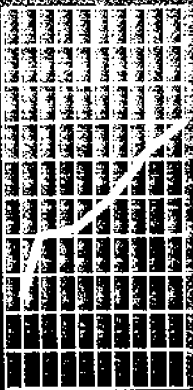




March Quarter 1995

TOURISM INDICATORS AUSTRALIA

Statistics ■





EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 17 OCTOBER 1995

**TOURISM INDICATORS
AUSTRALIA**

MARCH QUARTER 1995

**W. McLennan
Australian Statistician**

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INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Brian Holliday on Brisbane (07) 3222 6121 (Tourist Accommodation) or Catriona Bate on Canberra (06) 252 6416 (International Tourism) or any ABS State office.</i> • <i>for information about other ABS statistics and services, please contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6627, 252 6007 or any ABS State Office.</i>
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TOURISM — KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS

<i>Data Item</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Units</i>	<i>Latest figures</i>	<i>Percentage change on</i>	
				<i>Previous period</i>	<i>Corresponding period last year</i>
Tourist accommodation — supply and demand (a)					
Licensed hotels, motels, etc.	March qtr 95	no.	4,816	—	—
Room occupancy rate †	"	%	58.1	-0.9	2.2
Room nights occupied	"	'000	8,746	-3.4	4.7
Room nights available	"	"	15,046	-2.0	0.6
Guest nights occupied	"	"	15,469	-2.4	3.4
Guest arrivals	"	"	7,483	-4.3	2.3
Takings from accommodation	"	\$m	776.7	-2.5	10.3
Caravan parks	"	no.	2,706	-0.4	0.2
Site occupancy rate †	"	%	45.4	2.7	0.2
Holiday flats, units and houses	"	no.	38,009	1.3	7.3
Unit occupancy rate †	"	%	56.3	3.7	0.2
Visitor hostels	"	no.	427	-1.4	0.2
Bed occupancy rate †	"	%	47.1	2.0	1.8
Domestic tourism (b)					
Number of overnight trips	1993-94	'000	48,113	..	0.5
Number of visitor nights	"	"	211,373	..	0.5
Expenditure by overnight visitors	Year 1992	\$m	18,200	..	n.a.
International visitor arrivals (c)					
Number of visitor arrivals	June 95	no.	261,400	6.8	13.2
" " "	Year 1994	"	3,361,700	..	12.2
Expenditure by international visitors (d)	1993-94	\$m	5,200	..	10.6
Australian departures (c)					
Short-term resident departures	June 95	no.	229,400	13.7	0.3
" " "	Year 1994	"	2,354,300	..	3.8

TOURISM — KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS — *continued*

Data Item	Period	Units	Latest figures	Percentage change on	
				Previous period	Corresponding period last year
Balance of Payments (e)					
Travel credits	June qtr 95	\$m	1,987	-27.1	22.3
Travel debits	"	"	-1,589	14.0	14.8
Balance on travel services	"	"	398	-70.1	65.1
Exchange rates (f)					
\$ US	July 95	per \$A	0.7524	1.8	1.3
¥ Japanese	"	"	73.55	12.6	-0.4
Price index (g)					
Holiday travel and accommodation	June qtr 95 1989-90=100		102.5	—	4.2
Employment (h)					
Employed in accommodation, cafes and restaurants					
Males	August 95	'000	169.0	-4.4	7.3
Females	"	"	216.9	-0.1	6.3
Persons	"	"	385.9	-2.0	6.7
Average weekly earnings (i)					
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	May 95	\$	333.3	1.3	5.0
Tourist accommodation construction					
Hotels, etc. approved (j)	July 95	\$m	178.6	-6.4	989.0
Hotels, etc. commenced (k)	March qtr 95	"	92.3	23.1	9.6
Hotels, etc. under construction (k)	"	"	606.9	-1.1	-14.3
Hotels, etc. completed (k)	"	"	107.8	0.8	152.5

- Sources: (a) *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (ABS 8635.0)
 (b) *Domestic Tourism Monitor 1992-93 and Domestic Tourism Expenditure 1992*, Bureau of Tourism Research
 (c) *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (ABS 3401.0)
 (d) *International Visitor Survey*, Bureau of Tourism Research
 (e) *Balance of Payments, Australia* (ABS 5302.0)
 (f) *Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin*
 (g) *Consumer Price Index* (ABS 6401.0)
 (h) *The Labour Force, Australia* (ABS 6203.0)
 (i) *Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia* (ABS 6302.0)
 (j) *Building Approvals, Australia* (ABS 8731.0)
 (k) *Building Activity, Australia* (ABS 8752.0.40.001)

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

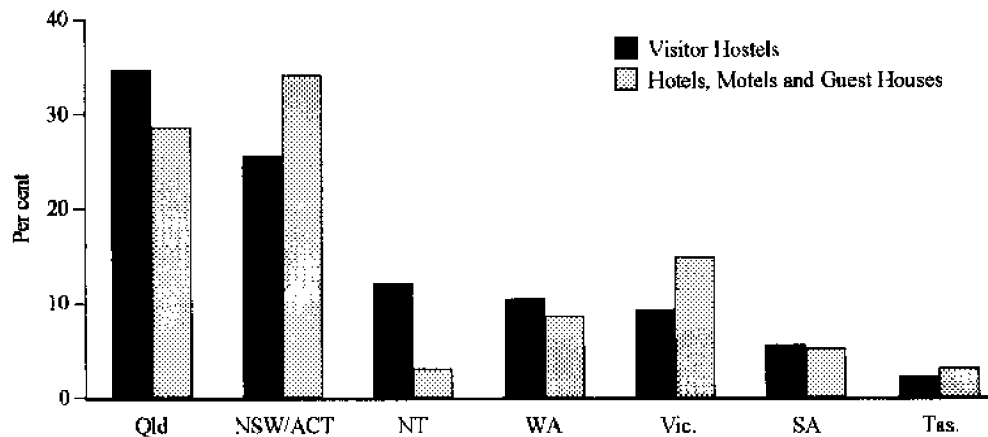
PART A: FEATURE ARTICLES

DISTRIBUTION OF VISITOR HOSTELS IN AUSTRALIA

At March 1995, there were 427 visitor hostels in Australia. These hostels are located mainly in the capital city of each State and Territory, as well as a number of regional coastal areas, particularly in Queensland. This pattern is quite different from the location of hotels, motels and guest houses which tend to be dispersed more widely throughout Australia.

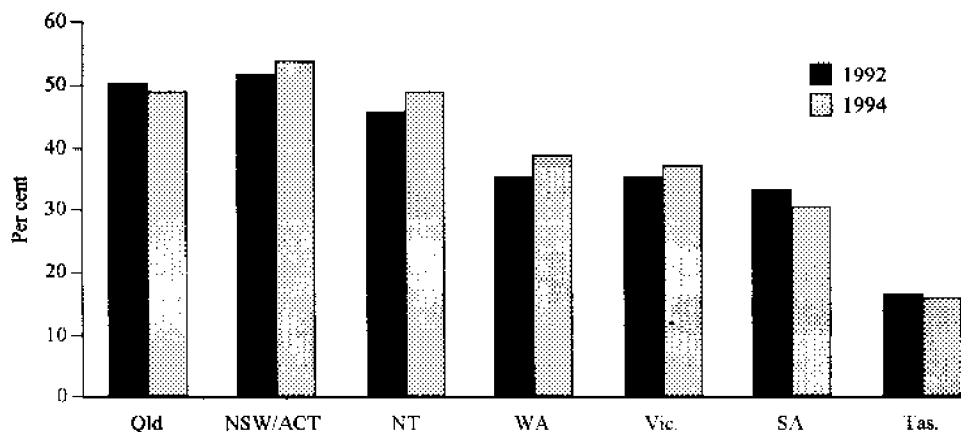
Guest arrivals at visitor hostels increased by 5.6 per cent from 1,464,490 in 1992 to 1,547,119 in 1994, while the number of guest nights rose by 3.9 per cent to 4,073,956 over the same period. In 1994, Queensland accounted for 34.7 per cent of guest nights spent in visitor hostels, followed by 25.5 per cent for New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory combined, 12.2 per cent for the Northern Territory and 10.4 per cent in Western Australia. For hotels, motels and guest houses, New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory combined had the largest share of guest nights (36.5 per cent), followed by Queensland and Victoria with 28.6 per cent and 15.0 per cent respectively.

PROPORTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN VISITOR HOSTEL GUEST NIGHTS AND PROPORTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES GUEST NIGHTS BY STATE AND TERRITORY, 1994



At the Australian level, the bed occupancy rate in visitor hostels was 43.7 per cent in 1994. This compares with a room occupancy rate of 56.8 per cent and a bed occupancy rate of 34.8 per cent in hotels, motels and guest houses. New South Wales and the Australian Capital Territory combined had the highest visitor hostel bed occupancy rate in 1994 with 53.6 per cent, followed by Queensland and Northern Territory each with 48.8 per cent. Tasmania had the lowest bed occupancy rate with 15.6 per cent. As seen in the diagram below, all States recorded slight increases in visitor hostel bed occupancy rates between 1992 and 1994, except for Queensland, South Australia and Tasmania.

VISITOR HOSTEL BED OCCUPANCY RATES BY STATE AND TERRITORY



At March 1995, there were 40 visitor hostels providing 2,925 bed spaces in the Sydney Statistical Division. Perth Statistical Division had the next highest number of visitor hostels with 18, followed by Adelaide Statistical Division (17), Melbourne Statistical Division (16), Brisbane Statistical Division (15), Darwin Statistical Division (11) and Greater Hobart Statistical Division (8). As well as providing the most visitor hostels of any capital city in Australia, Sydney Statistical Division also experienced higher bed occupancy rates. For the year ended 1994, the bed occupancy rate for visitor hostels in Sydney Statistical Division was 70.6 per cent, compared with 56.4 per cent for Melbourne Statistical Division and 55.0 per cent for Perth Statistical Division. For visitor hostels, the share of Australian guest nights for each capital city was comparable with each capital city's share of guest nights for hotels, motels and guest houses (e.g. for visitor hostels: Sydney, 18.5 per cent, Melbourne, 6.5 per cent and Brisbane, 3.6 per cent; for hotels, motels and guest houses: Sydney, 17.0 per cent, Melbourne, 8.3 per cent and Brisbane, 4.3 per cent). In contrast, in Darwin Statistical Division the share of Australian visitor hostel guest nights was 5.0 per cent, compared to a 1.2 per cent share of Australian guest nights in hotels, motels and guest houses.

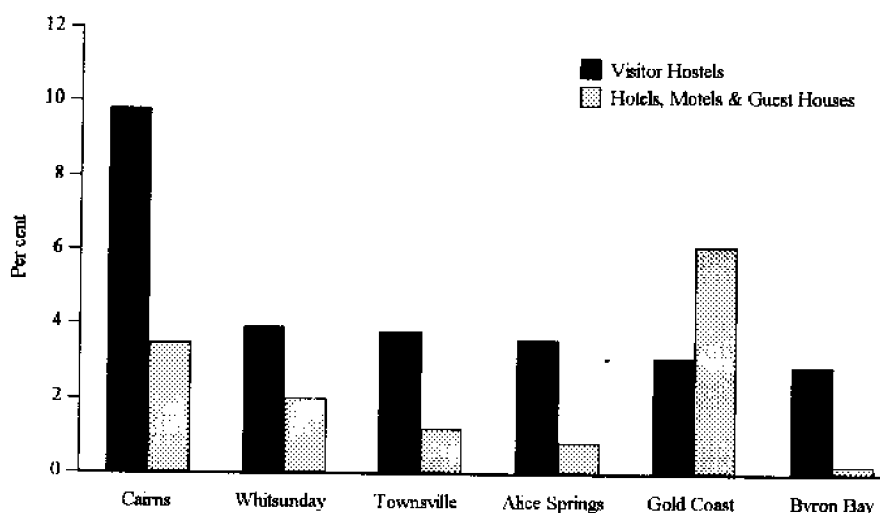
Even though visitor hostels are predominantly located in capital cities throughout Australia, there are a number of other important visitor hostel regions, particularly on the Queensland coast. In March 1995, there were 21 visitor hostels located in Cairns City and 12 hostels in Townsville. Other regions in Queensland with established visitor hostel markets include Whitsunday Shire with 9 establishments and Gold Coast City with 7 visitor hostels. Also, Byron Bay Shire in Northern New South Wales had 6 hostels and there were 7 visitor hostels in Alice Springs in the Northern Territory.

SUMMARY OF VISITOR HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION CHARACTERISTICS BY SELECTED REGION, 1994

Region	Bed occupancy rate %	Arrivals No.	Guest Nights No.	Average length of Stay (days)	Takings from Accommodation (\$'000)	Average Nightly Takings per Guest (\$)
Cairns City	55.0	121,943	398,548	3.3	4,647	11.7
Whitsunday Shire	54.6	67,744	158,260	2.3	1,734	11.0
Townsville City	40.9	66,075	155,615	2.4	1,636	10.5
Alice Springs	47.9	61,471	147,646	2.4	1,549	10.5
Gold Coast City	50.8	47,505	124,480	2.6	1,530	12.3
Byron Bay Shire	61.5	46,578	118,711	2.5	1,443	12.2
Australia	43.7	1,547,119	4,073,956	2.6	49,606	12.2

In 1994, guest nights spent in Cairns visitor hostels accounted for almost 10 per cent of all Australian visitor hostel guest nights. In comparison, guest nights in Cairns in hotels, motels and guest houses accounted for only 3.5 per cent of guest nights for the Australian total. For visitor hostels, the share of Australian guest nights for Townsville City, Whitsunday Shire, Byron Bay Shire and Alice Springs was also considerably higher than their respective shares of guest nights in hotels, motels and guest houses.

PROPORTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN VISITOR HOSTEL GUEST NIGHTS AND PROPORTIONS OF AUSTRALIAN HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES GUEST NIGHTS FOR SELECTED REGIONS, 1994



Visitor hostels in Whitsunday Shire recorded a 24 per cent increase in the number of guest arrivals and a 19 per cent rise in guest nights between 1992 and 1994, while both guest arrivals and guest nights spent in Townsville visitor hostels fell by a third. Over the same period, Cairns City recorded a marginal decrease (2 per cent) in guest arrivals but the guest nights spent at these establishments were virtually unchanged. Gold Coast visitor hostel guest arrivals increased slightly (2 per cent) but guest nights fell 4 per cent.

With the exception of Townsville (40.9 per cent), all the selected regions recorded higher bed occupancy rates in 1994 than the Australian average (43.7 per cent). Of the selected regions, Byron Bay Shire had the highest bed occupancy rate at 61.5 per cent. However, between 1992 and 1994, visitor hostels regions showed a decline in bed occupancy rates, especially in Townsville City, Gold Coast City and Whitsunday Shire. Cairns and Byron Bay Shire also recorded slight falls in bed occupancy rates between 1992 and 1994. An exception to this trend was in Alice Springs, where the rate rose from 41.9 per cent in 1992 to 47.9 per cent in 1994.

The average length of stay per establishment in visitor hostels in Cairns was 3.3 days, higher than the average of 2.6 days for all Australian visitor hostels in 1994. The average length of stay for the other selected regions ranged from 2.3 to 2.6 days.

The average nightly takings per guest for Australian visitor hostels was \$12.20 in 1994. The average nightly takings per guest for Gold Coast hostels was slightly higher at \$12.30, while for other visitor hostel regions, the average nightly takings per guest was lower than the Australian average.

DEVELOPMENT OF A TOURISM SUPPLY SIDE CLASSIFICATION

Tourism is frequently referred to as an industry and many businesses identify themselves as being part of "the tourism industry". However, it is difficult to identify what businesses the tourism "industry" comprises. Whether a business is part of the "industry" or not depends on who its customers are. Who its customers are depends, in turn, on its location, the products it sells and the time of the year.

Clearly, tourism as an "industry" has different characteristics from the typical industry. This is because tourism is an activity which is defined in terms of a particular type of consumer, i.e. a tourist, or more correctly, a visitor. It is not defined in terms of a particular product or in terms of a supply side activity. This is contrary to the traditional way of defining an industry, which is to identify businesses which undertake a similar economic activity, e.g. produce a similar product.

Because tourism is defined in demand side terms, it is not identified in supply side classifications such as the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC). It is also not identified in the National Accounts which only recognise industries identified in ANZSIC. The absence of a suitable frame hinders the collection of tourism data from the supply side - data which are usually required for calculation of tourism's contribution to the economy, as well as for other purposes. Supply side collections focus on specific ANZSIC classes - some of which may be highly tourism orientated, such as accommodation and travel agencies - but do not cover a complete "tourism industry".

The problem of trying to statistically measure tourism from the supply side is not just an Australian one. It has been recognised at the international level as a priority issue. As a consequence, the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) has developed, as part of its work program resulting from the 1991 Ottawa Conference on Travel and Tourism, a set of tourism statistics standards which include a provisional standard supply side classification. This classification, the Standard International Classification of Tourism Activities (SICTA), is based on the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC). The approach taken by SICTA is to identify those ISIC (4-digit) classes which are either important to tourism or in which tourism is a significant component. These classes are then taken in whole, where all the activity within the class fits the criteria, or the class is subdivided to take that part of its activity which does fit the criteria, i.e. in effect creating new lower level 5-digit classes.

The SICTA has been ratified by the United Nations Statistical Commission as a provisional international standard tourism supply side classification. Thus, it is available to individual countries to adopt or to modify in accordance with their own national standard classifications.

The ABS is attempting to develop an Australian tourism supply side classification. A first draft, the Australian Standard Classification of Tourism Activities (ASTAC), has been produced. This is based on the ANZSIC. The draft is a literal translation of the SICTA, produced by applying the SICTA/ISIC relationship to ANZSIC. The next step is to modify this to exclude any categories which are not useful in the Australian context and to add any further categories which are required for Australia but which are not identified in the international standard. As ability to compare Australian data with international data is considered to be important, deviations from the standard will be kept to a minimum. As the ANZSIC is very compatible with the ISIC, it is expected that the final ASTAC will enable good international comparisons of tourism supply side data.

Some specific benefits resulting from the development of the ASTAC will be:

- better tourism focussed ABS supply side collections; and
- more precise identification of tourism economic activity in proposed Tourism Satellite Accounts.

Copies of the first draft of the ASTAC have been distributed and are available to anyone who is interested in this exercise. You can obtain a copy by contacting Stan Fleetwood, Assistant Director, Tourism Statistics, in the ABS, Canberra, on phone (06) 252 6348.

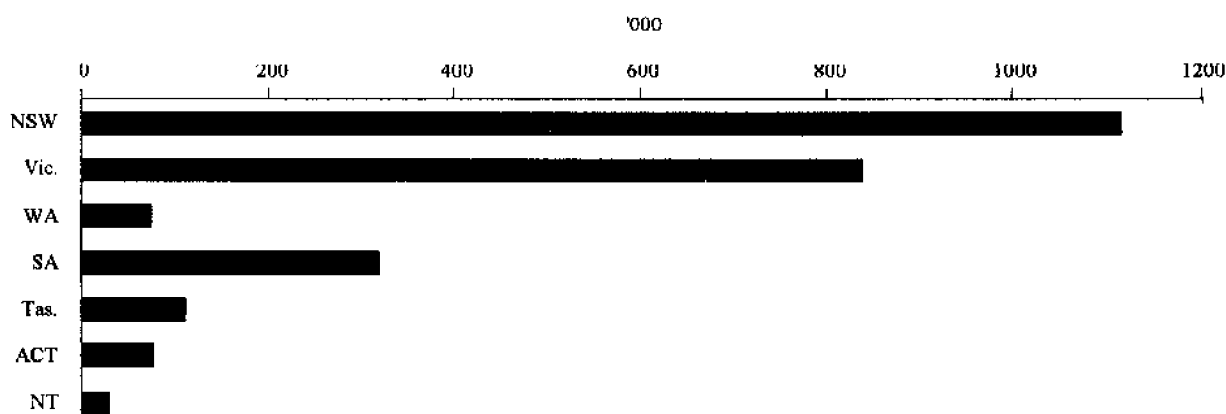
SURVEY OF OVERSEAS AND INTERSTATE VISITORS TO QUEENSLAND HOUSEHOLDS AND INTERSTATE TRIPS BY QUEENSLANDERS

Overseas and Interstate Visitors to Queensland Households

During September quarter 1994, 187,999 (16.2 per cent) Queensland households received one or more visits from overseas or interstate visitors. Of total visitor nights spent in households within Queensland, the majority, 67 per cent, were from interstate visits with the remaining 33 per cent from overseas visits. By far the majority of visitor nights were made to visit family and friends or for recreation.

For September quarter 1994, the majority of the 2,570,500 interstate visitor nights in Queensland households originated from New South Wales or Victoria.

INTERSTATE VISITOR NIGHTS IN QUEENSLAND HOUSEHOLDS (a) BY STATE/TERRITORY OF VISITOR

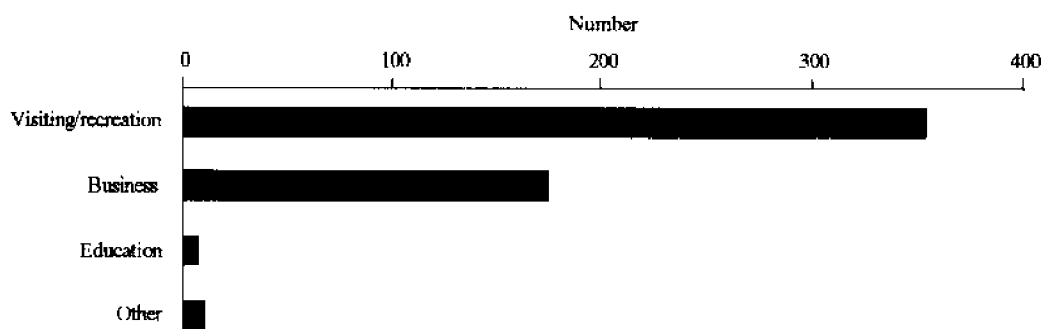


(a) The number of visitor nights is defined as the number of persons on a visit multiplied by the number of nights.

Interstate Trips by Queensland Residents

A total of 547,900 interstate trips were made by Queensland residents in September quarter 1994. Almost two thirds (65 per cent) of these trips were made for visiting family and friends or for recreation purposes. Thirty two per cent of trips were made for business purposes and just over 1 per cent were made for educational purposes.

INTERSTATE TRIPS BY QUEENSLAND RESIDENTS (a) BY PURPOSE OF TRIP, SEPTEMBER QUARTER, 1994



(a) Trips comprise an interstate trip by Queensland residents multiplied by the number of persons on that trip.

Source: Overseas and Interstate Visitors to Queensland Households and Interstate Trips by Queenslanders, October 1994, (ABS Catalogue No. 8633.3)

PART B: TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

Hotels, Motels and Guest Houses with Facilities — Trends in Room Nights Occupied and Takings from Accommodation

Note: The deflators used to revalue the current price data have changed since the last issue. They are now the All Groups Consumer Price Indexes. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes (pages 51 and 52).

The following comments are based on the data presented in Tables 1 to 10.

Australia

The trend in average takings per room night occupied has risen by more than 1.4 per cent in each of the three most recent quarters. The rises shown by the series at average 1989–90 prices have been much more modest. The flatness of returns after adjusting for inflation is indicated by the fact that the average takings per room night occupied at average 1989–90 prices only regained their June quarter 1990 level in March quarter 1995.

States/Territories

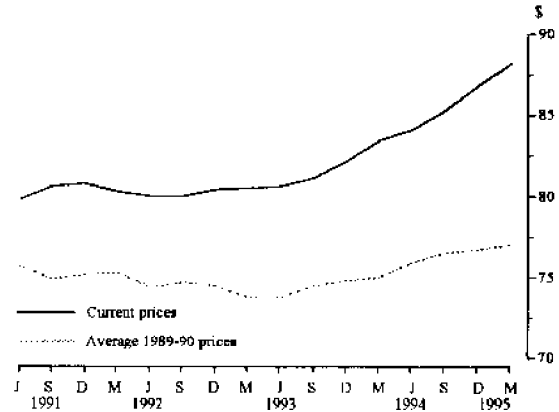
New South Wales

The trend in average takings per room night occupied has increased since June quarter 1993, rising 2.2% in each of the last 2 quarters. The trend in average takings at average 1989–90 prices has also increased since June quarter 1993 but at a lesser rate.

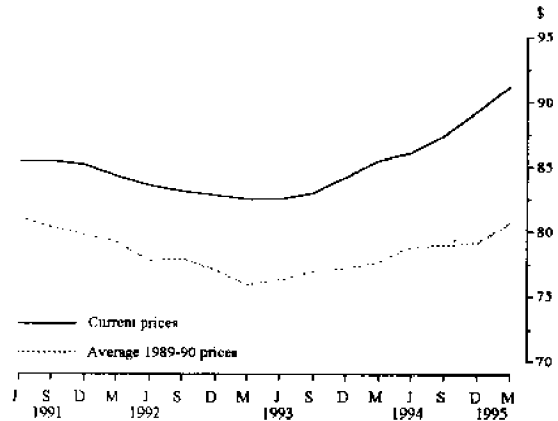
Victoria

After being relatively flat for three years, the trend in average takings per room night occupied has increased over 1.5 per cent in each of the past three quarters. However, the trend in average takings at average 1989–90 prices, after increasing from its March quarter 1994 low point of \$74 to \$77 in December quarter 1994, eased back a little in March quarter 1995 to \$76.

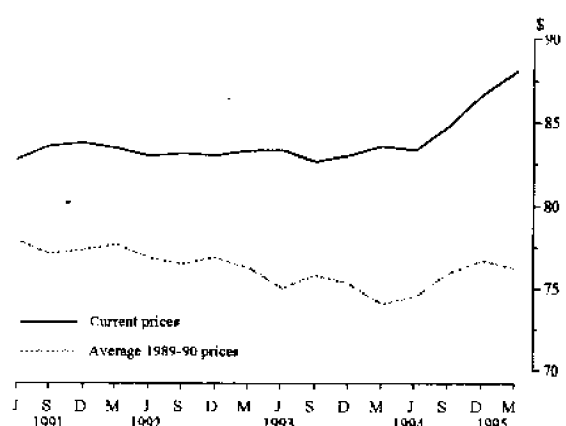
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES, AUSTRALIA



AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES, NEW SOUTH WALES

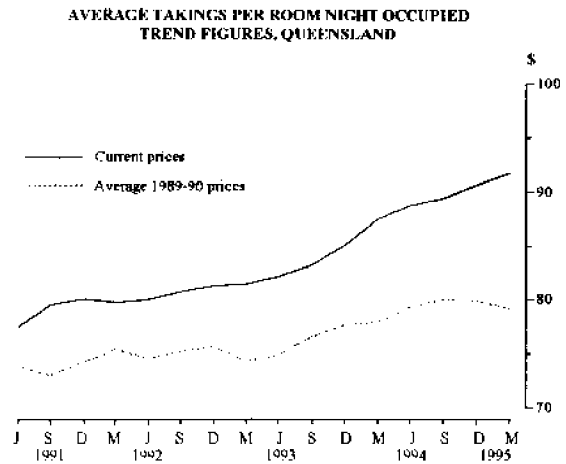


AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED
TREND FIGURES, VICTORIA



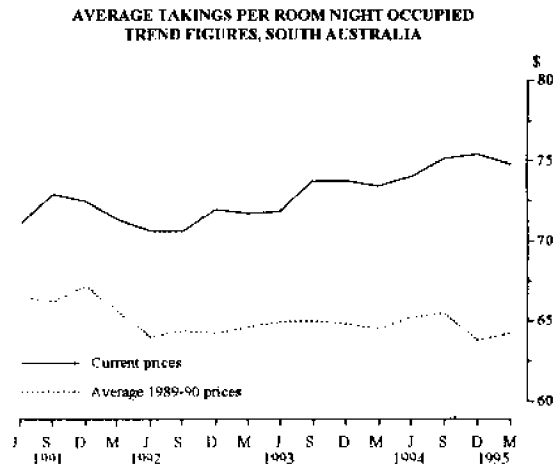
Queensland

In March quarter 1995, the trend in average takings per room night occupied continued its reasonably steady increase. The trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989-90 prices, however, has decreased a little in the latest two quarters after increasing at varying, but small, rates since March quarter 1993.



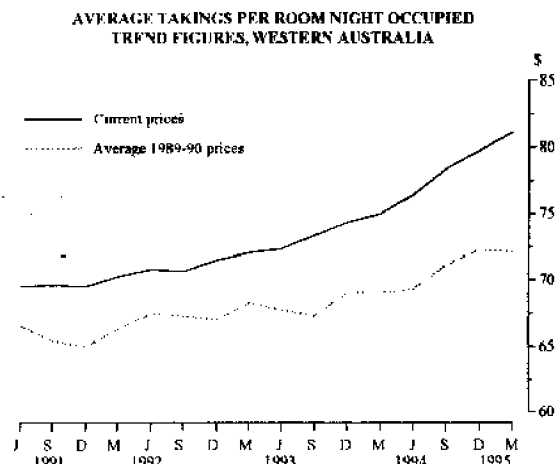
South Australia

The trend in average takings per room night occupied has generally moved upwards since mid 1992 although there was a small decrease in March quarter 1995. The trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989-90 prices has generally been flat since June quarter 1992.



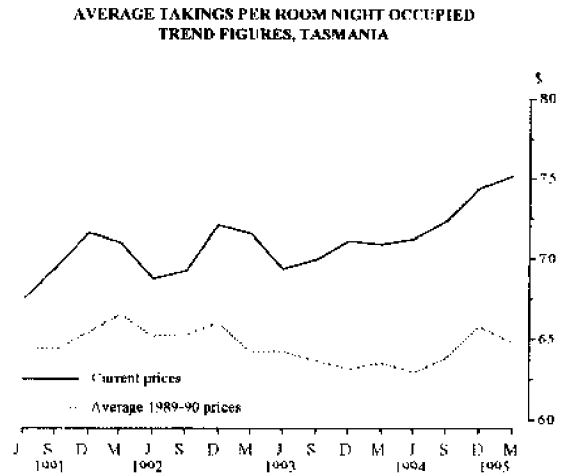
Western Australia

The trend in average takings per room night occupied has increased continually since September quarter 1992, rising 8.3 per cent between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995. The increase in the trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989-90 prices has not been continuous nor as marked: March quarter 1995 was virtually unchanged from December quarter 1994 at \$72.



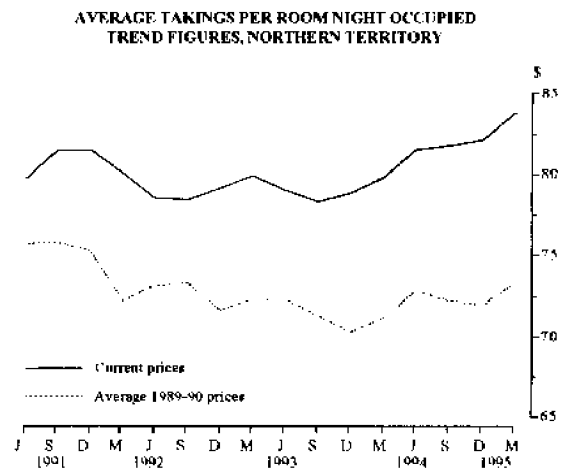
Tasmania

The trend in average takings per room night occupied at current prices has generally increased since June quarter 1993, rising from \$69 to \$75 in March quarter 1995. The trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989–90 prices, after increasing from \$63 in June quarter 1994 to \$66 in December quarter 1994, dropped back to \$65 in March quarter 1995.



Northern Territory

The trend in average takings per room night occupied has been increasing since September quarter 1993, with an increase of 2.1 per cent in the latest quarter. In contrast, the trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989–90 prices has fluctuated in the range of \$70 to \$73 since March quarter 1992.



Australian Capital Territory

The trend series for average takings per room night occupied at current prices and at average 1989–90 prices have shown considerable fluctuation quarter to quarter, but in a fairly narrow range over the past couple of years. Since September quarter 1993 the trend at current prices has been in the range \$85 to \$88 and the trend at average 1989–90 prices in the range \$76 to \$78.

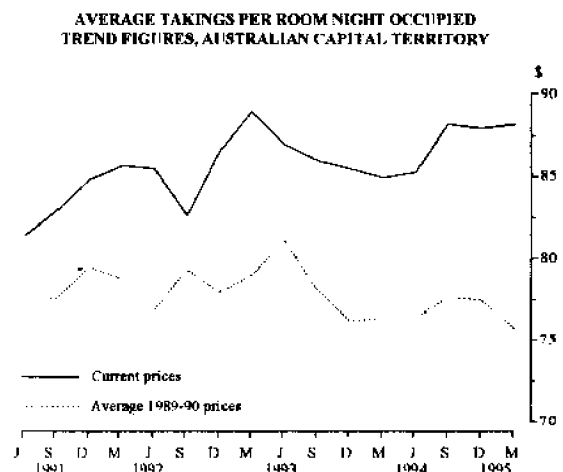
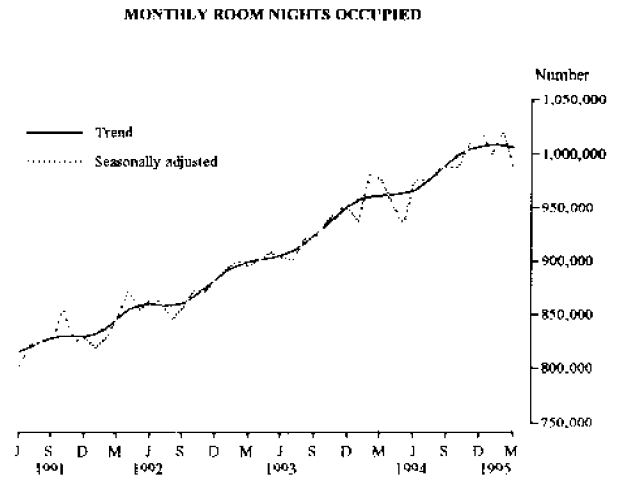


TABLE 1. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
AUSTRALIA

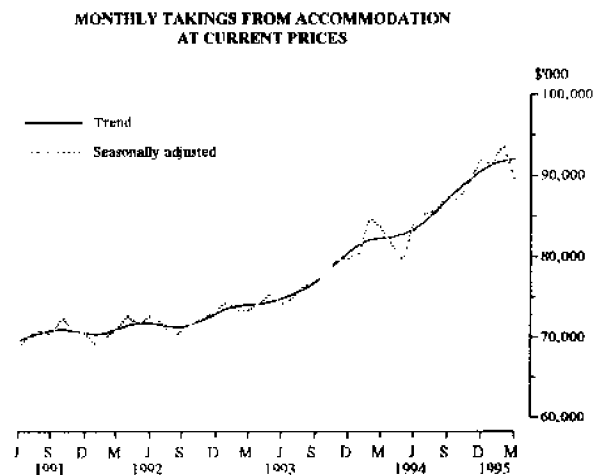
	<i>New South Wales</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Queensland</i>	<i>South Australia</i>	<i>Western Australia</i>	<i>Tasmania</i>	<i>Northern Territory</i>	<i>Australian Capital Territory</i>	<i>Australia</i>
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
<i>March Quarter 1994—</i>									
Establishments	1,720	1,017	1,093	342	330	178	93	42	4,815
Guest rooms	56,769	29,988	40,062	10,625	14,720	5,334	5,279	3,485	166,262
Bed spaces	164,085	82,681	121,758	29,876	38,205	15,658	15,099	10,209	477,571
<i>March Quarter 1995—</i>									
Establishments	1,714	1,003	1,105	342	335	177	95	45	4,816
Guest rooms	56,627	29,973	40,974	10,603	14,742	5,380	5,443	3,634	167,376
Bed spaces	164,647	82,580	124,695	29,877	38,462	15,688	15,881	10,602	482,432
ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
<i>March Quarter 1994</i>	2,893.5	1,325.1	2,313.6	474.8	769.0	255.4	273.3	211.3	8,516.1
<i>June Quarter 1994</i>	2,864.9	1,353.3	2,330.5	470.9	788.9	269.4	264.5	211.0	8,553.5
<i>September Quarter 1994</i>	2,949.5	1,368.0	2,314.0	481.4	781.8	275.5	268.6	209.5	8,648.3
<i>December Quarter 1994</i>	3,019.5	1,419.2	2,345.0	498.6	797.4	259.4	309.1	203.9	8,852.1
<i>January</i>	997.9	462.4	762.5	177.8	262.4	81.4	99.1	76.9	2,920.4
<i>February</i>	1,021.3	500.9	805.5	173.5	273.7	92.2	98.2	72.1	3,037.2
<i>March</i>	985.9	492.8	804.6	155.5	263.3	90.5	99.4	69.9	2,961.8
<i>March Quarter 1995</i>	3,005.1	1,456.0	2,372.6	506.8	799.4	264.0	296.6	218.9	8,919.4
ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000) TREND									
<i>March Quarter 1994</i>	2,876.4	1,330.2	2,322.6	475.0	767.4	259.0	271.3	209.5	8,511.4
<i>June Quarter 1994</i>	2,889.5	1,354.4	2,329.8	471.8	789.8	270.0	267.3	211.4	8,583.9
<i>September Quarter 1994</i>	2,943.2	1,370.3	2,321.7	479.6	790.1	269.7	267.3	207.9	8,649.8
<i>December Quarter 1994</i>	3,009.5	1,407.9	2,336.6	502.0	790.2	261.5	308.3	209.2	8,825.3
<i>January</i>	1,008.1	480.9	784.8	169.8	265.4	87.2	100.6	71.2	2,968.0
<i>February</i>	1,007.5	486.8	789.4	169.3	266.3	88.0	99.5	71.8	2,978.4
<i>March</i>	1,005.6	492.1	794.4	168.1	267.6	88.8	98.4	72.4	2,987.5
<i>March Quarter 1995</i>	3,021.2	1,459.8	2,368.6	507.2	799.3	264.0	298.5	215.5	8,934.0
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m.) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED									
<i>March Quarter 1994</i>	248.5	112.0	202.8	35.0	57.4	18.2	21.7	18.1	713.8
<i>June Quarter 1994</i>	245.2	111.1	206.1	34.5	59.9	19.1	21.7	17.6	715.1
<i>September Quarter 1994</i>	258.5	116.2	207.2	36.3	61.9	19.9	21.8	18.9	740.6
<i>December Quarter 1994</i>	268.0	122.9	212.8	37.6	63.4	19.4	25.5	17.7	767.4
<i>January</i>	91.4	40.8	69.0	13.3	20.9	6.2	8.2	6.8	256.6
<i>February</i>	93.7	44.1	74.5	12.9	22.3	6.8	8.2	6.3	269.0
<i>March</i>	89.7	43.5	73.9	11.7	21.8	6.8	8.5	6.3	262.1
<i>March Quarter 1995</i>	274.8	128.5	217.4	37.9	64.9	19.9	24.9	19.4	787.6
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m.) TREND									
<i>March Quarter 1994</i>	245.6	111.1	203.3	34.9	57.5	18.4	21.6	17.8	710.1
<i>June Quarter 1994</i>	248.5	112.8	206.7	34.9	60.2	19.2	21.8	18.0	722.1
<i>September Quarter 1994</i>	256.9	116.2	207.6	36.0	61.9	19.5	21.8	18.3	738.2
<i>December Quarter 1994</i>	268.4	122.0	211.8	37.9	63.0	19.4	25.3	18.4	766.2
<i>January</i>	91.3	42.1	71.7	12.7	21.4	6.6	8.4	6.3	260.5
<i>February</i>	91.9	42.8	72.4	12.7	21.6	6.6	8.3	6.3	262.7
<i>March</i>	92.1	43.5	73.1	12.6	21.8	6.7	8.3	6.4	264.5
<i>March Quarter 1995</i>	275.4	128.4	217.3	37.9	64.9	19.9	25.0	19.0	787.7
TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m.) AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES									
<i>March Quarter 1994—</i>									
Original	229.2	103.8	172.0	30.8	52.5	20.4	13.9	15.7	638.3
Seasonally Adjusted	227.8	100.7	183.1	30.8	52.8	16.3	19.5	16.2	647.2
Trend	223.2	98.5	181.0	30.6	53.0	16.4	19.3	16.0	638.0
<i>March Quarter 1995—</i>									
Original	243.5	114.7	176.2	32.2	57.0	21.5	15.4	16.2	676.7
Seasonally Adjusted	241.6	111.7	187.8	32.2	57.5	17.1	21.6	16.7	686.1
Trend	243.4	111.1	187.7	32.6	57.6	17.1	21.9	16.3	687.7

TABLE 2. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, NEW SOUTH WALES

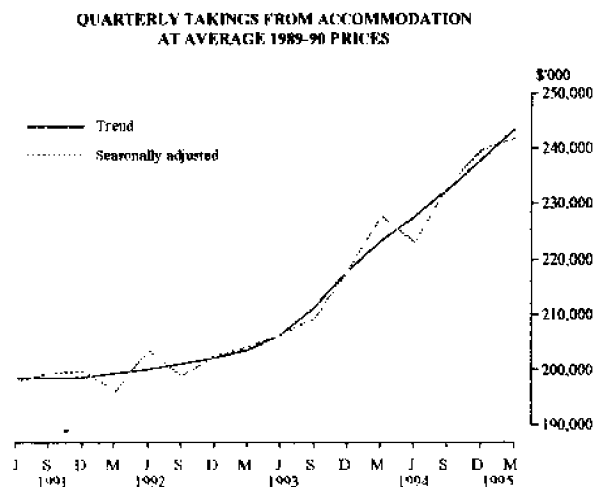
<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	2,347.0	2,443.9	2,448.5
September quarter	2,522.8	2,471.6	2,474.7
December quarter	2,534.9	2,509.3	2,491.8
1992 — March quarter	2,519.4	2,497.4	2,516.9
June quarter	2,508.9	2,592.7	2,574.2
September quarter	2,620.3	2,566.0	2,579.4
December quarter	2,657.3	2,629.0	2,624.8
1993 — March quarter	2,687.8	2,688.1	2,685.1
June quarter	2,624.1	2,711.6	2,708.4
September quarter	2,784.7	2,741.9	2,749.3
December quarter	2,871.8	2,831.1	2,825.0
1994 — March quarter	2,882.8	2,893.5	2,876.4
June quarter	2,773.6	2,864.9	2,889.5
September quarter	2,990.7	2,949.5	2,943.2
December quarter	3,065.3	3,019.5	3,009.5
1995 — March quarter	2,992.3	3,005.1	3,021.2



<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	197.0	208.6	209.1
September quarter	213.3	211.1	211.4
December quarter	218.2	213.8	212.0
1992 — March quarter	214.5	209.8	211.8
June quarter	206.4	216.9	215.0
September quarter	215.0	212.6	214.1
December quarter	222.7	217.5	216.9
1993 — March quarter	223.5	221.0	221.3
June quarter	213.0	223.7	223.3
September quarter	229.5	227.8	228.0
December quarter	243.6	237.0	237.5
1994 — March quarter	250.1	248.5	245.6
June quarter	233.5	245.2	248.5
September quarter	261.0	258.5	256.9
December quarter	274.9	268.0	268.4
1995 — March quarter	276.9	274.8	275.4



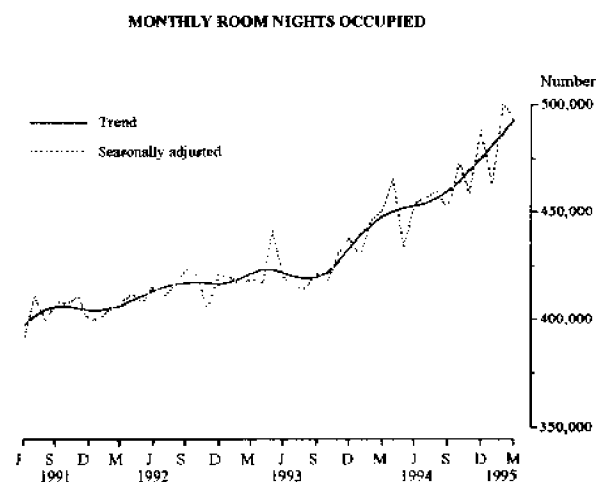
<i>Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (c)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	186.9	197.9	198.4
September quarter	201.2	199.2	198.5
December quarter	203.8	199.6	198.6
1992 — March quarter	200.5	196.1	199.2
June quarter	193.8	203.6	200.0
September quarter	201.1	198.9	201.0
December quarter	207.3	202.5	202.2
1993 — March quarter	206.6	204.2	203.6
June quarter	196.5	206.4	206.3
September quarter	211.1	209.5	211.4
December quarter	223.9	217.8	217.8
1994 — March quarter	229.2	227.8	223.2
June quarter	212.2	222.9	227.7
September quarter	235.2	232.9	232.3
December quarter	245.9	239.7	237.8
1995 — March quarter	243.5	241.6	243.4



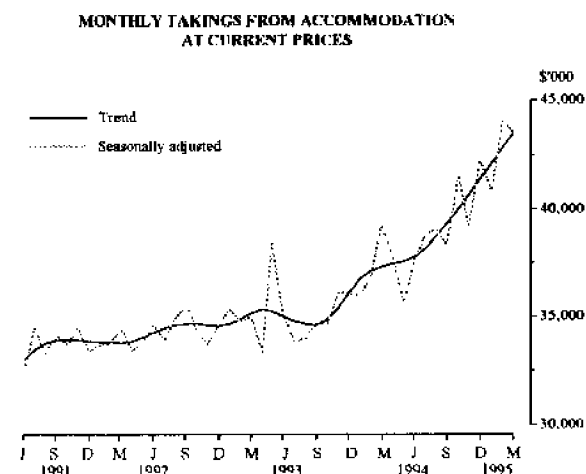
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Sydney All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, VICTORIA

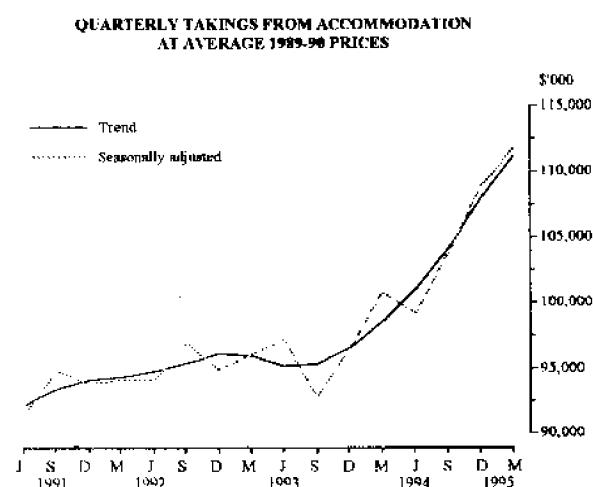
<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a)</i>				
<i>Period</i>		<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991	June quarter	1,138.0	1,179.2	1,185.0
	September quarter	1,173.2	1,218.0	1,211.9
	December quarter	1,253.3	1,216.5	1,215.5
1992	March quarter	1,273.2	1,213.3	1,215.3
	June quarter	1,192.5	1,235.2	1,232.9
	September quarter	1,202.5	1,250.4	1,248.1
1993	December quarter	1,281.8	1,246.0	1,250.0
	March quarter	1,302.0	1,254.8	1,257.5
	June quarter	1,235.2	1,277.9	1,267.6
1994	September quarter	1,203.3	1,251.3	1,258.7
	December quarter	1,324.4	1,285.9	1,281.6
	March quarter	1,372.7	1,325.1	1,330.2
1995	June quarter	1,310.0	1,353.3	1,354.4
	September quarter	1,315.4	1,368.0	1,370.3
	December quarter	1,460.9	1,419.2	1,407.9
1995	March quarter	1,506.9	1,456.0	1,459.8



<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)</i>				
<i>Period</i>		<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991	June quarter	93.1	97.7	98.0
	September quarter	99.7	101.9	101.2
	December quarter	105.2	101.6	101.7
1992	March quarter	105.9	101.8	101.4
	June quarter	96.9	101.8	102.2
	September quarter	102.0	104.4	103.7
1993	December quarter	106.5	102.7	103.8
	March quarter	107.6	105.0	104.7
	June quarter	101.8	106.8	105.6
1994	September quarter	100.6	102.5	104.0
	December quarter	110.5	106.9	106.4
	March quarter	115.5	112.0	111.1
1995	June quarter	105.8	111.1	112.8
	September quarter	113.7	116.2	116.2
	December quarter	127.1	122.9	122.0
1995	March quarter	131.9	128.5	128.4



<i>Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (c)</i>				
<i>Period</i>		<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991	June quarter	87.2	91.5	92.2
	September quarter	92.7	94.7	93.4
	December quarter	97.1	93.7	94.0
1992	March quarter	97.8	94.0	94.3
	June quarter	89.6	94.1	94.7
	September quarter	94.5	96.7	95.4
1993	December quarter	98.4	94.9	96.0
	March quarter	98.3	95.9	95.9
	June quarter	92.4	97.0	95.1
1994	September quarter	91.1	92.7	95.2
	December quarter	99.7	96.4	96.4
	March quarter	103.8	100.7	98.5
1995	June quarter	94.5	99.2	101.0
	September quarter	101.3	103.6	104.0
	December quarter	112.4	108.7	107.8
1995	March quarter	114.7	111.7	111.1



(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Melbourne All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

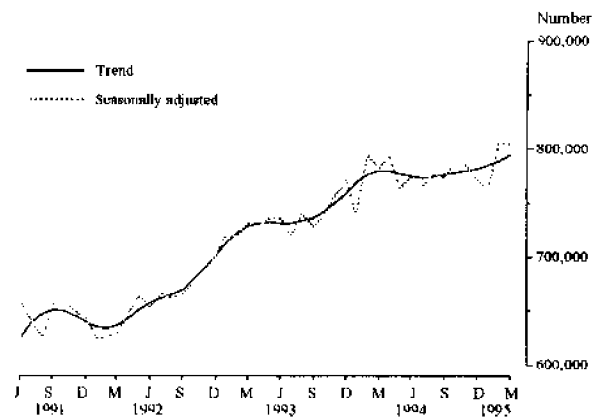
TABLE 4. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, QUEENSLAND

<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	1,738.6	1,845.3	1,839.6
September quarter	2,138.3	1,922.0	1,934.5
December quarter	1,980.4	1,950.0	1,932.7
1992 — March quarter	1,765.2	1,879.2	1,904.3
June quarter	1,850.4	1,964.0	1,950.7
September quarter	2,217.6	1,994.4	1,997.0
December quarter	2,104.2	2,064.4	2,068.8
1993 — March quarter	2,013.3	2,169.7	2,162.2
June quarter	2,075.9	2,200.4	2,193.5
September quarter	2,419.5	2,185.9	2,199.0
December quarter	2,310.7	2,264.8	2,250.5
1994 — March quarter	2,140.8	2,313.6	2,322.6
June quarter	2,201.9	2,330.5	2,329.8
September quarter	2,555.5	2,314.0	2,321.7
December quarter	2,405.4	2,345.0	2,336.6
1995 — March quarter	2,188.3	2,372.6	2,368.6

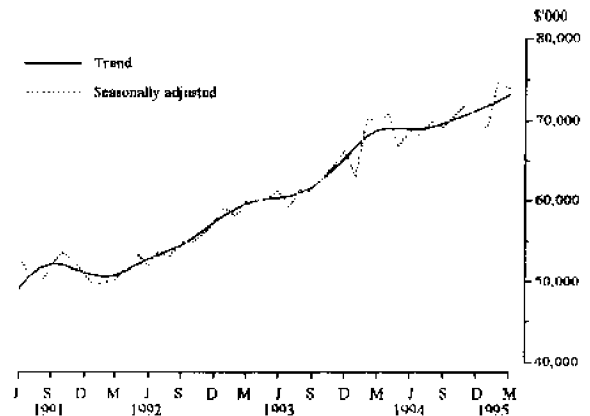
<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	131.9	142.7	142.6
September quarter	165.4	152.1	153.9
December quarter	164.1	157.0	154.6
1992 — March quarter	142.5	149.2	151.7
June quarter	144.8	156.9	155.8
September quarter	174.4	161.5	161.1
December quarter	176.6	167.6	168.3
1993 — March quarter	167.0	176.8	176.3
June quarter	167.3	181.4	180.2
September quarter	195.5	181.3	183.0
December quarter	203.4	192.8	191.4
1994 — March quarter	190.6	202.8	203.3
June quarter	190.5	206.1	206.7
September quarter	222.6	207.2	207.6
December quarter	225.3	212.8	211.8
1995 — March quarter	204.0	217.4	217.3

<i>Takings at average 1989–90 prices (\$m.) (c)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	124.8	135.0	135.8
September quarter	155.9	143.3	141.2
December quarter	152.9	146.3	143.4
1992 — March quarter	132.6	138.8	143.5
June quarter	135.3	146.6	145.4
September quarter	163.2	151.0	150.3
December quarter	163.3	155.0	156.4
1993 — March quarter	153.1	162.0	160.6
June quarter	152.5	165.3	164.0
September quarter	177.9	165.0	168.3
December quarter	184.5	175.0	174.7
1994 — March quarter	172.0	183.1	181.0
June quarter	170.8	184.8	184.7
September quarter	197.8	184.1	185.5
December quarter	198.2	187.2	186.5
1995 — March quarter	176.2	187.8	187.7

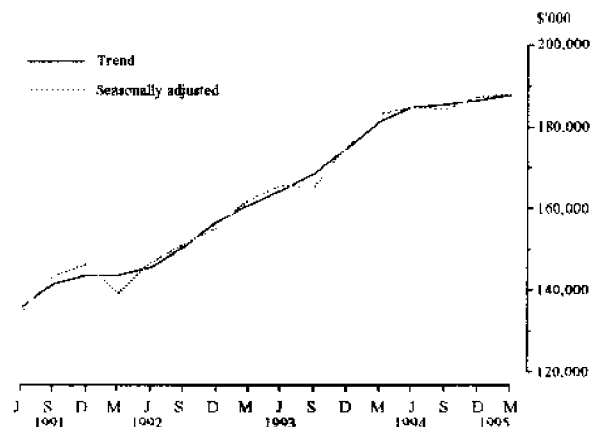
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES



(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Brisbane All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

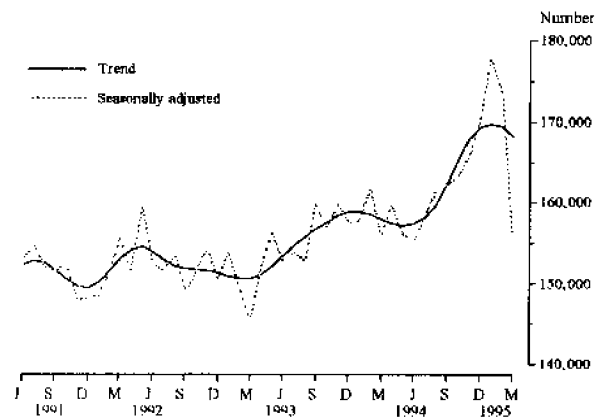
TABLE 5. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Room nights occupied ('000) (a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — June quarter	436.5	453.7	453.5
September quarter	444.9	458.1	456.8
December quarter	462.7	448.4	449.3
1992 — March quarter	464.8	455.1	454.4
June quarter	449.2	463.4	462.4
September quarter	445.9	453.6	456.7
December quarter	472.9	456.0	454.5
1993 — March quarter	453.2	448.4	451.9
June quarter	446.6	461.0	456.4
September quarter	456.4	466.2	466.8
December quarter	492.6	473.8	474.5
1994 — March quarter	477.8	474.8	475.0
June quarter	456.9	470.9	471.8
September quarter	471.5	481.4	479.6
December quarter	517.0	498.6	502.0
1995 — March quarter	509.7	506.8	507.2

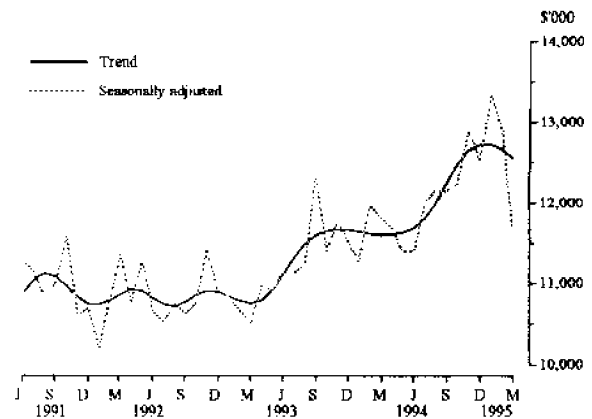
Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — June quarter	30.4	32.3	32.2
September quarter	31.2	33.0	33.3
December quarter	35.4	32.9	32.5
1992 — March quarter	32.9	32.3	32.4
June quarter	31.0	32.7	32.7
September quarter	30.4	31.9	32.2
December quarter	36.1	33.0	32.7
1993 — March quarter	32.2	32.0	32.4
June quarter	31.2	33.0	32.8
September quarter	33.1	34.7	34.4
December quarter	38.1	34.7	35.0
1994 — March quarter	35.0	35.0	34.9
June quarter	32.5	34.5	34.9
September quarter	34.7	36.3	36.0
December quarter	41.3	37.6	37.9
1995 — March quarter	37.9	37.9	37.9

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (c)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — June quarter	28.3	30.1	30.2
September quarter	28.9	30.5	30.2
December quarter	32.6	30.2	30.2
1992 — March quarter	30.1	29.5	29.8
June quarter	28.3	29.9	29.6
September quarter	27.6	29.0	29.4
December quarter	32.6	29.8	29.2
1993 — March quarter	28.9	28.7	29.2
June quarter	27.8	29.4	29.6
September quarter	29.4	30.8	30.3
December quarter	33.8	30.7	30.7
1994 — March quarter	30.8	30.8	30.6
June quarter	28.5	30.1	30.8
September quarter	30.2	31.6	31.4
December quarter	35.6	32.5	32.1
1995 — March quarter	32.2	32.2	32.6

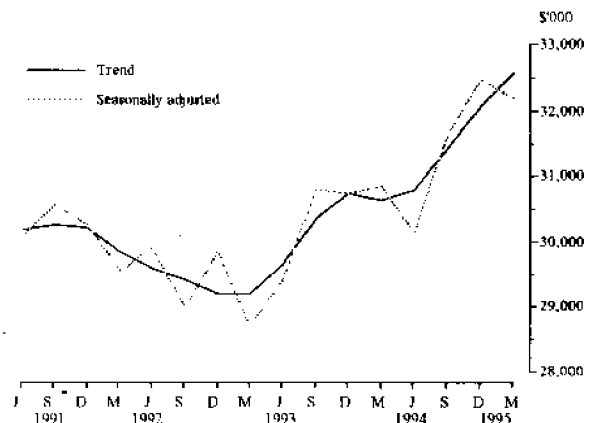
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



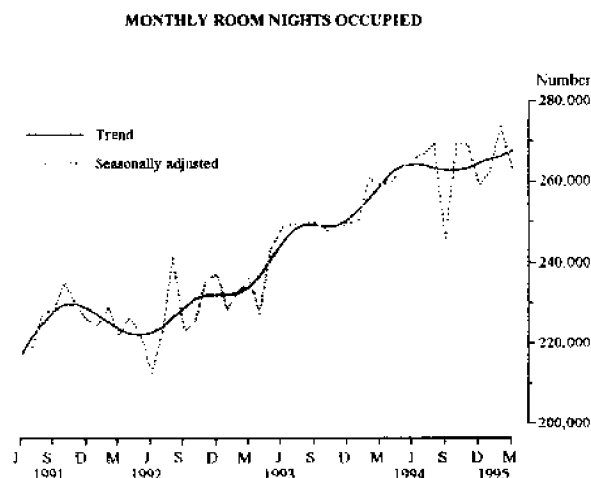
QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES



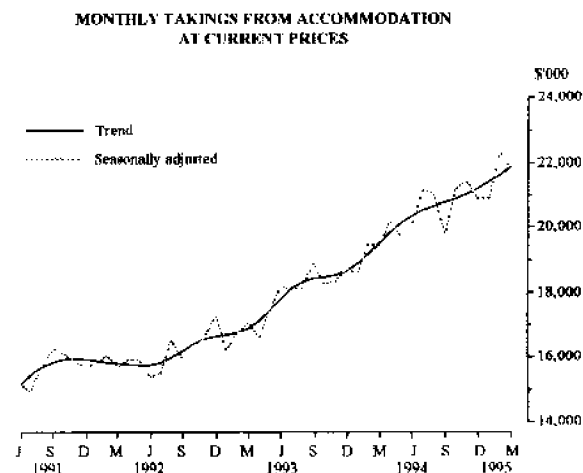
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Adelaide All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 6. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA

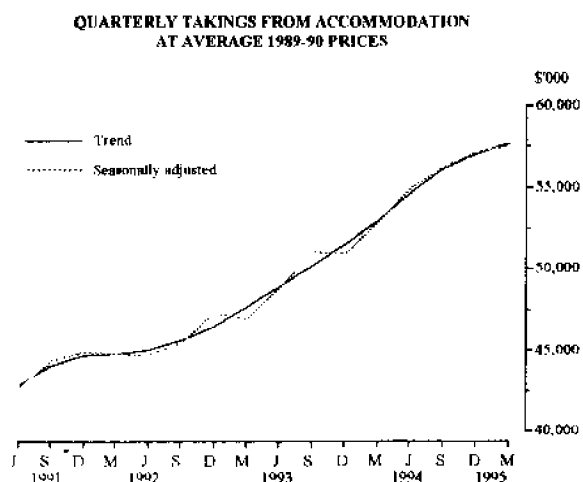
<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	598.0	641.1	645.9
September quarter	703.6	674.1	674.6
December quarter	713.7	690.3	688.2
1992 — March quarter	673.7	675.1	675.9
June quarter	616.4	661.7	667.3
September quarter	717.8	686.6	679.4
December quarter	720.0	697.7	694.6
1993 — March quarter	688.0	696.7	698.3
June quarter	667.6	719.2	722.2
September quarter	782.2	749.1	746.5
December quarter	775.4	745.0	748.4
1994 — March quarter	753.7	769.0	767.4
June quarter	733.0	788.9	789.8
September quarter	817.9	781.8	790.1
December quarter	829.1	797.4	790.2
1995 — March quarter	784.2	799.4	799.3



<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	41.5	44.9	44.8
September quarter	48.6	46.9	46.9
December quarter	49.5	47.6	47.8
1992 — March quarter	47.9	47.5	47.5
June quarter	43.5	47.2	47.2
September quarter	49.9	48.0	48.0
December quarter	52.0	50.1	49.6
1993 — March quarter	49.9	49.9	50.3
June quarter	47.8	52.1	52.2
September quarter	57.4	55.1	54.7
December quarter	57.6	55.2	55.6
1994 — March quarter	57.0	57.4	57.5
June quarter	55.0	59.9	60.2
September quarter	64.5	61.9	61.9
December quarter	66.3	63.4	63.0
1995 — March quarter	64.4	64.9	64.9



<i>Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (c)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	39.5	42.7	42.9
September quarter	45.9	44.3	44.1
December quarter	46.6	44.9	44.7
1992 — March quarter	45.2	44.8	44.7
June quarter	41.2	44.7	45.0
September quarter	47.3	45.5	45.6
December quarter	49.0	47.3	46.5
1993 — March quarter	46.9	46.9	47.6
June quarter	44.7	48.8	48.9
September quarter	53.2	51.1	50.2
December quarter	53.1	50.9	51.5
1994 — March quarter	52.5	52.8	53.0
June quarter	50.4	54.9	54.7
September quarter	58.6	56.2	56.1
December quarter	59.7	57.1	57.0
1995 — March quarter	57.0	57.5	57.6



(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Perth All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

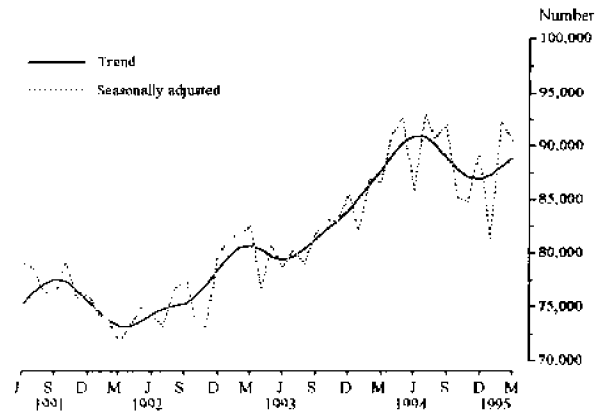
TABLE 7. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, TASMANIA

<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	202.2	220.8	223.3
September quarter	177.9	231.0	230.9
December quarter	244.1	231.2	229.3
1992 — March quarter	276.9	219.7	221.5
June quarter	203.7	222.2	221.1
September quarter	176.7	227.6	224.9
December quarter	238.2	226.5	231.3
1993 — March quarter	306.0	245.5	240.6
June quarter	216.0	236.1	239.2
September quarter	186.2	241.0	241.3
December quarter	265.4	251.4	249.0
1994 — March quarter	318.0	255.4	259.0
June quarter	247.7	269.4	270.0
September quarter	212.5	275.5	269.7
December quarter	272.4	259.4	261.5
1995 — March quarter	330.3	264.0	264.0

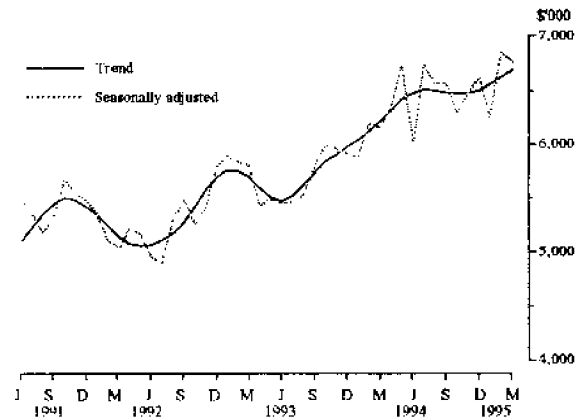
<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	13.9	14.9	15.1
September quarter	12.1	15.9	16.0
December quarter	17.4	16.7	16.4
1992 — March quarter	19.7	15.5	15.7
June quarter	14.3	15.4	15.2
September quarter	12.0	15.7	15.6
December quarter	17.1	16.4	16.7
1993 — March quarter	22.1	17.5	17.2
June quarter	15.2	16.4	16.6
September quarter	12.9	16.8	16.9
December quarter	18.7	17.9	17.7
1994 — March quarter	22.8	18.2	18.4
June quarter	17.8	19.1	19.2
September quarter	15.2	19.9	19.5
December quarter	20.2	19.4	19.4
1995 — March quarter	25.0	19.9	19.9

<i>Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (c)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — June quarter	13.1	14.1	14.4
September quarter	11.4	14.9	14.8
December quarter	16.2	15.6	15.0
1992 — March quarter	18.4	14.4	14.7
June quarter	13.4	14.3	14.4
September quarter	11.2	14.6	14.7
December quarter	15.8	15.2	15.3
1993 — March quarter	20.2	16.1	15.5
June quarter	13.9	15.0	15.4
September quarter	11.6	15.1	15.3
December quarter	16.7	16.0	15.7
1994 — March quarter	20.4	16.3	16.4
June quarter	15.8	17.0	17.0
September quarter	13.4	17.5	17.2
December quarter	17.7	17.0	17.2
1995 — March quarter	21.5	17.1	17.1

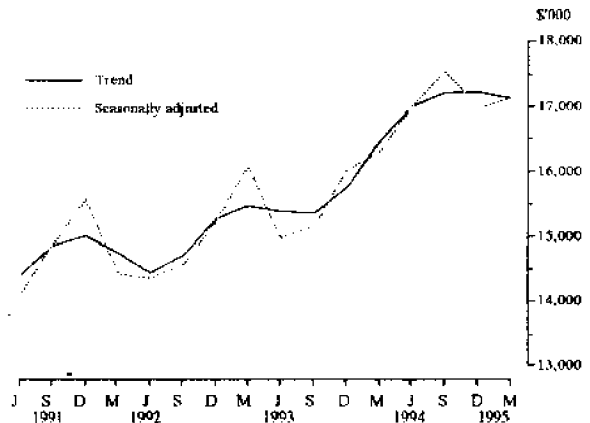
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



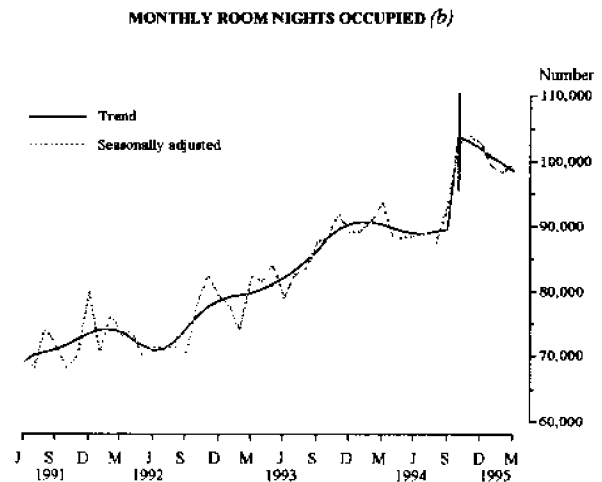
QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES



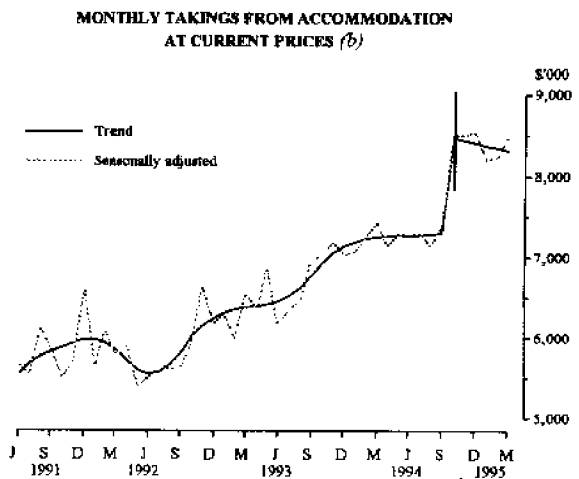
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Hobart All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 8. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, NORTHERN TERRITORY

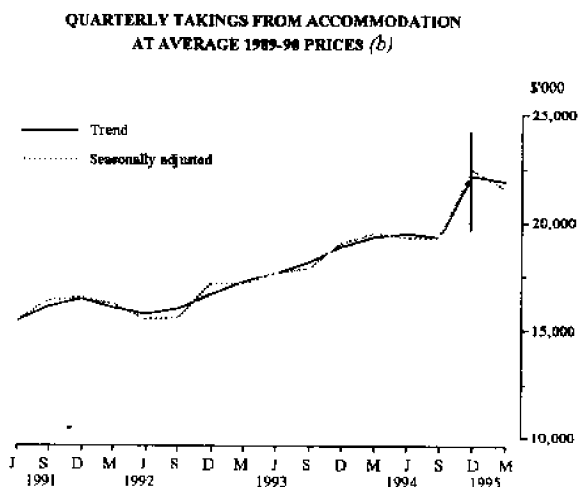
<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a) (b)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (c)</i>
1991 — June quarter	216.3	206.3	203.5
September quarter	279.0	213.8	211.8
December quarter	195.6	217.9	217.8
1992 — March quarter	165.4	219.8	221.8
June quarter	224.4	215.1	214.9
September quarter	277.2	212.8	217.6
December quarter	218.9	239.5	232.2
1993 — March quarter	175.5	234.0	238.1
June quarter	254.2	244.4	243.4
September quarter	328.2	253.5	254.0
December quarter	247.2	268.8	267.8
1994 — March quarter	204.6	273.3	271.3
June quarter	274.6	264.5	267.3
September quarter	347.5	268.6	267.3
December quarter	285.2	309.1	308.3
1995 — March quarter	221.6	296.6	298.5



<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a) (b)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (c)</i>
1991 — June quarter	17.0	16.4	16.2
September quarter	23.7	17.5	17.3
December quarter	16.0	17.8	17.8
1992 — March quarter	12.6	17.5	17.7
June quarter	17.3	16.8	16.9
September quarter	22.7	16.9	17.1
December quarter	17.1	18.7	18.4
1993 — March quarter	13.4	18.8	19.0
June quarter	19.9	19.4	19.2
September quarter	26.6	19.7	19.9
December quarter	19.5	21.2	21.1
1994 — March quarter	15.5	21.7	21.6
June quarter	22.2	21.7	21.8
September quarter	29.4	21.8	21.8
December quarter	23.5	25.5	25.3
1995 — March quarter	17.7	24.9	25.0



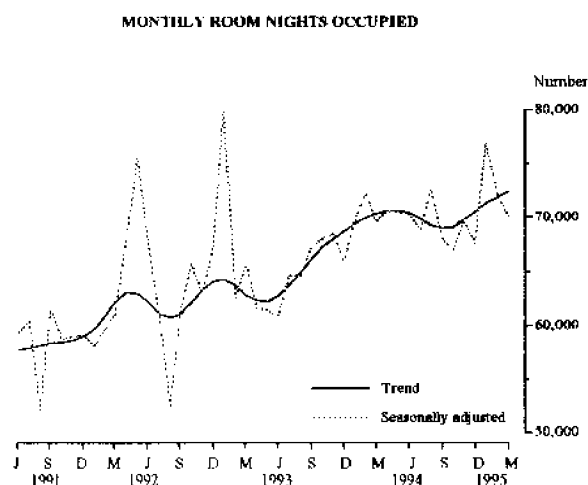
<i>Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (d)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (c)</i>
1991 — June quarter	15.9	15.4	15.4
September quarter	22.1	16.4	16.1
December quarter	14.8	16.5	16.4
1992 — March quarter	11.6	16.2	16.0
June quarter	15.9	15.5	15.7
September quarter	20.9	15.5	15.9
December quarter	15.6	17.2	16.6
1993 — March quarter	12.2	17.1	17.2
June quarter	18.0	17.6	17.6
September quarter	24.0	17.8	18.1
December quarter	17.5	19.0	18.8
1994 — March quarter	13.9	19.5	19.3
June quarter	19.7	19.3	19.5
September quarter	26.0	19.3	19.3
December quarter	20.6	22.4	22.2
1995 — March quarter	15.4	21.6	21.9



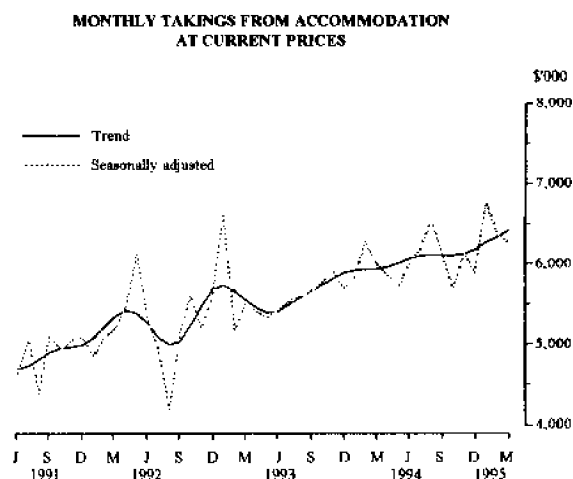
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) There is a break in series as 2 establishments previously classified as holiday units, were reclassified as motels from December quarter 1994. (c) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (d) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Darwin All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 9. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

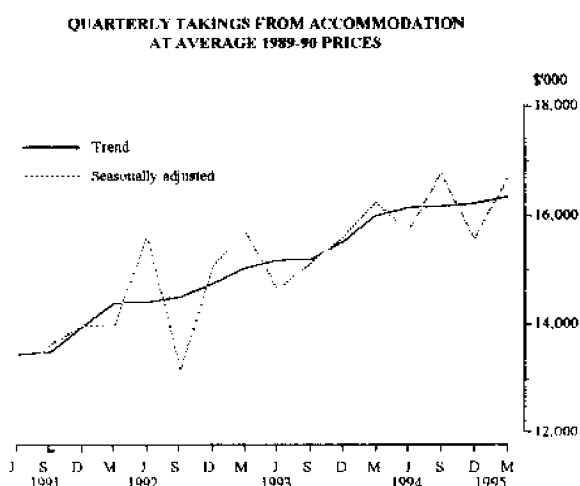
Room nights occupied ('000) (a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — June quarter	166.0	173.1	173.3
September quarter	175.4	173.9	174.0
December quarter	185.8	176.5	175.6
1992 — March quarter	175.8	178.6	182.6
June quarter	201.2	210.7	187.7
September quarter	178.4	174.8	182.8
December quarter	206.3	195.4	189.3
1993 — March quarter	201.5	208.2	190.5
June quarter	187.0	183.6	187.0
September quarter	199.8	196.3	194.5
December quarter	215.6	202.1	203.8
1994 — March quarter	204.5	211.3	209.5
June quarter	199.2	211.0	211.4
September quarter	213.9	209.5	207.9
December quarter	215.8	203.9	209.2
1995 — March quarter	212.8	218.9	215.5



Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — June quarter	13.8	13.8	14.1
September quarter	14.4	14.6	14.4
December quarter	15.6	15.1	14.9
1992 — March quarter	14.8	15.1	15.6
June quarter	16.8	16.9	16.0
September quarter	14.3	14.3	15.1
December quarter	17.1	16.4	16.4
1993 — March quarter	16.7	17.3	16.9
June quarter	15.9	16.1	16.3
September quarter	16.6	16.7	16.7
December quarter	18.3	17.4	17.4
1994 — March quarter	17.5	18.1	17.8
June quarter	17.2	17.6	18.0
September quarter	18.8	18.9	18.3
December quarter	18.4	17.7	18.4
1995 — March quarter	18.8	19.4	19.0



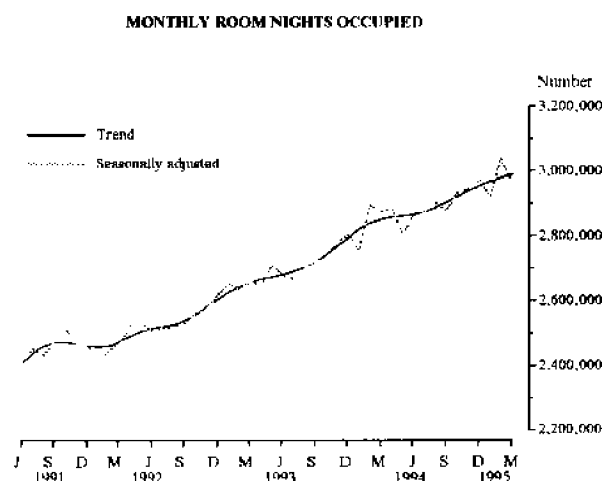
Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (c)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — June quarter	13.0	13.1	13.4
September quarter	13.5	13.6	13.5
December quarter	14.5	14.0	13.9
1992 — March quarter	13.7	14.0	14.4
June quarter	15.6	15.6	14.4
September quarter	13.2	13.1	14.5
December quarter	15.7	15.0	14.7
1993 — March quarter	15.2	15.7	15.0
June quarter	14.4	14.6	15.2
September quarter	15.0	15.1	15.2
December quarter	16.4	15.6	15.5
1994 — March quarter	15.7	16.2	16.0
June quarter	15.4	15.7	16.1
September quarter	16.7	16.8	16.1
December quarter	16.2	15.5	16.2
1995 — March quarter	16.2	16.7	16.3



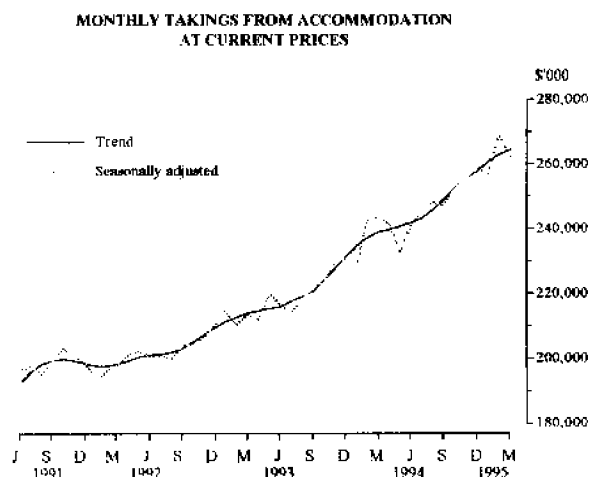
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (c) The deflator used to revalue current price data in this table is the Canberra All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 19 to 22 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 10. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, AUSTRALIA (a)

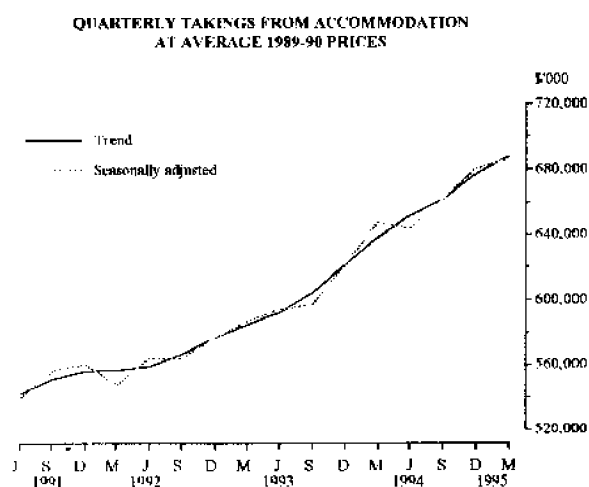
Room nights occupied ('000) (b)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — June quarter	6,842.5	7,163.3	7,172.8
September quarter	7,615.2	7,363.2	7,369.6
December quarter	7,570.5	7,439.4	7,399.8
1992 — March quarter	7,314.3	7,338.1	7,392.4
June quarter	7,246.7	7,565.0	7,511.5
September quarter	7,836.3	7,567.4	7,586.2
December quarter	7,899.5	7,752.9	7,744.8
1993 — March quarter	7,827.3	7,945.4	7,923.8
June quarter	7,706.7	8,034.0	8,018.0
September quarter	8,360.5	8,087.6	8,110.7
December quarter	8,503.1	8,320.3	8,299.6
1994 — March quarter	8,355.0	8,515.9	8,510.7
June quarter	8,196.9	8,553.4	8,582.8
September quarter	8,924.8	8,651.1	8,658.5
December quarter	9,051.2	8,848.7	8,815.1
1995 — March quarter	8,746.2	8,919.2	8,936.2



Takings at current prices (\$m.) (b)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — June quarter	538.5	571.4	572.1
September quarter	608.5	592.9	594.3
December quarter	621.4	602.5	597.7
1992 — March quarter	591.0	588.8	593.9
June quarter	570.9	604.3	601.0
September quarter	620.9	605.2	606.8
December quarter	645.0	622.5	622.7
1993 — March quarter	632.5	638.4	638.0
June quarter	611.9	648.9	646.1
September quarter	672.2	654.6	657.6
December quarter	709.5	683.0	682.1
1994 — March quarter	703.9	713.8	710.1
June quarter	674.5	715.1	722.1
September quarter	759.9	740.6	738.2
December quarter	796.9	767.4	766.2
1995 — March quarter	776.7	787.6	787.7



Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (d)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — June quarter	508.8	539.8	542.7
September quarter	571.7	557.0	551.8
December quarter	578.3	560.7	556.2
1992 — March quarter	549.8	547.8	556.7
June quarter	533.0	564.3	559.1
September quarter	579.1	564.3	566.8
December quarter	597.8	577.0	576.9
1993 — March quarter	581.3	586.7	584.6
June quarter	560.2	594.1	592.1
September quarter	613.2	597.2	604.2
December quarter	645.6	621.4	621.3
1994 — March quarter	638.3	647.2	638.0
June quarter	607.4	643.9	651.3
September quarter	679.2	662.0	661.9
December quarter	706.2	680.1	676.7
1995 — March quarter	676.7	686.1	687.6



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

TABLE 11—HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
NEW SOUTH WALES

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Ungraded	Total
			Star grading							
			1	2	3	4	5			
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)										
<i>March quarter 1994</i>										
Establishments	268	1,452	38	557	739	123	19	244	1,720	
Guest rooms	18,531	38,238	564	11,278	21,703	11,712	5,716	5,796	56,769	
Rooms per establishment	69	26	15	20	29	95	301	24	33	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>										
Establishments	266	1,448	41	511	809	123	16	214	1,714	
Guest rooms	18,836	37,791	737	10,164	23,882	11,925	4,690	5,229	56,627	
Rooms per establishment	71	26	18	20	30	97	293	24	33	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
January	38.9	14.4	5.8	9.4	16.8	62.4	189.4	8.9	18.2	
February	47.5	13.2	5.8	8.1	15.5	70.8	250.6	9.3	18.6	
March	46.1	14.2	6.0	8.9	16.8	70.5	226.3	9.7	19.2	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>16.4</i>	<i>67.8</i>	<i>221.1</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>18.6</i>	
January	43.2	14.8	6.7	9.6	17.1	68.5	206.3	10.2	19.2	
February	51.1	13.5	6.4	8.2	16.1	77.4	242.4	10.9	19.4	
March	49.8	14.1	6.6	8.7	17.0	76.9	223.3	10.6	19.7	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>47.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>74.1</i>	<i>223.4</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>19.4</i>	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
January	1.7	2.2	1.7	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	
February	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
March	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	
January	1.7	2.1	1.7	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	
February	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	
March	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.7	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	

The number of establishments and guest rooms in New South Wales decreased marginally between March 1994 and March 1995, while the average number of rooms per establishment remained unchanged at 33. Although the number of licensed hotels decreased slightly (1 per cent), their number of guest rooms increased by 305 to 18,836 guest rooms over the twelve month period.

In the twelve months to March 1995, the supply of star grade 2 and star grade 5 guest rooms decreased 10 per cent and 18 per cent respectively. These decreases were offset by a 31 per cent increase in star grade 1 room numbers and a 10 per cent increase for star grade 3 rooms. The large increase in star grade 1 room numbers between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995 is mainly due to the reclassification of a large number of individual establishments. In March 1995, the star grade 3 and star grade 4 categories accounted for 63 per cent of guest room supply, while the star grade 2 category accounted for 18 per cent of room supply.

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased 4 per cent between March 1994 and March 1995. All star grade categories experienced an increase in average nightly number of rooms occupied, with the exception of the star grade 2 category, which remained the same. By star grade, the ungraded category recorded the largest increase of 13 per cent, followed by a 12 per cent increase for the star grade 1 category and a 9 per cent increase for the star grade 4 category.

TABLE 11 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
NEW SOUTH WALES—continued

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Ungraded	Total
			Star grading							
			1	2	3	4	5			
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)										
January	127.1	33.4	8.2	16.1	37.8	199.4	838.8	20.3	48.0	
February	153.3	26.2	7.0	11.2	29.6	204.6	1,085.5	20.4	46.0	
March	160.8	31.1	8.0	13.8	35.4	227.6	1,078.5	23.1	51.3	
March quarter 1994	441.2	90.8	23.2	41.1	102.8	631.6	3,002.8	63.8	145.4	
January	155.1	35.8	10.6	16.6	40.8	231.9	1,007.6	30.3	54.3	
February	178.7	27.7	8.7	11.4	32.6	240.3	1,166.9	31.5	51.1	
March	189.8	31.6	9.3	13.6	37.9	258.0	1,207.8	33.6	56.1	
March quarter 1995	523.5	95.1	28.5	41.6	111.4	730.3	3,382.3	95.4	161.6	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)										
January	105.5	75.0	45.6	55.2	72.6	103.2	142.9	73.7	85.2	
February	115.3	71.1	43.7	49.9	68.4	103.1	154.7	78.4	88.7	
March	112.8	70.8	42.5	50.0	68.0	104.1	153.7	77.5	86.5	
March quarter 1994	111.4	72.4	43.9	51.9	69.8	103.5	150.9	76.5	86.7	
January	115.9	78.1	51.1	56.0	76.9	109.3	157.6	96.6	91.3	
February	125.0	73.0	48.2	49.9	72.4	111.1	171.9	104.2	94.3	
March	123.5	72.1	45.4	50.2	72.1	108.8	174.5	103.2	92.2	
March quarter 1995	121.6	74.5	48.2	52.3	73.9	109.7	168.2	101.3	92.5	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)										
January	60.9	34.6	26.2	26.5	33.9	52.8	80.9	39.5	42.1	
February	73.9	40.6	28.2	28.4	39.9	63.3	95.7	49.0	53.0	
March	72.7	40.1	27.1	28.1	39.1	65.0	95.0	47.7	51.4	
March quarter 1994	69.2	38.0	27.1	27.5	37.2	60.1	90.8	45.1	48.3	
January	67.9	36.3	29.3	26.9	36.2	56.9	94.7	54.1	45.8	
February	80.0	41.8	30.5	28.7	42.5	67.5	108.5	64.6	56.5	
March	80.2	41.3	28.9	28.8	42.2	67.2	110.0	66.7	55.4	
March quarter 1995	76.0	39.4	29.5	28.0	39.9	63.7	104.5	61.5	52.0	

The average nightly number of guests per occupied room by star grade did not vary significantly over the period.

Average takings per establishment increased 11 per cent between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, with licensed hotels increasing by 19 per cent and motels and guest houses by 5 per cent. Apart from a 50 per cent increase in average takings for the ungraded category, the star grade 1 category recorded the highest increase (23 per cent), followed by the star grade 4 category (16 per cent) and the star grade 5 category (13 per cent). This compared to the star grade 2 and star grade 3 categories which recorded small percentage increases in average takings (1 per cent and 8 per cent respectively). The significant increase in average takings for the ungraded category reflected, in part, a reclassification by choice of some few but large establishments from graded to ungraded status.

Average nightly takings per occupied room increased overall by 7 per cent between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995. By star grade, the percentage increases were around 10 per cent for star grade 1 and star grade 5 categories, 6 per cent for star grade 3 and star grade 4 categories, but almost unchanged for the star grade 2 category.

Average takings per guest night increased overall by 8 per cent. All star grade categories recorded increases.

TABLE 12 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, VICTORIA

	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>		<i>Motels and guest houses</i>		<i>Total</i>					<i>Total</i>
					<i>Star grading</i>					
					<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)										
<i>March quarter 1994—</i>										
Establishments	196	821	23	385	453	66	8	82	1,017	
Guest rooms	10,152	19,836	275	7,456	12,135	5,893	2,653	1,576	29,988	
Rooms per establishment	52	24	12	19	27	89	332	19	29	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>										
Establishments	187	816	18	377	480	73	9	46	1,003	
Guest rooms	10,121	19,852	237	7,174	12,715	6,151	2,708	988	29,973	
Rooms per establishment	54	24	13	19	26	84	301	21	30	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
January	26.8	11.2	2.2	7.7	13.2	49.9	210.9	5.5	14.2	
February	31.2	10.9	2.1	6.7	13.1	62.1	236.5	6.0	14.8	
March	33.1	11.9	2.7	7.5	14.4	64.4	251.1	6.9	16.0	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>58.7</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>15.0</i>	
January	30.3	12.0	2.7	8.1	13.8	50.1	200.3	6.1	15.4	
February	37.9	12.0	2.3	7.2	14.0	65.7	248.0	8.0	16.9	
March	38.9	13.0	2.8	7.9	15.2	67.8	249.6	8.2	17.8	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>35.6</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>14.3</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>232.1</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>16.7</i>	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
January	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.9	
February	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	
March	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	
January	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0	2.0	1.8	1.5	2.0	1.9	
February	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	
March	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.7	1.6	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, the number of hotels, motels and guest houses decreased marginally from 1,017 to 1,003 establishments. The supply of guest rooms also fell slightly and the average size of establishments increased from 29 to 30 rooms.

Star grade 3, star grade 4 and star grade 5 room numbers increased slightly between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, while the supply of rooms for star grade 1 and star grade 2 categories decreased 14 per cent and 4 per cent respectively. In March quarter 1995, the star grade 2 and star grade 3 categories accounted for two thirds of the available room supply, while the star grade 4 and star grade 5 categories supplied 30 per cent of available guest rooms.

Demand in terms of the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased overall by 11 per cent over the period. Licensed hotels recorded an increase of 17 per cent. Increases were recorded for all star grade categories except for a marginal decrease for the star grade 5 category.

Average guests per room by star grade showed little change from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

TABLE 12 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
VICTORIA—continued

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						
			Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
January	86.9	23.4	2.4	12.6	28.2	158.7	899.3	10.8	35.6
February	95.6	19.9	1.8	9.3	24.4	182.0	941.4	10.8	34.5
March	122.4	24.5	2.7	11.4	29.7	228.4	1,246.3	14.3	43.4
March quarter 1994	304.9	67.8	6.8	33.4	82.2	569.1	3,087.0	35.8	113.5
January	104.1	26.0	2.7	13.8	30.5	165.5	913.2	12.0	40.6
February	122.9	23.3	1.9	10.3	27.2	204.1	1,052.2	14.4	41.9
March	141.5	27.8	2.6	12.4	32.5	236.0	1,201.7	18.4	49.0
March quarter 1995	368.6	77.2	7.2	36.4	90.1	605.5	3,167.2	44.8	131.5
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)									
January	104.7	67.7	36.0	53.3	68.9	102.6	137.6	63.0	81.2
February	109.4	65.4	29.8	49.5	66.4	104.7	142.2	65.1	83.3
March	119.2	66.3	31.3	49.5	66.5	114.3	160.1	66.4	87.4
March quarter 1994	111.6	66.5	32.4	50.8	67.3	107.7	147.4	64.9	84.1
January	110.7	70.0	33.0	54.8	71.3	106.6	147.1	63.7	84.9
February	115.9	69.2	28.8	50.8	69.2	111.0	151.5	64.8	88.8
March	117.4	69.1	29.5	50.4	69.0	112.5	155.3	72.4	88.7
March quarter 1995	115.0	69.4	30.5	52.1	69.8	110.3	151.6	67.4	87.5
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)									
January	61.5	33.8	22.5	26.3	34.4	57.9	89.7	33.6	42.9
February	73.6	38.7	21.5	28.2	39.6	71.0	98.5	37.3	51.8
March	79.3	38.9	22.1	27.9	39.3	74.8	113.3	40.9	53.8
March quarter 1994	71.7	36.9	22.1	27.3	37.6	68.1	100.9	37.3	49.3
January	64.0	35.7	21.1	27.5	36.5	59.4	95.7	31.8	45.3
February	75.9	41.7	20.4	29.3	41.9	72.7	105.1	36.8	55.4
March	78.2	41.1	20.5	28.5	41.3	75.5	109.2	41.9	55.2
March quarter 1995	72.9	39.3	20.7	28.3	39.7	69.5	103.6	37.1	51.7

Average takings per establishment for licensed hotels for March quarter 1995 increased 21 per cent from the corresponding quarter of the previous year. For motels and guest houses, an increase of 14 per cent was recorded. All star graded categories experienced increases in the average takings per establishment. Apart from ungraded, the star grade 3 (10 per cent) and star grade 2 (9 per cent) categories showed the largest relative rises.

Average nightly takings per occupied room showed an overall increase of 4 per cent. All star grade categories recorded increases of 2 to 4 per cent, with the exception of the star grade 1 category which fell by 6 per cent.

The star grade 1 category also fell by 6 per cent for average nightly takings per guest, despite an increase of around 5 per cent for all establishments between March 1994 and March 1995.

TABLE 13 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
QUEENSLAND

			Total							Total
			Star grading					Ungraded		
			1	2	3	4	5			
Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses									
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)										
<i>March quarter 1994—</i>										
Establishments	258	835	17	455	404	54	18	145	1,093	
Guest rooms	17,914	22,148	277	8,547	15,328	7,829	5,533	2,548	40,062	
Rooms per establishment	69	27	16	19	38	145	307	18	37	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>										
Establishments	265	840	15	417	420	55	15	183	1,105	
Guest rooms	18,422	22,552	228	7,546	15,958	8,339	4,350	4,553	40,974	
Rooms per establishment	70	27	15	18	38	152	290	25	37	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
January	44.9	15.5	6.0	9.8	23.4	96.2	232.7	8.3	22.5	
February	44.0	14.3	5.8	8.3	21.8	95.0	238.8	8.0	21.3	
March	44.0	14.6	5.0	8.6	22.0	97.9	233.3	8.0	21.5	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>234.8</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>21.8</i>	
January	45.9	15.5	6.5	9.2	23.4	104.0	217.5	13.2	22.8	
February	43.2	14.4	5.4	8.0	21.9	99.4	227.6	11.3	21.3	
March	44.0	15.0	5.4	8.3	23.1	100.1	222.2	11.9	21.9	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>222.3</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>22.0</i>	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
January	2.0	2.2	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.1	2.1	
February	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	
March	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	1.8	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	
January	2.0	2.1	1.7	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	
February	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	
March	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	

There were 1,105 establishments in Queensland at March quarter 1995, compared to 1,093 for the corresponding quarter of the previous year. This net increase of 12 establishments contributed to a 2 per cent increase in the overall capacity of hotels, motels and guest houses in Queensland. The average size of establishments remained unchanged at 37 rooms.

Despite only a 1 per cent increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment, there were some notable fluctuations by star grade. The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased by 5 per cent for the star grade 4 category, while a drop of 5 per cent was recorded for the star grade 5 category.

Average guests per room by star grade showed little change from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

TABLE 13—HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
QUEENSLAND—continued

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						
			Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
January	166.8	32.1	12.0	15.2	55.6	314.1	1,154.3	17.5	63.9
February	137.7	24.7	10.0	10.1	42.9	263.8	996.4	13.1	51.4
March	158.5	28.4	8.2	11.6	49.4	305.4	1,143.3	14.9	59.1
March quarter 1994	463.0	85.2	30.2	36.8	147.9	883.3	3,294.0	45.5	174.4
January	182.1	32.8	9.2	15.1	57.6	375.6	1,219.7	34.1	68.6
February	142.5	26.0	5.7	10.5	44.2	301.2	1,037.8	24.4	54.0
March	163.7	30.0	5.2	12.2	52.1	340.9	1,176.2	28.2	62.1
March quarter 1995	488.3	88.9	20.1	37.7	153.9	1,017.7	3,433.7	86.7	184.6
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)									
January	119.8	66.7	64.6	50.1	76.9	105.3	160.0	68.0	91.7
February	111.8	62.0	62.0	43.3	70.5	99.2	149.0	58.9	86.3
March	116.4	62.8	52.7	43.6	72.4	100.7	158.1	60.6	88.6
March quarter 1994	116.1	64.0	60.1	46.0	73.4	101.8	155.9	62.7	89.0
January	128.1	68.5	45.9	53.0	79.4	116.9	180.9	83.6	97.3
February	117.9	64.6	37.5	47.1	72.1	108.5	162.8	77.5	90.5
March	120.2	64.7	34.7	47.4	72.9	109.8	170.8	76.9	91.4
March quarter 1995	122.3	66.0	40.0	49.4	74.9	111.9	171.6	79.6	93.2
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)									
January	58.5	30.7	34.4	24.5	35.5	46.7	84.4	32.0	43.4
February	62.3	35.3	37.6	25.2	39.7	54.3	84.9	31.7	48.6
March	64.1	35.7	34.6	25.3	40.7	53.5	90.6	33.1	49.6
March quarter 1994	61.4	33.5	35.4	24.9	38.3	51.7	86.6	32.3	46.9
January	62.6	32.8	26.9	26.3	37.7	55.3	91.7	40.8	47.1
February	65.8	37.1	25.0	27.7	41.3	61.2	89.4	41.8	51.3
March	67.9	37.6	21.1	28.1	41.9	61.2	99.7	43.2	52.4
March quarter 1995	65.2	35.5	24.6	27.2	40.1	58.9	93.5	41.8	50.0

Average takings per establishment increased by 6 per cent between March 1994 and March 1995. Apart from the ungraded category, the star grade 4 category experienced the highest relative increase, with a rise of 15 per cent, while the star grade 1 category recorded a decrease of 33 per cent in average takings per establishment. The significant fall in takings from accommodation in the star grade 1 category may be partly attributed to a fall in both room supply and room nights occupied.

All star grade categories, except star grade 1, experienced increased average nightly takings per occupied room, with an overall increase of 5 per cent being achieved. Both the star grade 4 and star grade 5 categories showed an increase of 10 per cent in average room takings, while the takings per occupied room for the star grade 1 category dropped by one-third from the takings of the 1994 March quarter.

Average takings per guest night increased overall by 7 per cent. The star grade 1 category recorded a 31 per cent fall in average takings per guest night between March 1994 and March 1995, while all other star grade categories showed increases.

TABLE 14—HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA

	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i> <i>Motels and guest houses</i>		<i>Total</i>						<i>Ungraded</i>	<i>Total</i>
			<i>Star grading</i>							
			<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>			
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)										
<i>March quarter 1994--</i>										
Establishments	113	229	11	149	137	17	3	25	342	
Guest rooms	4,453	6,172	142	3,318	4,669	1,119	1,081	296	10,625	
Rooms per establishment	39	27	13	22	34	66	360	12	31	
<i>March quarter 1995--</i>										
Establishments	115	227	13	144	141	18	3	23	342	
Guest rooms	4,279	6,324	158	3,029	4,780	1,244	1,081	311	10,603	
Rooms per establishment	37	28	12	21	34	69	360	14	31	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
January	17.2	14.0	2.4	8.8	17.9	42.2	176.6	4.0	15.0	
February	20.5	12.4	2.5	7.7	16.8	49.3	244.1	4.3	15.1	
March	21.8	13.8	3.6	8.2	19.0	48.3	281.8	4.0	16.5	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>19.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>233.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>15.5</i>	
January	18.9	15.9	3.4	9.1	19.0	51.8	227.7	5.6	16.9	
February	19.6	14.4	3.6	7.8	18.1	54.3	240.5	4.8	16.2	
March	20.2	14.8	3.6	8.0	18.7	52.0	260.8	5.2	16.6	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>18.6</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>243.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>16.6</i>	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
January	1.7	2.1	1.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.5	1.5	1.9	
February	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	
March	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.6	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	
January	1.6	2.1	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.9	
February	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	
March	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.6	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	

The number of establishments and their average size remained unchanged between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, while there was a marginal decrease in the total supply of guest rooms.

The star grade 1 category recorded the largest increase in the number of establishments (18 per cent) and the number of guest rooms (11 per cent), followed by the star grade 4 category with increases of 6 per cent and 11 per cent respectively. The only category to suffer a decrease in the supply of guest rooms was the star grade 2 category. In terms of the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment, all star grade categories recorded increases with the exception of the star grade 2 category which remained unchanged over the year. Apart from the ungraded category, the most substantial increase was 21 per cent for the star grade 1 category, followed by a 13 per cent increase for the star grade 4 category.

Nightly guests per occupied room by star grade remained almost unchanged between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995. However, the average number of guests occupied per room for the ungraded category rose from 1.4 to 1.6.

TABLE 14—HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
SOUTH AUSTRALIA—continued

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Ungraded	Total
			Star grading							
			1	2	3	4	5			
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)										
January	42.7	27.6	2.3	12.7	36.9	129.3	610.1	5.9	32.6	
February	50.4	22.1	2.2	9.4	31.1	142.5	833.8	5.6	31.4	
March	60.3	27.5	3.3	11.5	39.2	149.3	1,107.5	5.6	38.4	
March quarter 1994	153.3	77.2	7.8	33.5	107.2	421.0	2,551.4	17.1	102.4	
January	48.5	33.2	3.3	13.5	40.2	159.1	803.1	7.3	38.3	
February	47.7	26.9	3.1	9.8	33.7	152.4	845.8	5.3	33.9	
March	55.8	29.8	3.6	11.3	37.6	164.2	1,032.2	6.7	38.6	
March quarter 1995	152.0	89.9	10.0	34.6	111.6	475.6	2,681.1	19.3	110.8	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)										
January	80.3	63.7	30.9	46.4	66.5	98.9	111.4	47.1	70.0	
February	87.9	63.7	30.9	43.7	66.2	103.3	122.0	46.6	74.6	
March	89.4	64.2	29.4	45.0	66.7	99.7	126.8	45.1	75.2	
March quarter 1994	86.2	63.9	30.3	45.1	66.5	100.6	121.2	46.2	73.3	
January	82.6	67.5	31.5	47.8	68.4	99.0	113.8	42.1	73.2	
February	87.0	66.7	30.7	44.8	66.6	100.1	125.6	39.1	75.0	
March	89.4	65.0	32.4	45.4	65.0	101.9	127.7	41.9	75.0	
March quarter 1995	86.4	66.4	31.6	46.2	66.7	100.3	122.5	41.1	74.3	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)										
January	46.2	30.8	21.2	23.1	32.8	50.6	73.9	32.1	36.0	
February	60.4	38.3	23.2	26.0	41.2	67.9	87.6	34.7	47.5	
March	61.5	38.0	21.0	26.8	40.8	64.5	91.5	33.5	47.4	
March quarter 1994	56.0	35.1	21.7	25.1	37.8	60.4	85.4	33.4	43.1	
January	50.4	32.9	22.2	24.2	34.5	52.8	78.1	22.6	38.6	
February	61.2	40.1	22.3	27.0	41.8	64.1	94.8	25.5	47.9	
March	63.1	39.1	22.6	27.0	41.0	65.3	96.5	28.1	48.0	
March quarter 1995	57.9	36.8	22.4	25.8	38.6	60.2	89.7	25.1	44.2	

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, average takings per establishment increased by 8 per cent overall, with average takings for motels and guest houses increasing 16 per cent. Over the same period, however, licensed hotels recorded a 1 per cent decrease. All star grade categories experienced increased average takings per establishment, with the star grade 1 category recording a 28 per cent increase and the star grade 4 category, an increase of 13 per cent.

A slight increase (1 per cent) was achieved overall for average nightly takings per occupied room with all star grade categories recording increases except star grade 4 which decreased slightly and ungraded.

Average nightly takings per guest increased by 3 per cent between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995. Star grade 1, star grade 2, star grade 3 and star grade 5 categories recorded increases in average nightly takings per guest of between 2 and 5 per cent, while the star grade 4 category experienced a marginal decrease. However, the ungraded category recorded a decrease of almost 25 per cent in nightly takings per guest.

TABLE 15 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA

	Licensed hotels with facilities		Motels and guest houses		Total					Total
					Star grading					
					1	2	3	4	5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)										
<i>March quarter 1994—</i>										
Establishments	162	168	10	125	112	9	9	65	330	
Guest rooms	8,189	6,531	166	3,608	6,069	877	2,424	1,576	14,720	
Rooms per establishment	51	39	17	29	54	97	269	24	45	
<i>March quarter 1995—</i>										
Establishments	159	176	12	133	108	12	8	62	335	
Guest rooms	8,222	6,520	218	3,750	5,907	948	2,373	1,546	14,742	
Rooms per establishment	52	37	18	28	55	79	297	25	44	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
January	26.8	22.5	5.8	13.6	31.4	71.9	180.0	8.9	24.6	
February	29.7	21.0	4.9	12.7	30.5	81.5	216.7	9.2	25.3	
March	30.7	22.1	5.2	13.6	32.2	80.2	217.3	10.1	26.3	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>77.7</i>	<i>204.3</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>25.4</i>	
January	29.3	21.9	4.3	14.2	33.1	57.3	211.4	9.8	25.4	
February	32.5	20.5	4.1	13.8	32.4	67.6	248.8	9.2	26.2	
March	32.6	21.2	4.2	14.3	33.4	67.8	239.1	10.0	26.6	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>64.1</i>	<i>232.6</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>26.1</i>	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
January	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.9	
February	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	
March	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	
January	1.7	2.0	1.4	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	
February	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	
March	1.5	1.7	1.3	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>	

There were 335 hotels and motels in Western Australia in March quarter 1995, an increase of 2 per cent from March quarter 1994. Over the same period, the supply of guest rooms increased only marginally, while the average number of rooms per establishment decreased from 45 to 44.

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased slightly between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995. The star grade 5 category (14 per cent) recorded the largest increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment, followed by the star grade 2 and star grade 3 categories (6 per cent and 5 per cent respectively). However, both the star grade 1 and star grade 4 categories recorded decreases over the same period (21 per cent and 18 per cent respectively).

The average number of nightly guests per occupied room decreased for the star grade 1 category but remained unchanged overall for all other star grade categories.

TABLE 15 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
WESTERN AUSTRALIA— *continued*

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total							Total
			Star grading					Ungraded		
			1	2	3	4	5			
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)										
January	70.2	46.1	6.5	21.8	67.5	222.7	654.6	13.2	57.9	
February	71.3	36.1	4.3	17.2	55.4	228.1	715.9	10.9	53.3	
March	80.8	42.7	5.5	20.9	65.5	256.1	785.9	13.5	61.4	
March quarter 1994	222.2	124.9	16.3	59.9	188.4	706.9	2,156.3	37.7	172.7	
January	82.6	46.9	3.9	24.5	74.0	194.8	843.0	16.3	63.8	
February	85.3	37.7	3.0	20.7	62.9	206.0	918.0	12.8	60.3	
March	95.0	43.9	3.5	23.8	72.7	236.9	984.9	17.0	68.1	
March quarter 1995	262.9	128.5	10.4	69.0	209.5	637.6	2,745.9	46.1	192.3	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)										
January	84.7	66.2	36.3	51.7	69.5	99.9	117.3	49.1	76.1	
February	85.9	61.4	31.6	48.5	64.9	100.0	118.0	42.9	75.5	
March	84.8	62.3	34.1	49.5	65.7	103.0	116.7	43.2	75.2	
March quarter 1994	85.1	63.4	34.2	50.0	66.7	101.0	117.3	45.0	75.6	
January	91.0	69.5	29.1	55.6	72.1	109.7	128.6	55.1	81.3	
February	93.7	66.1	26.6	53.4	69.3	108.8	131.8	50.7	82.4	
March	93.9	67.0	26.7	53.5	70.2	112.7	132.9	55.1	82.7	
March quarter 1995	92.9	67.6	27.5	54.2	70.6	110.5	131.2	53.8	82.1	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)										
January	50.3	31.7	21.0	27.3	34.8	59.2	67.2	30.1	40.7	
February	57.4	35.1	20.3	31.0	38.2	67.1	76.2	28.9	47.1	
March	55.1	34.7	22.9	30.3	37.8	66.6	74.1	27.8	45.6	
March quarter 1994	54.2	33.6	21.4	29.3	36.8	64.2	72.5	28.9	44.2	
January	53.1	34.2	20.6	29.9	36.4	63.6	76.5	31.0	43.8	
February	62.7	38.5	20.2	33.6	41.7	71.8	87.9	33.0	51.9	
March	62.1	39.1	20.0	33.7	41.8	75.6	87.5	35.8	51.8	
March quarter 1995	59.2	37.0	20.3	32.2	39.7	70.4	83.9	33.2	48.9	

Average takings per establishment increased by 11 per cent overall, comprising an 18 per cent increase for licensed hotels and a 3 per cent increase for motels and guest houses. The star grade 5 category recorded the largest increase (27 per cent) in average takings per establishment between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, while the star grade 1 category recorded the largest decrease (36 per cent); these changes partly reflected changes in average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment.

Similar results were found for both the average nightly takings per occupied room and per guest. In both cases, the star grade 2 to star grade 5 categories experienced quite substantial increases in takings, especially the star grade 5 category. For the star grade 1 category, average takings per occupied room fell by 20 per cent and average takings per guest by 5 per cent.

TABLE 16 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
TASMANIA

	<i>Total</i>					
	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels and guest houses</i>	<i>Star grading</i>			<i>Total</i>
			<i>1, 2 and ungraded</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 and 5</i>	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)						
<i>March quarter 1994—</i>						
Establishments	92	86	77	79	22	178
Guest rooms	3,489	1,845	1,421	2,464	1,449	5,334
Rooms per establishment	38	21	18	31	66	30
<i>March quarter 1995—</i>						
Establishments	91	86	72	82	23	177
Guest rooms	3,511	1,869	1,332	2,570	1,478	5,380
Rooms per establishment	39	22	19	31	64	30
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT						
<i>January</i>	22.7	13.4	10.4	18.4	45.1	18.2
<i>February</i>	24.8	14.2	10.3	20.0	51.4	19.7
<i>March</i>	27.0	15.8	10.7	22.4	57.0	21.6
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	24.9	14.5	10.5	20.3	51.2	19.9
<i>January</i>	22.8	14.5	9.5	19.4	45.9	18.8
<i>February</i>	26.2	15.6	10.3	21.8	51.9	21.0
<i>March</i>	28.0	16.5	10.9	23.0	56.1	22.4
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	25.6	15.6	10.2	21.4	51.3	20.7
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM						
<i>January</i>	1.9	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	2.0
<i>February</i>	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
<i>March</i>	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.7	1.9
<i>January</i>	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0
<i>February</i>	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8
<i>March</i>	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	1.8	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8

Although the number of establishments in Tasmania decreased slightly between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, the supply of guest rooms increased 1 per cent to 5,380. The average size of establishments remained at 30 rooms.

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, the star grade 3 category recorded an increase (4 per cent) in the number of guest rooms and, in March quarter 1995, accounted for 48 per cent of total room supply in Tasmania, compared with 46 per cent in March quarter 1994. There were 5 fewer establishments in the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category in March quarter 1995 compared with March quarter 1994, and consequently, the supply of guest rooms decreased by 6 per cent.

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased 4 per cent. Motels and guest houses recorded an increase of 8 per cent, while licensed hotels experienced a 3 per cent increase.

The average nightly number of guests per occupied room decreased slightly from 1.9 guests in March quarter 1994 to 1.8 guests in March quarter 1995.

TABLE 16—HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
TASMANIA *continued*

	<i>Total</i>					
	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels and guest houses</i>	<i>Star grading</i>			<i>Total</i>
			<i>1, 2 and ungraded</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 and 5</i>	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)						
January	54.7	26.3	18.9	36.9	133.0	41.0
February	52.6	25.1	16.2	35.0	135.8	39.3
March	64.1	30.5	18.2	43.8	166.1	47.9
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>171.4</i>	<i>81.9</i>	<i>53.3</i>	<i>115.7</i>	<i>434.9</i>	<i>128.2</i>
January	58.5	30.8	18.3	40.7	144.1	45.0
February	57.3	29.0	16.9	39.4	142.0	43.6
March	69.9	34.0	19.7	46.2	177.1	52.4
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>93.8</i>	<i>55.0</i>	<i>126.2</i>	<i>463.2</i>	<i>141.0</i>
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)						
January	77.6	63.3	58.6	64.7	95.1	72.5
February	75.7	63.1	56.1	62.5	94.3	71.3
March	76.4	62.2	54.7	63.2	93.9	71.4
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>76.6</i>	<i>62.8</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>71.7</i>
January	82.8	68.3	62.5	67.8	101.2	77.3
February	78.3	66.2	58.7	64.4	97.7	73.9
March	80.6	66.3	58.4	64.6	101.8	75.5
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>59.8</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>100.3</i>	<i>75.6</i>
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)						
January	40.2	30.1	28.6	30.9	53.3	36.4
February	43.3	33.2	30.2	32.7	58.6	39.6
March	44.1	33.1	29.6	33.8	58.0	40.0
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>38.7</i>
January	42.1	32.9	31.0	32.7	53.2	38.5
February	47.0	34.5	32.2	34.8	62.0	42.1
March	48.8	35.3	32.7	35.8	63.6	43.5
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>59.5</i>	<i>41.4</i>

A 10 per cent increase in average takings per establishment between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995 comprised an 8 per cent rise for licensed hotels and a 15 per cent increase for motels and guest houses. The star grade 3 category recorded a 9 per cent increase in takings per establishment between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995.

Average nightly takings per occupied room rose 5 per cent between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, with all categories recording rises. Partly due to a drop in average guests per occupied room, the increase in average nightly takings per occupied room (5 per cent) was smaller than the 7 per cent overall increase in average nightly takings per guest, although the figures suggest some increases in tariffs.

TABLE 17 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
NORTHERN TERRITORY

	Total								
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4 and 5			
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
<i>March quarter 1994</i>									
Establishments	29	64	14	39	20	5	15	93	
Guest rooms	1,992	3,287	339	1,846	1,808	987	299	5,279	
Rooms per establishment	69	51	24	47	90	197	20	57	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>									
Establishments	30	65	15	38	20	5	17	95	
Guest rooms	2,032	3,411	366	1,850	1,805	987	435	5,443	
Rooms per establishment	68	52	24	49	90	197	26	57	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
January	27.3	17.7	7.5	14.6	39.4	74.8	5.9	20.7	
February	30.9	20.6	7.7	16.3	48.7	77.6	7.5	23.8	
March	38.6	24.3	6.9	20.1	56.7	109.4	7.6	28.8	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	32.3	20.9	7.3	17.0	48.3	87.6	7.0	24.4	
January	28.9	19.5	7.6	15.9	41.0	82.9	11.0	22.5	
February	34.6	21.1	7.6	16.4	48.6	104.4	10.7	25.4	
March	40.7	25.0	8.9	19.3	56.3	130.1	11.8	30.0	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	34.7	21.9	8.1	17.2	48.7	103.8	11.2	26.0	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
January	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.8	
February	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	
March	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	
January	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.8	
February	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.6	
March	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.9	1.7	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.7	

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, there was a 3 per cent increase in the supply of guest rooms in the Northern Territory. By star grade, apart from the ungraded category, there was very little change with the exception of the star grade 1 category, which enjoyed an 8 per cent increase in room supply. The average number of rooms per establishment remained steady at 57 rooms.

The star grade 2 and star grade 3 category accounted for 67 per cent of total room supply, while the star grade 4 and 5 category supplied 18 per cent of rooms, showing little change from March quarter 1994.

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, there was a 7 per cent increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment. This was over twice the increase in the supply of rooms (3 per cent). For the star grade 4 and 5 category, the average number of rooms occupied per establishment increased 21 per cent, even though the supply of rooms for this category was unchanged.

In overall terms, the average number of guests per occupied room remained the same at 1.7 guests per occupied room, while there were some fluctuations by star grade.

TABLE 17 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
NORTHERN TERRITORY *continued*

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total					Ungraded	Total
			Star grading						
			1	2	3	4 and 5			
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
January	83.8	32.2	8.9	23.3	96.3	281.4	8.2	48.3	
February	80.7	35.9	8.3	23.7	110.0	247.3	10.4	49.8	
March	117.3	46.7	8.8	32.9	139.7	401.6	11.9	68.7	
March quarter 1994	281.8	114.7	26.1	79.9	346.0	930.3	30.5	166.8	
January	88.2	40.4	10.3	27.7	114.3	300.3	16.1	55.5	
February	92.2	38.4	8.3	25.0	112.7	337.5	14.3	55.4	
March	129.3	50.8	11.6	34.0	146.7	482.6	21.8	75.6	
March quarter 1995	309.7	129.6	30.2	86.7	373.7	1,120.5	52.2	186.4	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)									
January	98.9	58.7	38.2	51.6	78.9	121.4	44.4	75.3	
February	93.2	62.1	38.9	51.9	80.6	113.8	50.0	74.6	
March	98.0	61.9	41.6	52.8	79.5	118.4	50.3	77.0	
March quarter 1994	96.8	61.0	39.5	52.2	79.7	118.0	48.5	75.8	
January	98.4	67.0	43.7	56.3	90.8	116.9	47.4	79.8	
February	95.2	65.1	38.9	54.5	83.5	115.5	47.7	78.1	
March	102.5	65.6	42.0	56.7	84.1	119.6	59.5	81.4	
March quarter 1995	99.1	65.9	41.6	55.9	85.8	117.6	51.9	79.9	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)									
January	56.0	33.3	20.0	29.1	44.3	69.2	29.8	42.6	
February	55.8	38.7	22.8	33.1	48.2	69.8	32.7	45.8	
March	59.8	37.9	25.1	33.2	46.2	76.1	34.0	47.1	
March quarter 1994	57.5	36.7	22.4	31.9	46.3	72.2	32.3	45.3	
January	59.2	34.6	23.3	29.9	48.1	75.0	24.6	43.7	
February	60.7	38.5	24.4	33.7	49.2	75.8	26.9	47.6	
March	65.2	38.0	26.0	34.9	48.6	78.9	31.5	49.0	
March quarter 1995	62.1	37.0	24.6	32.8	48.6	76.9	27.8	46.9	

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, average takings per establishment increased overall by 12 per cent. Takings for motels and guest houses increased 13 per cent, while a 10 per cent increase in average takings was experienced by licensed hotels. All star grade categories recorded increases, with a 20 per cent increase for the star grade 4 and 5 category, reflecting the 21 per cent increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment.

Average takings per room night showed an increase of 5 per cent overall. An increase was experienced by all categories, except for a marginal decrease for the star grade 4 and 5 category.

Average nightly takings per guest increased by 4 per cent between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995. Apart from the ungraded category, all star grade categories experienced increases, from 3 per cent for the star grade 2 category to 10 per cent for the star grade 1 category.

TABLE 18 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

	<i>Total</i>					
	<i>Licensed hotels with facilities</i>	<i>Motels and guest houses</i>	<i>Star grading</i>			<i>Total</i>
			<i>1, 2 and ungraded</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4 and 5</i>	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)						
<i>March quarter 1994—</i>						
Establishments	13	29	12	23	7	42
Guest rooms	1,666	1,819	612	1,704	1,169	3,485
Rooms per establishment	128	63	51	74	167	83
<i>March quarter 1995 -</i>						
Establishments	14	31	12	24	9	45
Guest rooms	1,697	1,937	478	1,908	1,248	3,634
Rooms per establishment	121	62	40	80	139	81
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT						
January	73.6	33.9	23.5	38.7	109.8	46.2
February	103.1	37.9	28.4	46.8	146.0	58.1
March	102.4	38.6	30.3	47.3	143.0	58.4
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>132.5</i>	<i>54.1</i>
January	78.9	33.9	21.5	43.3	95.2	47.9
February	95.3	36.2	19.3	49.1	115.6	54.5
March	96.4	37.9	20.7	50.8	117.5	56.1
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>47.7</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>52.8</i>
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM						
January	1.8	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.8	1.9
February	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
March	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>
January	1.9	2.1	2.3	2.0	1.8	2.0
February	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.5
March	1.5	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>1.7</i>

Over the year to March quarter 1995, there was an increase in the number of establishments and the supply of guest rooms for both licensed hotels and for motels and guest houses. Overall, there was a 4 per cent increase in the number of guest rooms, although the average size of ACT accommodation establishments decreased from 83 rooms to 81 rooms per establishment.

Room supply fell by almost 22 per cent for the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category, while for the star grade 3 category and for the star grade 4 and 5 category, room supply increased substantially. However, in the star grade 4 and 5 category, the average number of rooms per establishment fell by 17 per cent.

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment decreased 2 per cent overall between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995. The star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category and the star grade 4 and 5 category also recorded decreases of 25 per cent and 18 per cent respectively, while the star grade 3 category experienced an 8 per cent increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment. This was in line with the fall in the average size of establishments.

Nightly number of guests per occupied room remained almost constant over the year for both licensed hotels and for motels and guest houses.

TABLE 18 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY—continued

	Total					
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading			Total
			1, 2 and ungraded	3	4 and 5	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)						
January	219.5	72.5	39.3	89.8	345.3	118.0
February	292.7	71.8	43.8	98.5	442.6	140.2
March	325.7	82.7	53.1	111.4	490.4	157.9
March quarter 1994	337.9	227.0	136.1	299.7	1,278.3	416.1
January	241.9	77.8	39.3	99.1	327.6	128.9
February	270.6	70.6	33.8	98.7	355.6	132.8
March	327.6	80.2	42.4	118.6	413.0	157.2
March quarter 1995	340.1	228.6	115.5	316.5	1,096.2	418.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)						
January	96.2	68.9	53.9	74.9	101.4	82.3
February	101.4	67.7	55.0	75.2	108.3	86.2
March	102.6	69.0	56.4	76.0	110.6	87.2
March quarter 1994	100.4	68.6	55.2	75.4	107.2	85.5
January	100.4	74.0	62.4	73.9	111.0	87.4
February	103.0	69.6	66.2	71.9	109.8	87.6
March	109.6	68.2	66.1	75.3	113.4	90.4
March quarter 1995	104.7	70.5	64.8	73.8	111.5	88.6
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)						
January	53.2	33.1	26.7	36.3	56.8	42.3
February	66.6	41.8	35.3	44.8	74.7	55.1
March	68.2	41.2	34.2	44.9	77.0	55.2
March quarter 1994	63.0	38.4	31.9	41.9	69.6	50.8
January	54.1	35.3	27.2	36.5	61.0	44.3
February	68.0	43.7	38.9	45.7	73.7	56.5
March	73.2	40.8	36.2	47.1	75.7	57.2
March quarter 1995	65.0	39.5	33.1	42.8	70.0	52.3

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, average takings per establishment increased marginally, with average takings increasing 6 per cent for the star grade 3 category. The star grade 4 and 5 category and the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category recorded falls in average takings of 14 and 15 per cent respectively.

Average nightly takings per occupied room increased overall by 4 per cent, with increases in all star grade categories, except for a 2 per cent decrease for the star grade 3 category.

Average nightly takings per guest rose by 3 per cent overall, with all star grade categories showing an increase.

TABLE 19 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
AUSTRALIA

	Licensed hotels with facilities		Motels and guest houses		Total					Total
					Star grading					
					1	2	3	4	5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)										
<i>March quarter 1994—</i>										
Establishments	1,131	3,684	114	1,774	1,967	299	61	600	4,815	
Guest rooms	66,386	99,876	1,776	37,595	65,880	30,311	18,131	12,569	166,262	
Rooms per establishment	59	27	16	21	33	101	297	21	35	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>										
Establishments	1,127	3,689	116	1,680	2,084	313	56	567	4,816	
Guest rooms	67,120	100,256	2,048	34,831	69,525	31,591	15,931	13,450	167,376	
Rooms per establishment	60	27	18	21	33	101	284	24	35	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
January	33.1	14.5	5.0	9.6	18.8	64.4	196.9	8.1	18.8	
February	37.0	13.6	4.9	8.5	18.1	72.1	231.8	8.3	19.1	
March	37.6	14.5	5.0	9.2	19.3	73.8	226.3	8.7	20.0	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	35.9	14.2	5.0	9.1	18.7	70.0	217.9	8.4	19.3	
January	35.7	15.0	5.9	9.7	19.2	68.1	199.5	10.6	19.8	
February	39.3	14.2	5.4	8.7	18.7	76.1	227.6	10.3	20.0	
March	39.8	14.9	5.7	9.2	19.8	77.0	221.5	10.6	20.7	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	38.2	14.7	5.7	9.2	19.2	73.7	215.8	10.5	20.2	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
January	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.0	1.8	1.9	2.0	
February	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	
March	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	
<i>March quarter 1994</i>	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	
January	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.9	2.0	
February	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	
March	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	
<i>March quarter 1995</i>	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8	

Only marginal increases were recorded in the number of hotels, motels and guest houses and in the supply of guest rooms between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995. The average size of establishments was unchanged at 35 rooms.

By star grade, there were some notable fluctuations. Most significant was the increase of 15 per cent in the room supply of the star grade 1 category, with the average number of rooms per establishment rising from 16 to 18. With the net loss of 5 establishments, the star grade 5 category suffered a fall of 12 per cent in terms of overall guest rooms and a fall of 13 rooms per establishment.

Between March quarter 1994 and March quarter 1995, there was a 5 per cent increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment. All star grade categories recorded moderate increases, with the exception of the star grade 5 category which fell by 1 per cent. The ungraded category enjoyed a 25 per cent increase in the average number of rooms occupied, followed by a 14 per cent increase by the star grade 1 category.

While the average number of guests per occupied room was unchanged at 1.8, the star grade 3 and star grade 5 categories recorded marginal falls, while the star grade 1 category recorded a slightly higher average number of guests per occupied room.

TABLE 19 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,
AUSTRALIA *continued*

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						
			Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
January	106.7	31.2	6.9	15.5	42.1	205.6	869.8	16.9	49.0
February	109.3	25.2	5.9	11.3	34.6	205.6	931.0	15.5	44.9
March	125.0	30.0	6.3	13.8	41.2	239.4	1,038.7	17.9	52.3
March quarter 1994	340.9	86.4	19.1	40.6	117.8	650.6	2,839.5	50.3	146.2
January	123.4	33.6	8.2	16.3	44.9	231.9	954.0	26.8	54.6
February	123.4	27.3	6.2	12.1	37.1	232.0	988.6	23.8	49.8
March	139.0	31.7	7.1	14.3	43.6	260.1	1,090.3	27.1	56.8
March quarter 1995	385.8	92.7	21.5	42.7	125.6	724.1	3,032.9	77.7	161.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER OCCUPIED ROOM (\$)									
January	104.1	69.7	44.9	52.2	72.3	103.0	142.5	67.6	83.9
February	105.5	66.3	42.8	47.7	68.4	101.9	143.4	66.8	84.2
March	107.3	66.7	40.8	48.1	68.8	104.7	148.0	66.7	84.6
March quarter 1994	105.7	67.6	42.8	49.5	69.9	103.2	144.8	67.0	84.3
January	111.6	72.5	45.5	54.4	75.4	110.0	154.3	82.4	89.0
February	112.3	69.0	41.2	49.9	71.0	109.0	155.1	83.1	88.9
March	113.0	68.6	40.6	50.2	71.2	109.2	158.8	83.1	88.5
March quarter 1995	112.3	70.1	42.5	51.7	72.6	109.4	156.1	82.8	88.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY TAKINGS PER GUEST (\$)									
January	56.8	32.9	25.4	25.8	34.5	51.9	81.1	35.2	42.0
February	65.5	38.3	27.3	27.9	39.7	62.4	89.2	39.9	50.2
March	66.3	38.1	26.5	27.8	39.6	63.6	92.3	39.8	50.1
March quarter 1994	62.7	36.1	26.3	27.1	37.7	59.0	87.6	38.1	47.0
January	61.1	34.9	24.7	27.2	36.6	56.8	89.6	43.1	45.1
February	70.0	40.1	26.0	29.4	41.8	66.6	98.0	48.7	53.3
March	71.1	39.9	24.8	29.4	41.9	67.4	102.0	50.0	53.3
March quarter 1995	67.2	38.0	25.1	28.5	39.8	63.4	96.5	47.0	50.2

The 5 per cent increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment contributed to an increase of 10 per cent in average takings per establishment. Licensed hotels recorded a 13 per cent increase, and motels and guest houses, 7 per cent. As well as the ungraded category, all star grade categories received substantial increases in average takings per establishment, especially the star grade 1 category (13 per cent) and the star grade 4 category (11 per cent).

Average nightly takings per occupied room showed an increase of 5 per cent overall. Apart from the ungraded category, the star grade 5 category experienced the greatest increase in room revenue (8 per cent), despite a fall in the average number of guests per room. Average nightly takings per occupied room fell 1 per cent for the star grade 1 category.

The pattern was similar for average nightly takings per guest which, overall, increased by 7 per cent. The star grade 5 category received a 10 per cent increase, followed by an 8 per cent increase for the star grade 4 category, while the average takings per guest for the star grade 1 category fell by 5 per cent.

PART C: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

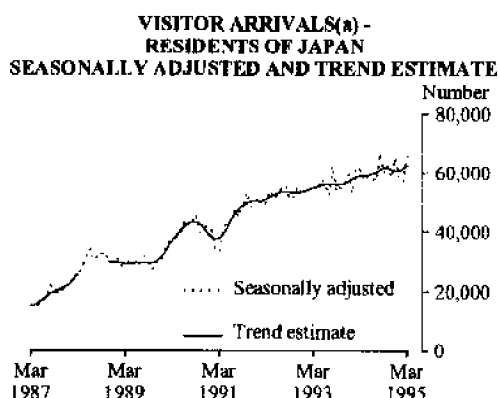
Visitor arrivals

During the March quarter 1995, 936,400 overseas visitors arrived in Australia, 9 per cent more than the number recorded for the March quarter 1994 (862,200).

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors during the March quarter 1995 increased 3.0 per cent compared with the December quarter 1994. This returns the trend estimates for overseas visitor arrivals to the pattern of strong and steady growth exhibited up to the September quarter 1994 (an average increase of 3.4% since the June quarter 1992).

Visitor arrivals from Korea (47,000) continued to increase, up 43 per cent compared with the March quarter 1994 (32,900). This continues an upward trend apparent since the March quarter 1991. Large increases in visitor arrivals were also recorded for Indonesia (up 38% compared with the March quarter 1994), Malaysia (20%), Taiwan (14%) and the United Kingdom (12%).

The median intended length of stay for visitors arriving during the March quarter 1995 was 8.6 days, a slight decrease from the March quarter 1994 (8.9 days). Of the main source countries, visitors from Switzerland (29.2 days), Germany (24.6 days), the United Kingdom (22.3 days) and Canada (20.8 days) had the highest median intended length of stay, while visitors from Korea (3.8 days), Japan (6.3 days), Indonesia (6.8 days) and Singapore (6.9 days) had the lowest.

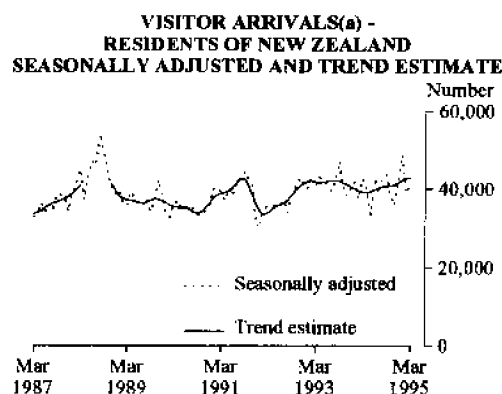


The trend estimate of visitor arrivals from Japan increased 3.0 per cent during the March quarter 1995. This follows a decrease of 1.9 per cent during the December quarter 1994 and returns the trend estimate of arrivals from Japan to a pattern of growth.

There were 196,500 visitor arrivals from Japan during the March quarter 1995 (3% more than in the March quarter 1994), accounting for 21 per cent of total visitor arrivals during the quarter.

Visitors from Japan arriving during the March quarter 1995 had a median intended length of stay of 6.3 days, and overall, intended to spend a total of 2.8 million days in Australia.

Thirty-five per cent of Japanese visitors arrived at Kingsford Smith airport (Sydney), followed by Eagle Farm (Brisbane) (34%) and Cairns (23%) airports. Eighty-nine per cent of Japanese visitors flew directly to Australia from Japan.



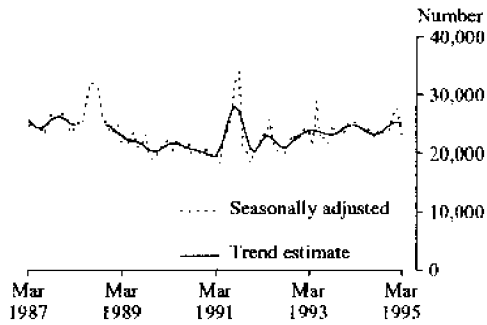
The trend estimate of New Zealand visitor arrivals rose 2.8 per cent during the March quarter 1995, following similar rises during the three previous quarters (up 1.5, 2.3 and 1.7 per cent in the June, September and December quarters of 1994 respectively).

There were 95,300 visitor arrivals from New Zealand during the March quarter 1995 (6% more than the same quarter of 1994), accounting for 10 per cent of all visitor arrivals during the period.

Visitors from New Zealand arriving during the March quarter 1995 had a median intended length of stay of 7.7 days, and overall, intended to spend a total of 2.0 million days in Australia. Over a third of these (729,000 days or 36% of the total) were 'visiting friends/relatives', while a further 535,700 (27%) were on 'holiday'.

Forty-eight per cent of New Zealand visitors arrived at Kingsford Smith airport (Sydney), 24 per cent at Eagle Farm (Brisbane) and 22 per cent at Tullamarine (Melbourne).

**VISITOR ARRIVALS(a) -
RESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATE**

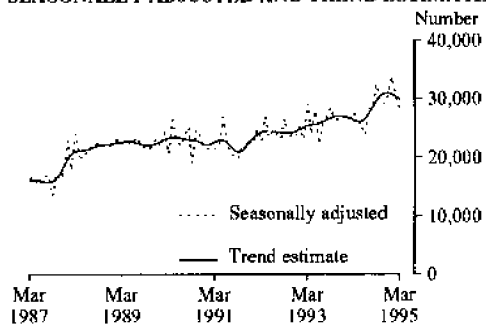


Following the high growth rate experienced during the December quarter 1994 (6.5%), the trend estimate of visitor arrivals from the United States of America slowed during the March quarter 1995 with an increase of only 0.7 per cent. This follows decreases during the June quarter (4.0%) and the September quarter (1.6%) of 1994.

There were 83,000 visitor arrivals from the United States of America during the March quarter 1995, accounting for 9 per cent of total visitor arrivals during the period. Their median intended length of stay in Australia was 11.5 days, resulting in a total of 2.1 million days intended to be spent in Australia.

Fifty-two per cent of visitors from the United States of America arriving during the March quarter 1995 came to Australia for a 'holiday' with a further 16 per cent 'visiting friends/relatives'.

**VISITOR ARRIVALS -
RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATE**



The trend estimate of visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom decreased 3.6 per cent during the March quarter 1995, following increases of 1.3, 11.7 and 4.3 per cent during the June, September and December 1994 quarters respectively.

There were 112,700 visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom during the March quarter 1995 (12% of total visitor arrivals), up 12 per cent compared with the March quarter 1994.

Visitors from the United Kingdom arriving during the March quarter 1995 had a median intended length of stay in Australia of 22.3 days. Twenty-three per cent of United Kingdom visitors intended to stay in Australia under two weeks, 32 per cent intended to stay between two weeks and one month, while a further 45 per cent intended to stay between one month and one year. As a result, despite accounting for only 12 per cent of the total number of visitors to Australia, they contributed 16 per cent (4.6 million days) of the total number of days intended to be spent in Australia by all visitor arrivals during the March quarter 1995.

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

There were 512,500 departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad during the March quarter 1995, an increase of 4 per cent compared with the March quarter 1994 (492,100).

The most popular countries of intended stay for Australian residents departing during the March quarter 1995 were New Zealand (92,700 departures or 18% of total resident departures), the United States of America (64,600 or 13%), Indonesia (45,800 or 9%) and the United Kingdom (43,700 or 9%).

The median intended length of stay abroad for Australian residents departing during the March quarter 1995 was 16.1 days, compared with 14.9 days in the March quarter 1994. The median intended lengths of stay for the main destinations (New Zealand, the United States of America, Indonesia and the United Kingdom) were 12.1, 17.8, 9.7 and 34.9 days respectively.

The median intended length of stay abroad for residents departing to Hong Kong was 13.6 days (compared with 15.4 days during the March quarter 1994) and to Malaysia, 15.5 days (compared with 15.1 days).

The total number of days intended to be spent abroad by all Australian residents departing during the March quarter 1995 was 22.9 million days, 8 per cent higher than during the March quarter 1994. 'Holiday' departures (7.7 million days) and 'visiting friends/relatives' departures (6.5 million days) accounted for 33 and 28 per cent of the total respectively.

Almost one half (252,300 or 49% of the total) of all resident departures during the March quarter 1995 were through Kingsford Smith airport (Sydney), with a further 22 per cent through Tullamarine (Melbourne), 12 per cent through Eagle Farm (Brisbane) and 11 per cent through Perth airports.

**TABLE 1. ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)
APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995
(^{'000})**

Country of residence	1994									1995		
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Seasonally adjusted												
Canada	4.4	4.1	4.3	4.2	4.3	5.1	4.5	4.6	4.9	5.2	4.3	4.5
Germany	9.5	9.4	9.7	10.9	10.2	10.2	10.7	11.3	8.4	10.1	10.3	10.9
Hong Kong	7.9	8.3	9.9	8.7	9.6	11.1	10.6	11.0	10.6	13.9	7.2	6.9
Japan	57.5	59.1	58.5	57.2	66.6	60.0	62.8	58.6	65.2	57.9	57.2	65.8
Malaysia	6.6	7.9	9.1	7.3	10.2	7.7	9.3	9.9	7.6	7.7	7.4	9.2
New Zealand	39.5	33.5	42.8	38.9	42.5	43.7	39.1	35.8	42.0	48.7	38.9	41.8
Papua New Guinea	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.2	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.1	3.6	3.8
Singapore	14.2	17.7	14.9	14.6	17.7	16.8	17.6	17.8	15.5	20.6	12.1	15.7
United Kingdom	26.4	25.4	23.9	28.4	28.4	33.2	29.4	29.0	30.8	33.6	30.2	28.3
United States of America	24.8	22.7	24.7	23.4	22.8	24.0	23.7	23.6	24.0	26.8	27.8	23.3
Other	76.6	74.6	76.6	81.4	80.4	81.8	81.3	78.1	74.0	81.6	87.7	90.9
Total	271.1	266.5	278.5	278.1	295.4	297.2	292.2	283.4	286.1	309.2	286.7	301.0
Trend estimate												
Canada	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
Germany	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2
Hong Kong	8.4	8.8	9.1	9.5	9.9	10.5	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.3	9.9	9.6
Japan	59.0	59.3	59.6	60.3	61.1	61.7	61.6	61.2	60.7	60.8	61.5	62.6
Malaysia	7.4	7.9	8.3	8.6	8.8	8.9	8.9	8.6	8.2	8.0	8.2	8.6
New Zealand	39.1	39.3	39.8	40.2	40.5	40.7	40.8	41.0	41.6	42.3	42.8	42.8
Papua New Guinea	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.6	3.7
Singapore	14.9	15.4	15.9	16.2	16.6	17.0	17.3	17.3	16.9	16.3	16.1	16.1
United Kingdom	26.0	26.1	26.6	27.5	28.6	29.8	30.6	31.0	31.0	30.8	30.4	29.9
United States of America	24.6	24.2	23.8	23.5	23.3	23.4	23.9	24.4	24.9	25.3	25.3	25.1
Other	77.4	78.6	79.3	79.7	79.8	79.7	79.4	79.2	80.2	82.3	85.1	88.0
Total	275.3	277.7	280.5	283.3	286.7	289.9	291.7	292.0	292.5	294.3	297.5	301.2

(a) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 2. ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)
MARCH QUARTER 1995**

Country of residence	Original (^{'000})				% change over March quarter 1994	% of total visitors	Median intended length of stay (days)	No. person days (b) (^{'000})
	January	February	March	March quarter 1995				
Canada	5.9	5.6	5.5	17.0	1.3	1.8	20.8	848.1
Germany	11.3	13.4	12.4	37.1	-4.2	4.0	24.6	1,211.5
Hong Kong	12.4	12.6	6.8	31.8	7.6	3.4	9.3	1,469.1
Indonesia	8.9	12.1	15.1	36.1	38.2	3.9	6.8	1,393.9
Japan	68.2	60.3	68.0	196.5	2.7	21.0	6.3	2,808.6
Korea	19.7	14.1	13.3	47.0	43.2	5.0	3.8	916.5
Malaysia	6.4	11.2	10.0	27.6	20.2	2.9	7.9	1,655.1
New Zealand	32.1	25.6	37.6	95.3	5.8	10.2	7.7	2,010.5
Papua New Guinea	4.2	2.7	2.9	9.7	-7.9	1.0	7.8	407.1
Singapore	11.7	13.0	13.3	38.1	10.7	4.1	6.9	1,390.4
Switzerland	3.8	3.7	3.0	10.5	1.3	1.1	29.2	520.4
Taiwan	13.3	23.2	14.8	51.3	13.6	5.5	7.1	886.6
United Kingdom	36.2	40.7	35.8	112.7	12.4	12.0	22.3	4,622.4
United States of America	22.5	31.7	28.9	83.0	2.0	8.9	11.5	2,090.0
Other	47.3	49.2	46.1	142.6	8.4	15.2	n.a.	6,440.4
Total	303.8	319.1	313.5	936.4	8.6	100.0	8.6	28,670.6

(a) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF EMBARKATION (a) BY PORT OF ARRIVAL
MARCH QUARTER 1995
(^{'000})

<i>Country of embarkation</i>	<i>Kingsford Smith</i>	<i>Tullamarine</i>	<i>Eagle Farm</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Total Aust. (b)</i>
Fiji	4.9	0.9	1.3	—	—	—	—	7.1
Hong Kong	27.0	11.1	9.5	8.2	1.5	3.8	—	61.1
Indonesia	13.4	7.8	3.3	2.1	0.8	15.2	2.7	48.1
Japan	67.4	5.1	64.4	45.1	0.2	5.4	0.5	188.1
Malaysia	6.2	5.0	2.6	—	1.5	6.3	0.3	21.9
New Zealand	94.8	36.9	37.7	1.3	1.0	3.9	0.2	176.7
Papua New Guinea	1.7	0.1	3.6	4.8	—	—	—	10.2
Philippines	4.4	1.5	1.0	—	—	—	—	7.0
Singapore	35.4	21.2	23.0	5.4	5.9	30.9	3.1	124.9
Thailand	15.7	5.4	1.9	—	0.2	4.4	—	27.6
United Kingdom	27.8	13.0	3.4	0.4	2.6	7.1	0.1	54.4
United States of America	52.7	12.5	1.7	1.5	0.1	0.1	—	69.0
Other	76.5	12.6	31.9	2.6	0.7	6.9	0.5	131.8
Total	427.9	133.1	185.4	71.4	14.5	83.9	7.5	928.0

(a) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes all airports.

In the March quarter 1995, 928,000 overseas visitors arrived in Australia by air, 8 per cent more than during the March quarter 1994 (857,200). Almost half (427,900 or 46%) entered Australia through Kingsford Smith airport (Sydney), 20 per cent through Eagle Farm (Brisbane), 14 per cent through Tullamarine (Melbourne) and a further 9 per cent through Perth airport. These percentages are similar to those for the March quarter 1994.

Of the total 188,100 visitors who embarked for Australia from Japan during the March quarter 1995 (20% of total overseas arrivals during the period), 67,400 or 36 per cent entered through Kingsford Smith airport, 34 per cent through Eagle Farm and a further 24 per cent through Cairns airport.

Kingsford Smith airport was also the most important port of entry for arrivals from New Zealand (54%, with a further 21% of all New Zealand arrivals entering Australia through Eagle Farm airport), from Singapore (28% with a further 25% through Perth airport) and from the United States of America (76% with a further 18% through Tullamarine).

**TABLE 4. ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS (b) FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (c)
MARCH QUARTER 1995
(^{'000})**

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>Convention/ conference</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Visiting friends/ relatives</i>	<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Employ- ment</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Other and not stated</i>	
Canada	4.0	39.1	204.3	341.0	62.9	118.1	78.7	848.1
Germany	3.1	46.0	256.5	746.4	13.1	96.1	50.3	1,211.5
Hong Kong	5.9	27.9	174.2	206.4	4.4	1,025.2	25.2	1,469.1
Indonesia	6.5	20.8	77.6	212.7	15.1	990.9	70.4	1,393.9
Japan	6.3	169.5	71.2	1,702.0	32.1	599.9	227.5	2,808.6
Korea	6.2	29.6	76.7	215.2	7.2	526.7	54.9	916.5
Malaysia	8.5	16.3	126.3	138.2	10.0	1,308.8	47.1	1,655.1
New Zealand	19.5	206.6	729.0	535.7	270.4	99.4	149.8	2,010.5
Papua New Guinea	3.7	6.4	24.6	58.9	14.8	264.4	34.3	407.1
Singapore	8.1	35.8	75.2	204.2	19.5	990.2	57.3	1,390.4
Switzerland	2.7	15.6	59.4	330.2	8.8	86.7	16.9	520.4
Taiwan	2.4	14.2	56.2	356.6	2.6	426.8	27.8	886.6
United Kingdom	20.9	196.4	1,975.2	1,888.1	217.9	99.9	224.0	4,622.4
United States of America	43.4	347.9	376.7	684.7	132.6	379.3	125.5	2,090.0
Other	61.6	324.2	1,831.8	1,986.3	201.1	1,569.2	466.2	6,440.4
Total	202.7	1,496.3	6,115.0	9,606.6	1,012.6	8,581.5	1,655.9	28,670.6

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

Visitors arriving during the March quarter 1995 intended to spend a total of 28.7 million days in Australia, up 8 per cent compared with the March quarter 1994 (26.4 million days). 'Holiday' arrivals (9.6 million days) and 'Visiting friends/relatives' arrivals (6.1 million days) made up 34 and 21 per cent of total days respectively.

Visitors from the United Kingdom made the largest contribution to the total, with 4.6 million days (16% of the total), followed by Japan (2.8 million days or 10%), the United States of America (2.1 million days or 7%) and New Zealand (2.0 million days or 7%).

**TABLE 5. DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT
BY ACTUAL LENGTH OF STAY IN AUSTRALIA FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)
MARCH QUARTER 1995
(^{'000})**

<i>Length of stay in Australia</i>	<i>State or Territory in which most time was spent</i>								
	<i>NSW</i>	<i>Vic.</i>	<i>Qld</i>	<i>SA</i>	<i>WA</i>	<i>Tas.</i>	<i>NT</i>	<i>ACT</i>	<i>Aust. (b)</i>
JAPAN									
Under 1 week	43.0	3.0	41.6	0.2	2.8		0.2	0.2	91.0
1 week and under 2 weeks	44.7	3.2	38.6	0.4	3.1	0.2	0.3	0.2	90.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	4.3	1.5	5.0	0.4	1.3	0.2	---	0.1	12.8
1 month and under 2 months	1.2	0.5	0.7	---	0.4	---	---	---	2.9
2 months and under 1 year	2.7	0.8	1.6	0.1	0.6	---	---	0.2	6.1
Total	95.9	9.0	87.5	1.1	8.2	0.5	0.6	0.7	203.6
NEW ZEALAND									
Under 1 week	20.7	7.3	5.0	0.6	1.2	0.2	0.2	0.3	35.6
1 week and under 2 weeks	10.6	5.5	9.8	0.8	1.1	0.8	---	0.2	28.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	10.9	4.7	9.9	1.1	1.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	29.9
1 month and under 2 months	3.5	1.8	2.0	0.2	0.5	0.2	---	0.2	8.3
2 months and under 1 year	1.7	0.8	1.5	0.1	0.8	---	---	0.2	5.0
Total	47.4	20.0	28.3	2.7	5.6	2.3	0.4	1.0	107.7
UNITED KINGDOM									
Under 1 week	9.4	1.9	1.6	0.3	1.2	---	---	0.2	14.5
1 week and under 2 weeks	6.8	2.2	1.5	0.8	1.8	0.2	0.2	0.3	13.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	19.3	6.6	6.5	3.1	7.4	0.9	0.2	0.4	44.4
1 month and under 2 months	11.7	6.0	4.1	2.5	7.6	0.4	0.1	0.4	32.8
2 months and under 1 year	9.0	4.3	3.1	1.3	5.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	23.3
Total	56.1	21.0	16.8	8.0	23.0	1.7	0.6	1.5	128.7
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA									
Under 1 week	11.3	2.6	1.9	0.3	0.3	0.2	---	---	16.6
1 week and under 2 weeks	19.6	4.7	5.0	0.6	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.4	31.4
2 weeks and under 1 month	12.4	4.9	3.3	1.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.3	24.0
1 month and under 2 months	4.4	1.8	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	8.5
2 months and under 1 year	2.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3
Total	50.1	14.9	12.8	2.5	3.1	1.0	0.6	1.0	85.9

(a) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes Other Territories and not stated.

Of the 203,600 Japanese visitors to leave Australia during the March quarter 1995, the majority (181,800 or 89%) had stayed for less than two weeks, with over half of these (91,000) staying under one week.

Sixty per cent of visitors from New Zealand and 56 per cent of visitors from the United States of America stated on their departure that they had spent less than 2 weeks in Australia. For each of these two countries, a further 28 per cent of departures had spent between 2 weeks and under 1 month in Australia.

For visitors from the United Kingdom, only 35 per cent had been in Australia between two weeks and one month, and 47 per cent had been in Australia for more than one month and under one year.

New South Wales was the most popular destination. Fifty-eight per cent of visitors from the United States of America, 48 per cent from Japan, 44 per cent from New Zealand and 44 per cent from the United Kingdom stated on their departure that they had spent the most time in New South Wales. Queensland was the second most popular State for visitors from Japan and New Zealand, while visitors from the United States of America spent more time in Victoria. Visitors from the United Kingdom spent more time in Western Australian and Victoria, than in Queensland.

TABLE 6. DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD
COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)
APRIL 1994 TO MARCH 1995
(^{'000})

Country of intended stay	1994									1995		
	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	January	February	March
Seasonally adjusted												
Fiji	7.1	9.8	7.6	6.7	6.4	7.6	5.5	6.5	7.2	5.4	5.7	4.8
Hong Kong	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.7	9.7	11.4	10.8	11.0	11.1	13.2	13.1	11.3
Indonesia	16.4	17.2	17.3	18.6	15.7	16.1	19.1	19.0	17.8	16.6	19.3	20.6
Italy	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.0	5.1	4.8	3.0	3.1	3.5	4.2	4.5
Malaysia	6.6	7.2	7.3	7.0	6.9	6.9	7.5	6.0	6.9	8.2	5.9	7.5
New Zealand	27.8	29.3	30.9	25.6	29.6	33.5	29.6	29.3	27.6	32.4	26.2	31.3
Singapore	8.1	7.5	7.7	9.6	8.8	7.2	7.2	6.1	6.9	7.7	9.1	8.9
Thailand	5.9	7.8	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3	5.6	6.6	5.3	7.2	6.4	4.8
United Kingdom	21.2	21.6	22.4	22.7	17.8	22.3	27.1	18.4	19.3	26.7	21.1	21.2
United States of America	19.6	24.6	24.9	26.1	22.5	22.6	24.5	24.5	24.6	28.4	27.5	24.9
Other	55.1	57.8	62.0	57.5	58.9	64.3	62.2	63.6	61.3	69.2	67.9	63.9
Total	182.9	197.1	200.7	194.3	185.7	203.3	204.0	193.9	191.1	218.7	206.3	203.6
Trend estimate												
Fiji	7.7	7.9	7.8	7.4	7.0	6.7	6.4	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.4
Hong Kong	11.0	11.0	10.8	10.6	10.5	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.7	12.0	12.3	12.6
Indonesia	18.0	17.5	17.1	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.6	17.9	18.3	18.6	18.9	19.0
Italy	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9
Malaysia	7.5	7.5	7.3	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.3	7.6
New Zealand	29.3	29.0	29.1	29.3	29.7	29.9	29.8	29.6	29.5	29.7	30.3	31.2
Singapore	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.0	7.6	7.2	7.1	7.3	7.7	8.0	8.2
Thailand	6.2	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3
United Kingdom	21.0	21.2	21.4	21.6	21.7	21.8	21.9	22.1	22.2	22.2	22.1	22.0
United States of America	23.8	23.9	23.9	23.9	23.8	23.9	24.2	24.8	25.6	26.2	26.3	26.2
Other	60.1	59.5	59.1	59.4	60.2	61.4	62.7	63.7	64.7	65.4	65.8	66.2
Total	196.4	195.7	195.1	194.8	195.3	196.4	197.8	199.5	202.0	204.6	207.1	209.6

(a) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 7. DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD
COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)
MARCH QUARTER 1995

Country of intended stay	Original (^{'000})				% change over March quarter 1994	% of total short-term departures	Median intended length of stay (days)	No. person days (b) (^{'000})
	January	February	March	March quarter 1995				
Fiji	4.9	3.3	4.2	12.5	-18.6	2.4	9.4	284.7
Hong Kong	9.4	11.6	12.6	33.6	13.2	6.6	13.6	1,547.0
Indonesia	15.7	13.6	16.6	45.8	-1.9	8.9	9.7	940.9
Italy	1.5	1.8	3.4	6.7	2.4	1.3	30.4	469.8
Japan	3.0	2.9	3.5	9.4	-2.7	1.8	14.3	718.9
Malaysia	7.7	5.1	5.8	18.6	-4.1	3.6	15.5	721.0
New Zealand	31.0	26.5	35.2	92.7	-0.4	18.1	12.1	1,778.2
Papua New Guinea	2.4	2.4	2.5	7.3	14.4	1.4	20.4	549.9
Philippines	3.2	3.8	3.8	10.9	2.6	2.1	21.5	396.0
Singapore	6.2	7.5	9.1	22.8	10.5	4.4	8.5	670.0
Switzerland	0.9	0.5	0.6	2.0	-9.6	0.4	21.3	95.6
Taiwan	1.6	1.8	1.9	5.2	21.6	1.0	22.3	233.0
Thailand	5.8	5.8	4.9	16.5	14.3	3.2	13.7	464.0
United Kingdom	11.0	11.9	20.7	43.7	11.3	8.5	34.9	3,965.8
United States of America	21.6	18.9	24.0	64.6	7.3	12.6	17.8	2,343.6
Other	40.0	34.4	45.7	120.2	10.1	23.5	n.a.	7,758.8
Total	166.1	151.9	194.6	512.5	4.1	100.0	16.1	22,937.0

(a) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 8. DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD
BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF DISEMBARKATION (a) BY PORT OF DEPARTURE
MARCH QUARTER 1995
(^{'000})**

<i>Country of disembarkation</i>	<i>Kingsford Smith</i>	<i>Tullamarine</i>	<i>Eagle Farm</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Total Aust. (b)</i>
Fiji	9.1	2.3	1.6	—	—	—	—	12.9
Hong Kong	24.8	11.1	5.5	0.4	1.3	3.2	0.1	46.4
Indonesia	13.4	8.7	1.8	1.3	1.2	14.4	4.5	46.4
Japan	7.9	1.0	2.2	0.8	0.2	0.4	—	12.4
Malaysia	4.7	5.7	1.7	—	1.7	4.2	0.7	18.7
New Zealand	45.8	23.8	20.5	0.9	1.1	4.4	—	96.9
Papua New Guinea	1.5	—	2.6	3.3	—	—	—	7.5
Philippines	6.8	3.1	1.7	0.1	—	0.1	—	11.8
Singapore	18.6	12.8	9.7	0.8	3.4	16.4	1.5	63.3
Thailand	11.4	6.6	1.3	0.1	0.5	3.5	—	23.3
United Kingdom	13.0	8.3	1.6	0.2	2.1	3.6	—	28.8
United States of America	50.0	14.4	1.1	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.1	66.9
Other	45.3	16.0	7.7	0.2	0.8	4.4	0.5	75.3
Total	252.3	113.6	58.9	8.8	12.4	54.9	7.5	510.5

(a) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes all airports.

Of the 510,500 Australian residents who departed the country by air during the March quarter 1995, 252,300 (49%) departed through Kingsford Smith airport (Sydney). Nineteen per cent of all residents departing Australia during the March quarter 1995 disembarked in New Zealand, with a further 13 per cent disembarking in the United States of America and 12 per cent disembarking in Singapore.

**TABLE 9. DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD
MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS (b) FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (c)
MARCH QUARTER 1995
(^{'000})**

<i>Country of intended stay</i>	<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>Convention/ conference</i>	<i>Business</i>	<i>Visiting friends/ relatives</i>	<i>Holiday</i>	<i>Employ- ment</i>	<i>Education</i>	<i>Other and not stated</i>	
Canada	5.4	29.5	113.8	149.3	50.6	47.7	61.4	457.8
Germany	12.1	69.7	123.8	94.9	26.3	29.2	23.8	379.8
Hong Kong	6.8	398.9	381.5	277.0	341.6	30.9	110.2	1,547.0
Indonesia	9.4	152.0	119.0	423.3	135.0	19.4	82.8	940.9
Japan	2.9	93.3	52.0	153.7	221.1	155.4	40.7	718.9
Korea	0.7	33.1	47.7	11.6	15.4	17.2	11.7	137.4
Malaysia	4.1	131.4	210.0	173.0	98.4	15.5	88.6	721.0
New Zealand	32.2	199.5	607.5	607.9	150.1	83.9	97.1	1,778.2
Papua New Guinea	1.2	31.2	47.6	54.2	287.1	21.4	107.1	549.9
Singapore	4.9	166.8	94.5	148.5	198.8	12.0	44.5	670.0
Switzerland	0.3	17.0	24.0	19.7	13.1	10.6	10.9	95.6
Taiwan	0.6	69.0	110.4	21.7	14.5	7.7	9.0	233.0
United Kingdom	17.9	227.8	1,122.1	1,859.2	418.6	149.8	170.5	3,965.8
United States of America	103.6	415.7	312.4	976.2	174.3	225.5	135.8	2,343.6
Other	48.4	798.9	3,123.4	2,712.9	666.8	420.8	627.2	8,398.3
Total	250.6	2,833.7	6,489.8	7,683.2	2,811.7	1,246.9	1,621.1	22,937.0

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 33 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 29 to 31 of the Explanatory Notes.

During the March quarter 1995, Australian residents departing short-term intended to spend 22.9 million days over seas, 8 per cent more than the total for the March quarter 1994 (21.2 million days). 'Holiday' departures (7.7 million days) accounted for 34 per cent of total days and 'visiting friends/relatives' departures (6.5 million days) accounted for a further 28 per cent.

COUNTRY SPECIFIC DATA

TABLE 10. VISITOR ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE—JAPAN

A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
MARCH QUARTER 1995
(*000)

Main purpose of journey (a)	Intended length of stay							Total (b)
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	
Convention/conference	0.1	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Business	3.3	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	6.8
Visiting friends/relatives	0.7	1.1	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.1	3.2
Holiday	80.0	82.2	8.5	2.3	0.5	0.7	1.0	175.2
Employment	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	0.1
Education	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.6	2.7
Other and not stated	3.3	3.1	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	8.0
Total	87.6	89.0	10.5	3.3	1.1	1.5	3.6	196.5

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated.

B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)
MARCH QUARTER 1995
(*000)

Main purpose of journey (a)	Age group (years)							Total
	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	
Convention/conference	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	—	—	0.4
Business	—	0.5	2.4	1.6	1.8	0.6	—	6.8
Visiting friends/relatives	0.1	1.0	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.2	3.2
Holiday	8.9	44.3	57.1	18.6	20.9	16.6	8.9	175.2
Employment	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.1
Education	0.2	2.0	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	2.7
Other and not stated	0.6	2.4	2.3	1.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	8.0
Total	9.8	50.3	63.1	21.9	24.1	18.0	9.4	196.5

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

C. MAJOR PORT OF ARRIVAL BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION
MARCH QUARTER 1995
(*000)

Country of last embarkation	Major port of clearance							Total Aust. (a)
	Kingsford Smith	Tullamarine	Eagle Farm	Cairns	Adelaide	Perth	Darwin	
Major group—								
Oceania and Antarctica	4.3	0.8	1.1	0.1	—	—	—	6.3
Europe and the Former USSR	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Middle East and North Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Asia	2.6	1.0	2.3	0.1	0.4	2.3	—	8.9
Northeast Asia	61.3	4.8	63.5	44.5	0.2	5.6	0.4	180.4
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Africa (excluding North Africa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (b)	68.3	6.7	67.0	44.7	0.6	8.0	0.5	195.8
Major source countries—								
Japan	58.6	4.5	61.6	44.2	0.2	5.4	0.4	174.9
Singapore	1.9	0.8	1.9	—	0.3	1.9	—	6.8
New Zealand	3.7	0.7	0.9	—	—	—	—	5.4

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

TABLE 11. VISITOR ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE — NEW ZEALAND

A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>	<i>Intended length of stay</i>							<i>Total (b)</i>
	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 2 weeks</i>	<i>2 weeks and under 1 month</i>	<i>1 month and under 2 months</i>	<i>2 months and under 3 months</i>	<i>3 months and under 6 months</i>	<i>6 months and under 12 months</i>	
Convention/conference	2.1	0.8	0.2					3.2
Business	13.7	3.2	1.2	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	19.2
Visiting friends/relatives	6.6	9.2	8.9	1.9	0.8	0.6	1.2	29.1
Holiday	11.0	12.6	8.9	1.1	0.6	0.2	0.5	34.9
Employment	0.1				0.1	0.1	0.9	1.2
Education	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.3	0.8
Other and not stated	3.7	2.0	0.5	0.2	—	0.2	0.3	7.0
Total	37.3	28.0	19.8	3.7	1.6	1.5	3.4	95.3

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated.

B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>0 - 14</i>	<i>15 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 34</i>	<i>35 - 44</i>	<i>45 - 54</i>	<i>55 - 64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
Convention/conference	—	0.3	1.0	1.0	0.8	0.2		3.2
Business	—	0.9	5.0	6.7	4.5	1.6	0.4	19.2
Visiting friends/relatives	3.3	3.8	6.1	3.9	4.7	4.2	3.2	29.1
Holiday	3.3	6.6	7.3	6.5	5.2	3.5	2.5	34.9
Employment	—	0.7	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	1.2
Education	—	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	—	—	0.8
Other and not stated	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.1	1.0	0.6	0.6	7.0
Total	7.4	13.7	21.6	19.4	16.3	10.1	6.7	95.3

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

C. MAJOR PORT OF ARRIVAL BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

<i>Country of last embarkation</i>	<i>Major port of clearance</i>							<i>Total Aust. (a)</i>
	<i>Kingsford Smith</i>	<i>Tullamarine</i>	<i>Eagle Farm</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	
Major group—								
Oceania and Antarctica	42.2	20.3	21.8	0.6	0.6	2.6	0.2	88.5
Europe and the Former USSR	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.8
Middle East and North Africa	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Southeast Asia	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.1	—	0.5	0.2	3.2
Northeast Asia	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.1	—	0.1	—	1.2
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.4	—	—	—	—	0.3	—	0.7
Total (b)	45.3	21.3	22.8	0.7	0.6	3.5	0.4	95.0
Major source countries—								
New Zealand	42.1	20.2	21.6	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.2	87.9
Singapore	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.1	—	0.3	0.1	1.5
United Kingdom	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.6

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

TABLE 12. VISITOR ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE—UNITED KINGDOM

A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>	<i>Intended length of stay</i>							<i>Total (b)</i>
	<i>Under 1 week</i>	<i>1 week and under 2 weeks</i>	<i>2 weeks and under 1 month</i>	<i>1 month and under 2 months</i>	<i>2 months and under 3 months</i>	<i>3 months and under 6 months</i>	<i>6 months and under 12 months</i>	
Convention/conference	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.2	—	—	—	1.5
Business	2.1	2.3	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.5	0.2	7.5
Visiting friends/relatives	2.2	4.3	17.2	19.2	4.9	3.9	1.1	52.7
Holiday	6.8	5.4	16.2	8.8	2.3	2.7	2.7	44.9
Employment	—	—	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	0.6	1.1
Education	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.6
Other and not stated	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.5	4.4
Total	12.8	13.5	36.2	29.6	7.6	7.6	5.4	112.7

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated.

B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

<i>Main purpose of journey (a)</i>	<i>Age group (years)</i>							<i>Total</i>
	<i>0 - 14</i>	<i>15 - 24</i>	<i>25 - 34</i>	<i>35 - 44</i>	<i>45 - 54</i>	<i>55 - 64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	
Convention/conference	—	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	1.5
Business	—	0.2	1.7	2.5	2.3	0.8	0.1	7.5
Visiting friends/relatives	3.5	3.7	8.5	5.2	9.4	11.8	10.6	52.7
Holiday	1.5	7.1	12.1	4.4	6.9	7.6	5.4	44.9
Employment	—	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	1.1
Education	—	0.4	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.6
Other and not stated	0.4	0.7	1.0	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.6	4.4
Total	5.3	12.5	23.9	13.2	19.6	21.2	17.0	112.7

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

C. MAJOR PORT OF ARRIVAL BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

<i>Country of last embarkation</i>	<i>Major port of clearance</i>							<i>Total Aust. (a)</i>
	<i>Kingsford Smith</i>	<i>Tullamarine</i>	<i>Eagle Farm</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	
Major group—								
Oceania and Antarctica	8.8	2.7	2.1	0.5	0.1	0.7	—	15.0
Europe and the Former USSR	24.2	9.6	2.3	0.4	2.0	5.7	0.1	44.3
Middle East and North Africa	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Southeast Asia	11.1	4.4	2.8	1.8	3.0	10.1	0.7	33.9
Northeast Asia	8.1	1.2	1.8	1.1	0.6	1.1	—	13.9
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.2
The Americas	2.0	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	—	2.4
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.5	—	—	—	—	0.8	—	1.3
Total (b)	54.7	18.2	9.2	3.9	5.8	18.4	0.8	111.1
Major source countries—								
United Kingdom	21.2	8.8	2.3	0.4	2.0	5.7	0.1	40.6
Singapore	5.2	2.1	1.8	1.3	2.3	5.2	0.4	18.2
New Zealand	8.5	2.6	2.0	0.3	0.1	0.7	—	14.3
Hong Kong	3.1	1.2	0.6	0.8	0.5	1.1	—	7.3
Thailand	2.1	0.5	0.1	—	—	1.5	—	4.2

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

TABLE 13. VISITOR ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

Main purpose of journey (a)	Intended length of stay							Total (b)
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 12 months	
Convention/conference	0.7	1.9	1.0	0.1	—	—	—	3.7
Business	5.1	5.4	3.1	1.1	0.5	0.4	0.4	16.2
Visiting friends/relatives	0.8	3.1	4.4	2.9	0.7	0.8	0.2	13.0
Holiday	7.1	17.2	14.1	3.2	0.7	0.6	0.2	43.0
Employment	—	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	0.1	0.4	0.9
Education	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	1.1	0.9	2.4
Other and not stated	0.5	2.1	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	3.8
Total	14.4	29.9	23.5	7.7	2.2	3.1	2.4	83.0

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated.

B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

Main purpose of journey (a)	Age group (years)							Total
	0 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 and over	
Convention/conference	—	0.1	0.7	1.2	1.1	0.6	0.1	3.7
Business	—	0.5	4.1	5.3	4.3	1.8	0.2	16.2
Visiting friends/relatives	0.8	0.9	2.2	2.4	2.1	2.5	2.2	13.0
Holiday	1.4	1.8	6.0	6.4	6.9	9.2	11.2	43.0
Employment	—	—	0.3	0.2	0.3	—	—	0.9
Education	—	2.0	0.3	—	—	0.1	—	2.4
Other and not stated	0.2	0.3	1.1	1.0	0.7	0.4	0.2	3.8
Total	2.4	5.5	14.6	16.6	15.3	14.6	14.0	83.0

(a) See paragraphs 25, 26 and 32 of the Explanatory Notes.

C. MAJOR PORT OF ARRIVAL BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF LAST EMBARKATION
MARCH QUARTER 1995
('000)

Country of last embarkation	Major port of clearance							Total Aust. (a)
	Kingsford Smith	Tullamarine	Eagle Farm	Caims	Adelaide	Perth	Darwin	
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	9.1	4.9	1.3	0.5	0.1	0.2	—	16.5
Europe and the Former USSR	0.2	0.1	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.4
Middle East and North Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Asia	2.4	0.8	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.9	0.3	5.4
Northeast Asia	1.5	0.5	0.4	0.2	—	—	0.1	2.7
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	42.7	10.0	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	55.5
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Total (b)	55.9	16.3	3.3	2.3	0.3	1.3	0.5	80.7
Major source countries —								
United States of America	42.6	10.0	1.2	1.1	—	—	—	55.5
New Zealand	8.2	4.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	—	15.0
Singapore	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	—	2.2

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

PART B: TOURIST ACCOMMODATION**Introduction**

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

Scope and Coverage

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

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

Definitions

4. *Number of establishments*. For hotels, motels etc. the number of establishments within the scope of the survey which operated for any part of the survey period or which closed temporarily for the quarter for seasonal reasons.

5. *Guest rooms*. The maximum number of rooms, units, suites, etc. available for accommodating paying guests at hotels and motels with facilities during the survey period.

6. *Bed spaces*. The maximum number of bed spaces (excluding cots) available to accommodate paying guests at hotels and motels with facilities during the survey period. Three-quarter beds are classified as single beds; double beds are counted as two bed spaces.

7. *Rooms per establishment*. The average number of rooms per establishment.

8. *Room nights occupied*. The total number of nights each guest room was occupied by a paying guest during the survey period.

9. *Room nights available*. The total number of guest rooms available multiplied by the number of days for which they were available during the survey period.

10. *Guest nights*. The total number of nights each paying guest stayed during the survey period.

11. *Occupancy rates* represent actual occupancy, in terms of room nights, expressed as a percentage of available capacity, in terms of room nights available during the survey period.

12. *Average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment*. The average number of rooms per establish-

ment multiplied by the occupancy rate for the survey period.

13. *Average nightly number of guests per available room*. The occupancy, in terms of guest nights, divided by the total number of room nights available.

14. *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.

15. *Average nightly takings per occupied room*. The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of room nights occupied for the survey period.

16. *Average nightly takings per guest*. The takings from accommodation divided by the total number of guest nights for the survey period.

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

18. *Star grading*. The grading of hotels and motels with facilities. Star grading 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 *Accommodation Australia*, 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).

Estimates at constant prices

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

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

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

22. In previous issues of *Tourism Indicators, Australia*, the Holiday Accommodation component of the CPI was used as the price deflator.

PART C: INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

Introduction

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

Source of the statistics

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

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

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

Scope

27. 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.

Definitions

28. *Short-term movement*. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than twelve months are classified as short-term. These tables relate to short-term movements only.

29. *Country of residence, intended stay, embarkation or disembarkation*. The classification of countries in this publication is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0).

30. Since the publication of the ASCSS, political developments in Europe and the Former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the country classification. These changes are detailed in Revisions 1.01 and 1.02 of the ASCSS. Further developments in Europe and Africa have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revision 1.03 of the ASCSS.

31. Statistics on country of residence, intended stay, embarkation or disembarkation have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly 'Korea' includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

32. *Purpose of journey*. From September quarter 1994, all statistics relating to *Purpose of journey* are published using the following categories: 'Convention/conference', 'Business', 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Holiday', 'Employment', 'Education' and 'Other'. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category will include 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category will include 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

33. *Number of person days*. Defined as the number of visitor arrivals or short-term resident departures intending to stay for a particular length of stay multiplied by that length of stay.

34. *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.

Estimation method

35. 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

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

37. 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.

GENERAL

Seasonal adjustment

38. Original, seasonally adjusted and trend statistics are shown in various graphs and tables in this publication. In these series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and 'trading day' effects (arising from the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may, in successive years, affect figures for different months. Details of the methods used in seasonally adjusting the series are available on request.

39. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects 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 series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

40. Seasonal adjustment may be carried out by various methods and the results will vary accordingly. Seasonally adjusted statistics are in fact only conditional estimates. Short term movements in all the published series cannot be assumed to indicate changes in trend.

41. The seasonally adjusted series can, however, be smoothed to reduce the impact of the irregular component in the adjusted series. This smoothed seasonally adjusted series is called a trend estimate. There are a number of ways of accomplishing this, depending on the intended uses of the trend estimate. If importance is attached to measuring the underlying change in the most recent periods, moving averages employing appropriate weighting patterns should be adopted; the choice of averaging technique will determine in part the degree of smoothness of the derived series. For example, a 23-term moving average will generally even out more of the short term fluctuation in a series (and therefore appear 'smoother') than will a 13-term moving average. However, the longer the term of the moving average the longer the time series affected by revisions resulting from more recent data. In order to ensure that the underlying trend-cycle of a series is reflected in the trend estimate, the degree of smoothness alone cannot always be used as the sole criterion in determining which moving average is appropriate.

42. The monthly trend estimates in this publication have been derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all except the last six months of the corresponding seasonally adjusted series. The quarterly trend estimates have been derived by applying a 7-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series.

43. While these techniques enable trend estimates for the latest period to be produced, they do result in revisions to the trend estimates for the most recent periods as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of changes in the original data, and as a result of re-estimation of seasonal factors. The

information paper, *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring "Trends", an Overview* (1348.0) provides an introduction to the smoothing of seasonally adjusted time series data. For more detailed information, see *A Guide To Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of "Trend"* (1316.0), or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

Related Publications

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

Directory of Tourism Statistics, 1991 (1130.0) — irregular
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0) — issued quarterly

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0) — issued monthly

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3402.0) — issued quarterly to December quarter 1994

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0) — issued annually to 1993

Migration, Australia, 1993-94 (3412.0)

Consumer Price Index (6401.0) — issued quarterly

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

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

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

Unpublished statistics

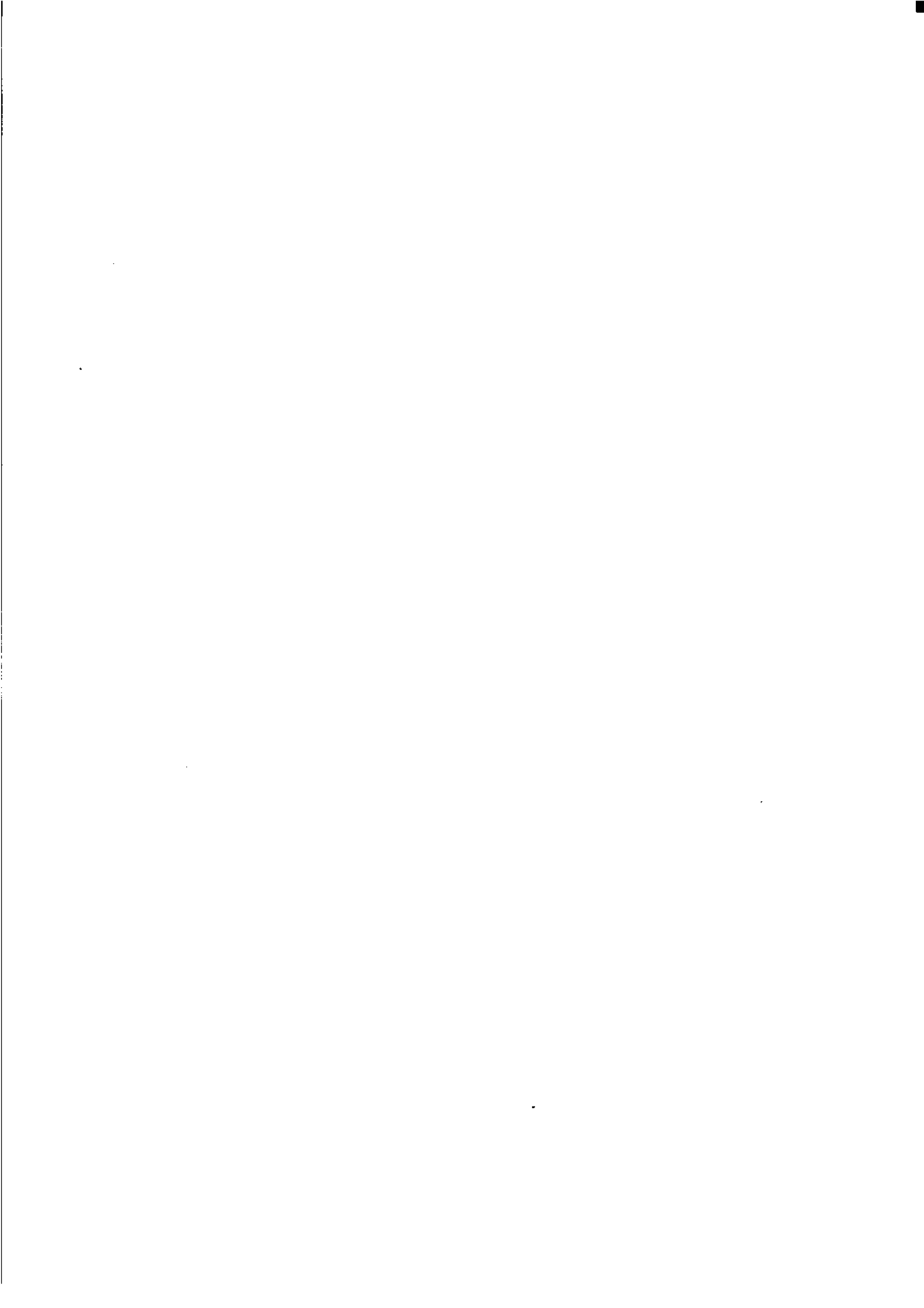
48. As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may make available, on request, other relevant unpublished data. A charge may be made for this information.

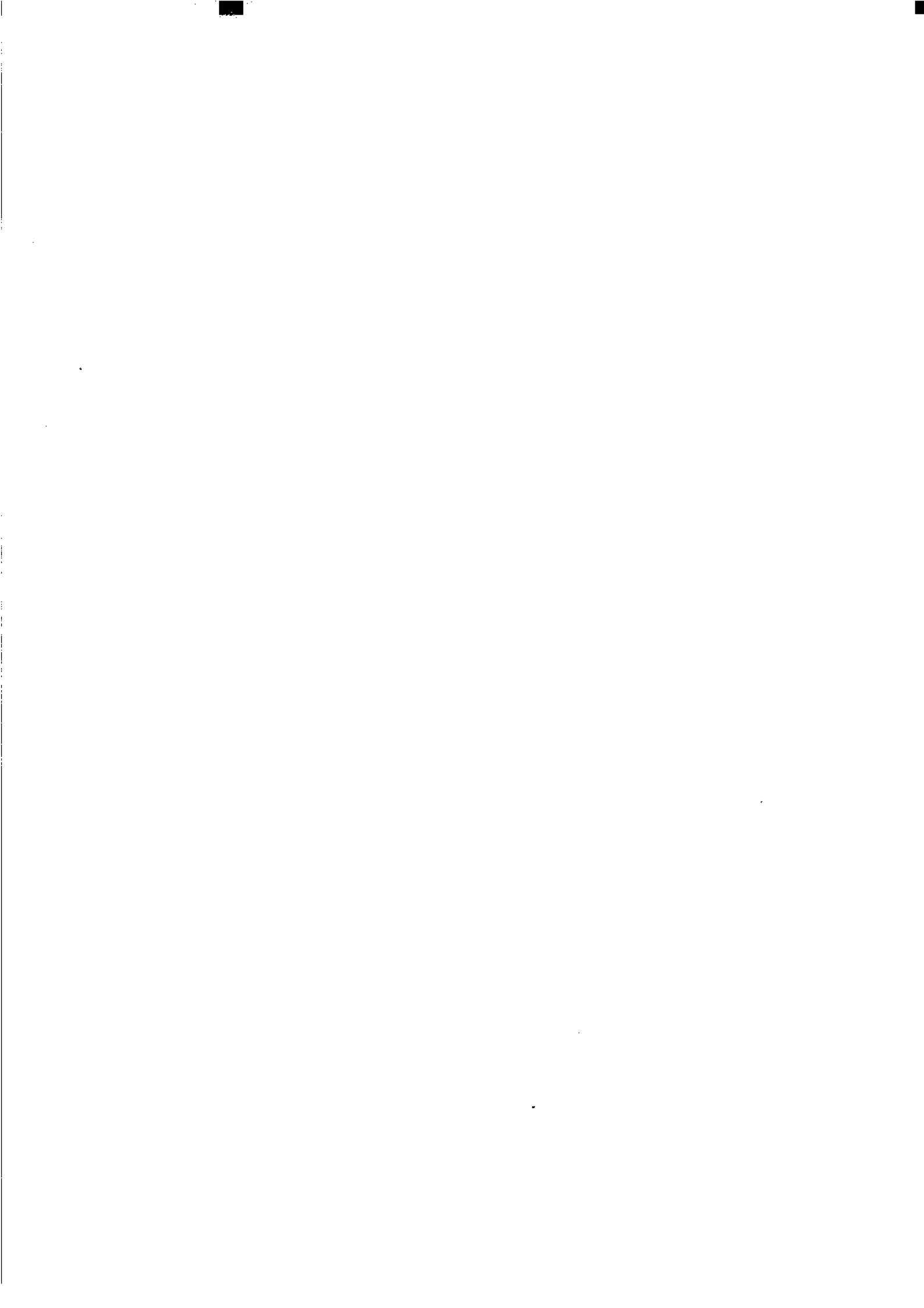
Symbols and other usages

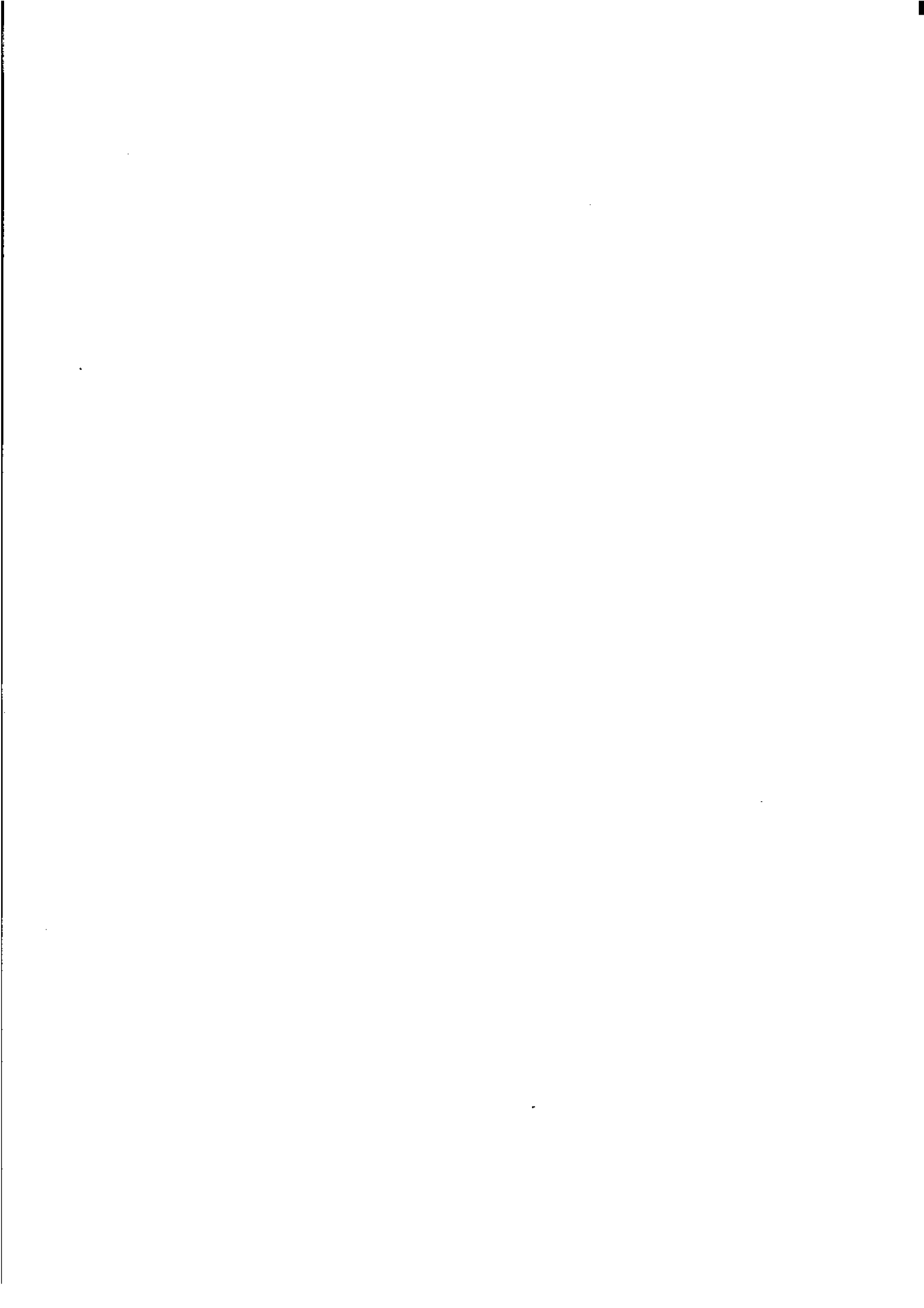
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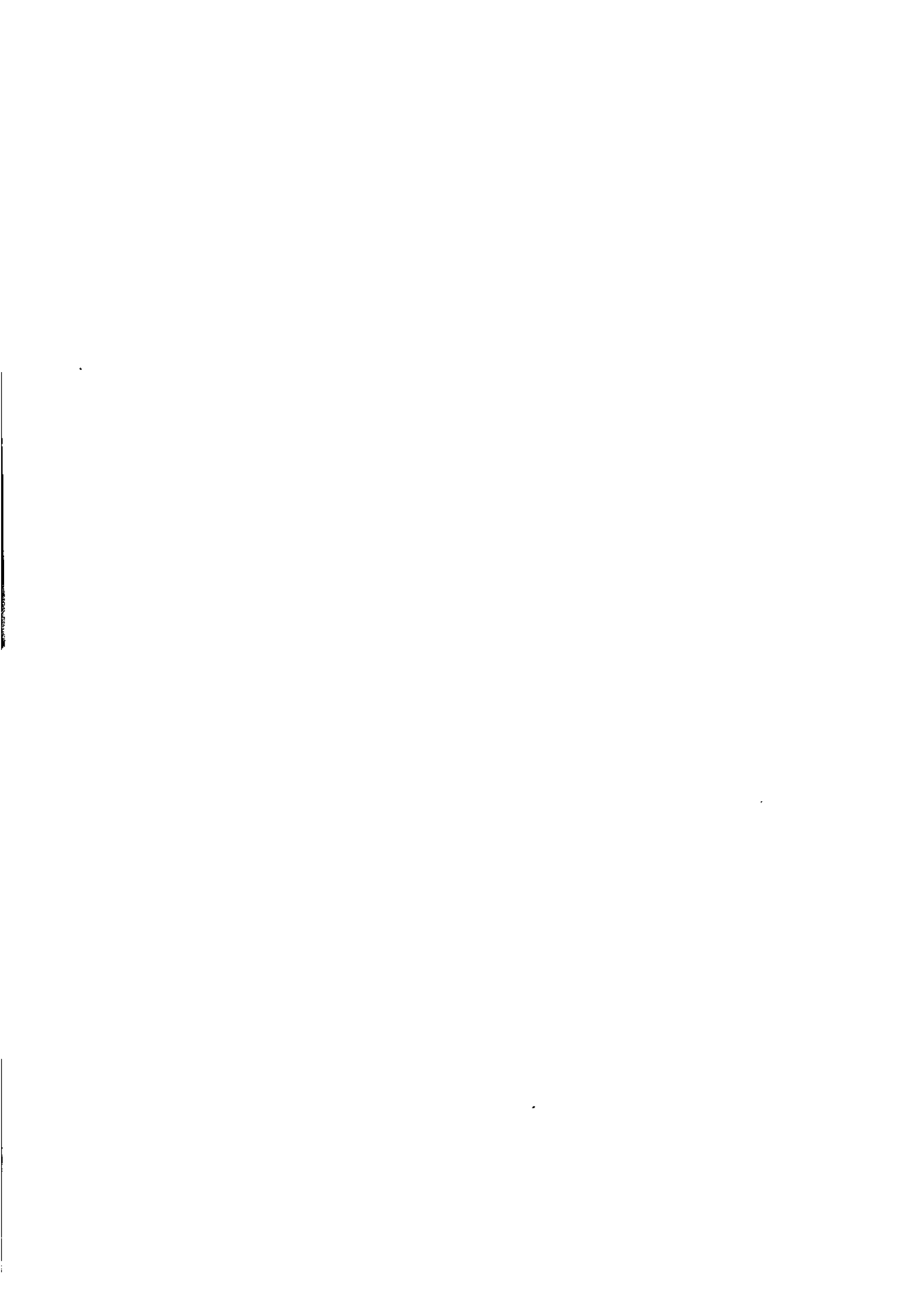
49. Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals.

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