0
Unemployment rate(h)(b)					
Worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years in accommodation, cafes and restaurants	%	Feb 2002	7.4	0.3	2.7
Balance of payments(j)					
Travel exports	\$m	Dec qtr 2001	3 164	–16.6	–13.2
Travel imports	\$m	Dec qtr 2001	–2 569	–18.0	–11.6
Balance on travel services	\$m	Dec qtr 2001	595	–9.8	–32.7
Exchange rates(k)					
United States dollar	per \$A	Mar 2002	0.5251	3.3	6.7
Japanese yen	per \$A	Mar 2002	69.14	4.6	14.5
Euro	per \$A	Mar 2002	0.5971	4.8	7.9

(a) Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (Cat. no. 5249.0).

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

(c) Tourism gross value added measures the value of tourism gross output at basic output at basic prices by all industries which supply tourism products, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. Gross value added is the preferred national accounts measure of industry production as it excludes taxes and subsidies on products.

(d) Tourism consumption is the total consumption made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at the destination.

(e) Retail Trade, Australia (Cat. no. 8501.0). For monthly reference periods, the previous period is three months prior to the current month. The previous period is therefore November 2001.

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

(g) Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account (Cat. no. 5249.0).

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

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

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

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

IN BRIEF

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES DATA

There have been significant delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data from August 2000 onwards from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Because of the use of overseas arrivals and departures data in population estimates which affects State and Territory Government funding, DIMIA is giving priority to processing passenger cards for July 2001 and subsequent months before finalising processing for earlier months — August 2000 through to June 2001. Further information on the collection of statistical information from passenger cards is available in a DIMIA Information Note available direct from DIMIA — contact Bill McLoughlin, email <bill.mcloughlin@immi.gov.au> or telephone 02 6264 2712.

The ABS published final monthly OAD data for July to September 2001 in a quarterly compendium *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, September Quarter 2001* (Cat. no. 3401.0) on 9 May 2002. Revised seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for this period will not be available until the full backlog of data has been processed. Final data for October to December 2001 are expected to be published in a compendium in mid May 2002. Final data for subsequent months will be published in quarterly compendiums. Preliminary estimates of short-term visitor arrivals will continue to be published in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* (Cat. no. 3401.0).

How delays affect this issue:

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

CULTURE AND LEISURE ACTIVITIES

In December 2001 the ABS released *Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia* (Cat. no. 6281.0). This publication presents information on the number and characteristics of people aged 15 and over working in selected culture and leisure activities during the 12 months to April 2001. It includes data on:

- the types of activities undertaken;
- the time spent on activities;
- whether any payment was received;
- the amount of money received;
- whether those activities were part of the main job; and
- whether any training in arts or cultural fields was received.

CULTURE AND LEISURE
ACTIVITIES *continued*

The culture and leisure activities covered include:

- public art galleries;
- botanic gardens;
- festival organising;
- museums;
- national parks and reserves;
- performing arts; and
- zoos and aquaria.

Further information can be obtained by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

2001 CENSUS

The *2001 Directory of Census Statistics* (Cat. no. 2910.0) has been released. This provides a reference to the range of products and services which will be available from data collected in the 2001 Census. Information in the directory includes release dates for 2001 Census products, detailed product descriptions, prices and contact details, an index of all census data items available and explanations of all common census terms. Information available from the Census includes:

- visitor numbers (intrastate, interstate and overseas);
- labour force (census data can provide an indication of employment in tourism-related industries); and
- demography (e.g. age, sex, marital status).

The first 2001 Census data will be released in *Selected Social and Housing Characteristics, Australia* (Cat. no. 2015.0), in June 2002. This publication will contain Census population counts and selected person, family and dwelling characteristics for all Statistical Divisions and Sub-divisions in each State and Territory.

Census pages on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au> will contain a wide range of 2001 Census data. Information can also be obtained by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or emailing <client.services@abs.gov.au>.

BUSINESS INDICATORS

The December quarter 2001 issue of *Business Indicators, Australia* (Cat. no. 5676.0) contains quarterly estimates of profits, income from the sale of goods and services, wages and salaries, and the book value of inventories. These data are classified by broad industry.

Wages and salaries for the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry were \$2,285m, or 4% of total wages and salaries, in the December quarter 2001.

This twice yearly publication covers a range of tourism topics, including current domestic and international developments, as well as economic and social issues. Articles reflect issues and themes that emerge from enquiries the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) receives over the year. The seventh edition, published on April 23, 2002, contains seven articles:

- An exploration of the behaviour of domestic and international visitors to the Outback, in terms of lifestyle, distance and landscape.
- An overview of broad trends in domestic tourism between 1998 and 2001, as revealed by data from the BTR's National Visitor Survey.
- An analysis of the nature of Easter travel in Australia, with a particular focus on the factors which influence expenditure by Easter travellers.
- A profile of Australians who used the Internet as an information source prior to their day, overnight or outbound trip.
- An investigation of the demographic characteristics of non-travellers for the period 1998 to 2000.
- A profile of the characteristics of Australians who travelled to Sydney during the 2000 Olympic and Paralympic Games, which includes an evaluation of the accuracy of the Tourism Forecasting Council domestic forecasts for the Olympic Games.
- A summary of the results of BTR's recently released report on tourism's indirect economic effects.

The publication can be purchased from the BTR via:

phone: 02 6213 6940
fax: 02 6213 6983
email: <bureau.tourism.research@industry.gov.au>; or
post: GPO Box 1545, Canberra 2601.

Further information about the BTR can be found on <www.btr.gov.au>.

FEATURE ARTICLE

AUSTRALIAN NATIONAL ACCOUNTS: TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT — 2000–01

INTRODUCTION

Tourism is an integral force in the Australian economy, underpinning a wide range of industries and accounting for more than \$70b worth of goods and services consumed in 2000–01. Tourism contributed 6.0% to total employment, with about 551,000 people in tourism generated employment in 2000–01.

Tourism's contribution to the economy remained strong with a 4.3% share of total industry gross value added (defined below). While tourism's share of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) increased by 0.3 percentage points to reach 4.7% in 2000–01, this was partly due to price increases in tourism services resulting from the introduction of the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on 1 July 2000. The international visitors share of Tourism GDP rose by 1.7 percentage points to reach 24.0% in 2000–01, reflecting the impact of the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games.

This article presents the main results from the recent update to the Australian Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), published on 9 April 2002 in *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01* (Cat. no. 5249.0). Changes in the magnitude of tourism activity since 1997–98, the earliest year covered in the Australian TSA, are also outlined. It is expected that the September 11 terrorist attacks and the demise of Ansett will impact significantly on the 2001–02 figures in the next TSA, expected to be published in April 2003.

WHAT IS THE TSA?

The Australian TSA provides a comprehensive set of economic data on the direct contribution of tourism to the Australian economy within the national accounting framework and a basis from which to compare the performance of tourism with other industries. The indirect effects of tourism consumption are measured in *Research Paper No. 6: Tourism's Indirect Economic Effects 1997–98* (Bureau of Tourism Research 2001).

The TSA is compiled using a combination of visitors expenditure data from surveys conducted by the Bureau of Tourism Research, industry data from ABS collections, and supply-use relationships in the Australian system of national accounts supply and use tables. For more information, see the Appendix to this article: 'Key definitions used in the TSA'. This information will help ensure a consistent understanding of the key results.

KEY RESULTS OF THE 2000–01 TSA

Tourism GDP

Tourism GDP is the total market value of Australian produced goods and services consumed by visitors after deducting the cost of goods and services used up in the process of production.

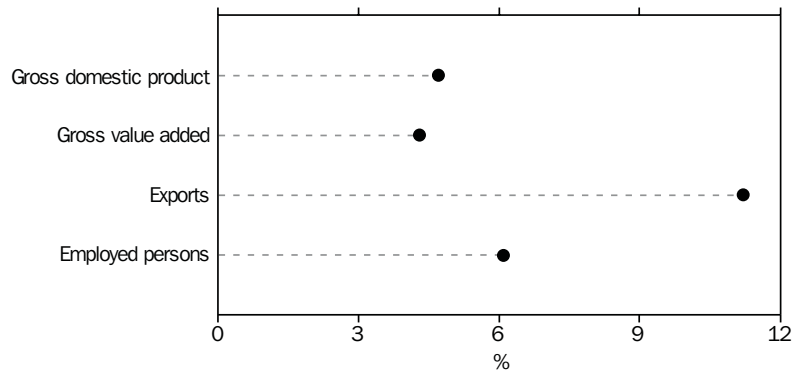
Tourism accounted for \$31.8b of total GDP in 2000–01, up from \$25.2b in 1997–98. Tourism GDP was \$26.6b in 1998–99, and \$27.9b in 1999–00. Tourism GDP grew 14.2% in 2000–01, substantially up from the relatively steady growth during the preceding two financial years of 5.7% and 4.7% respectively.

Tourism GDP *continued*

The introduction of the GST on 1 July 2000 was a significant contributor to the high growth in Tourism GDP in 2000–01. Net taxes on tourism products grew from \$3.1b in 1999–00 to \$5.5b in 2000–01, increasing the relative share of Net taxes on tourism products as a component of Tourism GDP from 10.9% to 17.4% respectively.

The tourism industry share of GDP was 4.7% in 2000–01 (graph F1.1). This is significantly higher than the 4.5% recorded in 1997–98 and 1998–99, and the 4.4% recorded for 1999–2000. The increase in the tourism share of GDP in 2000–01 is largely due to price increases in tourism services resulting from the introduction of the GST in that year. Given that services comprise more than half of tourism consumption, and product taxes were levied on a substantial component of tourism for the first time in 2000–01, taxes paid by visitors grew at a faster rate than the overall product taxes collected for the whole economy.

F1.1 TOURISM'S SHARE OF THE AUSTRALIAN ECONOMY—2000–01



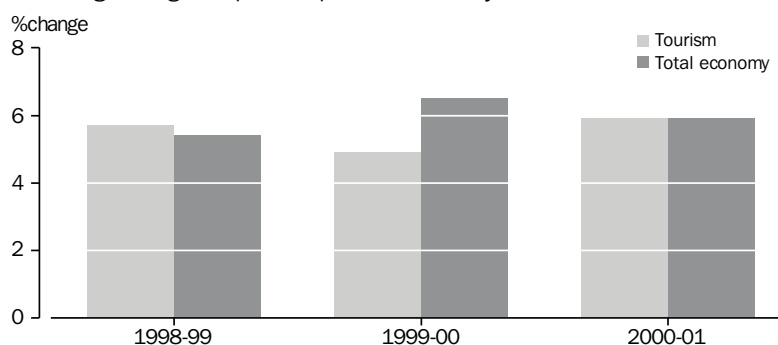
Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

Tourism industry gross value added

Tourism gross value added measures the value of tourism gross output at basic prices (i.e. excluding product taxes such as the GST) by all industries which supply tourism products, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. It is the preferred national accounts measure of the production of industries because it is free from distortions in prices caused by changes in tax rates or the introduction of new taxes over time.

Tourism gross value added grew from \$22.4b in 1997–98 to \$26.3b in 2000–01. Growth in tourism gross value added in 2000–01 was 5.9%, the same rate as for the economy as a whole (graph F1.2). Tourism gross value added grew by 5.7% in 1998–99 and 4.9% in 1999–2000, reaching \$23.7b and \$24.8b respectively.

F1.2 GROWTH IN INDUSTRY GROSS VALUE ADDED, Current prices
Percentage change compared to previous financial year



Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000-01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

Tourism's share of total industry gross value added was 4.3% in 2000-01 (graph F1.1), with the same share recorded in 1999-2000 and 1997-98. However, the tourism share of gross value added reached 4.4% in 1998-99.

Comparison with
'non-tourism' industries

Tourism contributed \$26.3b to total industry gross value added (\$611.9 b) in 2000-01. When compared with the traditional industry groupings (Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification divisions) published in ABS statistics, the gross value added of tourism ranks twelfth, exceeding that of the following industry divisions:

- Government administration and defence;
- Agriculture, forestry and fishing;
- Communication services;
- Electricity, gas and water supply;
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants;
- Personal and other services; and
- Cultural and recreational services.

Tourism consumption

Tourism consumption increased from \$58.2b to \$71.2b between 1997-98 and 2000-01. Domestic households consumed \$45.9b worth of goods and services in 2000-01, while domestic business/government spent \$8.2b, and international visitors spent \$17.1b. The international visitor share of total tourism consumption was 24% in 2000-01, up 2 percentage points from 1997-98.

International trade in
tourism and tourism
employed persons

Tourism also contributes significantly to Australia's exports and to total employment (graph F1.1). In 2000-01, tourism contributed 11.2% of total exports of goods and services. The tourism share of total employment was 6.0%.

DETAILED RESULTS

Tourism industry gross value added

In 2000–01, the industries which accounted for the largest shares of tourism industry gross value added were: Air and water transport (14.9%), Accommodation (10.5%), Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food outlets (9.5%), and Other retail trade (8.7%).

F1.3 TOURISM GROSS VALUE ADDED, BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES

	1997–98		2000–01	
	<i>Tourism gross value added</i>	<i>Share of TVA</i>	<i>Tourism gross value added</i>	<i>Share of TVA</i>
	\$m	% pts	\$m	% pts
Air and water transport	3 235	14.5	3 910	14.9
Accommodation	2 388	10.7	2 765	10.5
Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food outlets	2 207	9.9	2 504	9.5
Other retail trade	1 970	8.8	2 288	8.7
All other industries	12 588	56.2	14 817	56.4
Total	22 389	100.0	26 284	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

Tourism consumption

Tourism consumption is the total consumption made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at the destination. Tourism consumption increased from \$58.2b to \$71.2b between 1997–98 and 2000–01.

The international visitor share of total tourism consumption was 24.0% in 2000–01, up from 22.0% in 1997–98, reflecting the impact of the Sydney Olympics. Of the 76.0% contributed by domestic visitors in 2001, households accounted for 64.4% and business/government visitors accounted for 11.6%.

The bulk of domestic tourism was by overnight visitors (76.6%), with day visitors accounting for the remainder (23.4%).

The latest year for which full details of tourism consumption by product is available is 1999–2000. In that year, Long distance passenger transportation represented the largest proportion of tourism consumption at 17.8%, followed by Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs) (15.6%), Takeaway and restaurant meals (14.5%) and Accommodation services (9.0%).

There are some marked differences in consumption patterns by type of visitor. Long distance passenger transportation has been the dominant tourism product consumed by domestic business/government and international visitors. Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs) and Takeaway and restaurant meals were the dominant products purchased by domestic household visitors.

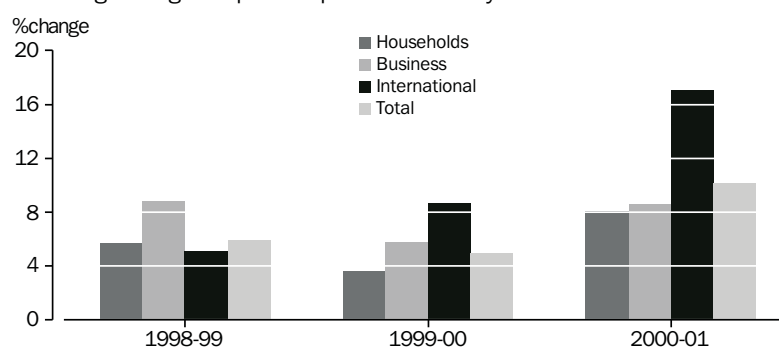
F1.4 SHARE OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION ON SELECTED TOURISM PRODUCTS
1999–2000, BY TYPE OF VISITOR

	Households	Business/ government	International	All visitors
	%	%	%	%
Long distance passenger transportation	9.7	40.9	29.3	17.8
Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs)	18.8	0.3	14.4	15.6
Takeaway and restaurant meals	18.6	6.5	6.6	14.5
Accommodation services	5.4	21.5	12.8	9.0
Food products	9.9	0.7	6.4	8.0
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	8.6	12.8	1.2	7.4
Taxi products	0.4	3.3	0.7	0.8
All other tourism products	28.7	14.1	28.7	27.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

Tourism consumption by households increased from \$38.8b to \$45.9b between 1997–98 and 2000–01. Tourism consumption of domestic business/government rose from \$6.6b to \$8.2b, and international visitor consumption increased from \$12.8b to \$17.1b. Total tourism consumption growth was 5.9% and 5.0% in 1998–99 and 1999–2000 respectively, followed by strong growth of 10.1% in 2000–01. The growth for 2000–01 mainly reflects the impact of the GST on prices paid. Growth in domestic tourism was strongest in services, which attracted GST for the first time. Also, Recreational, cultural and sports services were particularly boosted by expenditure on Olympics tickets. International visitor consumption by product data are not yet available for 2000–01.

F1.5 GROWTH IN TOURISM CONSUMPTION,
Percentage change compared to previous financial year



Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

International trade
in tourism

Tourism makes an important contribution to Australia's export earnings. In 2000–01, international visitors consumed \$17.1b worth of goods and services produced by the Australian economy. This represented 11.2% of total exports of goods and services. Although tourism exports have grown quite strongly since 1997–98, so have exports of other goods and services, resulting in a slight decline in the tourism share since 1998–99.

F1.6 EXPORTS OF TOURISM GOODS AND SERVICES

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
International visitor consumption (\$m)	12 792	13 446	14 611	17 100
Total exports (\$m)	113 744	112 025	125 972	153 140
Tourism share of exports (%)	11.2	12.0	11.6	11.2
Growth in international visitor consumption (%)	..	5.1	8.7	17.0
Growth in total exports (%)	..	-1.5	12.4	21.6

Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

Exports of tourism characteristic products compare favourably with other Australian 'traditional' export products. For example, exports of tourism products is higher than Coal, and Iron, steel and non-ferrous metals, but lower than Food and live animals.

F1.7 SELECTED EXPORTED COMMODITIES, AS A PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL EXPORTS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	%	%	%	%
Coal	8.4	8.3	6.6	7.1
Iron, steel, non-ferrous metals	6.3	6.2	7.0	6.6
Food and live animals	14.1	13.8	13.4	13.1
Tourism products	11.2	12.0	11.6	11.2

Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

Tourism employed persons

There were 551,000 persons in tourism generated employment in 2000–01. The number of tourism employed persons grew 7.4% between 1997–98 and 2000–01, faster than the growth rate in total employed persons (6.4%) over that period. However, the tourism share of total employed persons remained constant at 6.0% in each year.

The tourism share of total employment is higher than the tourism share of industry gross value added. This is because tourism tends to be more labour intensive, on average, than other forms of economic activity.

Retail trade generated the most tourism employment. Retail trade, Accommodation, and Cafes and restaurants accounted for more than half of the employment generated by tourism.

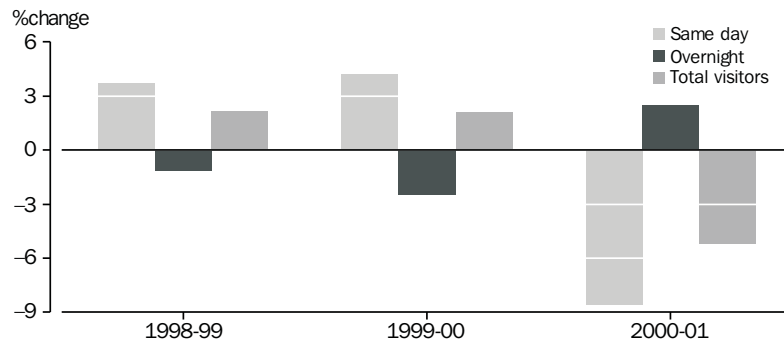
Visitor numbers Domestic visitor numbers declined in 2000–01. Although the number of overnight visitors increased by 1.8m in this year, the number of same day visitors fell by 14.3m .

F1.8 DOMESTIC VISITOR NUMBERS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	'000	'000	'000	'000
Same day visitors	154 581	160 316	167 054	152 765
Overnight visitors	74 665	73 830	72 017	73 819
Total	229 246	234 146	239 071	226 584

Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

F1.9 GROWTH IN DOMESTIC VISITOR NUMBERS, Percentage change compared to previous financial year.



Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

Short term international visitor arrivals to Australia exceeded 5m in 2000–01. The number of arrivals grew strongly in 1999–00 and 2000–01 (up 8.5% and 8.8% respectively).

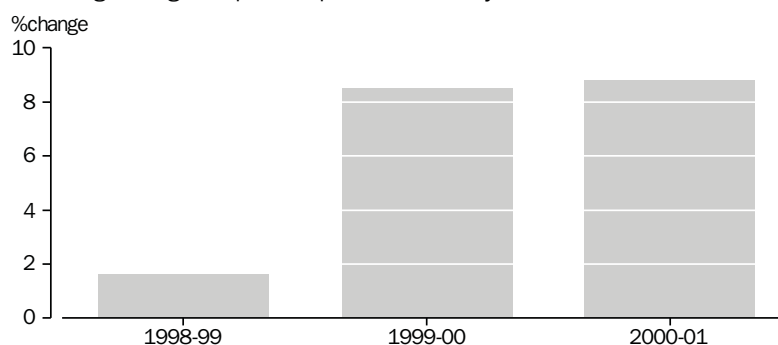
F1.10 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NUMBERS

	1997–98	1998–99	1999–2000	2000–01
	'000	'000	'000	'000
International visitors	4 220	4 288	4 652	(a)5 061

(a) Short-term international visitor arrivals data are preliminary for 2000–01.

Source: Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0).

F1.1.11 GROWTH IN INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NUMBERS,
Percentage change compared to previous financial year



Source: *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000-01* (Cat. no. 5249.0)

CONCLUSION

The results of the 2000-01 TSA affirm the importance of tourism to the Australian economy. Domestic spending was the major component in the \$71.2b worth of goods and services consumed by visitors in 2000-01, while preliminary estimates indicate that the international sector consumed more than \$17b.

A TSA has been recognised internationally as the best method for measuring the economic contribution of tourism. Further details can be found in *Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account, 2000-01* (Cat. no. 5249.0), or contact Luisa Ryan on Canberra 02 6252 7346. Key results are available on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>.

For an analysis of the key findings of the first TSA (relating to 1997-98), see the June quarter 2000 issue of *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (Cat. no. 8634.0). An article on the development of the first TSA, including key concepts and definitions, can be found in the March quarter 2000 issue of *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (Cat. no. 8634.0).

Appendix to the Feature Article

Key definitions used in the TSA

CONCEPTS AND METHODS

The concepts and methods used in the calculation of the Australian TSA are based on international standards for TSAs which are published in *Tourism Satellite Account: Recommended Methodological Framework* (2001). This document is a joint publication by an Inter-Secretariat Working Group made up of the United Nations (UN), Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD), World Tourism Organisation (WTO) and Eurostat (Statistical Office of the European Communities).

DEFINITION OF TOURISM

'Tourism' comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. The TSA refers to these persons as 'visitors'.

Tourism is not an industry in the traditional sense because industries are classified in accordance with the goods and services that they produce, whereas tourism depends on the status of the customer. Nearly all of the broad industry groups are involved to a greater or lesser extent in providing goods and services directly to visitors. While all the products that are produced and consumed in meeting tourism demand are embedded in the core national accounts, they are not readily apparent.

The TSA partitions industries into tourism and non-tourism activities so that the direct contribution of tourism to the economy can be measured on a consistent basis with 'traditional' industries such as agriculture, manufacturing and retail trade.

The estimates of tourism gross value added, Tourism GDP and tourism employment, relate only to the direct impact of tourism. A direct impact occurs where there is a direct relationship (physical and economic) between the visitor and producer of a good or service. (For estimates of tourism's indirect contribution to the economy, see: *Research Paper No. 6: Tourism's Indirect Economic Effects 1997-98* published by the Bureau of Tourism Research in 2001. The Bureau of Tourism Research plans to update these estimates in the future.)

TOURISM CHARACTERISTIC INDUSTRIES AND PRODUCTS

Tourism characteristic industries are those industries that would either cease to exist in their present form, producing their present product(s), or would be significantly affected if tourism were to cease. In the Australian TSA, for an industry to be characteristic, at least 25% of its output must be consumed by visitors.

TOURISM CHARACTERISTIC
INDUSTRIES AND
PRODUCTS *continued*

Tourism characteristic industries are:

- Travel agency and tour operator services;
- Taxi transport;
- Air and water transport;
- Motor vehicle hiring;
- Accommodation; and
- Cafes, restaurants and takeaway food outlets.

Tourism characteristic products are those products which represent an important part of tourism consumption, or for which a significant proportion of the sales are to visitors. For a product to be 'characteristic' it must account for at least 10% of total tourism consumption and/or at least 25% of the total output of the product must be consumed by visitors.

Tourism characteristic products are:

- Travel agency and tour operator services;
- Taxi fares;
- Long distance passenger transportation;
- Motor vehicle hire and lease;
- Accommodation services;
- Takeaway and restaurant meals; and
- Shopping (including gifts and souvenirs).

TOURISM CONNECTED
INDUSTRIES AND
PRODUCTS

Other industries and products connected with tourism (but less significant to tourism) are described as tourism 'connected'. This definition refers to those industries and products not characterised as tourism characteristic, for which a tourism related product is directly identifiable and consumed by visitors in volumes which are significant for the visitor and/or producer.

FEATURE ARTICLE

KEY INDICATORS FOR THE CARAVAN INDUSTRY

INTRODUCTION

There are several key indicators on caravans and caravan parks available to people interested in the caravan industry. This article aims to provide insight into this industry and increase awareness of the availability of caravan park statistics. The statistics in this article are sourced from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR), and the Australian Automobile Association (AAA). As well as highlighting different data sources, this article provides data on the different components of the caravan industry.

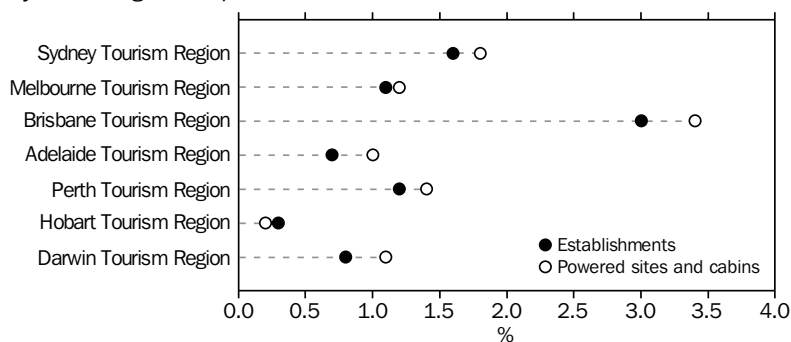
ANNUAL CARAVAN PARK ESTABLISHMENT AND CAPACITY COUNTS

Caravan park establishment and capacity counts are important as they can be used to determine which geographic areas are experiencing growth in caravan parks and to assist in estimating the share of caravan parks in accommodation activity in specific areas.

September quarter 2001 is the latest available data (published in the September quarter 2001 issue of *Tourism Indicators, Australia*), providing counts for capital cities and States/Territories. These data are primarily produced from a file supplied by the AAA. Data are presented for caravan parks with less than 40, and with 40 or more, powered sites.

Almost one tenth of caravan parks in Australia are located in capital cities. Graph F2.1 shows that of the capital cities, Brisbane has the most caravan parks, almost twice as many as Sydney. Brisbane also has the most powered sites and cabins.

F2.1 PROPORTION OF TOTAL CARAVAN PARK ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY, By tourism region—September 2001

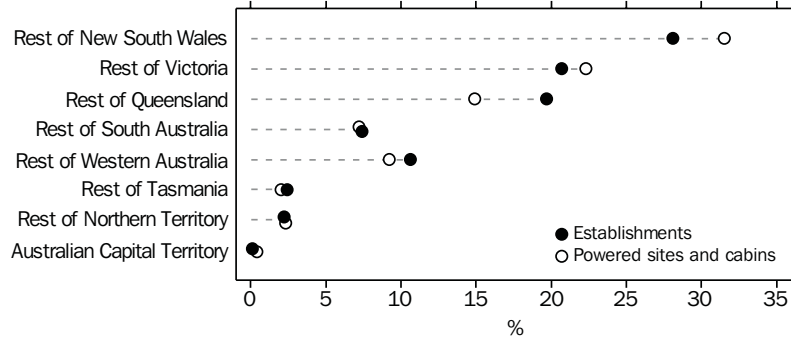


Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia, September Quarter 2001* (Cat. no. 8634.0).

ANNUAL CARAVAN PARK ESTABLISHMENT AND CAPACITY COUNTS *continued*

Outside the capital cities, New South Wales has the largest proportion of caravan parks (graph F2.2).

F2.2 PROPORTION OF TOTAL CARAVAN PARK ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY, By rest of State—September 2001



Source: *Tourism Indicators, Australia, September Quarter 2001* (Cat. no. 8634.0).

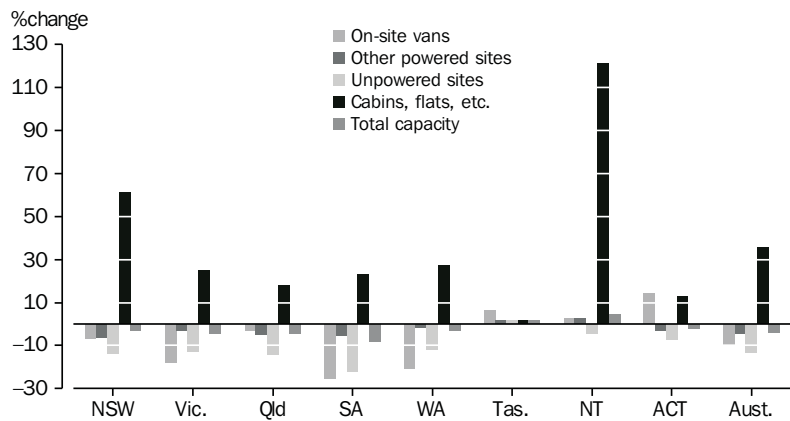
CARAVAN PARKS WITH 40 OR MORE POWERED SITES

Regular readers of *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (Cat. no. 8635.0) will recall that from 1997 onwards, for one year in every three, the Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) expands to include caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites. A wide range of data are collected and published, including establishment and capacity counts, occupancy rates, employment, takings from accommodation (including the Goods and Services Tax from 1 July 2000), number of sites occupied by long term guests and number of sites permanently reserved. Data are available by each State and Territory and Australia and for both short term caravan parks (where the majority of paying guests occupy sites for periods of less than two months) and long term caravan parks.

The latest available statistics relate to the December quarter 2000. STA data can be compared with data previously collected for the December quarter 1997.

Graph F2.3 shows the huge relative growth in cabins and flats between the December quarter 1997 and the December quarter 2000. The number of cabins and flats increased in every State and Territory. In most States, this was the only site type to increase its aggregate capacity. Tasmania was the only State to record increases in all site types. Total capacity increased in the Northern Territory (up 5%) and Tasmania (2%) but fell in all other States and the Australian Capital Territory.

F2.3 GROWTH IN CARAVAN SITE CAPACITY, By type of site and State/Territory—
December Quarter 1997 to December Quarter 2000



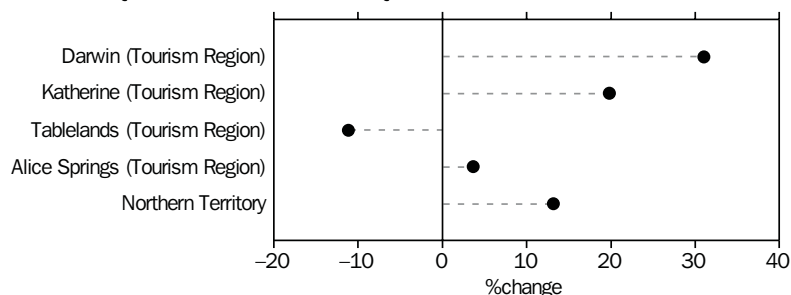
Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia, December Quarter 2000* (Cat. no. 8635.0).

Small area data

Tourism is an essential part of the local economy for many regions. Caravan park data, including occupancy rates and takings from accommodation, are available for selected Statistical Local Areas and Tourism Regions (defined by relevant State and Territory Tourist Commissions or equivalent organisations). These statistics are published in *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data* Standard Data Service products for each State and the Northern Territory (Cat. no. 8635.n.40.001). Due to user funding, data for the Northern Territory are available each quarter on this expanded basis.

Graph F2.4 shows that there was growth in employment in caravan parks for all of the published Tourism Regions in the Northern Territory in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000, except for the Tablelands. Total employment in the Northern Territory rose 15%, from 329 in the December quarter 2000 to 377 in the December quarter 2001. The number of people employed in caravan parks in the Darwin Tourism Region increased 31%, to 76. Employment in caravan parks in the Katherine Tourism Region rose 20%, to 97.

F2.4 GROWTH IN NUMBER OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN CARAVAN PARKS,
Selected Tourism Regions, Northern Territory—
December Quarter 2000 to December Quarter 2001



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data, Northern Territory, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001* (Cat. no. 8635.7.40.001).

VISITOR NIGHTS

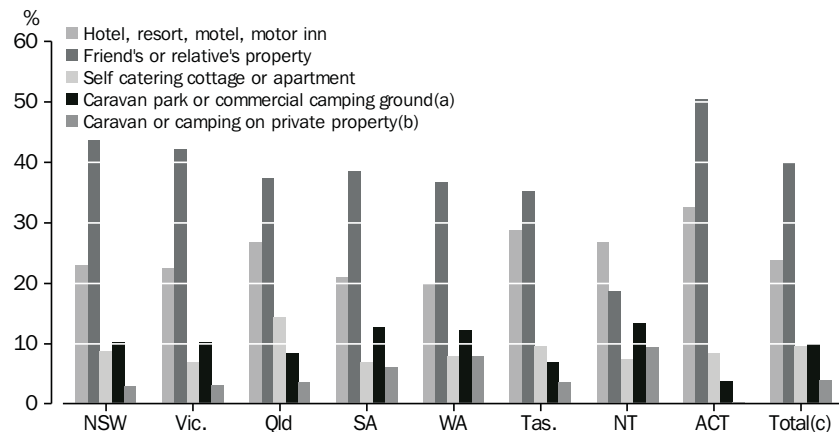
One of the most valuable sources of statistics relating to caravan parks is the BTR, which publishes quarterly and annual results on domestic and international visitation at caravan parks, collected in the National Visitor Survey (NVS) and International Visitor Survey (IVS).

Domestic visitors

The BTR publication *Travel By Australians: Quarterly Results of the National Visitor Survey*, presents data on overnight visitors and visitor nights by State and Territory and Australia for the type of accommodation used, including Caravan park or commercial camping ground, and Caravan or camping on private property. These data relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

Graph F2.5 shows the proportion of visitor nights by accommodation type used. The graph shows that caravan parks or commercial camping grounds are used for 10% of visitor nights. The Northern Territory had the largest proportion of use of this type of accommodation (14%). The proportion of visitor nights spent in caravans or camping on private property was lower (4%) with the Northern Territory showing the largest proportion of use of this type of accommodation (9%).

F2.5 PROPORTION OF TOTAL VISITOR NIGHTS,
Accommodation used by State/Territory visited—Year ended 30 September 2001



(a) ACT data subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. (b) Tas and ACT data are subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. (c) Total includes visitor nights where accommodation for each stopover was not asked. Total also includes accommodation types: guest house, bed and breakfast; own property (e.g. holiday house) and 'other'.

Source: *Travel By Australians: Quarterly Results of the National Visitor Survey, September quarter 2001.*

International visitors

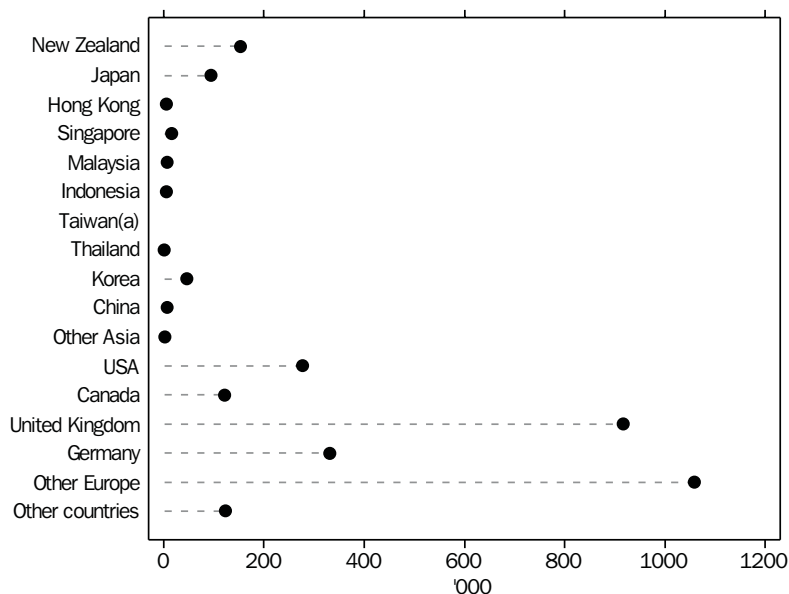
Data are also available on international visitors staying at caravan parks. The BTR publication *International Visitors in Australia: Quarterly Results of the International Visitor Survey* presents data on the number of visitor nights by country of residence and main purpose of journey. These statistics include type of accommodation used, such as Campervan (self-propelled motor vehicles that contain an area primarily used for accommodation), or Caravan (non-powered vehicles that are towed behind another vehicle and primarily used for accommodation), cabin or tent, and relate to all visitors aged 15 years and over.

International visitors
continued

The latest available data relate to the year ended 30 June 2000. More recent data are not yet available because of delays in receiving overseas arrival and departure statistics from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

Graph F2.6 shows the nights spent by international visitors in a caravan, cabin or tent in June quarter 2000. Visitors from the United Kingdom, Germany and the United States of America were the main users of this type of accommodation, accounting for 29%, 10% and 9% of international visitor nights spent in this accommodation, respectively. Campervans were also a popular choice of accommodation for visitors from these countries, with Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States of America accounting for 31%, 16% and 5% of international visitor nights spent in campervans, respectively.

F2.6 INTERNATIONAL VISITOR NIGHTS IN CARAVAN, CABIN OR TENT,
By country of residence—June Quarter 2000



(a) Fewer than 500 nights.

Source: *International Visitors in Australia: Quarterly Results of the International Visitor Survey, June Quarter 2000.*

CARAVAN REGISTRATIONS

A good source of annual data on caravan and campervan registrations by State and Territory and Australia is the publication *Motor Vehicle Census, Australia* (Cat. no. 9309.0).

Data available include the number of caravans on register by census years and year of manufacture along with the number of campervans on register by census years, per 1,000 resident population, by estimated average age, fuel type, make of vehicle and year of manufacture. Similar statistics have been published periodically since the first Motor Vehicle Census (MVC) in 1971. The most recent MVC was conducted on 31 March 2001.

Table F2.7 shows registered caravans, by year of manufacture. Victorian registrations accounted for just over one-third of all caravans on register on 31 March 2001.

F2.7 CARAVANS ON REGISTER, BY YEAR OF MANUFACTURE

	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust.
To 1970	1 156	676	1 840	1 382	2 690	191	21	31	7 987
1971-75	4 788	1 399	4 611	3 929	4 934	619	60	87	20 427
1976-80	12 870	3 721	9 473	7 959	9 322	1 571	142	299	45 357
1981-85	12 093	2 833	7 243	4 831	5 947	886	120	302	34 255
1986-90	8 262	4 479	5 972	3 906	5 849	456	98	251	29 273
1991-95	6 753	7 022	5 018	3 080	4 299	331	67	192	26 762
1996	1 509	1 713	1 085	701	900	94	20	52	6 074
1997	1 737	1 958	1 296	708	997	82	22	61	6 861
1998	2 140	2 586	1 630	1 046	1 120	114	21	68	8 725
1999	2 559	2 780	1 930	1 106	1 313	147	28	76	9 939
2000	2 653	3 209	2 527	1 203	1 286	118	26	88	11 110
2001	253	594	302	181	205	19	—	13	1 567
Not stated	2 898	59 128	1 062	877	—	798	5	1	64 769
Total	59 671	92 098	43 989	30 909	38 862	5 426	630	1 521	273 106

Source: Motor Vehicle Census, Australia, 31 March 2001 (Cat. no. 9309.0).

CONCLUSION

There are a number of official sources providing information on the caravan industry that can be used for information and planning. In short, detailed quarterly statistics on caravan parks with 40 or more powered sites are available for 1997 and 2000. These statistics can be supplemented by Small Area Data products for selected Statistical Local Areas and Tourism Regions. Detailed data for the Northern Territory are available each quarter. In addition, annual caravan park and establishment counts are available, along with quarterly and annual data on visitor nights from the BTR, and the annual Motor Vehicle Census provides information on the number of caravan registrations.

LIST OF TABLES

			Page
TOURIST ACCOMMODATION			
Australia	1	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	29
	2	Accommodation establishments, December quarter 2000 and December quarter 2001	30
	3	Takings, accommodation establishments, December quarter 2000 and December quarter 2001	31
New South Wales	4	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	33
	5	Accommodation establishments, December quarter 2000 and December quarter 2001	34
	6	Takings, accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	35
Victoria	7	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	37
	8	Accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	38
	9	Takings, accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	39
Queensland	10	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	41
	11	Accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	42
	12	Takings, accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	43
South Australia	13	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	45
	14	Accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	46
	15	Takings, accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	47
Western Australia	16	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	49
	17	Accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	50
	18	Takings, accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	51
Tasmania	19	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	53
	20	Accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	54
	21	Takings, accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	55

Northern Territory	22	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	57
	23	Accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	58
	24	Takings, accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	59
Australian Capital Territory	25	Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates	61
	26	Accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	62
	27	Takings, accommodation establishments, December Quarter 2000 and December Quarter 2001	63
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM			
Short-term overseas visitors	28	Arrivals, by country of residence	66
	29	Arrivals by country of residence, original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates, January 2001 to December 2001	67

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

INTRODUCTION

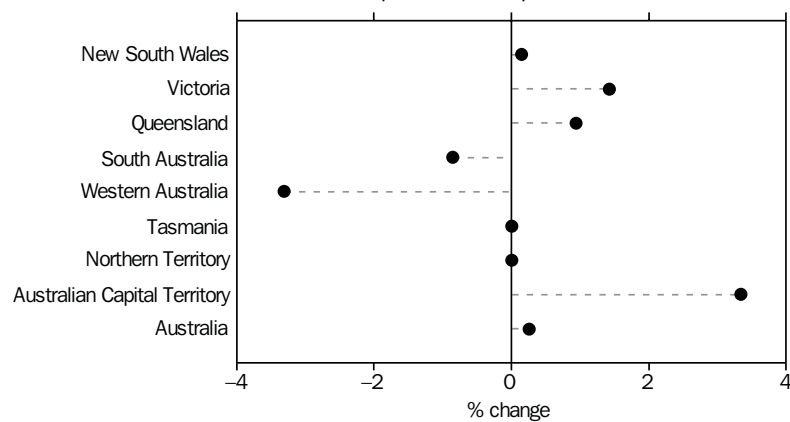
The statistics presented in this section are from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA). The data presented are for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

AUSTRALIA

Establishments

The number of accommodation establishments rose slightly in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. The number of serviced apartments increased by 2%. The number of hotels increased marginally while the number of motels and guest houses decreased slightly.

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS—Dec qtr 2000–Dec qtr 2001



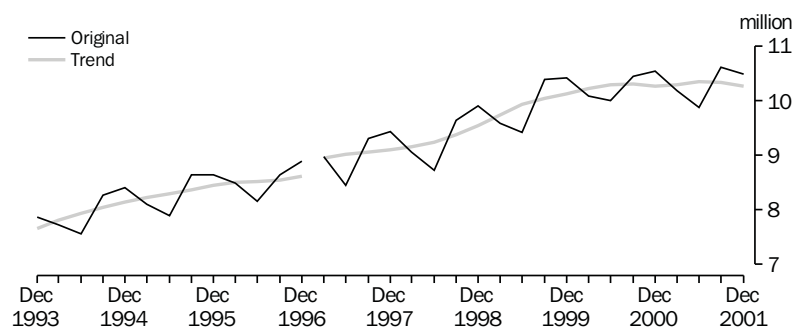
Guest rooms

The number of guest rooms increased 2% in the 12 months to December 2001, driven by increases in rooms in serviced apartments (up 5%) and licensed hotels (up 2%). The number of rooms in motels and guest houses fell slightly.

Room nights occupied

Room nights occupied showed little change in trend terms, compared to the December quarter 2000.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Australia

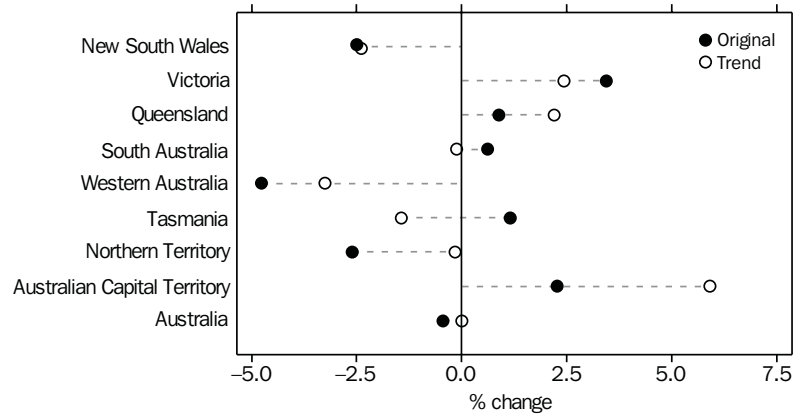


Notes: There is a break in series between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Room nights occupied
continued

The Australian Capital Territory showed the strongest growth in room nights occupied in trend terms, up 6% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000.

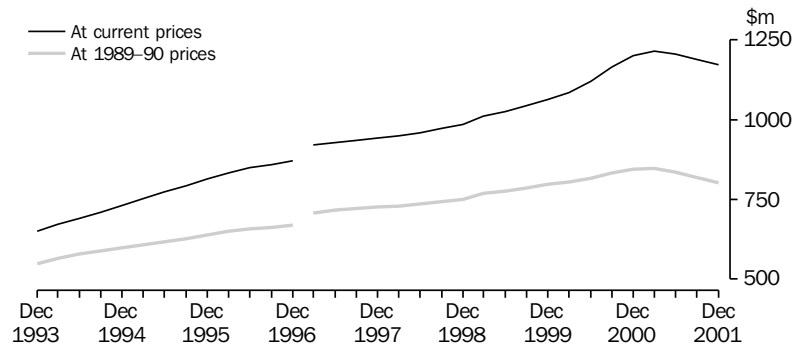
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED—Dec qtr 2000–Dec qtr 2001



Takings from accommodation

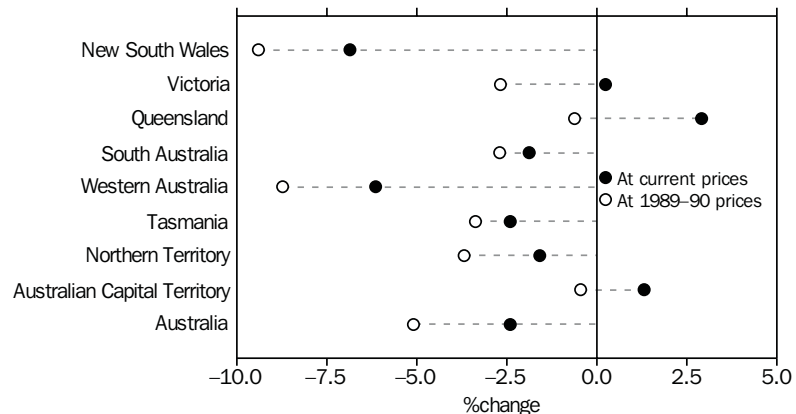
The trend estimate for accommodation takings fell 2% at current prices and 5% at constant prices compared to the December quarter 2000. Every State and Territory recorded a decrease in constant price terms, with New South Wales and Western Australia recording the largest decreases.

QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Australia: Trend



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

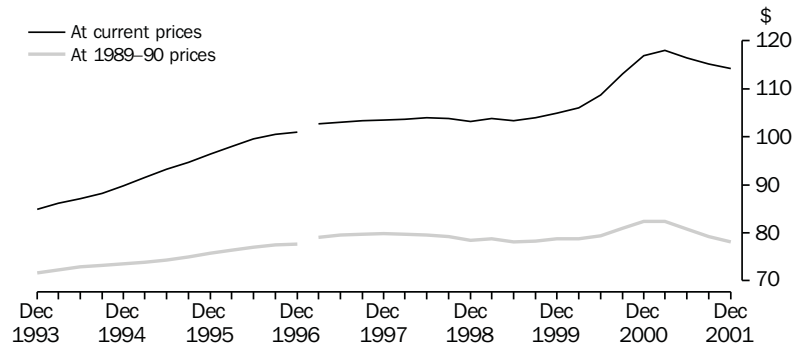
QUARTERLY TAKINGS: Trend—Dec qtr 2000–Dec qtr 2001



Average takings per room night occupied

In the December quarter 2001, the trend series for average takings per room night occupied decreased 2% at current prices, and 5% at constant prices, compared to the December quarter 2000.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Australia: Trend



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

1

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	27 736.6	27 644.9	27 716.7	2 307.3	2 299.4	2 306.3	1 993.5	1 992.1	1 996.2
1993	29 834.6	29 833.6	29 801.5	2 503.1	2 502.5	2 497.8	2 124.0	2 123.0	2 120.2
1994	31 948.5	31 952.4	31 933.7	2 807.9	2 807.1	2 804.1	2 336.5	2 336.0	2 331.5
1995	33 278.7	33 300.3	33 328.7	3 124.9	3 125.7	3 131.0	2 482.9	2 483.9	2 491.1
1996	34 171.6	34 177.7	34 182.4	3 412.9	3 413.6	3 411.7	2 641.1	2 639.0	2 637.3
1997	36 182.8	36 169.7	36 127.8	3 727.8	3 729.1	3 727.2	2 876.0	2 877.0	2 873.1
1998	37 324.5	37 316.6	37 316.2	3 877.8	3 875.6	3 866.7	2 963.4	2 961.2	2 956.6
1999	39 822.3	39 831.5	39 839.9	4 139.7	4 142.7	4 145.0	3 120.6	3 119.3	3 124.7
2000	41 079.6	41 044.0	41 087.2	4 725.0	4 711.4	4 570.2	3 406.1	3 404.0	3 301.0
2001	41 176.2	41 256.7	41 248.1	4 765.5	4 775.1	4 780.9	3 297.9	3 298.1	3 304.6
2000									
Sep qtr	10 448.6	10 227.3	10 303.6	1 330.1	1 305.7	1 165.9	941.6	922.4	833.8
Dec qtr	10 543.0	10 210.8	10 265.6	1 267.1	1 212.1	1 200.6	894.5	856.2	844.7
2001									
Mar qtr	10 188.6	10 298.7	10 294.3	1 218.1	1 213.2	1 213.8	851.0	846.6	847.3
Jun qtr	9 872.9	10 384.7	10 354.2	1 111.3	1 200.0	1 205.7	770.5	831.5	836.7
Sep qtr	10 619.0	10 398.0	10 333.8	1 226.5	1 201.1	1 189.7	848.3	830.3	818.9
Dec qtr	10 495.8	10 175.2	10 265.8	1 209.6	1 160.8	1 171.8	828.2	789.6	801.7

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

2

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUSTRALIA

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)										
Dec qtr 2000										
Establishments	780	2 402	646	63	463	1 863	887	94	458	3 828
Guest rooms	76 783	84 722	33 421	2 028	13 425	70 881	69 610	22 619	16 363	194 926
Rooms per establishment	98	35	52	32	29	38	78	241	36	51
Dec qtr 2001										
Establishments	781	2 400	657	66	458	1 868	936	103	407	3 838
Guest rooms	78 574	84 430	35 129	2 299	13 513	71 203	72 889	24 125	14 104	198 133
Rooms per establishment	101	35	53	35	30	38	78	234	35	52
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	64.2	18.5	31.2	11.0	12.6	20.8	51.8	175.0	15.4	30.0
2001										
Oct	62.8	19.9	34.3	12.9	13.8	22.1	51.5	154.6	16.5	31.1
Nov	65.0	18.9	33.5	13.0	12.8	21.0	52.0	165.1	16.0	30.8
Dec	57.9	16.3	31.6	12.0	11.5	18.5	46.0	149.6	14.8	27.4
Dec qtr	61.8	18.4	33.2	12.6	12.7	20.5	49.8	156.4	15.8	29.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
2001										
Oct	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8
Nov	1.6	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.7
Dec	1.8	1.9	2.4	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9
Dec qtr	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)										
2000										
Dec qtr	2.4	1.8	3.5	1.8	1.7	2.0	2.5	2.7	2.5	2.3
2001										
Oct	2.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3
Nov	2.3	1.8	3.5	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.2
Dec	2.4	1.8	3.8	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.3
Dec qtr	2.4	1.8	3.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.3

3

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUSTRALIA

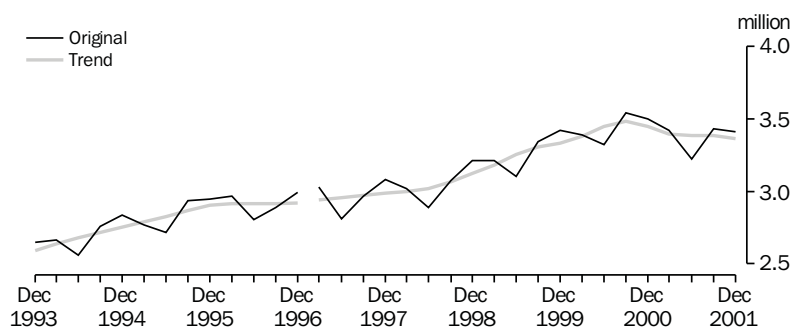
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	677 488	363 272	226 330	3 926	34 673	318 060	544 852	304 024	61 554	1 267 090
2001										
Oct	208 378	129 734	83 729	1 580	12 908	112 395	184 096	92 125	18 738	421 842
Nov	209 324	118 205	77 745	1 535	11 392	102 104	178 230	94 613	17 401	405 274
Dec	193 805	107 355	81 278	1 498	11 058	96 166	164 762	91 331	17 623	382 438
Dec qtr	611 507	355 294	242 753	4 613	35 358	310 665	527 088	278 068	53 762	1 209 554
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	868.6	151.2	350.4	62.3	74.9	170.7	614.3	3 234.3	134.4	331.0
2001										
Oct	266.8	54.1	127.4	23.9	28.2	60.2	196.7	894.4	46.0	109.9
Nov	268.0	49.3	118.3	23.3	24.9	54.7	190.4	918.6	42.8	105.6
Dec	248.2	44.7	123.7	22.7	24.1	51.5	176.0	886.7	43.3	99.6
Dec qtr	783.0	148.0	369.5	69.9	77.2	166.3	563.1	2 699.7	132.1	315.2
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	147	89	122	61	65	89	129	201	96	120
2001										
Oct	137	88	120	60	66	88	123	187	90	114
Nov	138	87	118	60	65	87	122	185	89	114
Dec	139	89	126	61	68	90	124	191	95	118
Dec qtr	138	88	121	60	66	88	123	188	92	115
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	96	47	74	21	28	49	85	146	41	71
2001										
Oct	86	50	77	22	31	51	82	123	43	69
Nov	89	47	74	22	28	48	82	131	41	68
Dec	80	41	75	21	26	44	73	122	41	62
Dec qtr	85	46	75	22	28	47	79	125	42	66
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	90	51	56	39	36	49	73	122	53	68
2001										
Oct	84	50	54	38	36	48	69	113	48	63
Nov	86	51	56	39	37	49	70	115	49	66
Dec	78	48	52	39	36	46	63	104	47	61
Dec qtr	82	49	54	39	36	47	67	111	48	63

NEW SOUTH WALES

Capacity The capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in New South Wales rose 1% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. The number of guest rooms in licensed hotels and serviced apartments increased by 3% and 2% respectively. The number of guest rooms in motels and guest houses declined by 1%.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied fell 2% in original and trend terms and 3% in seasonally adjusted terms in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000.

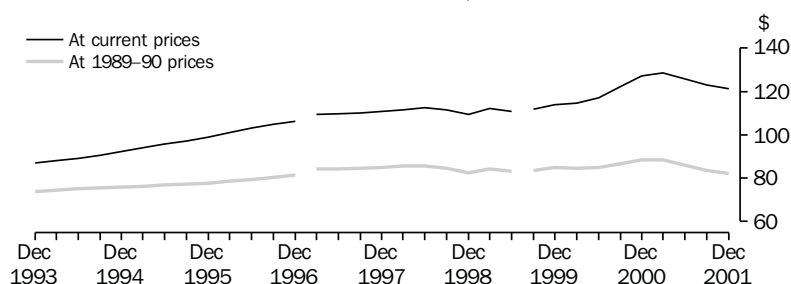
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, New South Wales



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

Takings from accommodation Total takings from accommodation establishments fell 12% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the same period in 2000, after record highs during the Olympics. Takings from licensed hotels decreased 19%. Takings from motels also recorded a fall (5%), while takings from serviced apartments increased marginally.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, New South Wales: **Trend**



Notes: There are two breaks in series: (a) between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7; and (b) between June Quarter and September Quarter 1999 because of a sudden sustained increase in takings from accommodation.

4

HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES AND SERVICED APARTMENTS—NEW SOUTH WALES(a)

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	9 389.7	9 356.8	9 376.0	812.6	810.1	811.9	702.7	702.9	703.4
1993	10 065.0	10 061.2	10 050.7	863.7	863.4	863.3	736.1	735.9	736.5
1994	10 817.2	10 807.6	10 787.6	972.9	972.2	970.4	814.4	814.0	811.9
1995	11 363.4	11 358.6	11 385.4	1 097.1	1 096.9	1 099.2	873.1	873.1	876.3
1996	11 654.7	11 670.7	11 662.6	1 209.5	1 211.5	1 210.2	933.1	933.1	932.6
1997	11 887.0	11 869.1	11 857.3	1 303.6	1 304.7	1 304.7	1 003.5	1 003.2	1 001.5
1998	12 195.4	12 198.5	12 206.4	1 361.2	1 361.7	1 357.1	1 035.5	1 035.3	1 032.3
1999	13 081.1	13 095.0	13 073.9	1 463.7	1 465.6	1 466.9	1 095.0	1 094.5	1 097.0
2000	13 753.2	13 738.9	13 756.4	1 808.2	1 804.6	1 656.0	1 291.8	1 291.1	1 185.4
2001	13 484.6	13 508.8	13 529.4	1 671.6	1 675.8	1 686.5	1 143.4	1 143.6	1 152.0
2000									
Sep qtr	3 543.3	3 552.6	3 484.0	566.3	566.7	426.5	398.0	397.8	302.2
Dec qtr	3 498.0	3 406.8	3 446.5	470.0	454.1	438.2	328.9	317.5	305.3
2001									
Mar qtr	3 421.1	3 383.1	3 397.0	441.9	429.9	436.2	304.9	296.3	300.9
Jun qtr	3 223.7	3 363.1	3 385.4	388.3	416.5	425.9	266.1	284.9	291.6
Sep qtr	3 429.2	3 446.2	3 383.0	428.7	430.1	416.3	292.8	292.5	282.9
Dec qtr	3 410.6	3 316.4	3 364.0	412.9	399.3	408.2	279.5	269.9	276.6

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Sydney All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

5

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NEW SOUTH WALES

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)										
Dec qtr 2000										
Establishments	194	994	136	31	178	702	220	24	169	1 324
Guest rooms	24 355	33 107	7 366	1 199	5 119	25 465	20 724	6 373	5 948	64 828
Rooms per establishment	126	33	54	39	29	36	94	266	35	49
Dec qtr 2001										
Establishments	201	990	135	33	180	703	230	26	154	1 326
Guest rooms	25 001	32 929	7 509	1 267	5 260	25 737	21 374	6 893	4 908	65 439
Rooms per establishment	124	33	56	38	29	37	93	265	32	49
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	84.7	17.4	31.4	12.2	13.9	20.4	64.6	189.3	12.4	28.7
2001										
Oct	75.2	18.9	33.4	12.8	14.9	21.5	60.6	160.7	12.7	28.9
Nov	79.8	17.4	33.9	12.9	13.5	20.1	62.6	178.1	12.3	28.6
Dec	75.2	15.7	34.1	12.4	12.1	18.4	58.6	171.6	11.8	26.6
Dec qtr	76.7	17.3	33.8	12.7	13.5	20.0	60.6	170.0	12.3	28.0
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
2001										
Oct	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
Nov	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
Dec	1.7	1.9	2.3	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Dec qtr	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)										
2000										
Dec qtr	2.6	1.7	3.2	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.4	2.7	2.1	2.1
2001										
Oct	2.4	1.6	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0
Nov	2.4	1.6	3.1	1.5	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.4	2.0	2.0
Dec	2.4	1.6	3.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.5	2.3	2.1
Dec qtr	2.4	1.6	3.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.3	2.5	2.1	2.0

6

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NEW SOUTH WALES

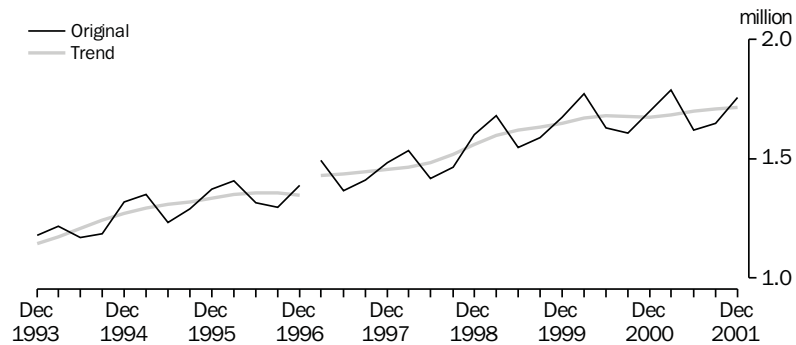
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
				1	2	3	4	5		
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	261 047	148 898	60 071	2 365	15 255	126 401	197 120	110 348	18 528	470 017
2001										
Oct	69 330	51 534	19 679	819	5 411	41 727	59 286	28 034	5 266	140 543
Nov	71 555	45 441	18 984	791	4 689	37 231	58 321	30 052	4 895	135 980
Dec	70 481	44 258	21 589	827	4 585	37 028	57 508	31 296	5 084	136 327
Dec qtr	211 366	141 233	60 252	2 437	14 685	115 986	175 114	89 382	15 246	412 850
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1 345.6	149.8	441.7	76.3	85.7	180.1	896.0	4 597.8	109.6	355.0
2001										
Oct	344.9	52.1	145.8	24.8	30.1	59.4	257.8	1 078.2	34.2	106.0
Nov	356.0	45.9	140.6	24.0	26.1	53.0	253.6	1 155.9	31.8	102.5
Dec	350.7	44.7	159.9	25.1	25.5	52.7	250.0	1 203.7	33.0	102.8
Dec qtr	1 051.6	142.7	446.3	73.9	81.6	165.0	761.4	3 437.8	99.0	311.4
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	173	94	153	68	67	96	151	264	96	134
2001										
Oct	148	89	141	62	65	89	137	217	87	118
Nov	149	88	138	62	64	88	135	216	86	120
Dec	152	92	152	65	68	93	139	226	93	125
Dec qtr	150	90	144	63	66	90	137	220	88	121
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	117	49	89	21	32	54	103	188	34	79
2001										
Oct	90	51	85	21	33	52	90	131	35	69
Nov	95	46	84	21	30	48	91	145	33	69
Dec	92	44	93	21	28	46	88	147	34	68
Dec qtr	92	47	87	21	30	49	89	141	34	69
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	110	53	77	45	37	53	91	169	56	79
2001										
Oct	94	49	70	39	35	48	82	138	50	68
Nov	94	52	72	38	37	50	83	137	51	71
Dec	89	49	67	39	36	48	77	127	52	68
Dec qtr	92	50	69	39	36	49	81	134	51	69

VICTORIA

Capacity The total capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Victoria rose 4% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. The number of rooms in licensed hotels and serviced apartments increased by 9% and 13% respectively, while rooms in motels and guest houses fell 1%.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied increased by 3% in original and seasonally adjusted terms and by 2% in trend terms in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000.

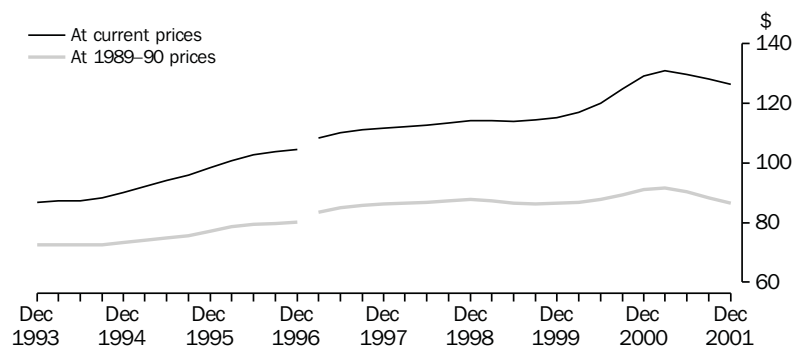
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Victoria



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

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation increased 2% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. Serviced apartments and licensed hotels both recorded gains (8% and 1% respectively). Takings from motels and guest houses fell slightly. Average takings per room night occupied fell 2%.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Victoria: Trend



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

7

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	4 367.6	4 359.1	4 366.1	382.5	382.0	382.5	327.3	327.3	327.5
1993	4 490.5	4 497.5	4 498.1	391.6	392.8	388.2	328.8	329.6	326.1
1994	4 890.8	4 895.1	4 894.5	432.5	432.7	432.1	356.8	356.6	356.1
1995	5 248.4	5 259.5	5 255.6	497.7	499.3	500.1	394.0	395.5	396.4
1996	5 411.1	5 410.0	5 410.9	555.7	556.6	556.8	431.2	430.4	430.4
1997	5 754.2	5 761.7	5 766.1	634.9	635.7	635.6	490.3	491.6	491.2
1998	6 016.7	6 027.2	6 027.4	681.0	682.4	681.8	523.9	524.8	524.7
1999	6 488.5	6 497.8	6 503.0	741.5	743.5	744.2	561.5	562.5	563.5
2000	6 709.9	6 701.0	6 703.1	823.0	821.2	823.0	595.4	594.6	594.7
2001	6 813.2	6 823.8	6 809.9	879.1	880.3	877.1	609.9	608.7	607.7
2000									
Sep qtr	1 608.7	1 662.3	1 677.3	207.4	209.7	209.2	147.2	147.4	149.7
Dec qtr	1 698.9	1 662.6	1 674.7	217.3	214.0	216.4	153.7	152.6	152.6
2001									
Mar qtr	1 787.2	1 700.3	1 684.6	241.4	224.7	220.6	168.9	156.7	154.5
Jun qtr	1 619.6	1 694.9	1 700.1	202.6	220.1	220.6	141.0	153.1	153.6
Sep qtr	1 649.2	1 709.2	1 709.6	214.1	217.1	219.0	148.3	150.8	151.0
Dec qtr	1 757.3	1 719.4	1 715.6	221.0	218.3	216.9	151.7	148.1	148.5

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Melbourne All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)										
Dec qtr 2000										
Establishments	126	498	77	8	70	368	193	16	46	701
Guest rooms	11 433	15 589	4 133	259	1 806	11 486	12 332	3 576	1 696	31 155
Rooms per establishment	91	31	54	32	26	31	64	224	37	44
Dec qtr 2001										
Establishments	130	497	84	8	67	372	203	20	41	711
Guest rooms	12 424	15 445	4 679	314	1 728	11 722	12 975	4 188	1 621	32 548
Rooms per establishment	96	31	56	39	26	32	64	209	40	46
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	62.4	15.5	37.7	15.4	8.8	16.0	42.9	167.1	19.8	26.4
2001										
Oct	62.9	16.4	39.5	20.4	8.7	17.1	43.0	146.3	21.6	27.6
Nov	70.8	16.7	42.4	21.9	9.2	17.5	46.0	174.0	22.6	29.6
Dec	54.3	13.6	34.9	19.9	8.3	14.5	36.2	128.6	17.4	23.5
Dec qtr	62.6	15.5	38.9	20.7	8.7	16.3	41.7	149.4	20.5	26.9
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
2001										
Oct	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7
Nov	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7
Dec	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.2	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.0	1.8
Dec qtr	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)										
2000										
Dec qtr	2.1	1.7	3.2	1.7	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.7	2.0
2001										
Oct	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.1
Nov	2.3	1.7	3.3	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.5	2.9	2.1
Dec	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.3	2.8	2.1
Dec qtr	2.2	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.7	1.9	2.2	2.4	2.8	2.1

9

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—VICTORIA

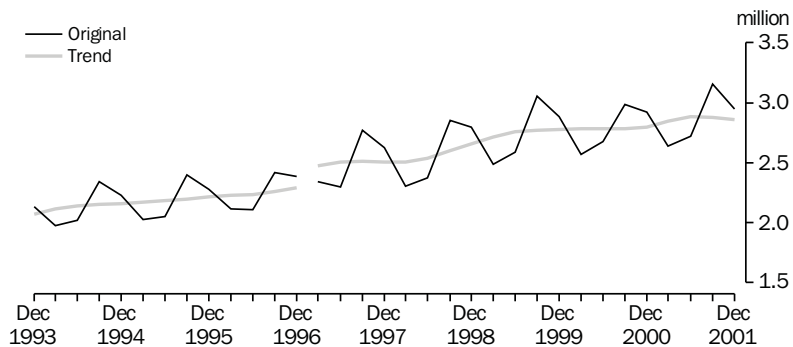
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	111 763	65 804	39 696	623	3 566	46 076	100 840	54 343	11 815	217 263
2001										
Oct	37 923	23 021	14 493	312	1 144	17 047	34 846	18 464	3 624	75 436
Nov	43 384	23 017	15 700	316	1 214	17 368	36 974	22 318	3 911	82 101
Dec	31 459	19 332	12 648	279	1 146	14 734	28 476	15 766	3 038	63 439
Dec qtr	112 766	65 370	42 841	907	3 503	49 149	100 296	56 549	10 573	220 977
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	887.0	132.1	515.5	77.9	50.9	125.2	522.5	3 396.4	256.8	309.9
2001										
Oct	291.7	46.3	172.5	39.0	17.1	45.8	171.7	923.2	88.4	106.1
Nov	333.7	46.3	186.9	39.5	18.1	46.7	182.1	1 115.9	95.4	115.5
Dec	242.0	38.9	150.6	34.9	17.1	39.6	140.3	788.3	74.1	89.2
Dec qtr	867.4	131.5	510.0	113.4	52.3	132.1	494.1	2 827.4	257.9	310.8
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	155	93	149	55	64	85	132	221	144	128
2001										
Oct	150	92	141	62	63	87	129	204	134	124
Nov	158	92	147	60	66	89	132	214	143	130
Dec	144	92	139	57	67	88	125	198	139	122
Dec qtr	151	92	143	59	65	88	129	206	139	126
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	107	46	104	26	22	44	89	165	77	76
2001										
Oct	99	48	100	32	21	47	87	142	73	75
Nov	117	50	112	34	23	49	95	178	82	84
Dec	82	40	87	29	21	41	71	121	61	63
Dec qtr	99	46	100	31	22	46	84	147	72	74
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	101	53	80	33	35	47	82	152	83	77
2001										
Oct	98	53	75	47	34	50	77	139	78	74
Nov	104	54	78	47	37	51	79	149	80	79
Dec	88	51	67	45	36	47	70	125	70	68
Dec qtr	97	53	73	47	36	49	76	138	76	74

QUEENSLAND

Capacity The number of establishments with 15 or more rooms in Queensland rose 1% between the December quarter 2000 and the December quarter 2001. Capacity increased 2%, with increases recorded for all accommodation types.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied during the December quarter 2001 increased slightly in original (up 1%), trend (up 2%) and seasonally adjusted (up 1%) terms compared to the December quarter 2000.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Queensland

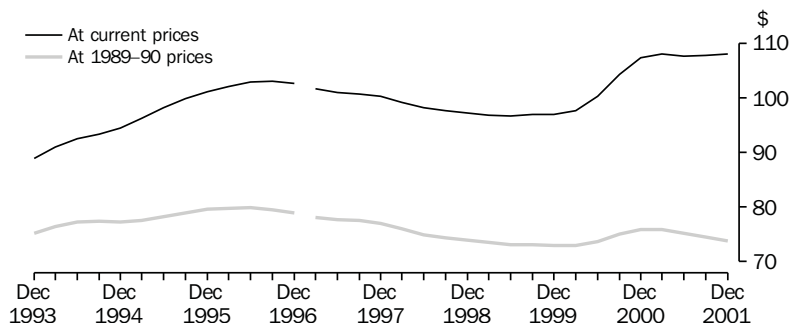


Note: There is a break in series between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment fell marginally in the December quarter 2001 compared with the December quarter 2000, driven by a 4% fall in average nightly rooms occupied in hotels. Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment increased for serviced apartments (up 7%) and motels (up 2%).

Takings from accommodation In the December quarter 2001, takings from accommodation increased 1% on the December quarter 2000. Takings from serviced apartments rose 12% while takings from motels and guest houses increased 3%. Takings from licensed hotels fell 5%.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Queensland: Trend



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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	7 224.9	7 191.7	7 236.8	609.4	605.9	610.0	528.8	527.6	530.9
1993	8 089.6	8 088.3	8 075.0	702.5	701.4	701.5	596.3	595.5	595.5
1994	8 566.7	8 564.8	8 562.4	797.1	796.4	795.4	661.9	661.6	660.1
1995	8 753.9	8 755.3	8 761.2	866.1	865.1	866.5	687.5	686.6	688.7
1996	9 023.1	9 007.8	9 008.2	928.2	926.7	925.4	718.5	717.8	716.3
1997	10 034.9	10 021.6	9 992.7	1 012.1	1 010.3	1 008.8	778.2	777.0	775.8
1998	10 317.9	10 295.0	10 303.3	1 015.0	1 011.8	1 010.6	772.3	770.4	770.3
1999	11 014.0	11 004.2	11 015.4	1 068.9	1 067.9	1 067.3	806.1	805.0	805.4
2000	11 149.5	11 132.1	11 139.8	1 146.1	1 138.8	1 141.2	827.9	826.9	828.5
2001	11 457.1	11 467.1	11 466.7	1 234.8	1 236.1	1 237.3	857.2	857.9	858.1
2000									
Sep qtr	2 982.4	2 722.1	2 781.5	313.9	290.8	290.2	222.8	207.8	208.6
Dec qtr	2 919.7	2 801.6	2 796.3	326.5	300.8	300.1	231.1	211.6	212.2
2001									
Mar qtr	2 635.3	2 839.8	2 844.6	288.3	305.9	307.3	202.5	216.4	215.8
Jun qtr	2 720.6	2 906.0	2 883.9	280.2	312.1	310.6	194.9	216.6	216.7
Sep qtr	3 155.7	2 899.7	2 880.3	336.6	313.5	310.7	233.7	217.8	214.6
Dec qtr	2 945.6	2 821.7	2 858.0	329.7	304.7	308.8	226.1	207.0	210.9

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Brisbane All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

11

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—QUEENSLAND

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)										
Dec qtr 2000										
Establishments	172	515	273	9	99	417	293	31	111	960
Guest rooms	20 584	18 465	13 304	209	2 465	15 443	21 933	8 025	4 278	52 353
Rooms per establishment	120	36	49	23	25	37	75	259	39	55
Dec qtr 2001										
Establishments	169	520	280	10	98	419	315	36	91	969
Guest rooms	20 822	18 647	13 877	302	2 650	15 311	23 153	8 376	3 554	53 346
Rooms per establishment	123	36	50	30	27	37	74	233	39	55
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	79.6	19.7	28.9	9.0	10.8	20.8	47.4	187.0	20.1	33.1
2001										
Oct	77.7	21.7	32.5	12.8	13.4	22.3	48.2	151.8	22.8	34.6
Nov	78.5	20.5	30.4	13.1	12.7	20.9	46.8	156.3	21.8	33.5
Dec	74.2	17.8	29.7	13.0	12.0	18.5	43.2	151.7	21.7	31.1
Dec qtr	76.8	20.0	30.9	13.0	12.7	20.6	46.0	153.2	22.1	33.0
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.0
2001										
Oct	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0
Nov	1.8	1.7	2.4	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.1	1.9
Dec	2.1	1.9	2.7	1.7	2.0	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.2
Dec qtr	1.9	1.8	2.5	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.2	2.0
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)										
2000										
Dec qtr	2.9	2.1	4.3	2.5	1.8	2.4	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.9
2001										
Oct	2.8	2.0	4.3	2.7	2.0	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.8
Nov	2.7	2.1	4.1	2.6	2.0	2.3	3.1	2.8	3.2	2.8
Dec	2.9	2.0	4.4	2.4	2.1	2.4	3.2	3.0	3.4	2.9
Dec qtr	2.8	2.0	4.3	2.6	2.1	2.4	3.2	2.9	3.3	2.8

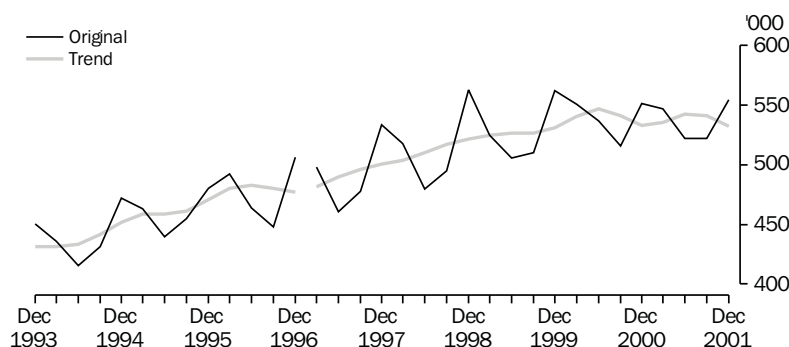
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	173 896	75 703	76 918	363	6 416	68 312	140 307	91 812	19 308	326 517
2001										
Oct	56 594	28 521	30 379	218	2 624	24 569	52 096	30 392	5 594	115 493
Nov	53 027	26 035	25 851	214	2 377	21 755	47 241	28 340	4 987	104 914
Dec	55 711	23 587	29 993	219	2 509	21 505	47 705	31 347	6 006	109 290
Dec qtr	165 332	78 143	86 223	651	7 510	67 829	147 042	90 079	16 586	329 697
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1 011.0	147.0	281.8	40.3	64.8	163.8	478.9	2 961.7	173.9	340.1
2001										
Oct	334.9	54.8	108.5	21.8	26.8	58.6	165.4	844.2	61.5	119.2
Nov	313.8	50.1	92.3	21.4	24.3	51.9	150.0	787.2	54.8	108.3
Dec	329.6	45.4	107.1	21.9	25.6	51.3	151.4	870.7	66.0	112.8
Dec qtr	978.3	150.3	307.9	65.1	76.6	161.9	466.8	2 502.2	182.3	340.2
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	138	81	106	49	65	86	110	172	94	112
2001										
Oct	139	82	108	55	64	85	111	179	87	111
Nov	133	81	101	54	64	83	107	168	84	108
Dec	143	82	116	55	69	90	113	185	98	117
Dec qtr	139	82	109	55	66	86	110	178	90	112
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	92	45	63	19	28	48	70	124	49	68
2001										
Oct	88	49	71	23	32	52	73	117	51	70
Nov	85	47	62	24	30	47	68	113	47	66
Dec	86	41	70	23	31	45	67	121	55	66
Dec qtr	86	46	68	23	31	48	69	117	51	67
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	73	46	43	28	36	43	54	92	46	56
2001										
Oct	74	47	43	31	35	43	53	96	40	55
Nov	74	48	42	32	35	44	54	93	40	56
Dec	69	43	43	32	34	41	50	90	42	53
Dec qtr	72	46	43	32	35	43	52	93	41	55

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Capacity The number of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in South Australia fell 1% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. Capacity also fell slightly. Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record increases in the number of establishments (4%) and the number of guest rooms (5%).

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied rose in original and seasonally adjusted terms (by 1% and 2% respectively) but fell marginally in trend terms compared to the December quarter 2000.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, South Australia



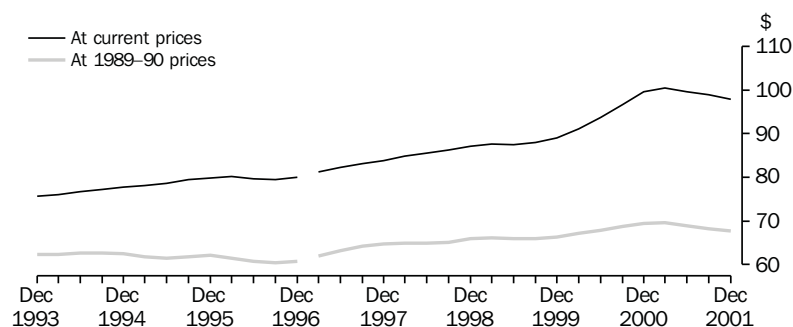
Note: There is a break in series between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment Motels and guest houses was the only accommodation type to show a decline (4%) in average nightly rooms occupied per establishment in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment rose 9% for serviced apartments and 5% for licensed hotels.

Average length of stay Average length of stay rose 5% compared to the December quarter 2000, with length of stay in serviced apartments up 10%.

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments in the December quarter 2001 were up 2% on the corresponding period in 2000. Serviced apartments showed the strongest growth in takings (14%). Motels and guest houses was the only accommodation type to record a decrease (2%).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, South Australia: Trend



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

13

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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989-90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	1 661.7	1 659.5	1 656.6	122.2	122.0	121.8	103.7	103.2	103.2
1993	1 687.0	1 689.0	1 689.6	126.6	126.6	126.8	105.2	105.1	105.1
1994	1 754.5	1 756.9	1 758.2	135.3	135.3	135.2	110.1	109.9	109.9
1995	1 838.0	1 843.7	1 849.4	145.1	145.5	146.2	113.4	113.8	114.2
1996	1 910.2	1 925.0	1 920.3	152.6	153.5	153.5	116.7	116.6	116.8
1997	1 970.3	1 970.8	1 967.9	163.1	163.2	162.8	125.1	125.4	125.0
1998	2 054.3	2 056.1	2 052.2	176.8	177.1	176.4	134.5	134.0	134.0
1999	2 102.6	2 101.9	2 108.9	185.0	184.9	185.6	138.9	139.1	139.3
2000	2 154.5	2 154.7	2 161.6	204.7	204.6	205.8	147.2	147.3	147.6
2001	2 145.8	2 157.3	2 150.9	213.9	215.0	213.5	147.6	147.8	147.6
2000									
Sep qtr	516.0	542.6	541.1	50.1	53.5	52.3	35.4	37.3	37.2
Dec qtr	551.4	515.6	533.0	54.9	50.4	53.1	38.7	36.2	37.0
2001									
Mar qtr	547.1	539.6	535.3	55.5	55.2	53.8	38.6	37.5	37.3
Jun qtr	521.9	550.2	542.5	52.1	54.9	54.1	36.0	37.8	37.4
Sep qtr	521.9	541.9	540.9	50.4	52.8	53.5	34.8	37.3	36.9
Dec qtr	554.8	525.6	532.3	55.8	52.2	52.1	38.2	35.3	36.0

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Adelaide All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)										
Dec qtr 2000										
Establishments	62	146	26	7	51	116	46	4	10	234
Guest rooms	4 128	5 204	1 220	158	1 491	4 478	2 877	1 263	285	10 552
Rooms per establishment	67	36	47	23	29	39	63	316	29	45
Dec qtr 2001										
Establishments	61	144	27	6	51	114	48	4	9	232
Guest rooms	4 083	5 170	1 283	138	1 498	4 381	3 031	1 263	225	10 536
Rooms per establishment	67	36	48	23	29	38	63	316	25	45
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	38.7	19.4	29.3	5.3	11.9	20.6	40.7	242.0	11.2	25.6
2001										
Oct	45.1	20.4	34.0	5.8	13.0	22.8	43.7	279.2	10.2	28.5
Nov	42.6	19.4	32.8	4.3	11.7	21.8	42.1	262.5	10.2	27.0
Dec	34.8	16.1	28.7	2.9	10.5	18.2	34.7	210.2	10.0	22.5
Dec qtr	40.8	18.6	31.8	4.4	11.7	20.9	40.1	250.5	10.1	26.0
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.3	1.9	1.7
2001										
Oct	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7
Nov	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.3	2.0	1.6
Dec	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.4	2.2	1.8
Dec qtr	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1.9	1.7	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.9	2.3	1.9
2001										
Oct	2.0	1.7	3.4	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.6	2.0
Nov	1.9	1.7	2.9	1.5	1.6	1.8	2.2	2.0	2.4	1.9
Dec	2.0	1.7	3.3	1.3	1.6	1.8	2.5	1.9	2.2	2.0
Dec qtr	2.0	1.7	3.2	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.4	2.0	2.4	2.0

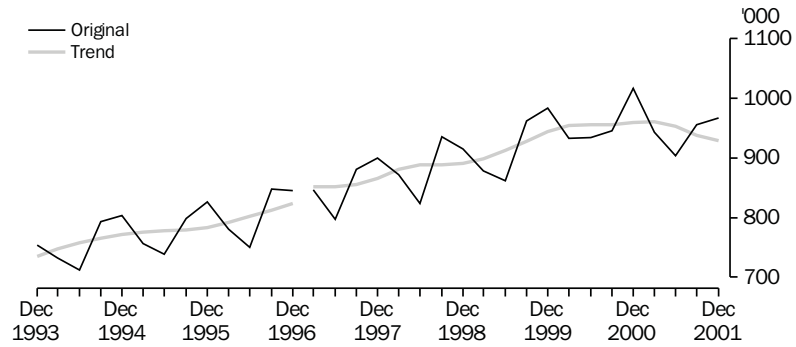
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading						Total
				1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	26 070	21 557	7 232	174	3 206	17 021	20 428	13 199	832	54 860
2001										
Oct	10 165	7 821	3 095	55	1 245	6 600	7 708	5 246	228	21 082
Nov	8 929	7 138	2 713	41	1 083	6 022	6 994	4 423	218	18 781
Dec	7 461	6 084	2 409	29	1 061	5 207	5 923	3 510	224	15 954
Dec qtr	26 556	21 044	8 217	125	3 389	17 829	20 625	13 179	670	55 817
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)										
2000										
Dec qtr	420.5	147.7	278.2	24.8	62.9	146.7	444.1	3 299.8	83.2	234.4
2001										
Oct	166.6	54.3	114.6	9.1	24.4	57.9	160.6	1 311.6	25.3	90.9
Nov	146.4	49.6	100.5	6.8	21.2	52.8	145.7	1 105.8	24.2	81.0
Dec	122.3	42.3	89.2	4.9	20.8	45.7	123.4	877.4	24.9	68.8
Dec qtr	435.3	146.1	304.4	20.8	66.4	156.4	429.7	3 294.8	74.5	240.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	118	83	103	51	57	77	119	148	80	100
2001										
Oct	119	86	109	51	60	82	119	152	80	103
Nov	115	85	102	52	61	81	115	140	79	100
Dec	114	85	100	54	64	81	115	135	80	99
Dec qtr	116	85	104	52	62	81	116	143	80	101
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	69	45	64	12	23	41	77	114	32	57
2001										
Oct	80	49	78	13	27	49	82	134	33	65
Nov	73	46	71	10	24	46	77	117	32	59
Dec	59	38	61	7	23	38	63	90	32	49
Dec qtr	71	44	70	10	25	44	74	113	32	58
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)										
2000										
Dec qtr	79	49	52	31	33	45	71	110	42	60
2001										
Oct	79	50	54	28	35	46	70	111	48	62
Nov	79	52	57	31	37	48	75	104	41	63
Dec	70	47	47	28	37	44	62	93	37	56
Dec qtr	76	50	53	29	36	46	69	104	41	60

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Capacity The number of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Western Australia fell 3% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. Capacity also fell (1%). Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record an increase in capacity, up 5%.

Room nights occupied In the December quarter 2001, room nights occupied fell in original (down 5%), seasonally adjusted (down 4%) and trend (down 3%) terms, compared to the December quarter 2000.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Western Australia



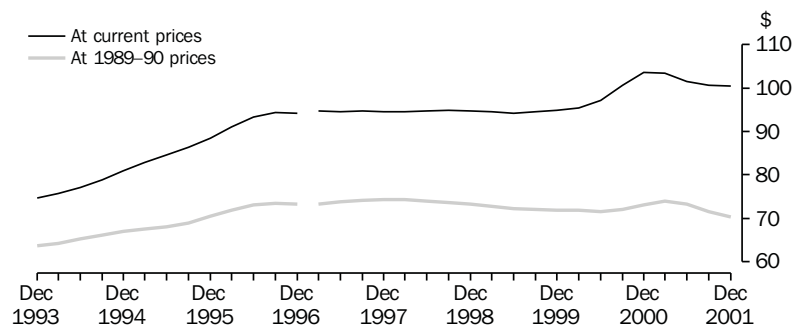
Note: There is a break in series between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment In the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000, average nightly rooms occupied in motels and guest houses fell 7% and average nightly rooms occupied in licensed hotels fell 2%. Average nightly rooms occupied in serviced apartments rose 8%.

Average length of stay Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record an increase in the length of stay in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000, up 10%.

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments fell 7% compared to the December quarter 2000. Licensed hotels and motels and guest houses both recorded falls in takings of 10%. Takings from serviced apartments were up 7%.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Western Australia: Trend



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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	2 645.7	2 634.5	2 636.6	189.6	188.8	188.6	165.5	165.2	165.0
1993	2 835.3	2 836.0	2 841.5	209.0	209.0	209.4	179.7	179.4	179.8
1994	3 041.7	3 042.6	3 042.6	237.9	237.6	237.8	200.2	200.0	199.7
1995	3 119.8	3 121.7	3 117.4	266.8	266.9	266.7	214.3	214.3	214.5
1996	3 223.3	3 220.6	3 230.1	301.2	300.8	301.0	235.8	235.7	235.7
1997	3 424.9	3 426.5	3 424.9	323.8	323.8	324.2	253.8	253.7	253.9
1998	3 547.2	3 550.0	3 547.9	336.5	336.5	336.2	260.7	260.7	260.5
1999	3 686.1	3 685.7	3 682.1	348.4	348.7	348.1	265.2	265.1	265.1
2000	3 827.7	3 822.1	3 825.6	380.3	379.2	379.5	278.1	278.1	277.8
2001	3 769.7	3 785.2	3 780.0	383.0	384.4	383.6	269.5	269.7	269.4
2000									
Sep qtr	945.5	920.1	955.8	96.2	93.9	96.2	69.1	66.7	69.8
Dec qtr	1 016.0	972.0	960.0	106.1	101.4	99.4	76.1	73.1	71.0
2001									
Mar qtr	942.7	968.3	960.7	98.6	101.0	99.3	70.3	71.1	70.4
Jun qtr	903.1	954.3	952.8	90.3	95.5	96.7	63.5	67.8	68.2
Sep qtr	956.3	925.4	937.7	95.0	92.3	94.3	66.7	64.4	66.0
Dec qtr	967.5	937.2	928.8	99.2	95.6	93.3	69.0	66.4	64.8

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Perth All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

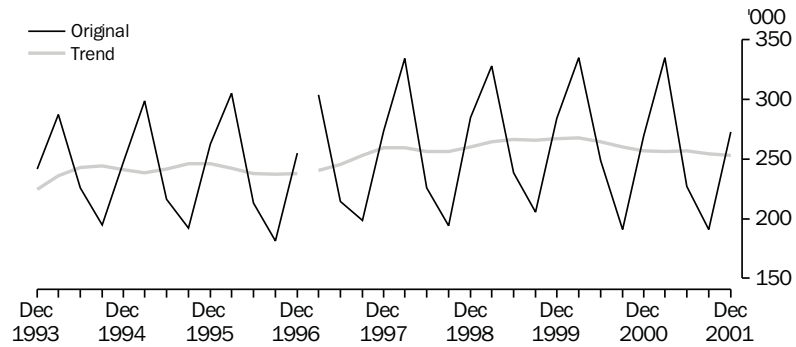
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	1 and ungraded	Star grading					Total
					2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)										
Dec qtr 2000										
Establishments	134	126	72	90	22	135	70	15	332	
Guest rooms	9 540	5 861	3 924	2 900	753	7 430	5 635	2 607	19 325	
Rooms per establishment	71	47	55	32	34	55	81	174	58	
Dec qtr 2001										
Establishments	129	124	68	79	22	135	72	13	321	
Guest rooms	9 464	5 561	4 103	2 554	683	7 423	5 838	2 630	19 128	
Rooms per establishment	73	45	60	32	31	55	81	202	60	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	43.6	23.5	31.3	12.5	14.3	29.1	53.0	132.4	33.3	
2001										
Oct	44.5	23.5	34.8	13.8	15.0	30.1	53.2	132.1	34.4	
Nov	43.6	22.2	33.4	13.1	14.0	27.7	53.4	131.7	33.1	
Dec	39.7	20.1	33.5	11.9	13.1	25.9	48.1	131.7	30.8	
Dec qtr	42.6	21.9	33.9	12.9	14.0	27.9	51.5	131.9	32.8	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)										
2000										
Dec qtr	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
2001										
Oct	1.5	1.7	2.2	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	
Nov	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	
Dec	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	
Dec qtr	1.5	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)										
2000										
Dec qtr	2.3	2.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.6	2.9	2.4	
2001										
Oct	2.2	2.0	3.3	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.9	2.3	
Nov	2.1	2.0	3.2	2.2	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.7	2.3	
Dec	2.1	2.0	3.5	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.4	
Dec qtr	2.1	2.0	3.4	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.5	2.8	2.3	

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading					Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4	5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)									
2000									
Dec qtr	61 708	22 870	21 561	6 504	2 066	29 197	40 254	28 118	106 139
2001									
Oct	19 695	7 510	7 848	2 368	830	10 484	13 695	7 675	35 053
Nov	18 445	6 628	7 058	2 051	711	9 120	12 873	7 375	32 131
Dec	17 397	6 443	8 130	2 051	696	9 177	12 209	7 838	31 970
Dec qtr	55 536	20 580	23 037	6 470	2 237	28 780	38 777	22 888	99 153
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
2000									
Dec qtr	460.5	181.5	299.5	72.3	93.9	216.3	575.1	1 874.6	319.7
2001									
Oct	152.7	60.6	115.4	30.0	37.7	77.7	190.2	590.4	109.2
Nov	143.0	53.4	103.8	26.0	32.3	67.6	178.8	567.3	100.1
Dec	134.9	52.0	119.6	26.0	31.6	68.0	169.6	602.9	99.6
Dec qtr	430.5	166.0	338.8	81.9	101.7	213.2	538.6	1 760.7	308.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
2000									
Dec qtr	115	84	104	64	72	81	118	154	105
2001									
Oct	111	83	107	70	81	83	115	144	103
Nov	109	80	104	66	77	81	112	144	101
Dec	110	84	115	71	78	85	114	148	104
Dec qtr	110	82	109	69	79	83	114	145	103
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)									
2000									
Dec qtr	71	43	60	25	30	43	78	117	60
2001									
Oct	67	44	62	30	39	46	76	94	59
Nov	65	40	57	27	35	41	74	94	56
Dec	59	37	64	26	33	40	68	96	54
Dec qtr	64	40	61	28	36	42	72	95	56
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
2000									
Dec qtr	76	50	48	40	44	47	69	91	62
2001									
Oct	73	49	48	44	48	48	67	85	60
Nov	74	49	49	45	51	47	68	86	61
Dec	67	46	47	42	46	45	60	78	56
Dec qtr	71	48	48	44	48	47	65	83	59

TASMANIA

Capacity Capacity in accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Tasmania rose 2% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to increase capacity, up 15%.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Tasmania



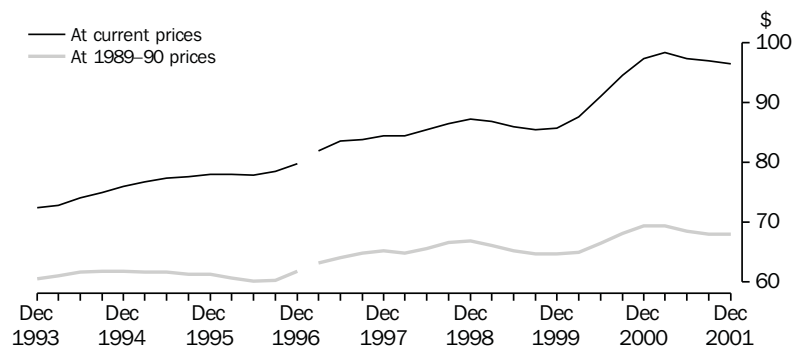
Note: There is a break in series between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied fell 1% in trend terms in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000, but rose 1% in both original and seasonally adjusted terms.

Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment During the December quarter 2001, average nightly rooms occupied per establishment rose 1% compared to the December quarter 2000, with serviced apartments recording a 7% increase.

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments rose 2% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the corresponding period in 2000. Takings from serviced apartments rose 11%. Takings from motels were also up (5%), while takings from licensed hotels fell 3%.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Tasmania: Trend



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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	815.4	815.3	822.4	59.1	59.0	59.5	51.4	51.6	52.0
1993	878.6	876.5	872.2	63.9	63.7	63.4	54.2	54.0	53.8
1994	954.9	960.9	964.3	70.9	71.5	71.8	58.7	59.4	59.4
1995	970.1	975.8	972.4	75.0	75.5	75.3	59.7	59.9	59.8
1996	954.4	952.8	955.0	75.2	74.9	75.0	58.3	57.8	58.0
1997	990.3	996.7	998.0	82.5	83.2	83.2	63.7	64.3	64.1
1998	1 039.1	1 035.5	1 032.1	89.7	89.2	88.6	68.7	68.5	68.1
1999	1 056.3	1 061.2	1 063.9	90.1	90.8	91.4	68.6	68.8	69.4
2000	1 043.9	1 044.6	1 049.3	96.2	96.7	97.2	70.2	70.2	70.5
2001	1 025.9	1 027.0	1 020.8	100.3	100.1	99.2	70.5	70.4	69.9
2000									
Sep qtr	191.0	250.4	259.9	18.1	24.4	24.6	12.9	17.4	17.7
Dec qtr	269.5	252.7	256.7	26.4	24.3	25.0	18.8	17.5	17.8
2001									
Mar qtr	335.1	265.1	256.3	33.7	26.3	25.2	23.9	18.6	17.8
Jun qtr	227.3	253.9	256.9	21.8	24.7	25.0	15.3	17.3	17.6
Sep qtr	190.9	252.5	254.5	17.9	24.2	24.7	12.6	16.8	17.3
Dec qtr	272.6	255.4	253.0	26.9	24.9	24.4	18.8	17.7	17.2

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Hobart All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)								
Dec qtr 2000								
Establishments	54	49	25	9	17	71	31	128
Guest rooms	2 906	1 677	879	245	532	2 635	2 050	5 462
Rooms per establishment	54	34	35	27	31	37	66	43
Dec qtr 2001								
Establishments	53	49	26	11	14	71	32	128
Guest rooms	2 900	1 646	1 011	301	439	2 629	2 188	5 557
Rooms per establishment	55	34	39	27	31	37	68	43
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)								
2000								
Dec qtr	28.5	17.8	20.7	9.4	9.2	18.6	44.0	22.9
2001								
Oct	27.8	18.1	22.6	9.9	8.1	18.6	44.0	23.1
Nov	30.8	18.7	23.6	10.2	8.4	20.1	47.1	24.7
Dec	27.3	16.3	20.5	10.3	7.8	17.2	41.7	21.7
Dec qtr	28.6	17.7	22.2	10.1	8.1	18.6	44.3	23.1
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)								
2000								
Dec qtr	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.5	1.9	1.7	1.8
2001								
Oct	1.5	1.9	2.0	2.1	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7
Nov	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.5	1.8	1.6	1.7
Dec	1.7	2.0	2.4	2.5	1.6	2.1	1.8	1.9
Dec qtr	1.6	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.8
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)								
2000								
Dec qtr	1.8	1.7	2.4	2.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	1.9
2001								
Oct	1.9	1.8	2.5	2.1	1.5	1.8	2.2	2.0
Nov	1.8	1.7	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8
Dec	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.0	1.5	1.7	2.1	1.9
Dec qtr	1.8	1.7	2.3	2.0	1.5	1.8	2.1	1.9

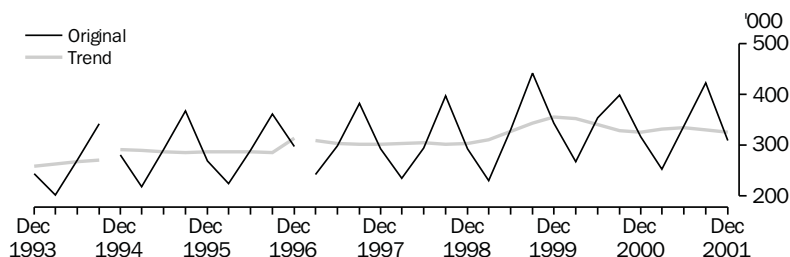
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apartments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)								
2000								
Dec qtr	13 794	6 950	5 619	720	806	9 657	15 182	26 364
2001								
Oct	4 130	2 453	2 048	320	213	3 253	4 846	8 631
Nov	4 797	2 480	2 121	294	227	3 411	5 467	9 398
Dec	4 386	2 362	2 084	346	188	3 300	4 999	8 832
Dec qtr	13 313	7 295	6 254	960	627	9 963	15 311	26 862
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)								
2000								
Dec qtr	255.4	141.8	224.8	79.9	47.4	136.0	489.7	206.0
2001								
Oct	77.9	50.1	78.8	29.1	15.2	45.8	151.4	67.4
Nov	90.5	50.6	81.6	26.7	16.2	48.0	170.8	73.4
Dec	82.8	48.2	80.2	31.4	13.4	46.5	156.2	69.0
Dec qtr	251.2	148.9	240.5	87.3	44.8	140.3	478.5	209.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	97	87	118	93	56	79	121	98
2001								
Oct	90	89	112	95	61	80	111	94
Nov	98	90	115	88	64	80	121	99
Dec	98	95	126	99	55	87	121	102
Dec qtr	95	91	118	94	60	82	118	99
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	52	45	70	32	17	40	81	53
2001								
Oct	46	48	65	34	16	40	71	50
Nov	55	50	70	33	17	43	83	56
Dec	49	46	67	37	14	41	74	51
Dec qtr	50	48	67	35	16	41	76	53
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	60	46	54	40	36	41	72	54
2001								
Oct	59	48	56	45	39	42	72	55
Nov	62	49	61	43	42	43	77	58
Dec	56	48	53	40	35	42	67	53
Dec qtr	59	48	56	43	38	42	72	55

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Capacity The total capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in the Northern Territory rose 1% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000, to 6,309 guest rooms.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied fell in original (down 3%), seasonally adjusted (down 2%) and trend (down 0.2%) terms compared to the December quarter 2000.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Northern Territory

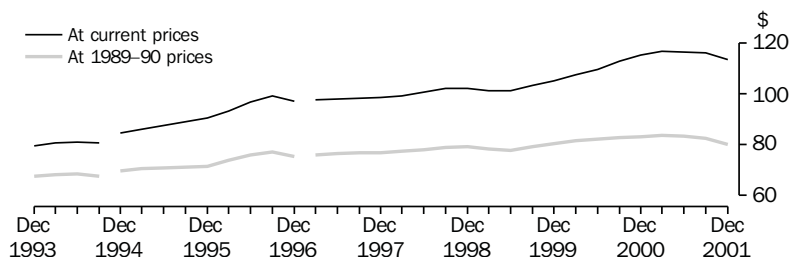


Notes: There is a break in series relating to the Northern Territory because two establishments previously classified as holiday units were reclassified as motels between the September and December Quarters 1994.
There is a break in series between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 because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

Average length of stay Motels and guest houses was the only accommodation type to record a change in the average length of stay, down 11%.

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments fell 4% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. All accommodation types recorded falls in takings. Takings from hotels decreased the most (8%).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Northern Territory: Trend



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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	872.7	872.1	869.3	69.0	69.1	69.2	59.9	60.2	60.1
1993	989.8	985.1	986.7	78.6	78.3	78.3	67.0	66.9	67.0
1994	1 096.3	1 095.0	1 092.5	89.7	89.4	89.3	75.0	75.1	74.8
1995	1 146.4	1 145.5	1 149.9	101.3	100.9	101.5	81.3	81.1	81.8
1996	1 173.1	1 171.7	1 173.3	113.9	113.3	113.4	88.7	88.7	88.6
1997	1 217.7	1 220.0	1 217.7	119.8	119.9	119.6	93.2	93.5	93.2
1998	1 220.7	1 218.9	1 214.4	124.1	123.4	122.8	95.9	95.5	95.1
1999	1 347.9	1 336.7	1 338.7	139.0	137.8	137.7	106.7	105.6	105.7
2000	1 338.8	1 345.1	1 348.8	149.1	148.8	149.9	110.0	110.5	111.2
2001	1 322.2	1 324.6	1 324.0	153.3	153.6	153.2	109.4	109.3	109.1
2000									
Sep qtr	399.3	308.5	328.9	48.2	36.3	37.1	35.0	26.7	27.2
Dec qtr	317.7	332.0	326.4	35.8	37.3	37.6	25.9	26.5	27.1
2001									
Mar qtr	252.6	330.4	331.7	28.1	39.1	38.7	20.3	28.4	27.8
Jun qtr	337.9	342.7	335.4	39.0	39.4	39.1	27.9	27.8	28.0
Sep qtr	422.3	327.5	330.9	51.8	39.1	38.4	36.9	28.2	27.3
Dec qtr	309.4	323.9	325.9	34.4	36.0	37.0	24.3	24.9	26.1

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Darwin All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	1 and ungraded	Star grading			Total
					2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)								
Dec qtr 2000								
Establishments	23	49	17	21	19	33	16	89
Guest rooms	1 932	3 143	1 156	701	779	2 463	2 288	6 231
Rooms per establishment	84	64	68	33	41	75	143	70
Dec qtr 2001								
Establishments	23	49	17	21	19	33	16	89
Guest rooms	1 976	3 187	1 146	737	776	2 512	2 284	6 309
Rooms per establishment	86	65	67	35	41	76	143	71
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)								
2000								
Dec qtr	50.8	33.4	38.1	13.9	16.1	41.8	92.2	38.8
2001								
Oct	57.9	39.5	43.2	16.1	19.5	49.5	103.8	44.9
Nov	53.9	35.3	37.4	13.4	17.9	44.1	95.5	40.5
Dec	36.9	23.7	28.9	11	11.9	31.6	62.7	28.1
Dec qtr	49.5	32.8	36.5	13.5	16.4	41.7	87.2	37.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)								
2000								
Dec qtr	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7
2001								
Oct	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.7
Nov	1.6	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.7
Dec	1.7	1.8	2.2	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.7	1.8
Dec qtr	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)								
2000								
Dec qtr	1.7	1.8	2.7	2.2	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9
2001								
Oct	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	2.0	1.8
Nov	1.6	1.6	2.6	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7
Dec	1.6	1.8	2.6	2.1	1.6	1.8	2.0	1.9
Dec qtr	1.7	1.6	2.7	2.0	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.8

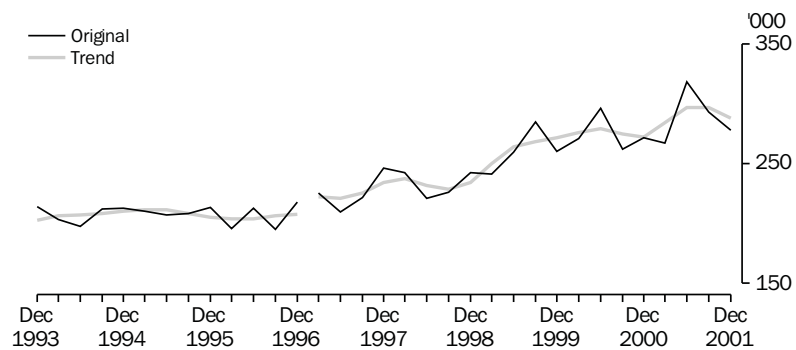
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)								
2000								
Dec qtr	14 720	14 663	6 433	1 911	1 915	15 189	16 801	35 816
2001								
Oct	5 435	6 112	2 562	846	851	6 169	6 243	14 109
Nov	4 763	5 072	2 101	632	633	5 118	5 552	11 935
Dec	3 331	3 330	1 707	513	475	3 529	3 851	8 368
Dec qtr	13 528	14 514	6 369	1 991	1 959	14 816	15 646	34 412
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)								
2000								
Dec qtr	640.0	299.2	378.4	91.0	100.8	460.3	1 050.0	402.4
2001								
Oct	236.3	124.7	150.7	40.3	44.8	186.9	390.2	158.5
Nov	207.1	103.5	123.6	30.1	33.3	155.1	347.0	134.1
Dec	144.8	68.0	100.4	24.4	25.0	106.9	240.7	94.0
Dec qtr	588.2	296.2	374.7	94.8	103.1	449.0	977.8	386.7
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	137	97	108	71	68	120	124	113
2001								
Oct	132	102	113	81	74	122	121	114
Nov	128	98	110	75	62	117	121	110
Dec	127	93	112	72	68	110	124	108
Dec qtr	129	98	112	77	68	117	122	111
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	83	51	61	30	27	67	80	63
2001								
Oct	89	62	72	37	35	79	88	72
Nov	80	53	61	29	27	68	81	63
Dec	54	34	48	23	20	46	54	43
Dec qtr	74	50	60	29	27	64	75	59
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	84	56	57	40	40	64	77	65
2001								
Oct	83	60	60	48	46	67	77	67
Nov	82	60	59	46	38	66	79	67
Dec	76	52	50	39	34	58	73	59
Dec qtr	81	58	57	44	40	64	76	65

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL
TERRITORY

Capacity The total number of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in the Australian Capital Territory increased 3% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. The number of guest rooms also increased (5%), with guest rooms in motels and guest houses up 10% and guest rooms in serviced apartments up 6%. The number of guest rooms in licensed hotels showed little change.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied during the December quarter 2001 increased in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms compared to the December quarter 2000, by 2%, 3% and 6% respectively.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Australian Capital Territory

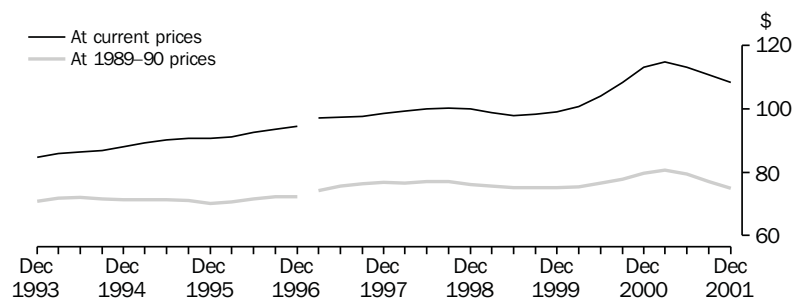


Note: There is a break in series between December Quarter 1996 and March Quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments fell 1% in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000, driven by a 10% fall in takings from licensed hotels. Motels and guest houses and serviced apartments recorded increased takings (up 4% and 9% respectively).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Australian Capital Territory:

Trend



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

	Room nights occupied(b)			Takings at current prices(b)			Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)		
	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend
	'000	'000	'000	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m	\$m
1992	758.9	755.9	753.0	62.9	62.5	62.8	54.1	54.1	54.2
1993	798.9	799.9	787.7	67.2	67.3	67.0	56.6	56.6	56.4
1994	826.4	829.6	831.5	71.6	72.0	72.2	59.4	59.4	59.7
1995	838.7	840.3	837.4	75.7	75.7	75.5	59.6	59.7	59.5
1996	821.5	819.0	822.1	76.5	76.3	76.5	58.8	58.9	58.9
1997	903.3	903.3	903.2	88.1	88.2	88.3	68.3	68.3	68.4
1998	933.1	935.2	932.5	93.5	93.5	93.1	71.9	72.0	71.6
1999	1 045.8	1 049.0	1 054.0	103.1	103.5	103.8	78.7	78.7	79.2
2000	1 102.0	1 105.6	1 102.7	117.4	117.5	117.6	85.4	85.4	85.3
2001	1 157.7	1 162.8	1 166.3	129.5	129.9	130.3	90.5	90.6	91.0
2000									
Sep qtr	262.4	268.7	275.0	29.9	30.3	29.8	21.3	21.3	21.4
Dec qtr	271.9	267.5	272.1	30.1	29.8	30.8	21.4	21.1	21.7
2001									
Mar qtr	267.5	272.0	284.1	30.6	31.0	32.6	21.6	21.7	22.9
Jun qtr	318.7	319.6	297.2	37.1	37.0	33.6	25.9	26.1	23.6
Sep qtr	293.4	295.5	296.8	32.0	32.0	32.9	22.4	22.4	22.9
Dec qtr	278.1	275.7	288.2	29.8	29.9	31.2	20.6	20.3	21.6

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

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

(c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Canberra All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Explanatory Notes.

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	1 and ungraded	Star grading			Total
					2	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (no.)								
Dec qtr 2000								
Establishments	15	25	20	10	7	21	22	60
Guest rooms	1 905	1 676	1 439	513	480	1 481	2 546	5 020
Rooms per establishment	127	67	72	51	69	71	116	84
Dec qtr 2001								
Establishments	15	27	20	10	7	21	24	62
Guest rooms	1 904	1 845	1 521	482	479	1 488	2 821	5 270
Rooms per establishment	127	68	76	48	68	71	118	85
AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT (no.)								
2000								
Dec qtr	78.7	35.2	45.0	25.8	36.9	38.0	74.8	49.3
2001								
Oct	85.5	39.7	51.6	28.6	39.9	44.0	79.1	54.6
Nov	77.0	36.8	49.7	26.9	31.5	39.1	76.3	50.7
Dec	63.4	28.5	41.2	21.4	27.0	30.7	62.4	41.0
Dec qtr	75.3	35.0	47.5	25.6	32.8	37.9	72.5	48.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (no.)								
2000								
Dec qtr	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.7
2001								
Oct	1.6	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.7
Nov	1.4	1.8	1.8	2.0	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.6
Dec	1.6	1.8	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.6	1.8
Dec qtr	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	1.9	1.5	1.7
AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY (days)								
2000								
Dec qtr	1.9	2.0	3.9	3.1	2.8	2.5	2.1	2.4
2001								
Oct	2.0	2.0	4.1	2.6	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4
Nov	1.9	2.1	4.1	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.4
Dec	1.9	1.9	4.4	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.3	2.4
Dec qtr	1.9	2.0	4.2	2.7	2.8	2.5	2.3	2.4

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Serviced apart- ments	Star grading				Total
				1 and ungraded	2	3	4 and 5	
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$'000)								
2000								
Dec qtr	14 491	6 826	8 798	2 339	1 443	6 208	20 125	30 115
2001								
Oct	5 107	2 762	3 625	667	591	2 545	7 690	11 494
Nov	4 424	2 394	3 216	586	457	2 079	6 912	10 034
Dec	3 579	1 960	2 718	505	399	1 687	5 666	8 257
Dec qtr	13 110	7 116	9 560	1 758	1 447	6 312	20 268	29 785
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)								
2000								
Dec qtr	966.0	273.0	439.9	233.9	206.1	295.6	914.8	501.9
2001								
Oct	340.4	102.3	181.3	66.7	84.4	121.2	320.4	185.4
Nov	294.9	88.7	160.8	58.6	65.3	99.0	288.0	161.8
Dec	238.6	72.6	135.9	50.5	57.0	80.3	236.1	133.2
Dec qtr	874.0	263.5	478.0	175.8	206.7	300.6	844.5	480.4
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	133	85	106	100	61	85	133	111
2001								
Oct	128	83	113	75	68	89	131	110
Nov	128	80	108	73	69	84	126	107
Dec	121	82	107	76	68	85	122	105
Dec qtr	126	82	110	75	68	86	127	107
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	83	45	67	51	33	46	86	65
2001								
Oct	87	48	77	45	40	55	88	70
Nov	78	43	71	41	32	47	82	64
Dec	61	34	58	34	27	37	65	51
Dec qtr	75	42	68	40	33	46	78	61
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)								
2000								
Dec qtr	92	50	53	57	31	44	88	66
2001								
Oct	83	47	59	38	31	47	84	63
Nov	92	44	61	36	30	47	87	65
Dec	76	46	54	39	31	45	74	59
Dec qtr	84	46	58	37	31	46	82	62

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

INTRODUCTION

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

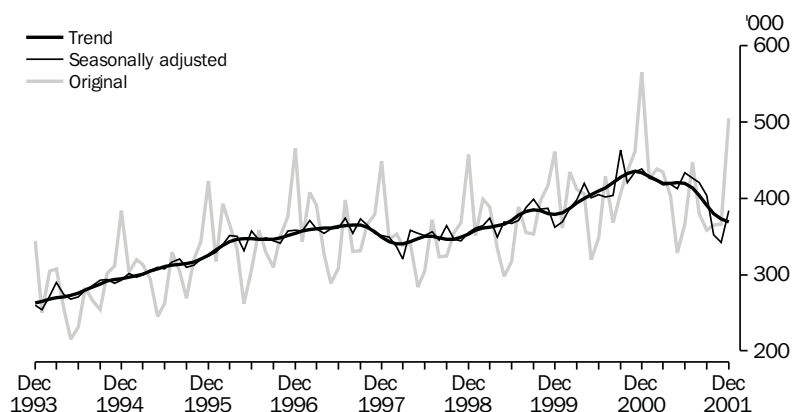
Therefore, the statistics for the months of August 2000 to December 2001 are preliminary estimates of short-term (less than 12 months) movements of visitors to Australia, compiled from information on passports, visas or other travel documents. There are no final data for short-term visitor arrivals nor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

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

VISITOR ARRIVALS

An estimated 1,236,500 short-term visitors arrived in Australia during the December quarter 2001, with the largest number arriving during December (504,900). This was a decrease of 15% on the December quarter 2000. Arrivals also fell in seasonally adjusted and trend terms over the same period, by 17% and 14%, respectively.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Total

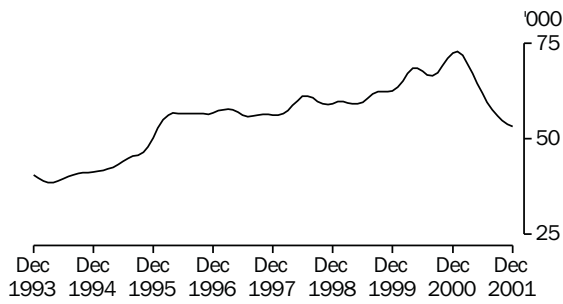


In original terms, the major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the December quarter 2001 were the United Kingdom (16% of all arrivals), New Zealand (13%), Japan (11%) and the United States of America (8%) (see table 28).

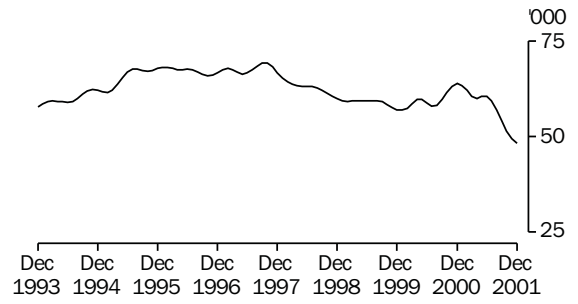
Italy recorded the largest decrease (31%) in visitor numbers to Australia in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. Visitor arrivals from Japan, New Zealand and Singapore also recorded large falls (29%, 27% and 27% respectively).

VISITOR ARRIVALS *continued* The largest increase in visitor numbers in percentage terms came from Korea, up 22% on the December quarter 2000.

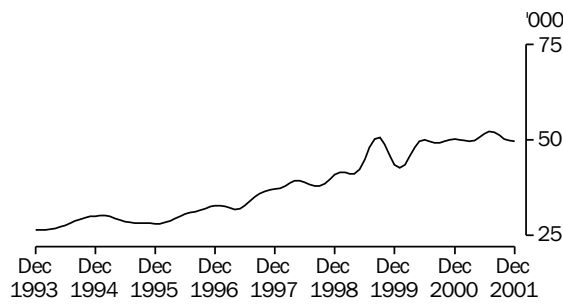
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, NZ: Trend



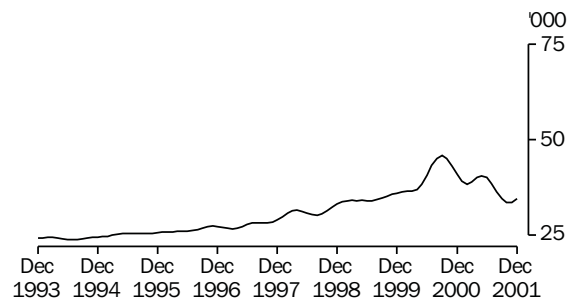
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Japan: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, UK: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, USA: Trend



<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>Original</i>				<i>Change over Dec qtr 2000</i>	<i>Proportion of total visitors</i>	<i>Median intended length of stay</i>	<i>Person days</i>
	<i>Oct p</i>	<i>Nov p</i>	<i>Dec p</i>	<i>Dec qtr 2001 p</i>				
	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>'000</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>days</i>	<i>'000</i>
Oceania and Antarctica								
New Zealand	59.6	49.9	54.1	163.6	-27.1	13.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	10.2	10.0	13.6	33.8	-15.5	2.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	69.8	59.9	67.7	197.4	-25.4	16.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Europe and the former USSR								
France	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Germany	17.6	14.8	15.3	47.7	2.8	3.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Italy	3.7	3.4	5.5	12.6	-30.8	1.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Netherlands	7.3	6.0	6.9	20.2	-8.2	1.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Switzerland	4.8	5.2	6.6	16.6	1.2	1.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	52.3	59.0	88.7	200.0	-3.3	16.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	(a)24.8	(a)25.4	(a)33.7	(a)83.9	-16.8	6.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	110.5	113.8	156.7	381.0	-7.3	30.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa								
<i>Total</i>	3.2	3.0	5.2	11.4	-23.5	0.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia								
Indonesia	8.5	5.1	19.2	32.8	-3.2	2.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Malaysia	9.0	11.2	17.0	37.2	-18.8	3.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Singapore	15.0	24.2	31.5	70.7	-26.7	5.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Thailand	7.4	4.2	6.8	18.4	-14.8	1.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	4.2	3.7	5.3	13.2	-7.0	1.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	44.1	48.4	79.8	172.3	-18.7	13.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia								
China	15.5	13.8	14.6	43.9	11.7	3.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Japan	41.1	41.7	56.0	138.8	-28.9	11.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Korea	12.5	15.3	25.3	53.1	22.1	4.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Taiwan	7.3	6.2	8.1	21.6	-17.2	1.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	(b)10.6	(b)8.4	(b)15.3	(b)34.3	-16.3	2.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	87.0	85.4	119.3	291.7	-15.4	23.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Southern Asia								
<i>Total</i>	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
The Americas								
Canada	7.7	9.3	12.3	29.3	1.0	2.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
United States of America	29.8	32.3	42.2	104.3	-17.5	8.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other	1.9	2.1	3.5	7.5	-41.4	0.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Total</i>	39.4	43.7	58.0	141.1	-16.2	11.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Africa								
<i>Total</i>	6.0	7.1	11.1	24.2	-13.6	2.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Other and not stated								
	(c)5.2	(c)5.1	(c)7.1	(c)17.4	-7.4	1.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Total	365.2	366.4	504.9	1 236.5	-15.4	100.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.

(a) Includes France.

(b) Includes Hong Kong.

(c) Includes Southern Asia.

	2001											
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Country of residence	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
ORIGINAL												
Canada	9.7	10.3	10.4	7.2	5.2	4.4	7.0	5.7	5.9	7.7	9.3	12.3
Germany	13.5	17.1	14.1	10.9	7.6	7.2	12.9	10.2	12.8	17.6	14.8	15.3
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Japan	60.6	64.3	70.5	58.9	48.9	50.0	64.2	74.6	50.5	41.1	41.7	56.0
Malaysia	11.6	13.7	12.3	12.0	17.8	9.7	11.6	11.2	15.7	9.0	11.2	17.0
New Zealand	54.7	50.7	59.3	69.2	60.3	68.9	68.3	66.3	68.4	59.6	49.9	54.1
Papua New Guinea	4.2	2.9	3.3	4.2	2.9	4.3	4.5	3.1	4.4	4.7	3.7	5.9
Singapore	18.0	17.4	24.3	20.9	23.9	33.5	19.5	20.2	19.3	15.0	24.2	31.5
United Kingdom	58.2	66.7	59.5	48.0	27.0	36.8	44.8	33.4	37.0	52.3	59.0	88.7
United States of America	36.4	43.6	47.4	35.2	31.6	42.7	46.8	33.7	24.1	29.8	32.3	42.2
Other and not stated(a)	159.0	151.9	133.5	136.0	102.8	108.2	167.4	121.1	119.6	128.4	120.4	182.0
Total	425.9	438.7	434.5	402.6	328.0	365.7	447.0	379.9	358.0	365.2	366.4	504.9
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Canada	7.8	8.3	8.4	8.7	8.3	8.0	7.2	8.0	7.1	7.3	7.6	8.5
Germany	11.9	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.7	12.6	15.2	14.4	14.2	12.9	12.6	11.4
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Japan	60.5	60.6	59.2	61.4	57.5	63.3	57.4	65.7	52.7	47	43.8	51.3
Malaysia	13.7	11.5	13.1	13	12.8	13.5	14.5	12.4	16.2	10.2	10.4	14.1
New Zealand	70.7	74.7	67.9	66.3	66.3	62.6	55.6	58.8	59.8	50.8	53.4	54.3
Papua New Guinea	3.8	3.8	4.2	4.1	3.8	4.2	3.7	3.6	4.1	4.9	3.7	4.2
Singapore	26.9	24.2	24.8	25	25.3	22.6	28.6	29.6	23.2	17.6	18.2	17.6
United Kingdom	50.3	50.6	48.9	48.2	50.1	68.3	56.9	51.9	53.9	48.6	43.3	51.8
United States of America	38.6	37.5	39.8	39.1	40.5	40.1	42.4	39.3	30.7	28.5	31.5	38
Other and not stated(a)	142.9	138.4	138.4	140.3	135.5	138.7	145.3	136.8	141.5	124.4	117.9	133.1
Total	427.1	422.5	417.4	418.6	412.9	433.8	427	420.6	403.5	352.4	342.4	384.3
TREND												
Canada	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.0	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.9	8.2
Germany	12.1	12.2	12.4	12.7	13.2	13.6	13.9	14.0	13.8	13.2	12.6	12.1
Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Japan	63.4	62.1	60.7	60.1	60.6	60.7	59.5	57.1	54.1	51.5	49.5	48.3
Malaysia	13.6	13.4	13.0	12.9	13.2	13.5	13.7	13.5	13.1	12.5	11.8	11.2
New Zealand	72.8	71.9	69.8	67.2	64.5	62.0	59.6	57.6	56.1	54.8	53.9	53.2
Papua New Guinea	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1
Singapore	25.2	25.2	25.0	25.2	25.7	26.1	25.9	24.9	23.2	21.3	19.7	18.6
United Kingdom	50.1	49.8	49.6	49.8	50.7	51.7	52.2	52.0	51.2	50.3	49.8	49.7
United States of America	39.1	38.3	38.9	40.1	40.5	40.1	38.5	36.3	34.5	33.6	33.7	34.6
Other and not stated(a)	140.4	138.5	138.4	139.2	139.9	140.1	139.1	136.8	133.9	131.3	129.7	129.2
Total	428.7	423.4	419.9	419.5	420.4	419.7	414.0	403.6	391.2	380.2	372.8	369.2

(a) Includes Hong Kong.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

2 The series of tables and graphs in the tourist accommodation section of this publication contain statistics for Australia and each State and Territory. Statistics in this publication are the latest available for the December quarter 2001.

Scope and coverage

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

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

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

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

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

Scope and coverage <i>continued</i>	<p>8 From 1 July 2000, the item 'takings from accommodation' includes the Goods and Services Tax (GST). By including GST, the survey continues to measure the total cost of accommodation to the consumer. Takings relating to the supply of meals continue to be excluded and bed taxes have ceased to apply.</p>
Estimates at constant prices	<p>9 Estimates of quarterly takings from accommodation contained in this publication are also expressed in terms of average 1989–90 prices (constant prices). These estimates are presented in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms for Australia and each State and Territory. Monthly data at constant prices are not available.</p> <p>10 Takings from accommodation for each State and Territory have been deflated using the <i>All Groups Consumer Price Index</i> (CPI) for the relevant capital city. The CPI has been used as it is a measure of the general extent of price change (inflation) in the economy. (Note: the CPI is only produced for capital cities.) As an example, an increase of 10% in the New South Wales takings from accommodation at 1989–90 prices over a period would mean that New South Wales takings from accommodation increased 10% more than the Sydney CPI over that period, implying that takings from accommodation in New South Wales increased 10% more than inflation.</p> <p>11 General information on price deflators and constant price estimates is contained in section 4 of <i>Australian National Accounts: Concepts, Sources and Methods, 1989</i> (Cat. no. 5216.0).</p>
INTERNATIONAL TOURISM	<p>12 The tables and graphs in the international tourism section of this publication contain statistics on short-term visitors arriving in Australia. Short-term movement relates to an intended length of stay of less than 12 months.</p>
Source of the statistics	<p>13 Persons arriving in, or departing from Australia, are required to complete questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards. These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In accordance with the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i>, information relating to individuals, individual flights or ships and individual carriers, which is contained in these cards or other documents, is treated as confidential by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.</p> <p>14 Implementation of the <i>Migration Reform Act 1992</i> by DIMIA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994. The main statistical change relating to data in this publication affects the purpose of journey classification and constitutes a break in time series for this data item.</p>

Source of the statistics
continued

15 From July 1998 there have been changes to passenger cards completed by travellers entering and leaving Australia, as well as to international passenger procedures and DIMIA computer systems. Please refer to the May 1998 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (Cat. no. 3401.0) for more information.

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

Scope

17 The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.

Estimation method

18 Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates, which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

Corrections and imputations

19 Imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, by careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age are also imputed by reference to other related items.

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

21 Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are shown in various graphs and tables throughout this publication. In these series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors, 'trading day' effects (arising from the varying number of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may, in successive years, affect figures for the months of March and April. For further information contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra 02 6252 6345 or by email at <timeseries@abs.gov.au>.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT
continued

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

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

Australian Industry 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8155.0) — annual

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account 2000–01 (Cat. no. 5249.0) — irregular

Business Use of Information Technology 2000–01, Australia (Cat. no. 8129.0) — annual

RELATED PUBLICATIONS
continued

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

Casinos, Australia 2000–01 (Cat. no. 8683.0) — annual

Commercial Art Galleries, Australia (Cat. no. 8651.0) — irregular

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

Cultural Funding, Australia (Cat. no. 4183.0) — irregular

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

Experimental Estimates: Australian Industry, A State Perspective (Cat. no. 8156.0) — annual

Film and Video Production and Distribution, Australia 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8679.0) — irregular

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

Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0) — annual

Museums, Australia 1999–2000 (Cat. no. 8560.0) — irregular

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

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

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

Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data for each State and the Northern Territory (Cat. no. 8635.n.40.001) — issued quarterly

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

Work on Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia (Cat. no. 6281.0) — irregular

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE

29 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

ROUNDING

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

GLOSSARY

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

Gross Domestic Product (GDP)	GDP equals consumption by households and government, plus investment in fixed capital and inventories or where separately identified, investment in fixed capital and investment in inventories, plus exports less imports of goods and services.
Guest nights	The total number of paying guests counted on each night they stayed at the accommodation establishment.
Guest rooms	The maximum number of rooms available at each establishment during the survey period for accommodating short-term paying guests. Units and apartments within serviced apartments are treated as rooms in these survey results.
Median length of stay	Defined as the length of stay which divides the relevant population into two equal parts, one half of the cases falling below the median and the other half exceeding it.
Occupancy rate	Occupancy expressed as a percentage of total capacity available during the survey period, e.g. for the period $\text{Room occupancy rate (\%)} = \frac{\text{Room nights occupied} \times 100}{(\text{Guest rooms}) \times (\text{no. of days in the period})}$
Person days	Defined as the number of short-term visitor arrivals or short-term resident departures multiplied by the intended length of stay for each visitor or resident.
Purpose of journey	From the September quarter 1994, all statistics relating to purpose of journey are published using the following categories: Convention/conference, Business, Visiting friends/relatives, Holiday, Employment, Education and Other. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994 quarter, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit', and the 'Holiday' category includes 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.
Room nights available	The total of guest rooms/units available multiplied by the number of days for which each was available during the survey period.
Room nights occupied	The total number of nights each guest room/unit was occupied by a paying guest during the survey period.
Rooms per establishment	The average number of rooms/units per establishment.
Short-term movement	Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than 12 months are classified as short-term. The tables for visitor arrivals and resident departures in this publication relate to short-term movements only.

Star grading	The grading of hotels and motels with facilities and serviced apartments is based on the classification system used by members of the Australian Automobile Association (AAA). The gradings are allocated according to a points system based on the amenities and facilities available to guests. Details of the grading scheme are contained in the RACV-RAASA members' publication <i>Accommodation Australia</i> , or the individual tour guides produced by members of the AAA. For the purpose of classifying establishments to a star grading in this publication, 'half' star gradings are ignored (e.g. a two and a half star grading has been shown as a two star).
Takings from accommodation	Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including (since 1 July 2000) the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to GST, bed taxes were included. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.
Tourism	Comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.
Tourism consumption	The total consumption made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at the destination.
Tourism GDP	Tourism gross value added plus taxes paid less subsidies received on tourism related products as these are reflected in prices that visitors actually pay. Tourism GDP will generally have a higher value than tourism value added. Tourism GDP is a satellite account construct to enable a direct comparison with the most widely recognised national accounting aggregate, GDP. While it is useful in this context, the tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries.
Tourism gross value added	Measures the value of tourism gross output at basic prices by all industries which supply tourism products, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. Gross value added is the preferred national accounts measure of industry production as it excludes taxes and subsidies on products.
Travel exports	All goods and services (e.g. accommodation, meals, entertainment, gifts and souvenirs) acquired for personal use by non-resident travellers in Australia (usually individuals who stay for less than one year).
Travel imports	All goods and services (e.g. accommodation, meals, entertainment, gifts and souvenirs) acquired for personal use by Australians travelling abroad (usually for less than one year).
Visitor	Any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than twelve months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited.

APPENDIX: FEATURE ARTICLES PUBLISHED IN TOURISM INDICATORS

Issue	Article title	Page
December quarter 2001	Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account — 2000–01	8–17
December quarter 2001	Key Indicators for the caravan industry	18–23
September quarter 2001	Counts of accommodation establishments and capacity at September 2001	8–19
September quarter 2001	Business expectations — major tourism related industries	20–24
June quarter 2001	Tourist accommodation developments since 1998	8–14
June quarter 2001	Cultural funding and museums — a tourism perspective	15–19
June quarter 2001	Caravan registrations	20–21
March quarter 2001	The accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry — 1999–2000	8–9
December quarter 2000	Tourist accommodation: an analysis over the Olympic period	13–19
December quarter 2000	Holiday flats, caravan parks and visitor hostels — calendar year 2000 results	8–12
September quarter 2000	Tourism and the household expenditure survey	9–12
September quarter 2000	Holiday flats, caravan parks and visitor hostels — September quarter 2000	6–8
June quarter 2000	The cafes and restaurants and the takeaway food industries 1998–99	21–23
June quarter 2000	Counts of accommodation establishments at the end of 1999	14–20
June quarter 2000	Holiday flats, caravan parks and visitor hostels — June quarter 2000	11–13
June quarter 2000	Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account 1997–98	8–10
March quarter 2000	A Tourism Satellite Account for Australia 1997–98	14–17
March quarter 2000	Survey of Business Expectations	11–13
March quarter 2000	Holiday flats, caravan parks and visitor hostels	9–10
December quarter 1999	Tourist Accommodation Developments	7–8
December quarter 1999	Survey of Tourist Accommodation — annual comparisons	9–10
September quarter 1999	Retirement and near retirement: short term resident departures	8–9

Issue	Article title	Page
June quarter 1999	Accommodation Industry Survey — 1997–98	8–12
June quarter 1999	Caravans and campervans	13–14
March quarter 1999	Accommodation Industry Survey — 1997–98	7–8
December quarter 1998	Tourist Accommodation Developments	7
December quarter 1998	Profile of resident departures, 1998	8–11
December quarter 1998	Use of IT by the accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry	12–13
December quarter 1998	Employment in accommodation establishments	14–15
September quarter 1998	International tourism profile: New Zealand	7–11
September quarter 1998	The Year 2000 problem and the accommodation industry	12–13
September quarter 1998	Economic activity of large accommodation businesses, 1993–94 and 1996–97	14–15
June quarter 1998	Serviced apartments in Australian accommodation	8–11
March quarter 1998	The introduction of tourism region classification to the Survey of Tourist Accommodation	10–11
March quarter 1998	Travel agency services	12
December quarter 1997	Downturn in Asian visitor arrivals	4
December quarter 1997	Tourist Accommodation Developments	5
December quarter 1997	Overseas tourism marketing expenditure	6
September quarter 1997	Inclusion of serviced apartments in Survey of Tourist Accommodation	4
September quarter 1997	Business expectations	5
September quarter 1997	Cultural tourism	6
June quarter 1997	Accommodation Industry Survey	4
June quarter 1997	Caravanning — a decade of change	5–6
March quarter 1997	Business Longitudinal Survey	5–6
December quarter 1996	Information technology usage by accommodation establishments	4–5
December quarter 1996	Tourist accommodation, 1996	6
September quarter 1996	Clubs, pubs, taverns and bars	4–6

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

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- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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