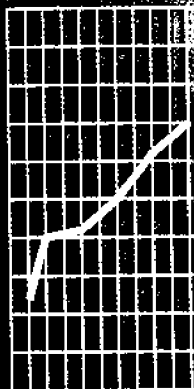




June Quarter 1995

# TOURISM INDICATORS AUSTRALIA

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**EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 22 DECEMBER 1995**

**TOURISM INDICATORS  
AUSTRALIA  
JUNE QUARTER 1995**

**W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician**

**AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS**

**CATALOGUE NO. 8634.0**

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- INQUIRIES
- *for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics*, contact Darren Sprott on Brisbane (07) 3222 6123 (Tourist Accommodation) or Catriona Bate on Canberra (06) 252 6416 (International Tourism) or any ABS State office.
  - *for information about other ABS statistics and services*, please refer to the back page of this publication.
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# TOURISM — KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS

Data item	Period	Units	Latest figures	Percentage change on	
				Previous period	Corresponding period last year
<b>Tourist accommodation – supply and demand <sup>1</sup></b>					
Licensed hotels, motels, etc.	June qtr 1995	no.	4 839	0.5	—
Room occupancy rate †	June qtr 1995	%	56.1	- 2.0	2.0
Room nights occupied	June qtr 1995	'000s	8 535	- 2.4	4.1
Room nights available	June qtr 1995	'000s	15 225	1.2	0.4
Guest nights occupied	June qtr 1995	'000s	14 585	- 5.7	2.6
Guest arrivals	June qtr 1995	'000s	7 302	- 2.4	3.7
Takings from accommodation	June qtr 1995	\$m	756.1	- 2.6	12.1
Caravan parks	June qtr 1995	no.	2 701	- 0.2	—
Site occupancy rate †	June qtr 1995	%	43.2	- 2.2	0.1
Holiday flats, units and houses	June qtr 1995	no.	38 168	0.4	8.1
Unit occupancy rate †	June qtr 1995	%	45.0	- 11.3	- 0.1
Visitor hostels	June qtr 1995	no.	432	1.2	3.6
Bed occupancy rate †	June qtr 1995	%	44.4	- 2.7	3.8
<b>Domestic tourism <sup>2</sup></b>					
Number of overnight trips	1994	'000s	47 517	..	- 3.4
Number of visitor nights	1994	'000s	208 458	..	- 0.7
<b>International visitor arrivals</b>					
Number of visitor arrivals <sup>3</sup>	August 1995	no.	304 900	- 7.5	14.9
Number of visitor arrivals <sup>3</sup>	1994	no.	3 361 700	..	12.2
Expenditure by international visitors <sup>4</sup>	1994	\$m	5 900	..	17.8
<b>Australian departures <sup>5</sup></b>					
Short-term departures	August 1995	no.	197 500	- 15.5	9.7
Short-term departures	1994	no.	2 354 300	..	3.8
<b>Balance of payments <sup>5</sup></b>					
Travel credits	June qtr 1995	\$m	1 987	- 27.1	22.3
Travel debits	June qtr 1995	\$m	- 1 589	14.0	14.8
Balance on travel services	June qtr 1995	\$m	398	- 70.1	65.1
<b>Exchange rates <sup>6</sup></b>					
\$US	September 1995	per \$A	0.7550	0.3	2.1
¥ Japanese	September 1995	per \$A	74.22	0.9	1.8
<b>Price index <sup>7</sup></b>					
Holiday travel and accommodation	September qtr 1995	1989-90=100	102.4	- 0.1	4.3

For footnotes see end of table.

**TOURISM — KEY NATIONAL INDICATORS — continued**

Data item	Period	Units	Percentage change on		
			Latest figures	Previous period	Corresponding period last year
<b>Employment <sup>a</sup></b>					
Employed in accommodation, cafes and restaurants					
Males	August 1995	'000s	169.0	-4.4	7.3
Females	August 1995	'000s	216.9	-0.1	6.3
Persons	August 1995	'000s	385.9	-2.0	6.7
<b>Average weekly earnings <sup>a</sup></b>					
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	May 1995	\$	333.3	1.3	5.0
<b>Tourist accommodation construction</b>					
Hotels, etc. approved <sup>10</sup>	September 1995	\$m	68.4	34.4	185.0
Hotels, etc. commenced <sup>11</sup>	June qtr 1995	\$m	117.0	-34.6	-42.7
Hotels, etc. under construction <sup>11</sup>	June qtr 1995	\$m	580.3	-16.3	-33.8
Hotels, etc. completed <sup>11</sup>	June qtr 1995	\$m	216.4	100	459.2

<sup>1</sup> Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0).

<sup>2</sup> Domestic Tourism Monitor, Bureau of Tourism Research.

<sup>3</sup> Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3401.0).

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

<sup>5</sup> Balance of Payments, Australia (5302.0).

<sup>6</sup> Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin.

<sup>7</sup> Consumer Price Index (6401.0).

<sup>8</sup> The Labour Force, Australia (6203.0).

<sup>9</sup> Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (6302.0).

<sup>10</sup> Building Approvals, Australia (8731.0).

<sup>11</sup> Building Activity, Australia (8752.0.40.001).

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



# OVERVIEW OF THE PERFORMANCE OF THE TOURIST ACCOMMODATION INDUSTRY IN AUSTRALIA

## INTRODUCTION

With continued tourism growth, rising occupancy rates and room rates, there has been strong speculation within the tourism industry in recent times that there is a shortage of hotel and motel accommodation in many parts of Australia and that commercial accommodation development is essential to keep up with future demand. This article will provide a brief overview of the performance of the tourist accommodation market in Australia since 1988-89 and examine the States and Territories and capital cities where a high demand for accommodation is apparent.

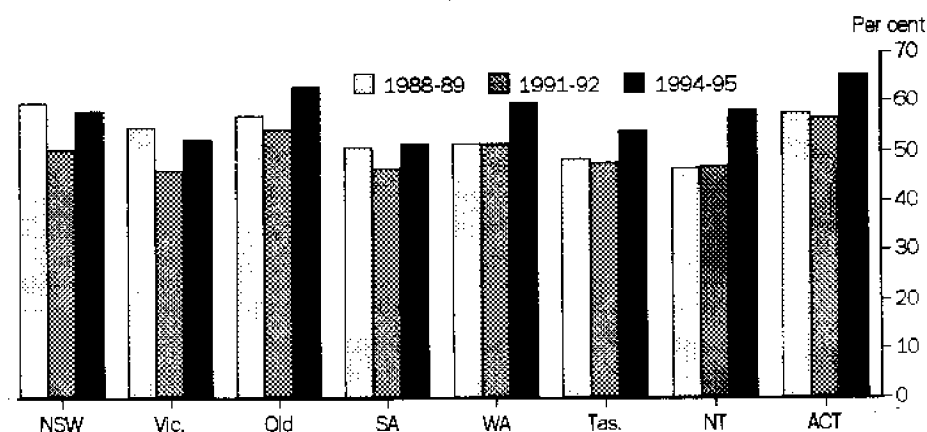
## AUSTRALIA

Following a fall in room occupancy rates in 1989-90 and 1990-91, occupancy rates have continued to increase in hotels, motels and guest houses throughout Australia, from 50.1% in 1990-91 to 57.9% in 1994-95. Between 1988-89 and 1994-95, the supply of guest rooms increased 20%, while the number of room nights occupied increased 25%. Average takings per room night occupied have also increased from \$73.2 in 1988-89 to \$87.6 in 1994-95. By star grade, the star grade 4 and 5 categories recovered strongly from the fall in occupancy rates in 1989-90 and 1990-91 and now experience occupancy rates significantly higher than what was recorded in 1988-89. However, for the star grade 1, 2 and 3 categories, room occupancy rates have risen at a much slower rate and have not yet risen to the level they were in 1988-89.

## STATES AND TERRITORIES

Between 1988-89 and 1994-95, New South Wales had the largest increase in guest room supply (27%), followed by Victoria (24%) and Queensland (18%). However, for New South Wales and Victoria, their respective increases in room nights occupied over the same period were at a lesser rate (24% and 22% respectively). This resulted in lower room occupancy rates in 1994-95 for both New South Wales and Victoria than what was recorded in 1988-89.

### ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES FOR HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES



All other States and Territories recorded higher increases in room nights occupied than the supply of guest rooms which led to increasing room occupancy rates. In 1994-95, the highest room occupancy rate was recorded in the Australian Capital Territory (65.4%), followed by Queensland (63.1%) and Western Australia (59.6%). Since 1988-89, the Northern Territory experienced the largest increase in room occupancy rates, rising from 46.5% in 1988-89 (then the lowest occupancy rate of all States and Territories) to 58.2% in 1994-95. The large increases in occupancy rates in Western Australia and Northern Territory between 1988-89 and 1994-95 were mainly the result of large increases in demand (room nights occupied), compared to relatively small increases in the supply of guest rooms. For both the star grade 4 and 5 categories, Western

Australia recorded the highest room occupancy rates of all States and Territories in 1994-95.

#### **HOTEL, MOTEL AND GUEST HOUSES ACCOMMODATION: SUMMARY**

<i>State/Territory</i>	<i>Year ended June</i>	<i>Average number of guest rooms</i>	<i>Number of room nights occupied</i>	<i>Room occupancy rate (%)</i>	<i>Average takings per room night occupied (\$)</i>
New South Wales	1989	44,569	9,690,794	59.7	81.9
	1992	55,350	10,085,976	50.2	84.5
	1995 <sup>1</sup>	56,809	11,987,208	57.9	90.0
Victoria	1989	23,920	4,653,386	54.6	71.9
	1992	29,196	4,892,213	46.0	83.4
	1995 <sup>1</sup>	29,772	5,655,362	52.1	87.2
Queensland	1989	34,732	7,185,053	57.4	72.3
	1992	38,919	7,734,236	54.4	79.7
	1995 <sup>1</sup>	40,854	9,384,803	63.1	91.4
South Australia	1989	9,440	1,736,347	50.5	59.2
	1992	10,697	1,821,554	46.6	71.7
	1995 <sup>1</sup>	10,594	1,980,001	51.3	75.6
Western Australia	1989	13,788	2,595,907	51.6	59.5
	1992	14,390	2,707,380	51.5	70.0
	1995 <sup>1</sup>	14,741	3,195,996	59.6	81.1
Tasmania	1989	4,637	818,714	48.6	60.0
	1992	5,167	902,848	47.8	70.4
	1995 <sup>1</sup>	5,365	1,053,216	53.8	74.3
Northern Territory	1989	4,683	789,492	46.5	70.9
	1992	5,056	864,434	47.0	80.4
	1995 <sup>1</sup>	5,417	1,149,255	58.2	84.5
Australian Capital Territory	1989	3,116	656,439	57.7	75.4
	1992	3,549	738,272	56.8	83.6
	1995 <sup>1</sup>	3,573	851,820	65.4	88.5

<sup>1</sup> 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.

In 1994-95, Queensland had the highest average takings per room night occupied (\$91.4), followed by New South Wales (\$90.0) and the Australian Capital Territory (\$88.5). The largest increase in average takings per room night occupied was recorded by Western Australia, which increased by 36% from \$59.5 in 1988-89 to \$81.1 in 1994-95. For the star grade 5 category, Queensland and New South Wales had the highest average takings per room night occupied in 1994-95. Whereas the Queensland figure had increased 32% since 1988-89, the New South Wales figure had decreased 15% over the same period.

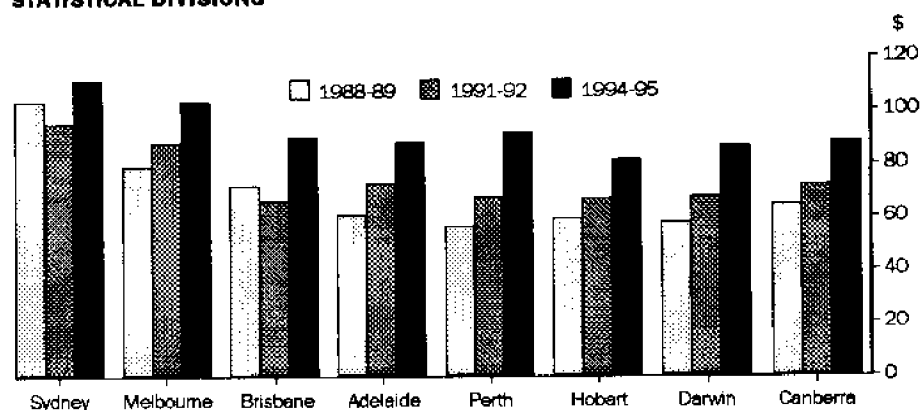
#### **CAPITAL CITIES**

Between 1988-89 and 1994-95, Sydney Statistical Division recorded the largest increase in the supply of guest rooms (50%) followed by Melbourne Statistical Division (42%). However, over the same period, the number of room nights occupied did not increase at the same rate, resulting in lower occupancy rates than in 1988-89. All other capitals recorded increases in room occupancy rates between 1988-89 and 1994-95.

The supply of guest rooms in Perth Statistical Division actually decreased marginally between 1988-89 and 1994-95, while room nights occupied increased 26%. This resulted in Perth Statistical Division experiencing the highest room occupancy rate (74.5%) of all capital city statistical divisions in 1994-95. Brisbane and Darwin Statistical Divisions also recorded high occupancy rates in 1994-95 (both 72.3%). Adelaide Statistical Division experienced the lowest room occupancy rate at 59.6%. For the star grade 5 category, Brisbane Statistical Division recorded the highest room occupancy rate (82.5%) in 1994-95, followed by Perth Statistical Division which recorded a room occupancy rate of 79.2%. Over this same period, the room occupancy rate in Sydney Statistical Division fell from 77.9% to 72.8% in this star grade category.

Although Sydney Statistical Division recorded the highest average takings per room night occupied (\$111.9) of all capital city statistical divisions in 1994-95, it was the only statistical division to experience a fall in average takings per room night occupied compared with 1988-89. Perth Statistical Division experienced the largest increase in average takings per room night occupied, rising from an average of \$65.5 in 1988-89 to \$91.6 in 1994-95. Despite a fall in occupancy rates in Melbourne Statistical Division between 1988-89 and 1994-95, average takings per room night occupied rose from \$92.7 in 1988-89 to \$103.4 in 1994-95.

#### AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED FOR CAPITAL CITY STATISTICAL DIVISIONS



#### SUMMARY

Over the past six years, there have been wide variations in the supply of and demand for hotel, motel and guest house accommodation across Australia. In New South Wales and Victoria, guest room growth exceeded that for all other States and Territories between 1988-89 and 1994-95. However, demand in New South Wales and Victoria grew less than supply. Consequently, occupancy rates have not returned to the levels that were recorded in 1988-89. In both Queensland and Western Australia and their respective capital cities, demand for accommodation has risen steadily. These two States had the highest occupancy rates in 1994-95 apart from the Australian Capital Territory. However, between 1988-89 and 1994-95, Western Australia recorded the smallest growth (7%) in the supply of guest rooms and the largest increase in average takings per room night occupied. Along with growth in room supply, Queensland's room occupancy rate has continued to rise and, in 1994-95, Queensland yielded the highest average takings per room night occupied (\$91.4) of all States and Territories. For the star grade 5 category, New South Wales and Victoria recorded lower average takings per room night occupied in 1994-95 than in 1988-89, while over the same period Queensland recorded the largest increase in average takings per room night occupied. Western Australia recorded the highest room occupancy rates of all States and Territories for the star grade 4 and 5 categories.

## SURVEY OF TOURIST ACCOMMODATION DEVELOPMENTS

Preliminary statistics from the ABS Survey of Tourist Accommodation Developments are now available. This survey is based on the quarterly ABS Building Activity Survey.

### VALUES

The survey revealed \$390m worth of hotels and motels buildings completed or expected to be completed in the six month period to 30 June 1995, a further \$48m worth expected to be completed in the six month period to 31 December 1995 and a further \$25m in the six month period to 30 June 1996. These figures cover major refurbishments as well as new rooms. The corresponding figures for new holiday flats, units and apartments were \$39m, \$42m and \$10m respectively.

### NUMBERS

Details of new accommodation completed or expected to be completed are:

	<i>Actual or expected completion date</i>			
	<i>by 30 June 1995</i>	<i>by 31 Dec 1995</i>	<i>by 30 June 1996</i>	<i>by 31 Dec 1996</i>
<b>Hotels, motels</b>				
numbers of rooms	809	393	306	..
star grade 1	..	..	..	..
star grade 2	..	93	..	..
star grade 3	185	117	..	..
star grade 4	465	90	306	..
star grade 5	137	..	..	..
other	22	93	..	..
<b>Holiday flats, units and serviced apartments</b>				
number of units	228	346	42	10
single bedroom	74	253	40	10
multiple bedroom	154	93	2	..
<b>Caravan parks</b>				
number of cabins	..	..	..	..
number of sites	..	..	..	..
<b>Backpacker hostels</b>				
number of bed spaces	13	88	..	..

### BACKGROUND

Construction jobs valued at \$250,000 or more related to hotels, motels, holiday flats, units and serviced apartments, caravan parks and backpacker hostels are identified from the Building Activity Survey and are followed up for more information. The statistics now available result from follow up of the March quarter 1995 Building Activity Survey and so relate to tourist accommodation developments known to have been completed during, or still under construction at the end of, the March quarter 1995. Details for any jobs commenced in the June quarter 1995 will be subject to approach in the next Survey.

### MORE INFORMATION

For more details about this survey, contact Stan Niemiec on (06) 252 5744.

## INBOUND TOUR OPERATORS, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

### KEY POINTS

The ABS recently surveyed inbound tour operators located in Australia. Results of the survey show that, during the year 1994-95, 1.5 million overseas visitors coming to Australia on package tours paid a total of \$1.2 thousand million dollars to Australian inbound tour operators for the Australian content of their tour. Of these visitors, 46% came from Japan and 31% from other Asian countries. Significant numbers of visitors were also recorded from North America (8%), Europe (8%) and the United Kingdom and Ireland (5%).

As at the last pay period in June 1995, Australian inbound tour operators employed 2,900 full-time and 470 part-time employees in Australia. They also employed 250 full-time employees overseas.

### INBOUND TOUR OPERATORS, AUSTRALIA, 1994-95

Source country/region	Number of passengers		Gross amount of invoices \$m
	- '000s	-	
The Americas	116.4		97.5
United Kingdom & Ireland	78.7		48
Europe	115.4		121.2
Japan	687		660.5
Other Asia	460.8		266
Oceania	33.9		17.5
Africa	8.6		6
Total	1,500.7		1,216.7

### EXPLANATORY NOTES

Gross amount of invoices includes all amounts received for ground content provided in Australia (e.g. coach transfers, accommodation, meals, cruise etc.).

Europe is defined as the total of Eastern and Western Europe excluding the United Kingdom and Ireland. Middle Eastern countries are not included

Other Asia comprises the whole of the Asian region (excluding Japan), from Turkey in Southwest Asia to Indonesia in Southeast Asia.

Oceania includes the whole of the South Pacific e.g. New Zealand, Tahiti, Fiji and New Caledonia.

*For further information about these and related statistics, contact Andy Harris on (06) 252 5452.*

## NUMBERS OF HOSPITALITY RELATED BUSINESSES

### COVERAGE

This analysis is based on ABS Business Register figures as at June 1995 for the following industries:-

- Pubs, Taverns and Bars (ANZSIC<sup>1</sup> Class 5720)
- Cafes and Restaurants (ANZSIC Class 5730)
- Clubs (Hospitality) (ANZSIC Class 5740)
- Travel Agency Services (ANZSIC Class 6641).

The ABS Business Register is a list of all employing businesses in Australia. The Register can provide information about counts of businesses classified by their industry, employment size, geographical location and type of legal organisation.

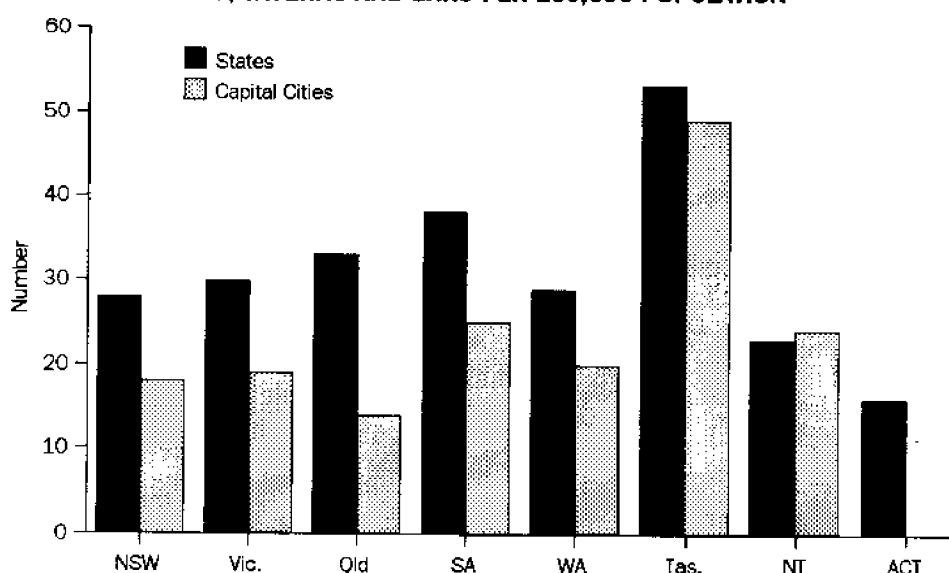
### A CAUTION

Daily fluctuations in both the size and number of businesses, and the difficulties inherent in first detecting these fluctuations and then reflecting them in a timely manner, make it difficult to keep any register of businesses completely up to date. This is also the case with the ABS Business Register. Because of this, the ABS recommends that Business Register statistics should be seen as broad indicative data at a point in time, rather than precise measures. In particular, these statistics are not generally appropriate for measuring changes in business populations over time.

### PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS

There were 5,470 employing pubs, taverns and bars in Australia in June 1995, or 31 for each 100,000 population. For Australia as a whole, there were significantly fewer pubs, taverns and bars per 100,000 population in capital cities than elsewhere; 19 locations in capital cities compared to 51 elsewhere per 100,000 population.

**NUMBER OF PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS PER 100,000 POPULATION**



Of all the capital cities, Hobart had the highest density of pubs, taverns and bars, with 49 per 100,000 population. The lowest figures were for Brisbane (14) and the Australian Capital Territory (16). The number of pubs, taverns and bars per 100,000 population was lower for the capital cities in the three

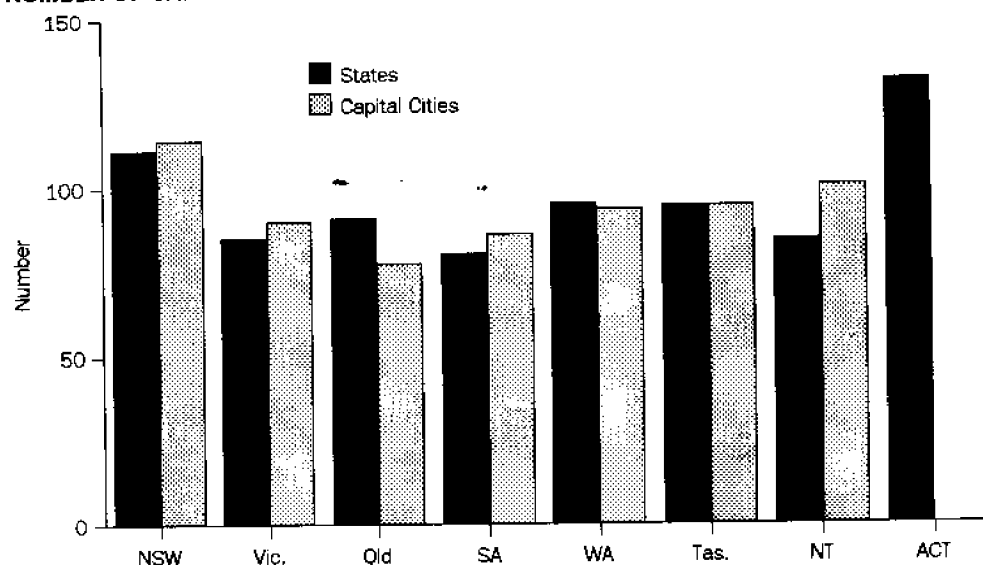
<sup>1</sup> ANZSIC is the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 1993. For more information see ABS Catalogue No. 1292.0

largest States, that is, Sydney, Melbourne and Brisbane than the number in Adelaide, Perth, Hobart or Darwin. (Canberra has not been shown separately on the graph since only a very small proportion of the Australian Capital Territory population lives outside the Canberra Statistical Division.)

## CAFES AND RESTAURANTS

Around 64% of the total 17,180 employing cafes and restaurants in Australia were in capital cities. The concentration of cafes and restaurants Australia-wide was 96 per 100,000 population as at June 1995 and was very similar in capital cities to elsewhere in Australia (98 and 94 locations respectively per 100,000 population).

### NUMBER OF CAFES AND RESTAURANTS PER 100,000 POPULATION

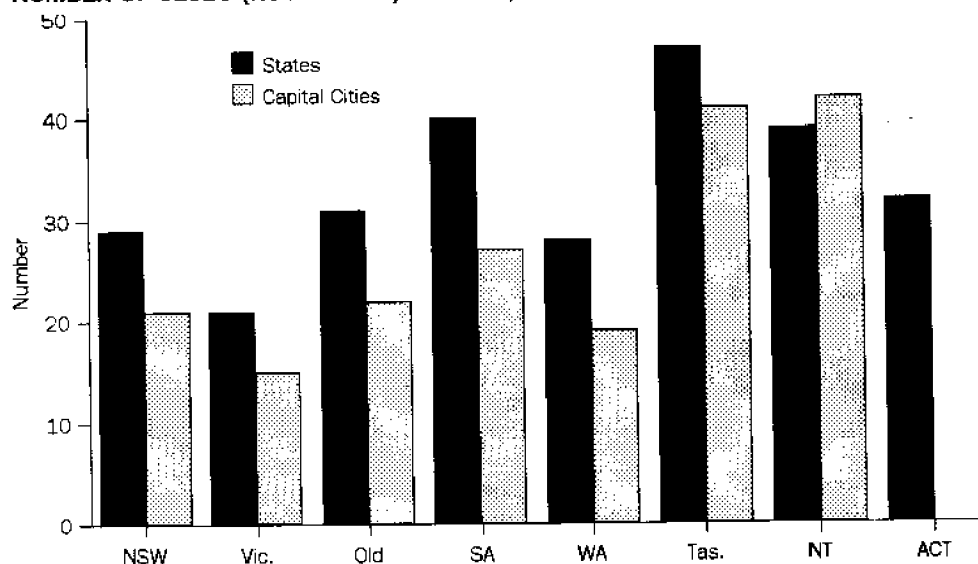


The concentration of cafes and restaurants was very similar between each State and its capital city. The highest number of cafes and restaurants per 100,000 population was in the Australian Capital Territory (131) followed by Sydney (114). Brisbane was the lowest with 77.

## CLUBS (HOSPITALITY)

Nationally, there were 5120 employing clubs (which mainly provide hospitality services to members). This translates into 29 per 100,000 population.

### NUMBER OF CLUBS (HOSPITALITY) PER 100,000 POPULATION



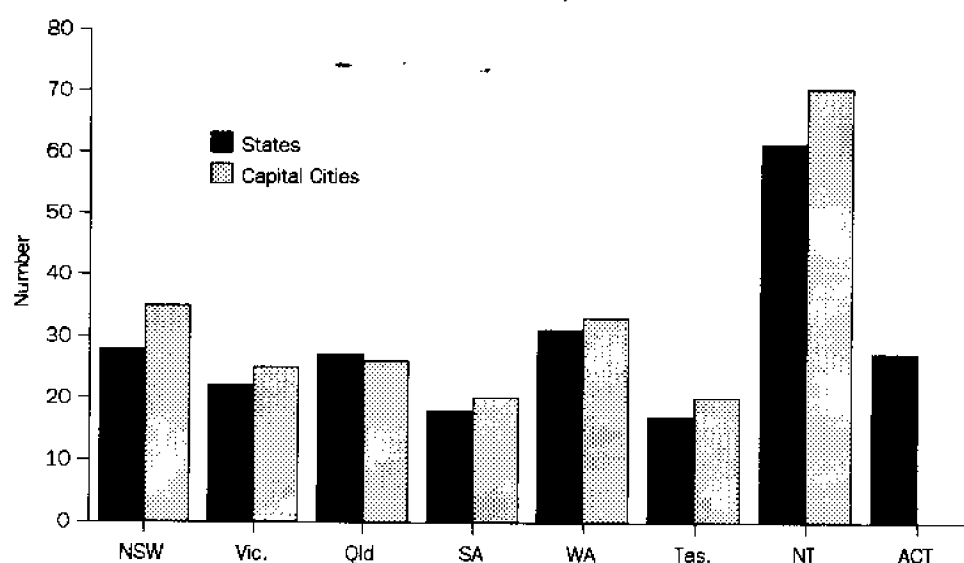
There were more than twice as many clubs per 100,000 population outside the capital cities than within them. For Australia as a whole there were 43 clubs per 100,000 population outside the capital cities compared to 20 per 100,000 population in capital city statistical divisions.

There was considerable variation in the number of clubs (hospitality) per 100,000 population among the States and Territories, ranging from 21 for Victoria to 47 for Tasmania. There was similar variation among the capital city figures.

#### TRAVEL AGENCY SERVICES

There were 4,600 employing travel agency services recorded on the ABS Business Register at June 1995. These include all travel agencies as well as tourist bureau services and tour guide services, in Australia. Of these 4,600 services, 1,690 or around 37%, were in New South Wales.

#### NUMBER OF TRAVEL AGENCY SERVICES PER 100,000 POPULATION



The numbers of travel agency services per 100,000 population for the Northern Territory (61) and Darwin (70) were significantly larger than for other States and capital cities. The next highest serviced State was Western Australia with 31 while Sydney, with 35 travel agency services per 100,000 population, was second to Darwin among capital cities.

#### MORE INFORMATION

For more information about statistics available from the Business Register contact The manager, Statistical Output on (03) 9615 7351 (facsimile (03) 9615 7544), or write to the:-

Business Register Information Consultancy  
Australian Bureau of Statistics  
GPO Box 2796Y  
Melbourne Victoria 3001.

Population statistics used in this analysis were estimated resident populations at 30 June 1994. See *Australian Demographic Statistics* (ABS Catalogue No. 3101.0) for more information.



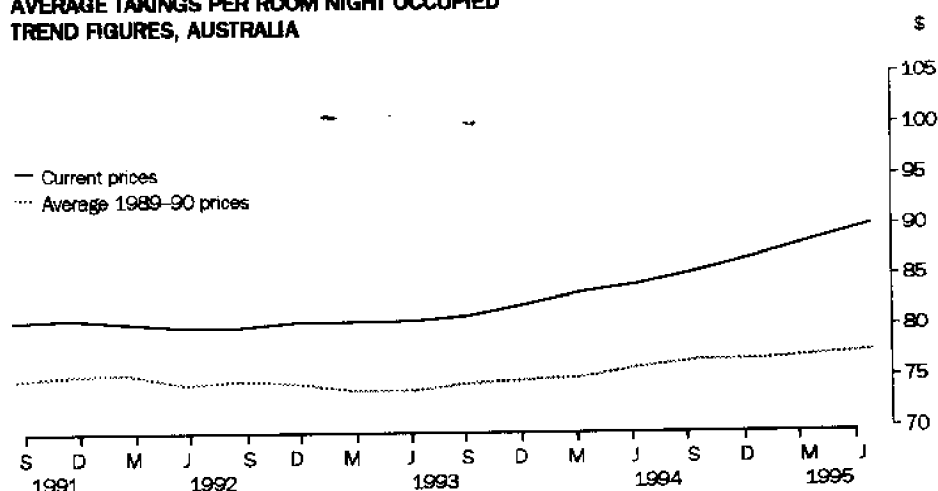
## TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

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

### AUSTRALIA

In contrast to the early 1990s when the trend in average takings per room night occupied showed little increase, in the year to June quarter 1995 the trend has risen 6.9%. The trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989-90 prices, however, was up only 2.0% over the year to June quarter 1995 compared with a 2.8% rise in the preceding year.

**AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED  
TREND FIGURES, AUSTRALIA**

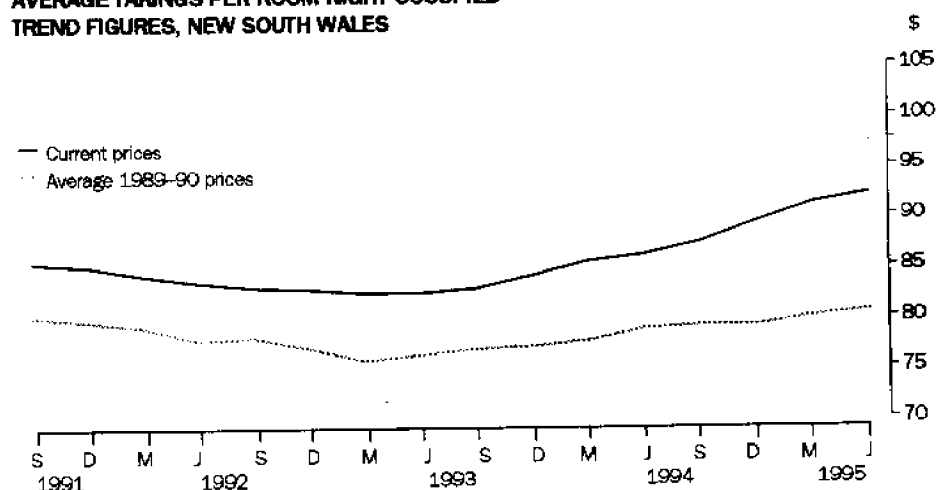


### STATES/TERRITORIES

#### New South Wales

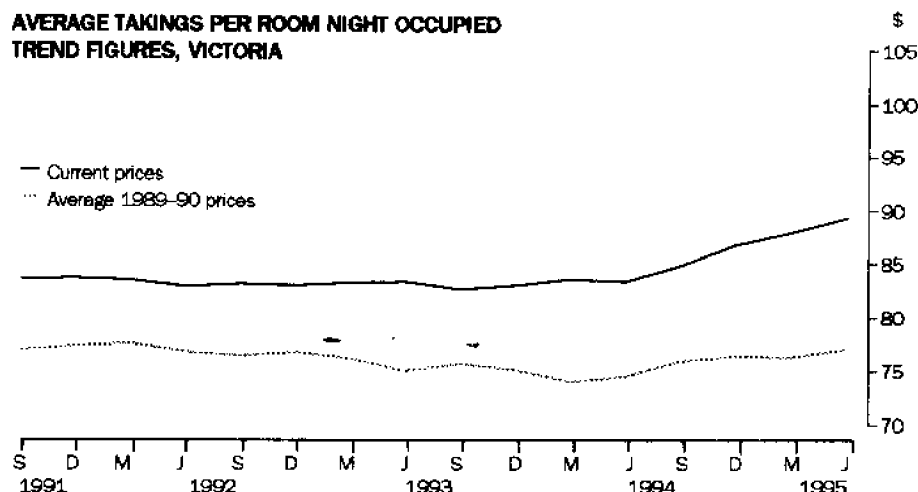
The rises between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995 in the trend figures for average takings per room night occupied at current and at average 1989-90 prices for New South Wales (7.0% and 2.0% respectively) were similar to the Australian changes. The increase in the year to June quarter 1994 in the trend at average 1989-90 prices was 3.4%.

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



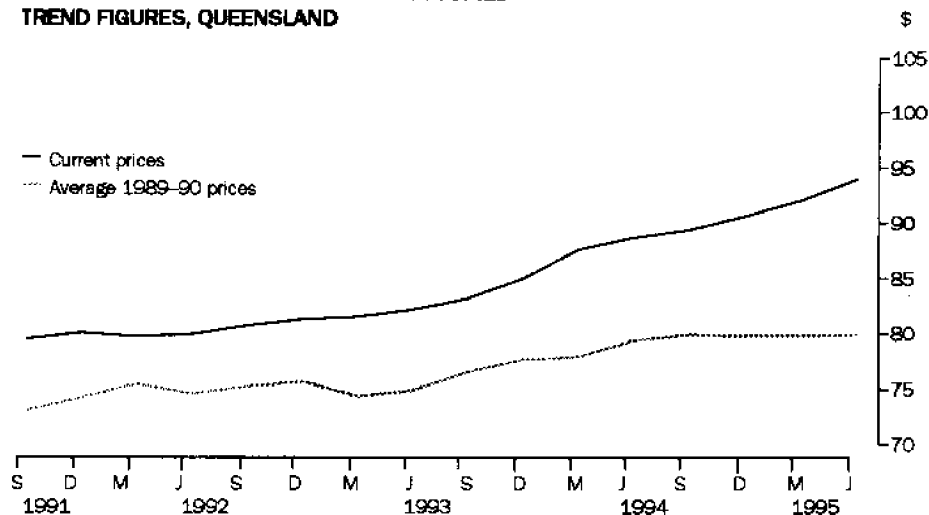
**Victoria** The trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989-90 prices rose 3.5% in the year to June quarter 1995, but the level of the trend at June quarter 1995 was still below that of March quarter 1992. The series at current prices has increased 7.2% over the year to June quarter 1995 with the increase spread fairly evenly over the four quarters.

**AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED  
TREND FIGURES, VICTORIA**



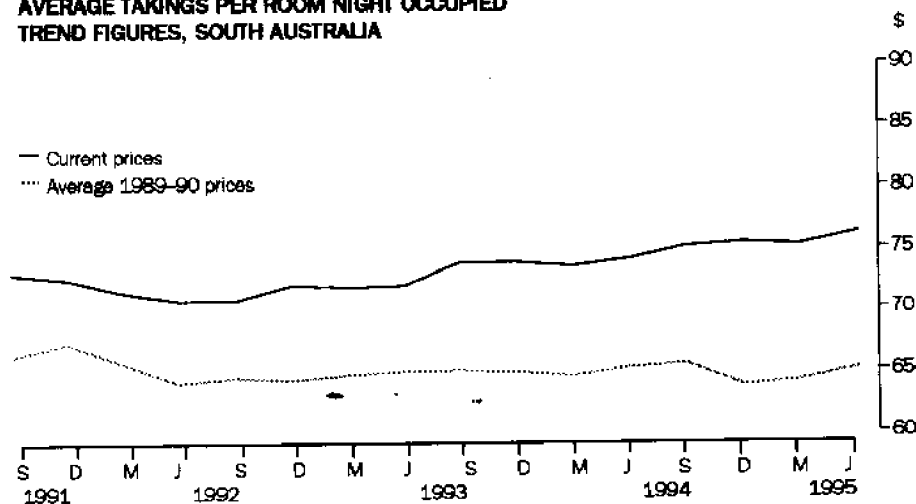
**Queensland** The trend in average takings per room night occupied reached \$94 in June quarter 1995, increasing 6.0% since June quarter 1994. On the other hand the trend in average takings per room night occupied at 1989-90 prices has risen less than 1% over the year with virtually no change over the latest 3 quarters.

**AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED  
TREND FIGURES, QUEENSLAND**



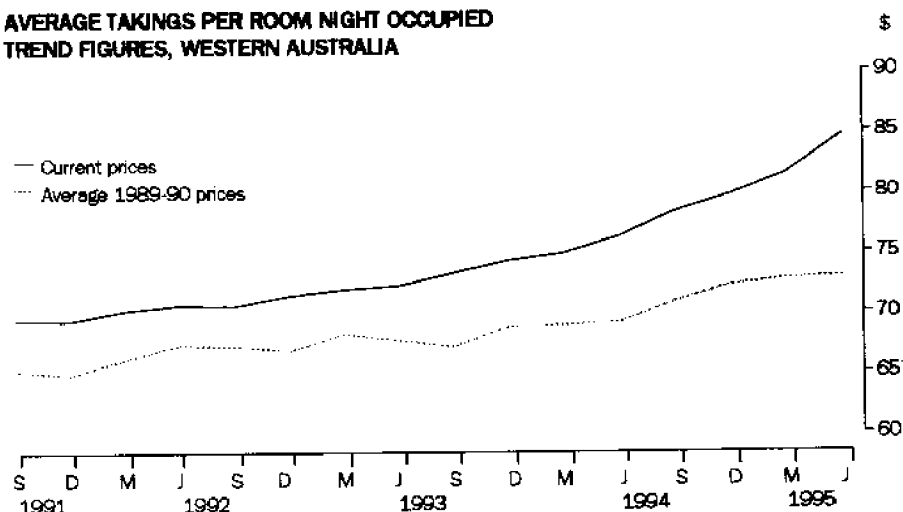
**South Australia** The trend in average takings per room night occupied rose 3.0% in the year to June quarter 1995. The trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989-90 prices has generally been flat since June quarter 1992, recording a small decrease in the year to June quarter 1995.

**AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED  
TREND FIGURES, SOUTH AUSTRALIA**



**Western Australia** The trend in average takings per room night occupied increased 10.9% over the four quarters to June quarter 1995 (with an increase of nearly 4% in the latest quarter), continuing the rises of the past few years. At average 1989-90 prices, the trend in average takings per room night occupied has flattened out in the last 2 quarters but has risen 5.5% in the year to June quarter 1995.

**AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED  
TREND FIGURES, WESTERN AUSTRALIA**

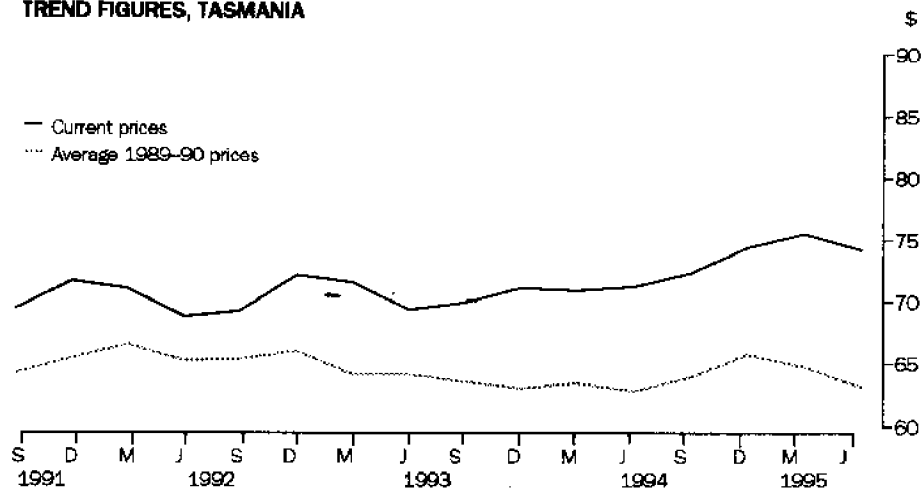


NEW YORK  
MAY 1995  
TASMANIA  
TASMANIA

## Tasmania

The trend in average takings per room night occupied at current prices increased 4.2% in the year to June quarter 1995, although it has declined in the latest quarter. The trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989-90 prices has declined in the latest 2 quarters to a level in June quarter 1995 little changed from that in June quarter 1994.

**AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED  
TREND FIGURES, TASMANIA**

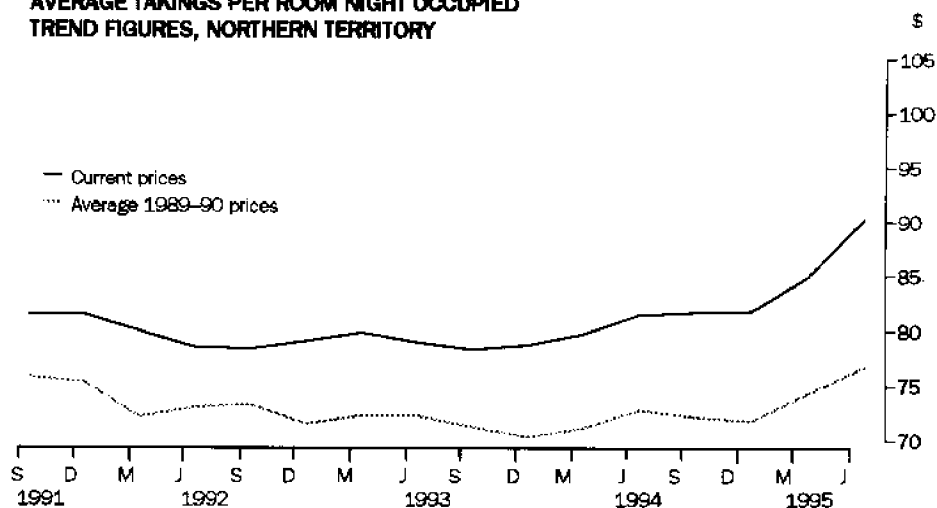


NEW YORK  
MAY 1995  
NORTHERN TERRITORY  
NORTHERN TERRITORY

## Northern Territory

In the latest 2 quarters, the trend in average takings per room night occupied has increased just over 10% after having been relatively flat for several years preceding. The trend in average takings per room night occupied at average 1989-90 prices rose almost 7% between December quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995.

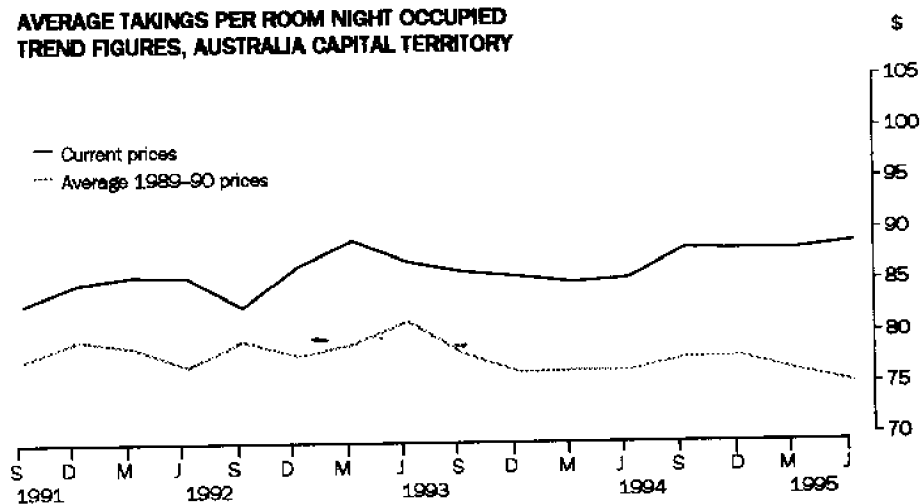
**AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED  
TREND FIGURES, NORTHERN TERRITORY**



# Australian Capital Territory

The trend series for average takings per room night occupied has shown little movement over the latest 3 quarters. At average 1989-90 prices, the trend in average takings per room night occupied has declined 1.8% in the 4 quarters to June quarter 1995 with the decreases occurring in the latest 2 quarters.

**AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED  
TREND FIGURES, AUSTRALIA CAPITAL TERRITORY**



**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>
<b>ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)</b>									
<i>June Quarter 1994—</i>									
Establishments	1,728	1,018	1,101	345	334	177	93	43	4,839
Guest rooms	57,012	29,968	40,211	10,597	14,754	5,322	5,276	3,530	166,670
Bed spaces	165,117	82,583	122,473	29,898	38,296	15,578	15,223	10,422	479,590
<i>June Quarter 1995—</i>									
Establishments	1,726	1,016	1,102	341	335	179	96	44	4,839
Guest rooms	57,074	29,543	41,301	10,605	14,754	5,408	5,474	3,593	167,752
Bed spaces	164,325	82,111	126,304	30,013	38,454	15,699	15,966	10,504	483,376
<b>ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>									
June Quarter 1994	2,864.9	1,353.3	2,330.5	470.9	788.9	269.4	264.5	211.0	8,553.5
September Quarter 1994	2,949.5	1,368.0	2,314.0	481.4	781.8	275.5	268.6	209.5	8,648.3
December Quarter 1994	3,019.5	1,419.2	2,345.0	498.6	797.4	259.4	309.1	203.9	8,852.1
March Quarter 1995	3,005.1	1,456.0	2,372.6	506.8	799.4	264.0	296.6	218.9	8,919.4
April	998.6	465.8	779.1	161.9	271.7	82.9	94.1	70.3	2,924.4
May	1,027.8	476.2	795.0	166.6	276.6	86.1	93.7	77.1	2,999.1
June	1,009.2	477.6	792.1	169.7	274.9	92.2	96.5	75.2	2,987.4
<i>June Quarter 1995</i>	3,035.6	1,419.6	2,366.2	498.2	823.3	261.2	284.2	222.6	8,911.0
<b>ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED ('000) TREND</b>									
June Quarter 1994	2,889.5	1,354.4	2,329.8	471.8	789.8	270.0	267.3	211.4	8,583.9
September Quarter 1994	2,943.2	1,370.3	2,321.7	479.6	790.1	269.7	267.3	207.9	8,649.8
December Quarter 1994	3,010.3	1,410.6	2,337.6	502.8	789.2	261.7	308.9	208.9	8,830.0
March Quarter 1995	3,021.0	1,444.4	2,361.4	504.2	801.8	261.3	296.3	215.4	8,905.8
April	1,007.0	480.7	792.4	165.4	271.2	87.8	96.1	73.2	2,973.9
May	1,008.3	479.1	793.9	164.8	273.3	88.2	95.1	73.9	2,976.6
June	1,010.0	476.3	795.2	164.5	275.5	88.5	94.5	74.6	2,979.2
<i>June Quarter 1995</i>	3,025.3	1,436.1	2,381.5	494.8	820.1	264.5	285.7	221.7	8,929.7
<b>TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m.) SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>									
June Quarter 1994	245.2	111.1	206.1	34.5	59.9	19.1	21.7	17.6	715.1
September Quarter 1994	258.5	116.2	207.2	36.3	61.9	19.9	21.8	18.9	740.6
December Quarter 1994	268.0	122.9	212.8	37.6	63.4	19.4	25.5	17.7	767.4
March Quarter 1995	274.8	128.5	217.4	37.9	64.9	19.9	24.9	19.4	787.6
April	91.8	40.9	73.3	12.4	22.5	6.5	8.5	6.2	262.1
May	93.6	42.6	75.4	12.8	23.3	6.4	8.6	6.6	269.3
June	93.8	43.3	74.5	12.9	24.1	6.6	8.8	6.9	270.7
<i>June Quarter 1995</i>	279.1	126.8	223.2	38.1	69.9	19.4	25.9	19.7	802.1
<b>TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m.) TREND</b>									
June Quarter 1994	248.5	112.8	206.7	34.9	60.2	19.2	21.8	18.0	722.1
September Quarter 1994	256.9	116.2	207.6	36.0	61.9	19.5	21.8	18.3	738.2
December Quarter 1994	268.6	122.2	211.7	37.9	62.9	19.5	25.3	18.4	766.5
March Quarter 1995	275.2	127.0	217.5	37.9	65.3	19.7	25.1	19.0	786.6
April	92.4	42.7	74.0	12.5	22.7	6.6	8.5	6.5	265.9
May	92.7	42.8	74.6	12.5	23.1	6.5	8.6	6.5	267.5
June	93.0	42.8	75.1	12.6	23.6	6.5	8.7	6.6	269.0
<i>June Quarter 1995</i>	278.2	128.3	223.8	37.7	69.4	19.6	25.8	19.6	802.4
<b>TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION (\$m.) AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES</b>									
<i>June Quarter 1994—</i>									
Original	212.2	94.5	170.8	28.5	50.4	15.8	19.7	15.4	607.4
Seasonally Adjusted	222.9	99.2	184.8	30.1	54.9	17.0	19.3	15.7	643.9
Trend	227.7	101.0	184.7	30.8	54.7	17.0	19.5	16.1	651.3
<i>June Quarter 1995—</i>									
Original	230.4	103.8	176.4	30.1	55.7	15.3	22.7	16.4	650.8
Seasonally Adjusted	241.9	109.1	190.9	32.1	60.8	16.6	22.2	16.7	690.3
Trend	243.1	110.8	190.3	32.2	59.8	16.7	21.9	16.6	691.5

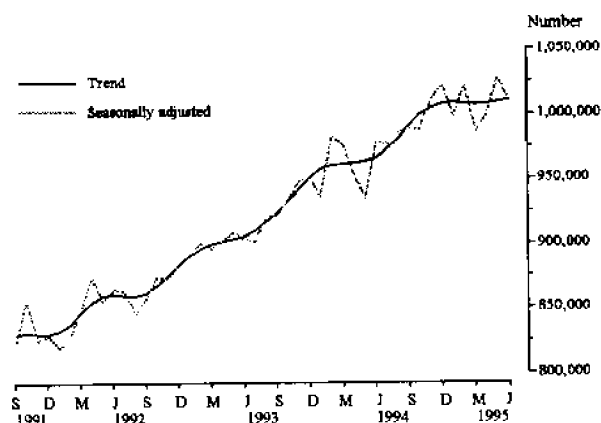
TABLE 2. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, NEW SOUTH WALES

Room nights occupied ('000) (a)				
Period		Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991	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	3,010.3
1995	March quarter	2,992.3	3,005.1	3,021.0
	June quarter	2,939.0	3,035.6	3,025.3

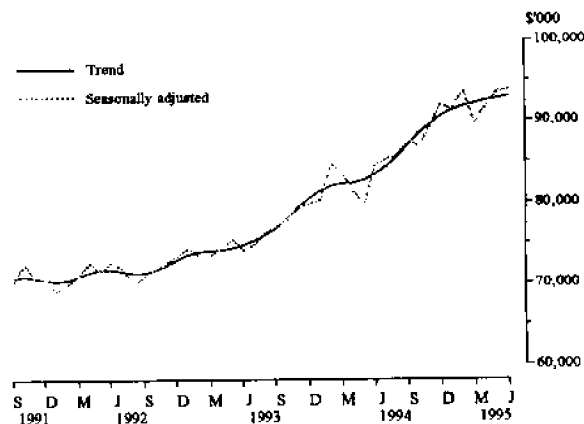
Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)				
Period		Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991	September quarter	213.3	211.1	211.4
	December quarter	218.2	213.8	212.0
1992	March quarter	214.5	209.8	211.8
	June quarter	206.4	216.9	215.0
	September quarter	215.0	212.6	214.1
	December quarter	222.7	217.5	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	268.6
1995	March quarter	276.9	274.8	275.2
	June quarter	265.8	279.1	278.2

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (c)				
Period		Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991	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	232.6
	December quarter	245.9	239.7	237.7
1995	March quarter	243.5	241.6	241.5
	June quarter	230.4	241.9	243.1

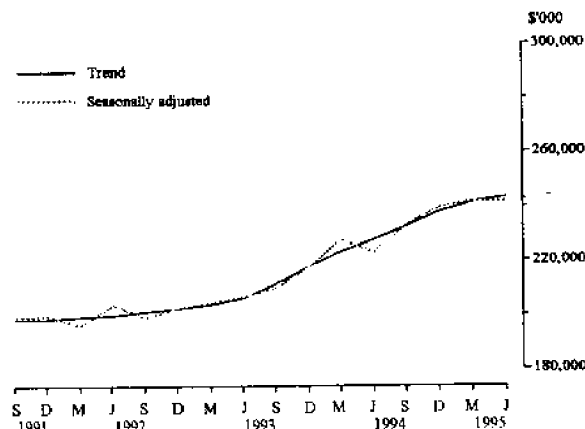
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



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 Sydney All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

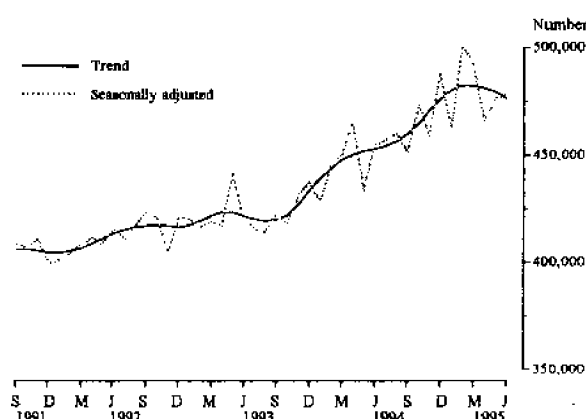
TABLE 3. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, VICTORIA

Room nights occupied ('000) (a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — 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
December quarter	1,281.8	1,246.0	1,250.0
1993 — March quarter	1,302.0	1,254.8	1,257.5
June quarter	1,235.2	1,277.9	1,267.6
September quarter	1,203.3	1,251.3	1,258.7
December quarter	1,324.4	1,285.9	1,281.6
1994 — March quarter	1,372.7	1,325.1	1,330.2
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	1,410.6
1995 — March quarter	1,506.9	1,456.0	1,444.4
June quarter	1,372.1	1,419.6	1,436.1

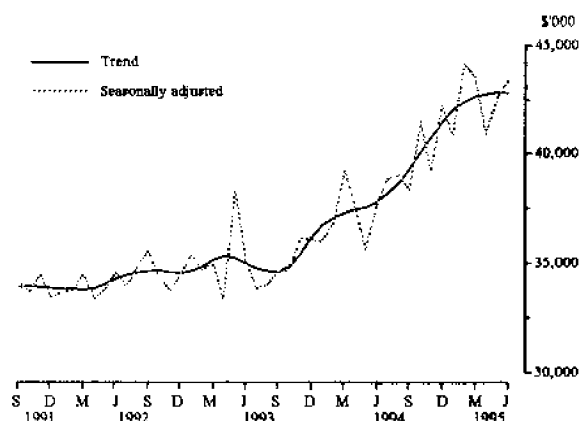
Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — September quarter	99.7	101.9	101.2
December quarter	105.2	101.6	101.7
1992 — March quarter	105.9	101.8	101.4
June quarter	96.9	101.8	102.2
September quarter	102.0	104.4	103.7
December quarter	106.5	102.7	103.8
1993 — March quarter	107.6	105.0	104.7
June quarter	101.8	106.8	105.6
September quarter	100.6	102.5	104.0
December quarter	110.5	106.9	106.4
1994 — March quarter	115.5	112.0	111.1
June quarter	105.8	111.1	112.8
September quarter	113.7	116.2	116.2
December quarter	127.1	122.9	122.2
1995 — March quarter	131.9	128.5	127.0
June quarter	120.6	126.8	128.3

Takings at average 1989 -90 prices (\$m.) (c)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — 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
December quarter	98.4	94.9	96.0
1993 — March quarter	98.3	95.9	95.9
June quarter	92.4	97.0	95.1
September quarter	91.1	92.7	95.2
December quarter	99.7	96.4	96.4
1994 — March quarter	103.8	100.7	98.5
June quarter	94.5	99.2	101.0
September quarter	101.3	103.6	104.2
December quarter	112.4	108.7	107.8
1995 — March quarter	114.7	111.7	110.2
June quarter	103.8	109.1	110.8

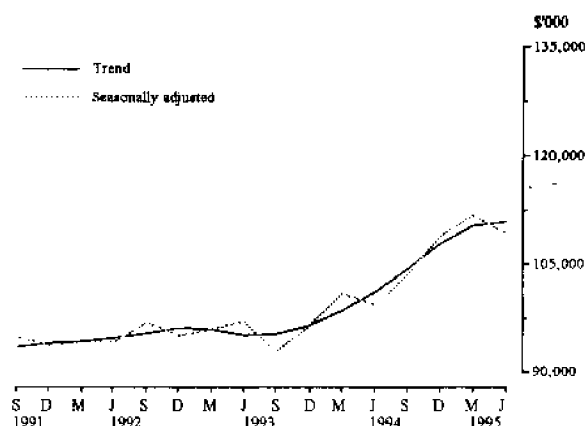
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES



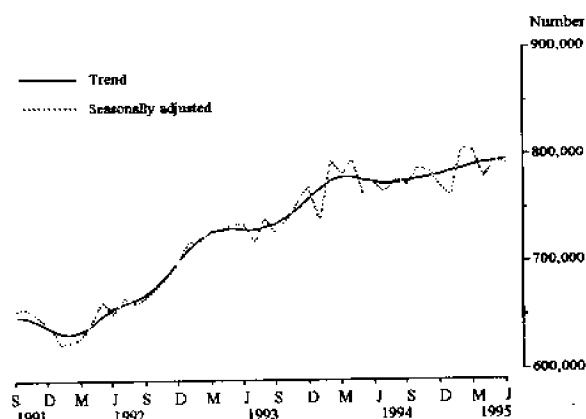
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend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



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

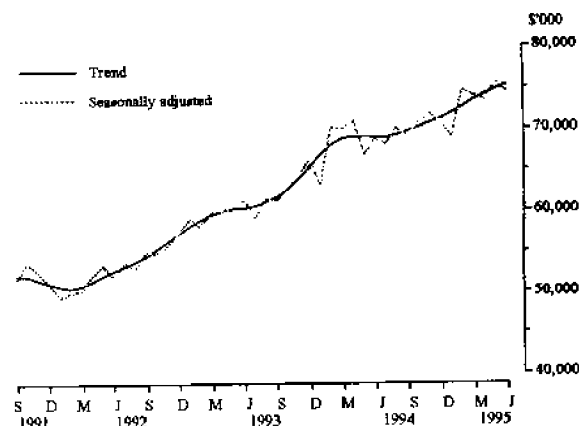
<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — September quarter	2,138.3	1,922.0	1,934.5
December quarter	1,980.4	1,950.0	1,932.7
1992 — March quarter	1,765.2	1,879.2	1,904.3
June quarter	1,850.4	1,964.0	1,950.7
September quarter	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	2,337.6
1995 — March quarter	2,188.3	2,372.6	2,361.4
June quarter	2,235.6	2,366.2	2,381.5

**MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED**



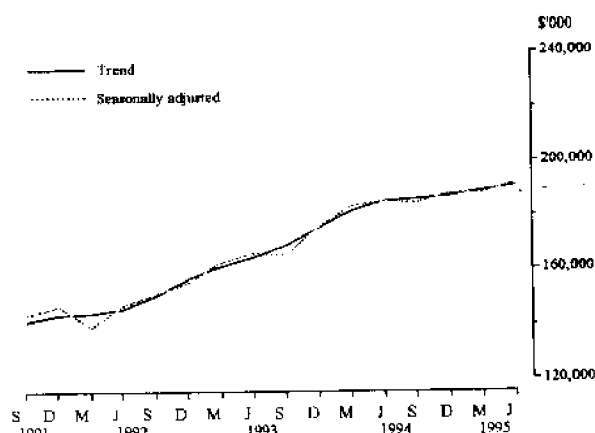
<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — September quarter	165.4	152.1	153.9
December quarter	164.1	157.0	154.6
1992 — March quarter	142.5	149.2	151.7
June quarter	144.8	156.9	155.8
September quarter	174.4	161.5	161.1
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	211.7
1995 — March quarter	204.0	217.4	217.5
June quarter	206.2	223.2	223.8

**MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES**



<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 — 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	188.4
June quarter	176.4	190.9	190.3

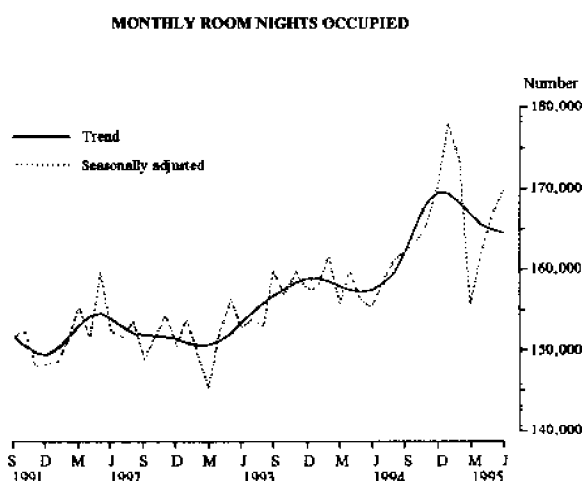
**QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES**



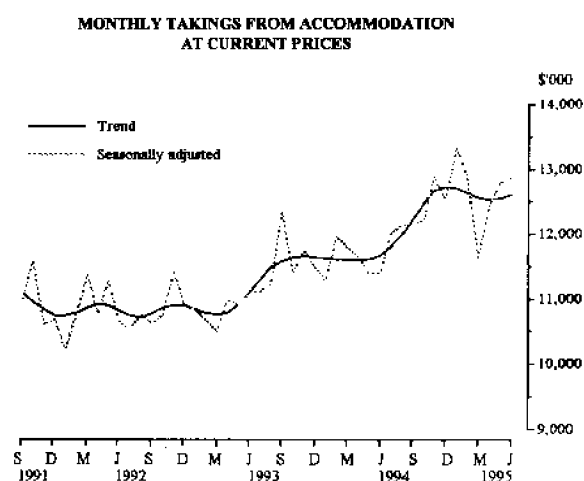
(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend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

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

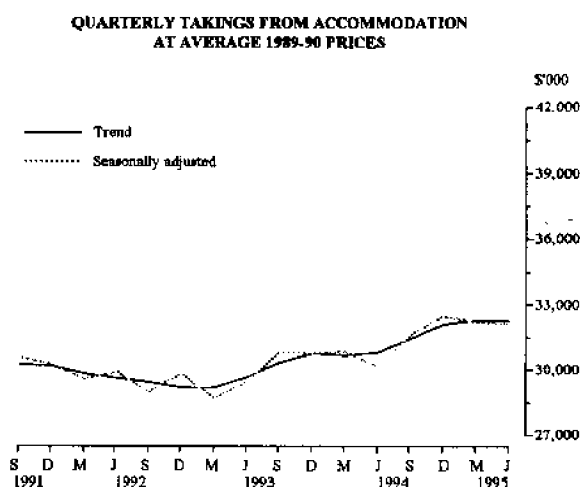
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — September quarter	444.9	458.1	456.8
December quarter	462.7	448.4	449.3
1992 — March quarter	464.8	455.1	454.4
June quarter	449.2	463.4	462.4
September quarter	445.9	453.6	456.7
December quarter	472.9	456.0	454.5
1993 — March quarter	453.2	448.4	451.9
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	502.8
1995 — March quarter	509.7	506.8	504.2
June quarter	481.8	498.2	494.8



<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — 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
June quarter	35.8	38.1	37.7



<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — 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	32.0
1995 — March quarter	32.2	32.2	32.3
June quarter	30.1	32.1	32.2

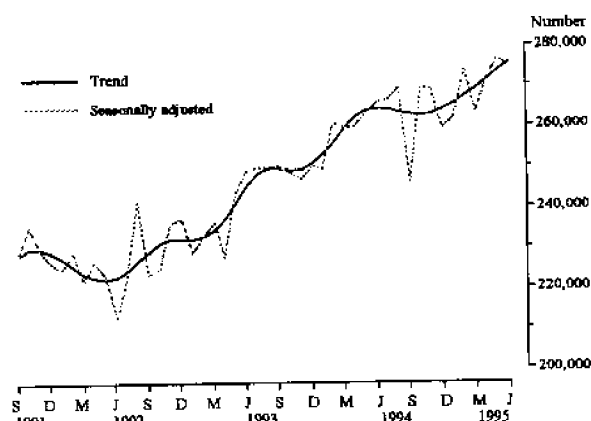


(a) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (b) Trend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

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

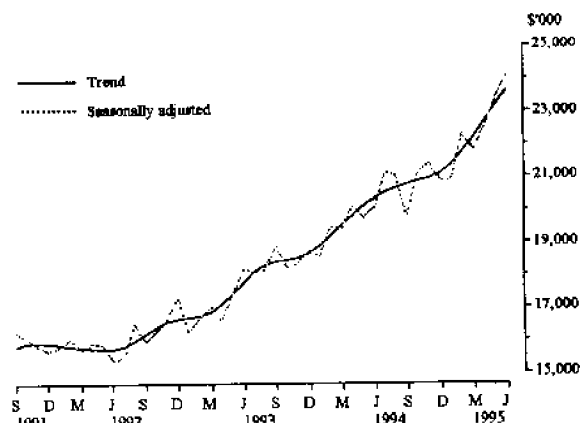
Room nights occupied ('000) (a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — September quarter	703.6	674.1	674.6
December quarter	713.7	690.3	688.2
1992 — March quarter	673.7	675.1	675.9
June quarter	616.4	661.7	667.3
September quarter	717.8	686.6	679.4
December quarter	720.0	697.7	694.6
1993 — 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	789.2
1995 — March quarter	784.2	799.4	801.8
June quarter	764.8	823.3	820.1

MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



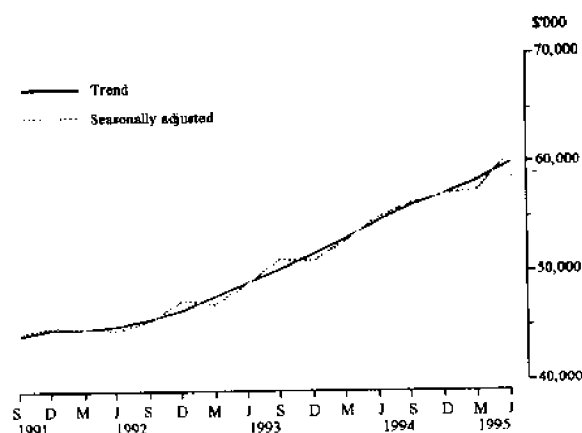
Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — September quarter	48.6	46.9	46.9
December quarter	49.5	47.6	47.8
1992 — March quarter	47.9	47.5	47.5
June quarter	43.5	47.2	47.2
September quarter	49.9	48.0	48.0
December quarter	52.0	50.1	49.6
1993 — March quarter	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	62.9
1995 — March quarter	64.4	64.9	65.3
June quarter	64.0	69.9	69.4

MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (c)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (b)
1991 — 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	56.0
December quarter	59.7	57.1	57.1
1995 — March quarter	57.0	57.5	58.4
June quarter	55.7	60.8	59.8

QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989-90 PRICES



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

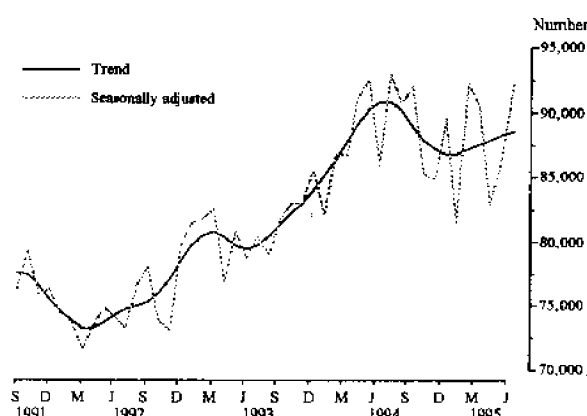
**TABLE 7. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, TASMANIA**

<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — 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	261.7
1995 — March quarter	330.3	264.0	261.3
June quarter	238.1	261.2	264.5

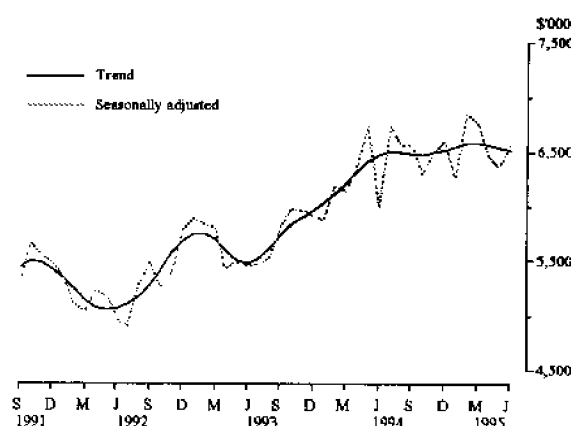
<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — September quarter	12.1	15.9	16.0
December quarter	17.4	16.7	16.4
1992 — March quarter	19.7	15.5	15.7
June quarter	14.3	15.4	15.2
September quarter	12.0	15.7	15.6
December quarter	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	19.5
1995 — March quarter	25.0	19.9	19.7
June quarter	18.0	19.4	19.6

<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 — 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	17.3
December quarter	17.7	17.0	17.2
1995 — March quarter	21.5	17.1	16.9
June quarter	15.3	16.6	16.7

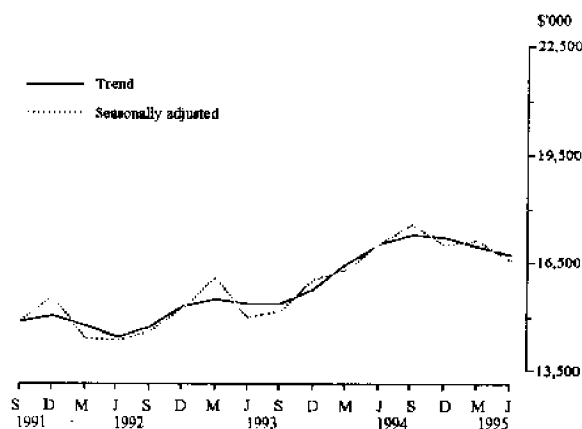
**MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED**



**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 Hobart All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

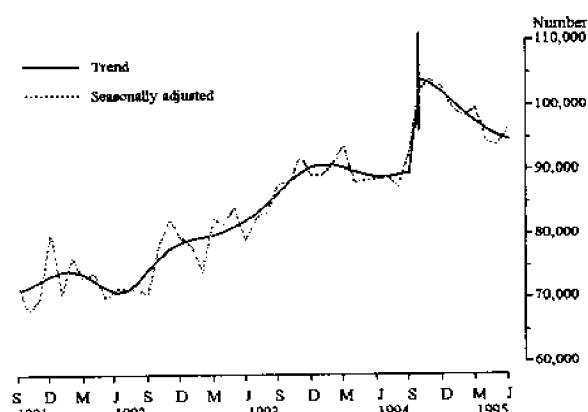
**TABLE 8. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, NORTHERN TERRITORY**

Room nights occupied ('000) (a) (b)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — 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	308.9
1995 — March quarter	221.6	296.6	296.3
June quarter	294.9	284.2	285.7

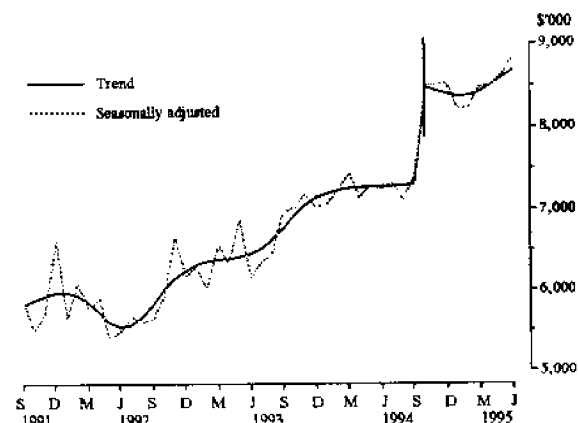
Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a) (b)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — September quarter	23.7	17.5	17.3
December quarter	16.0	17.8	17.8
1992 — March quarter	12.6	17.5	17.7
June quarter	17.3	16.8	16.9
September quarter	22.7	16.9	17.1
December quarter	17.1	18.7	18.4
1993 — March 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	25.1
June quarter	26.5	25.9	25.8

Takings at average 1989-90 prices (\$m.) (d)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — 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	22.0
June quarter	22.7	22.2	21.9

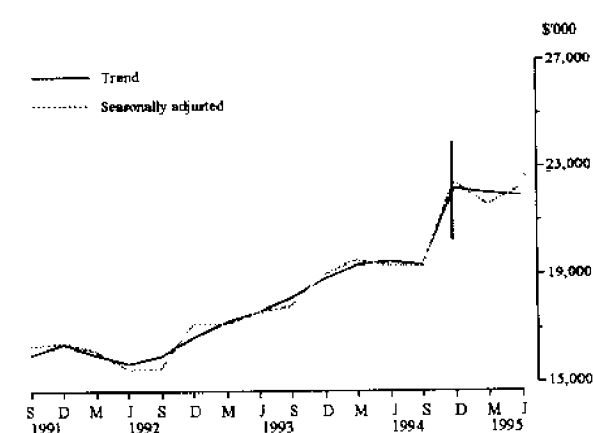
**MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED (b)**



**MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES (b)**



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



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

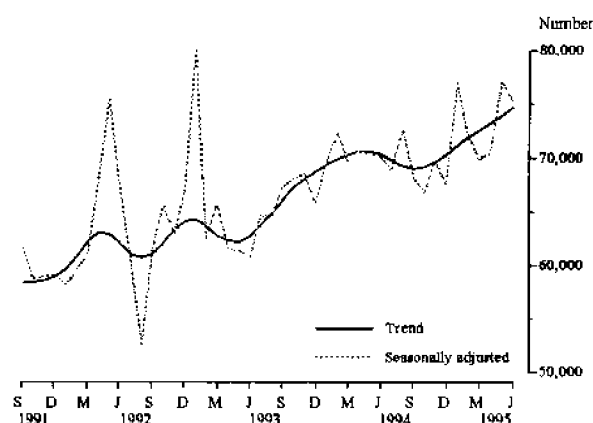
**TABLE 9. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY**

<i>Room nights occupied ('000) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — 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	208.9
1995 — March quarter	212.8	218.9	215.4
June quarter	209.3	222.6	221.7

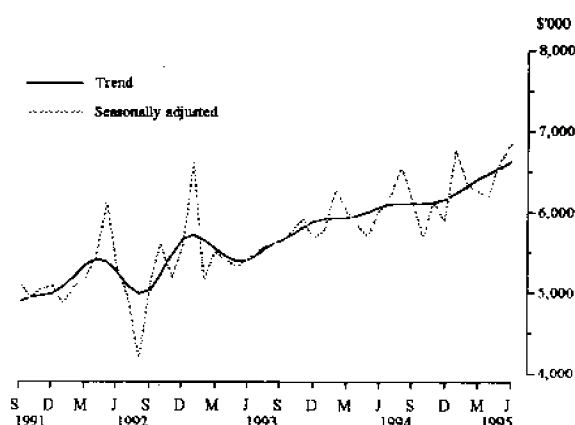
<i>Takings at current prices (\$m.) (a)</i>			
<i>Period</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Seasonally adjusted</i>	<i>Trend (b)</i>
1991 — September quarter	14.4	14.6	14.4
December quarter	15.6	15.1	14.9
1992 — March quarter	14.8	15.1	15.6
June quarter	16.8	16.9	16.0
September quarter	14.3	14.3	15.1
December quarter	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
June quarter	19.2	19.7	19.6

<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 — 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	16.4
June quarter	16.4	16.7	16.6

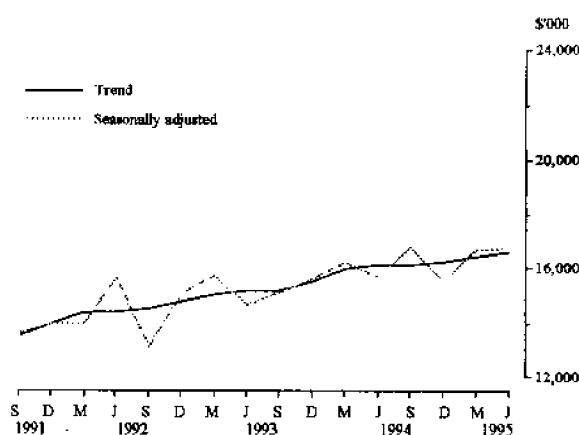
**MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED**



**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 Canberra All Groups Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

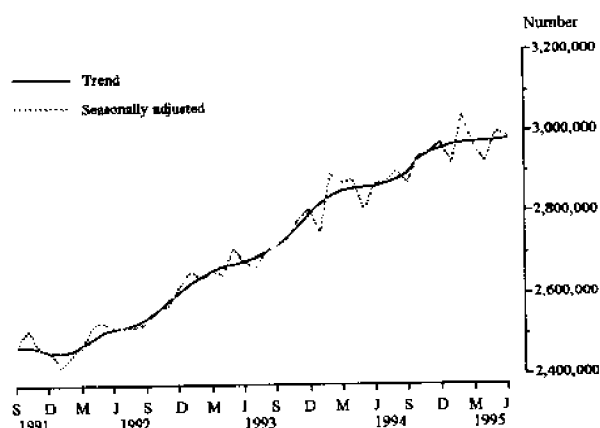
TABLE 10. HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES, AUSTRALIA (a)

Room nights occupied ('000) (b)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — September quarter	7,615.2	7,362.5	7,369.3
December quarter	7,570.5	7,440.2	7,400.1
1992 — March quarter	7,314.3	7,338.2	7,392.7
June quarter	7,246.7	7,565.0	7,511.2
September quarter	7,836.3	7,566.2	7,585.9
December quarter	7,899.5	7,754.5	7,745.5
1993 — March quarter	7,827.3	7,945.5	7,924.3
June quarter	7,706.7	8,034.1	8,017.6
September quarter	8,360.5	8,085.3	8,110.1
December quarter	8,503.1	8,323.0	8,300.6
1994 — March quarter	8,355.0	8,516.1	8,511.4
June quarter	8,196.9	8,553.5	8,583.9
September quarter	8,924.8	8,648.3	8,649.8
December quarter	9,051.2	8,852.1	8,830.0
1995 — March quarter	8,746.2	8,919.4	8,905.8
June quarter	8,535.5	8,911.0	8,929.7

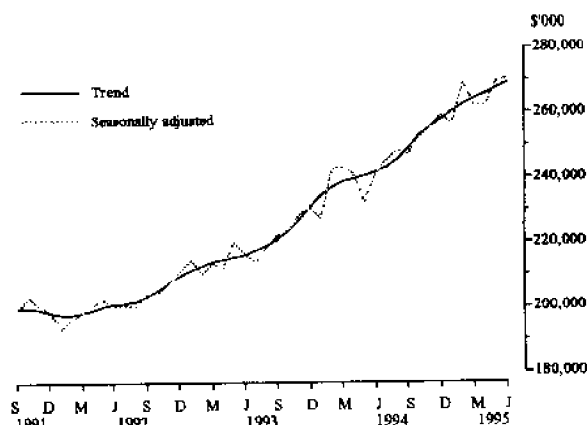
Takings at current prices (\$m.) (b)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — September quarter	608.5	592.9	594.3
December quarter	621.4	602.5	597.7
1992 — March quarter	591.0	588.8	593.9
June quarter	570.9	604.3	601.0
September quarter	620.9	605.2	606.8
December quarter	645.0	622.5	622.7
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	766.5
1995 — March quarter	776.7	787.6	786.6
June quarter	756.1	802.1	802.4

Takings at average 1989–90 prices (\$m.) (d)			
Period	Original	Seasonally adjusted	Trend (c)
1991 — 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	662.4
December quarter	706.2	680.1	676.7
1995 — March quarter	676.7	686.1	686.1
June quarter	650.8	690.3	691.5

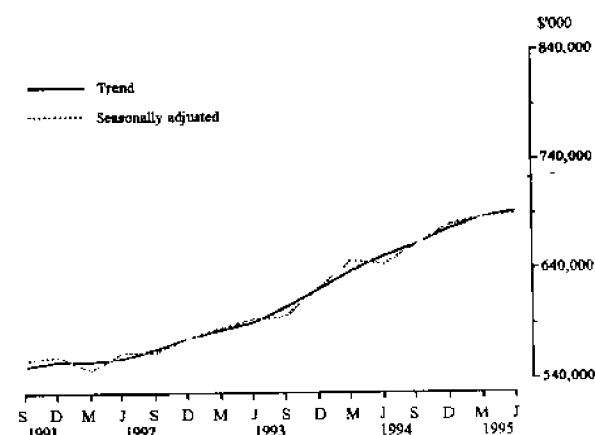
MONTHLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED



MONTHLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT CURRENT PRICES



QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION AT AVERAGE 1989–90 PRICES



(a) All figures for Australia have been derived by summing the corresponding State and Territory figures (see Tables 2 to 9). (b) For presentation purposes, the quarterly estimates of seasonally adjusted and trend data for room nights occupied and takings at current prices, shown in the tables, have been derived by summing the relevant monthly figures. However, the charts show the data plotted on a monthly basis. (c) Trend estimates are derived by eliminating the regular effects of seasonality and irregular short-term economic and other effects. Trend estimates, therefore, provide a more reliable measure of underlying movements in the data. (d) The deflator used to revalue current price data is the Consumer Price Index. See paragraphs 4 to 6 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Total
			Star grading						
			1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
June quarter 1994—									
Establishments	270	1,458	39	568	772	130	17	202	1,728
Guest rooms	18,569	38,443	532	11,771	22,498	12,359	5,291	4,561	57,012
Rooms per establishment	69	26	14	21	29	95	311	23	33
June quarter 1995—									
Establishments	267	1,459	50	474	845	122	13	222	1,726
Guest rooms	19,090	37,984	835	9,340	25,652	12,846	3,593	4,808	57,074
Rooms per establishment	71	26	17	20	30	105	276	22	33
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
April	42.3	15.0	5.8	10.0	17.2	67.2	216.7	8.6	19.3
May	38.3	12.6	4.8	8.2	14.5	59.7	199.7	7.2	16.6
June	38.6	13.1	4.8	8.5	14.9	62.3	192.2	8.1	17.1
June quarter 1994	39.7	13.6	5.1	8.9	15.5	63.1	202.9	8.0	17.6
April	48.1	15.0	6.9	9.6	18.6	77.5	208.7	8.9	20.1
May	45.9	13.3	5.7	8.3	16.6	75.1	199.0	7.8	18.4
June	43.4	12.9	6.2	8.3	16.1	68.9	188.5	8.1	17.7
June quarter 1995	45.8	13.8	6.2	8.7	17.1	73.8	198.7	8.3	18.7
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
April	1.6	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.8
May	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
June	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
June quarter 1994	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7
April	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
May	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
June	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7
June quarter 1995	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7

Between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, the number of establishments decreased slightly, while the number of guest rooms increased marginally. The average number of rooms per establishment remained unchanged at 33.

Although there was only a small increase in the supply of guest rooms overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, there were some significant fluctuations by star grade. Partly due to a large increase in the number of establishments in the star grade 1 category, the supply of guest rooms in this category increased 57%. Other increases were recorded in the star grade 3 (14%), star grade 4 (4%) and ungraded categories. These increases were offset by a 32% decrease in star grade 5 room numbers and a 21% decrease in star grade 2 room numbers. These large fluctuations in room numbers are mainly due to the reclassification of a large number of individual establishments.

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased 6% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with the star grade 1 category recording the largest increase of 22%, which was in line with the increase in the average number of rooms per establishment. For the star grade 4 category, the increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment (17%) was higher than the rise in the average number of rooms per establishment (11%).



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

			Total						
			Star grading						
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	Total
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
April	140.4	32.2	7.4	15.4	36.0	207.8	1,005.7	19.4	49.1
May	130.8	26.8	6.2	12.5	30.2	187.2	947.0	16.9	43.1
June	125.4	27.6	5.9	13.0	30.6	193.1	828.4	18.2	42.9
June quarter 1994	396.6	86.7	19.5	40.9	96.8	588.1	2,781.1	54.5	135.1
April	175.3	33.3	8.7	14.7	41.2	267.2	1,166.5	24.3	55.3
May	170.0	29.3	7.0	12.4	36.5	263.0	1,073.4	22.3	51.0
June	155.6	28.0	9.0	12.6	35.3	230.3	1,014.8	22.0	47.7
June quarter 1995	500.9	90.5	24.6	39.6	113.0	760.5	3,254.7	68.7	154.0
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
April	110.7	71.5	42.7	51.6	69.8	103.0	154.7	74.8	84.9
May	110.3	68.9	41.7	49.0	67.1	101.2	152.9	76.2	83.8
June	108.2	70.3	40.5	51.0	68.5	103.3	143.6	75.0	83.7
June quarter 1994	109.7	70.3	41.7	50.6	68.5	102.5	150.7	75.3	84.2
April	121.6	73.9	42.0	51.1	73.8	114.9	186.3	91.5	91.5
May	119.5	70.7	39.6	48.1	71.0	113.0	174.0	92.2	89.6
June	119.4	72.3	48.3	50.9	73.2	111.8	179.4	90.2	90.2
June quarter 1995	120.2	72.3	43.3	50.0	72.7	113.3	180.0	91.3	90.5
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
April	67.6	37.1	25.8	26.8	36.5	58.8	93.7	45.4	46.4
May	71.9	40.2	27.4	28.4	39.4	64.7	94.8	49.3	50.9
June	68.3	38.8	26.6	27.8	37.8	62.8	90.8	46.6	48.3
June quarter 1994	69.2	38.5	26.5	27.6	37.8	61.9	93.2	47.0	48.4
April	75.6	38.2	23.6	26.6	39.3	66.6	115.5	52.2	50.5
May	78.7	41.7	24.2	27.9	42.8	72.8	111.6	56.5	55.0
June	75.8	40.8	26.1	28.1	42.4	69.2	112.8	52.1	53.2
June quarter 1995	76.7	40.1	24.6	27.5	41.3	69.4	113.4	53.5	52.8

Nightly guests per occupied room remained unchanged at 1.7 between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995.

Average takings per establishment increased 14% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with licensed hotels increasing by 26% and motels and guest houses by 4%. All star grade categories experienced increases in average takings per establishment, with the exception of a 3% decrease for the star grade 2 category.

Average takings per room night occupied increased overall by 7% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. Apart from a 1% decrease for the star grade 2 category, all star grade categories recorded moderate or strong increases in average takings per room night occupied. Apart from the ungraded category, the star grade 5 category recorded the largest increase (19%) in average takings per room night occupied, followed by an 11% increase for the star grade 4 category.

Between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, average takings per guest night increased overall by 9%, with all star grade categories recording increases except for the star grade 1 and star grade 2 categories.

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

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Ungraded	Total
			Star grading							
			1	2	3	4	5			
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)										
June quarter 1994—										
Establishments	194	824	23	391	457	72	8	67	1,018	
Guest rooms	10,089	19,879	275	7,606	11,999	6,044	2,653	1,391	29,968	
Rooms per establishment	52	24	12	19	26	84	332	21	29	
June quarter 1995—										
Establishments	194	822	15	354	511	78	9	49	1,016	
Guest rooms	9,836	19,707	184	6,452	13,292	6,165	2,485	965	29,543	
Rooms per establishment	51	24	12	18	26	79	276	20	29	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
April	31.1	12.6	2.6	8.5	14.8	56.2	222.2	6.3	16.1	
May	27.1	10.1	2.1	6.2	12.1	52.1	186.7	5.2	13.4	
June	27.3	9.7	1.8	6.1	11.4	52.2	189.8	5.4	13.0	
June quarter 1994	28.4	10.8	2.2	6.9	12.7	53.5	199.4	5.6	14.2	
April	31.2	12.5	2.4	7.6	14.3	54.4	191.4	6.6	16.1	
May	31.4	10.8	1.9	6.1	12.3	55.5	200.4	6.2	14.7	
June	29.8	10.0	1.9	5.7	11.4	55.4	173.5	5.9	13.8	
June quarter 1995	30.8	11.1	2.0	6.5	12.7	55.1	188.5	6.2	14.9	
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
April	1.6	1.9	1.6	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.9	1.8	
May	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	
June	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.6	
June quarter 1994	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.9	1.7	
April	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.4	1.8	1.7	
May	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.5	
June	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	
June quarter 1995	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.8	1.6	

Between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, the number of hotels, motels and guest houses and the supply of guest rooms decreased slightly. While the average size of establishments remained unchanged overall at 29 rooms, all star grade categories, except the star grade 1 and star grade 3 categories, experienced falls in the average number of rooms per establishment. These changes, together with the movements in numbers of establishments by star grade, largely reflect reclassifications of establishments.

The star grade 3 and star grade 4 categories recorded increases in guest room numbers (11% and 2% respectively), while all other star grade categories experienced decreases between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995.

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased overall by 5% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with licensed hotels recording an increase of 8% and motels and guest houses, 3%. Over this same period, the average number of rooms per establishment remained unchanged. Of the graded categories, the only star grade to show an increase in average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment was the star grade 4 category, which increased by 3%. This compared with a drop of 6% in the average number of rooms available in these establishments. While the star grade 5 category showed a fall of 5% in the average nightly number of rooms occupied, this was significantly less than the 17% fall in the average number of rooms available per establishment.

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

	Total								
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
April	96.1	25.1	2.4	13.0	30.1	172.1	904.4	11.9	38.6
May	88.7	20.5	2.0	9.3	24.7	167.8	793.0	10.3	33.5
June	86.0	19.1	1.7	8.8	22.7	161.2	772.7	11.4	31.9
June quarter 1994	270.7	64.7	6.0	31.2	77.5	501.1	2,470.0	33.6	104.0
April	106.7	26.3	2.0	11.9	30.0	175.2	917.1	16.2	41.6
May	113.4	22.8	1.8	9.6	25.6	187.1	996.3	13.4	40.1
June	103.2	21.4	1.7	8.8	23.6	180.2	833.7	16.2	37.0
June quarter 1995	323.3	70.5	5.5	30.4	79.3	542.5	2,747.1	45.8	118.7
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
April	103.1	66.4	30.5	50.9	67.7	102.1	135.6	63.2	79.9
May	105.7	65.4	31.4	48.4	66.0	103.9	137.0	64.3	80.9
June	105.1	66.2	30.5	49.1	66.6	103.0	135.7	70.9	81.8
June quarter 1994	104.6	66.0	30.8	49.6	66.8	103.0	136.1	66.0	80.8
April	114.2	70.1	28.3	52.7	69.9	107.2	159.7	81.3	86.4
May	116.6	68.6	32.1	50.9	67.2	108.8	160.4	70.2	88.2
June	115.7	71.0	29.1	52.2	69.2	108.5	160.2	92.2	89.4
June quarter 1995	115.5	69.9	29.7	52.0	68.8	108.2	160.1	80.9	87.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
April	64.0	35.8	19.4	27.2	36.3	63.2	90.5	33.7	45.3
May	72.1	39.6	21.2	29.0	40.4	69.1	98.8	36.1	51.2
June	69.4	39.3	21.4	28.4	39.3	68.9	95.6	37.1	50.6
June quarter 1994	68.2	37.9	20.5	28.1	38.4	66.9	94.6	35.5	48.7
April	71.7	38.7	18.5	28.4	38.3	66.6	111.5	46.4	49.9
May	80.0	42.8	21.5	30.6	41.6	75.7	115.9	42.1	57.2
June	77.7	43.2	21.3	30.6	42.0	73.4	113.7	50.1	56.6
June quarter 1995	76.4	41.3	20.2	29.7	40.4	71.8	113.7	46.2	54.2

Average takings per establishment increased 14% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with the most significant increase (19%) being recorded in licensed hotels with facilities. All star graded categories experienced increases in the average takings per establishment, except for an 8% decrease for the star grade 1 category and a 3% decline for the star grade 2 category. Apart from the ungraded category, the star grade 5 (11%) and star grade 4 (8%) categories showed the largest relative rises, despite the decrease in the average number of rooms per establishment for both star grade categories.

Average takings per room night occupied showed an overall increase of 9% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. Apart from ungraded, the most significant increase was recorded for the star grade 5 category (18%). There were smaller increases for the star grade 2, star grade 3 and star grade 4 categories.

This pattern continued in average takings per guest night, where the overall increase was 11% for all establishments.

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

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						
			Star grading					Ungraded	Total
			1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
<i>June quarter 1994—</i>									
Establishments	265	836	18	452	412	53	17	149	1,101
Guest rooms	18,028	22,183	285	8,550	16,066	7,538	5,286	2,486	40,211
Rooms per establishment	68	27	16	19	39	142	311	17	37
<i>June quarter 1995</i>									
Establishments	263	839	18	418	429	60	15	162	1,102
Guest rooms	18,725	22,576	304	7,305	16,571	8,369	4,348	4,404	41,301
Rooms per establishment	71	27	17	17	39	139	290	27	37
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
April	45.0	15.7	6.5	9.8	23.9	101.4	243.4	7.8	22.8
May	39.0	14.6	5.5	9.0	21.6	86.7	218.6	7.3	20.4
June	42.6	16.5	6.4	10.3	25.1	94.5	221.1	7.9	22.8
<i>June quarter 1994</i>	42.2	15.6	6.1	9.7	23.5	94.1	227.6	7.7	22.0
April	45.0	15.7	5.9	9.1	23.7	90.0	212.5	13.9	22.7
May	41.9	15.2	6.6	8.5	22.6	86.1	209.0	12.9	21.6
June	43.3	16.7	6.4	9.5	24.9	88.3	205.2	13.8	23.1
<i>June quarter 1995</i>	43.4	15.9	6.3	9.1	23.7	88.1	208.9	13.5	22.4
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
April	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9
May	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.7
June	1.9	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.9	1.9
<i>June quarter 1994</i>	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8
April	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9
May	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
June	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8
<i>June quarter 1995</i>	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8

Between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, the number of establishments in Queensland remained almost unchanged, although the number of guest rooms increased 3% to 41,301 over the same period. The average size of establishments remained unchanged at 37 rooms. Mainly due to the reclassification of a large number of establishments, there were some large fluctuations in the supply of guest rooms by star grade category. Apart from the ungraded category for which the number of rooms was up 77% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, the star grade 4 category registered the largest increase in room supply (11%), while the largest fall was recorded by the star grade 5 category (18%).

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased 2% overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased dramatically for the ungraded category, mainly due to the large increase in room supply. The star grade 4 and star grade 5 categories experienced falls of 6% and 8% respectively in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment.

Average nightly number of guests per occupied room remained unchanged between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, although changes were recorded by some star grade categories.

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)									
April	163.5	29.5	12.6	13.8	52.7	328.5	1,195.2	14.0	61.8
May	139.5	27.4	7.4	12.6	46.3	280.6	1,070.4	12.8	54.4
June	141.1	30.1	7.7	14.3	53.0	292.6	984.2	13.1	56.9
June quarter 1994	444.1	87.1	27.7	40.7	151.9	901.7	3,249.7	39.9	173.0
April	170.9	30.8	6.1	13.5	53.9	324.8	1,157.0	31.3	64.2
May	160.2	30.5	6.5	12.1	50.9	316.9	1,099.2	32.2	61.4
June	154.6	32.2	6.4	13.4	53.7	303.7	1,008.3	34.6	61.4
June quarter 1995	485.8	93.5	19.1	38.9	158.5	945.4	3,264.4	98.1	187.1
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
April	121.1	62.5	65.3	47.1	73.3	108.0	163.7	59.7	90.4
May	115.3	60.8	43.2	45.2	68.9	104.4	158.0	56.2	85.8
June	110.4	61.0	41.7	46.1	70.3	103.2	148.4	55.7	83.3
June quarter 1994	115.7	61.4	50.5	46.1	70.9	105.3	156.9	57.2	86.5
April	129.7	65.7	34.9	49.4	76.0	120.3	181.5	83.9	95.7
May	124.5	64.6	31.9	45.7	72.7	118.7	169.7	83.8	92.3
June	119.0	64.3	33.0	46.7	71.8	114.6	163.8	83.9	88.8
June quarter 1995	124.4	64.9	33.2	47.3	73.5	117.9	171.7	83.9	92.2
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
April	64.8	32.8	37.9	25.4	38.8	55.1	90.1	30.4	47.8
May	65.7	35.0	27.9	26.2	39.5	59.1	91.5	31.4	49.2
June	58.6	32.6	28.2	25.1	37.2	52.2	84.2	29.3	44.4
June quarter 1994	63.0	33.4	31.8	25.5	38.4	55.3	88.7	30.3	47.0
April	68.9	34.5	18.8	26.5	39.2	62.9	98.8	46.9	50.5
May	72.3	38.0	18.7	27.1	42.1	68.7	100.0	50.3	53.9
June	66.3	35.3	19.3	26.2	38.9	62.6	93.7	48.6	49.1
June quarter 1995	69.1	35.8	18.9	26.6	40.0	64.7	97.6	48.6	51.1

There was an 8% increase in average takings per establishment between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. Increases were recorded for all star grade categories except for a 31% decrease for the star grade 1 category and a 4% decrease for the star grade 2 category. Despite a considerable decrease in the average number of rooms per establishment, the average takings per establishment for the star grade 5 category increased marginally, indicating that there may have been some tariff increases. In support of this, both the average takings per room night occupied and average takings per guest night increased approximately 10% for the star grade 5 category.

The star grade 4 category also traded strongly in terms of average takings between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. With an 11% increase in room supply, average takings per establishment increased 5%, while average takings per room night occupied increased 12% and average takings per guest, 17%.

The average takings per room night occupied increased 7% overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with increases being recorded in all star grade categories except for a 34% decrease for the star grade 1 category. However, average takings figures for the star grade 1 category should be interpreted cautiously as a significant number of the establishments were reclassified.

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

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Ungraded	Total
			Star grading							
			1	2	3	4	5			
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)										
June quarter 1994—										
Establishments	116	229	11	146	142	18	3	25		345
Guest rooms	4,420	6,177	138	3,114	4,797	1,186	1,081	281		10,597
Rooms per establishment	38	27	13	21	34	66	360	11		31
June quarter 1995—										
Establishments	113	228	14	131	150	24	3	19		341
Guest rooms	4,264	6,341	170	2,787	4,740	1,571	1,081	256		10,605
Rooms per establishment	38	28	12	21	32	65	360	13		31
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT										
April	20.6	15.0	3.9	9.2	19.7	44.1	246.7	4.4		16.9
May	17.7	12.0	3.3	7.6	15.5	38.3	219.3	4.0		13.9
June	16.7	11.0	2.5	7.0	14.3	39.8	186.6	3.6		12.9
June quarter 1994	18.3	12.6	3.2	7.9	16.5	40.7	217.5	4.0		14.6
April	20.3	15.6	3.9	9.0	18.1	46.1	229.5	5.2		17.2
May	19.0	13.6	3.9	7.7	15.7	43.1	240.9	4.0		15.4
June	17.7	12.2	3.4	7.2	14.2	40.7	204.4	4.4		14.1
June quarter 1995	19.0	13.8	3.7	8.0	16.0	43.3	225.1	4.5		15.5
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM										
April	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6		1.8
May	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.4	1.4	1.4		1.5
June	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.5		1.6
June quarter 1994	1.5	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.5		1.6
April	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6		1.8
May	1.4	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.5		1.5
June	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.2	1.5		1.6
June quarter 1995	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.5		1.6

There were slightly fewer establishments but slightly more guest rooms in June quarter 1995 compared to the corresponding quarter of the previous year. The star grade 4 category recorded the largest increase in the number of establishments (33%) and room supply (32%), followed by the star grade 1 category. The number of establishments and room supply for the star grade 5 category remained unchanged over the period. There were decreases in the number of guest rooms for other star grade categories.

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased 6% overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. All star grade categories recorded increases with the exception of the star grade 3 category which fell 3% over the period. The most substantial increase was 16% for the star grade 1 category, although this category experienced a fall in the average nightly number of guests per occupied room.

Average nightly number of guests per occupied room remained unchanged overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. However, the average nightly number of guests per occupied room for the star grade 4 category rose from 1.5 to 1.6.

TABLE 14 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,  
SOUTH 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)									
April	52.7	28.8	3.2	12.9	39.2	133.9	897.7	4.7	36.8
May	46.0	22.7	3.5	10.2	30.8	114.7	825.7	4.3	30.6
June	39.8	20.4	2.0	8.9	27.5	111.9	650.6	3.8	26.9
June quarter 1994	138.5	72.0	8.7	32.0	97.5	360.5	2,374.0	12.8	94.3
April	52.8	31.8	3.4	12.1	37.0	137.6	872.2	5.8	38.7
May	51.2	27.4	3.5	10.5	30.6	127.8	957.2	4.4	35.3
June	43.4	24.8	2.8	9.5	27.4	121.2	724.1	4.6	31.0
June quarter 1995	147.5	83.9	9.7	32.1	95.0	386.5	2,553.4	14.9	105.0
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
April	85.2	64.0	27.6	46.9	66.3	101.2	121.3	35.6	72.7
May	83.9	61.2	34.5	43.0	64.1	96.6	121.5	35.0	70.9
June	79.4	62.1	25.9	42.1	64.4	93.7	116.2	34.8	69.6
June quarter 1994	83.0	62.6	29.5	44.2	65.1	97.3	119.9	35.1	71.2
April	86.6	68.0	29.5	45.0	67.9	99.4	126.7	37.2	75.3
May	86.9	65.2	28.9	44.2	63.0	95.7	128.2	35.6	74.1
June	81.6	67.5	27.2	43.7	64.3	99.3	118.1	35.2	73.4
June quarter 1995	85.1	66.9	28.6	44.3	65.2	98.1	124.6	36.1	74.3
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
April	53.9	33.9	17.9	24.9	36.4	60.9	83.3	22.9	41.3
May	58.3	37.8	23.6	26.4	40.2	67.6	89.7	24.6	46.0
June	54.9	37.5	18.2	25.9	39.4	63.9	86.2	23.1	44.5
June quarter 1994	55.6	36.1	19.9	25.6	38.4	63.9	86.2	23.6	43.6
April	55.2	36.2	20.2	24.8	36.9	57.8	88.5	22.7	42.9
May	62.3	39.7	20.9	27.0	39.0	63.9	102.7	23.6	48.1
June	57.0	39.8	19.6	26.3	38.4	63.9	94.9	24.1	46.3
June quarter 1995	58.0	38.3	20.2	25.9	38.0	61.6	95.3	23.4	45.5

Between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, average takings per establishment increased by 11% overall, with average takings for motels and guest houses increasing 17%. With the exception of a 3% decrease in average takings per establishment for the star grade 3 category, all star grade categories experienced increased average takings per establishment. Apart from a 16% increase in takings in the ungraded category, the star grade 1 category recorded the highest increase in takings (11%), despite a drop of 8% in the average number of rooms per establishment.

Average takings per room night occupied increased overall by 4%, with all star grade categories recording small increases except star grade 1, which decreased by 3%. This decrease may be partly attributable to the decrease in the average number of guests per occupied room in the star grade 1 category.

Average takings per guest night increased by 4% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. The largest increase in takings per guest night was recorded by the star grade 5 category (11%), with the star grade 1 and star grade 2 categories recording slight increases. The star grade 3, star grade 4 and ungraded categories experienced small falls in average takings per guest night between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995.

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	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
<i>June quarter 1994—</i>									
Establishments	161	173	11	123	114	11	9	66	334
Guest rooms	8,185	6,569	180	3,451	6,169	893	2,424	1,637	14,754
Rooms per establishment	51	38	16	28	54	81	269	25	44
<i>June quarter 1995—</i>									
Establishments	159	176	13	116	136	15	8	47	335
Guest rooms	8,285	6,469	275	3,005	6,951	1,177	2,372	974	14,754
Rooms per establishment	52	37	21	26	51	78	297	21	44
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
April	29.4	21.5	5.8	13.5	31.2	64.7	197.2	10.4	25.3
May	28.3	18.8	4.8	11.8	29.2	60.4	185.4	9.7	23.4
June	28.4	19.5	4.5	12.0	30.1	59.5	180.5	10.6	23.8
<i>June quarter 1994</i>	28.7	19.9	5.0	12.4	30.1	61.5	187.7	10.2	24.1
April	32.1	20.5	6.0	12.6	29.7	59.3	228.5	9.0	26.0
May	31.8	18.7	6.3	11.8	28.3	56.7	229.9	7.4	24.9
June	31.4	19.1	5.7	11.9	28.3	60.1	219.2	7.9	24.9
<i>June quarter 1995</i>	31.8	19.4	6.0	12.1	28.7	58.7	225.9	8.1	25.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
April	1.6	1.9	1.5	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7
May	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
June	1.5	1.8	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
<i>June quarter 1994</i>	1.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
April	1.6	1.9	1.3	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.7
May	1.4	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5
June	1.5	1.7	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6
<i>June quarter 1995</i>	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.6

The number of establishments and the supply of guest rooms in Western Australia remained virtually unchanged between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. The average number of rooms per establishment remained the same at 44 rooms. However, by star grade, increases in the supply of guest rooms were recorded in the star grade 1 (53%), star grade 4 (32%) and star grade 3 (13%) categories, mainly due to the reclassification of a number of establishments.

Despite no increase in the average number of rooms per establishment between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased by 5%. The average number of rooms per establishment in licensed hotels increased 2% over the same period, while the average nightly number of rooms occupied increased 11%. All star grade categories, except for the star grade 1 and star grade 5 categories, recorded decreases in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment. For the star grade 1 category, the average number of rooms per establishment increased 31%, while the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased at a lesser rate (20%).

The average nightly number of guests per occupied room remained unchanged overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, despite some changes by star grade category.



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

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Total
			Star grading						
			1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
April	74.9	42.7	5.3	20.6	64.3	200.5	689.1	17.0	58.2
May	72.5	37.7	4.1	18.1	58.5	192.8	653.4	19.1	54.5
June	68.9	36.0	4.2	18.4	58.1	182.5	594.4	15.6	51.9
June quarter 1994	216.3	116.4	13.6	57.1	180.9	575.7	1,936.9	51.6	164.6
April	88.5	42.9	4.3	19.4	63.5	199.5	871.5	15.1	64.5
May	91.3	40.2	4.4	18.0	62.3	199.2	922.0	13.1	64.4
June	84.8	41.4	4.0	17.5	61.4	211.5	808.4	14.6	62.0
June quarter 1995	264.6	124.4	12.7	54.8	187.2	610.2	2,602.0	42.7	190.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
April	85.0	66.3	30.1	50.8	68.8	103.4	116.5	54.8	76.8
May	82.7	64.9	27.6	49.5	64.7	102.9	113.7	64.0	75.3
June	80.9	61.7	31.4	51.1	64.3	102.2	109.8	49.8	72.8
June quarter 1994	82.9	64.4	29.7	50.5	65.9	102.8	113.4	56.1	75.0
April	92.4	69.5	23.7	52.1	71.4	112.2	127.1	55.5	82.9
May	93.7	69.7	22.6	51.5	71.1	113.3	129.4	56.7	84.2
June	91.2	72.9	23.3	51.6	72.4	117.3	122.9	61.2	83.8
June quarter 1995	92.5	70.7	23.2	51.7	71.6	114.3	126.5	57.7	83.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
April	53.2	34.3	19.8	30.0	36.3	64.9	72.7	33.4	44.0
May	56.4	38.4	19.3	32.5	39.5	67.9	78.4	40.7	48.3
June	53.7	35.2	22.0	32.8	37.8	69.8	71.6	30.2	45.1
June quarter 1994	54.4	35.8	20.2	31.6	37.8	67.4	74.2	34.6	45.7
April	59.6	36.8	18.1	31.3	39.2	68.1	85.4	35.2	49.0
May	66.2	41.6	19.2	33.0	44.4	76.0	94.9	40.0	55.4
June	62.5	42.1	19.1	32.9	43.3	75.1	89.9	40.6	53.4
June quarter 1995	62.7	40.0	18.8	32.4	42.1	72.9	90.0	38.3	52.5

Western Australia (and the Northern Territory) recorded a larger increase in average takings per establishment (16%) and average takings per room night occupied (11%) than any other State or Territory between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. Average takings per establishment increased 22% for licensed hotels and 7% for motels and guest houses. Partly as a result of a large increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment in the star grade 5 category, this category experienced the largest increase (34%) in average takings per establishment between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995.

With the exception of the star grade 1 category, all star grade categories recorded increases in average takings per room night occupied and per guest night, especially the star grade 5, star grade 4 and star grade 3 categories.

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

	Total					
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading			Total
			1, 2 and ungraded	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)						
June quarter 1994—						
Establishments	91	86	73	82	22	177
Guest rooms	3,488	1,834	1,335	2,541	1,446	5,322
Rooms per establishment	38	21	18	31	66	30
June quarter 1995—						
Establishments	92	87	66	86	27	179
Guest rooms	3,545	1,863	1,204	2,663	1,541	5,408
Rooms per establishment	39	21	18	31	57	30
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT						
April	22.9	13.6	9.2	19.1	46.1	18.4
May	20.8	10.7	7.0	15.4	47.1	15.9
June	15.7	7.9	5.4	11.4	35.0	11.9
June quarter 1994	19.8	10.7	7.2	15.3	42.8	15.4
April	21.0	12.4	7.7	16.9	38.8	16.8
May	18.7	10.0	6.3	13.9	36.3	14.5
June	16.7	8.2	5.4	11.3	33.9	12.6
June quarter 1995	18.8	10.2	6.5	14.0	36.3	14.6
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM						
April	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
May	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.6
June	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.4	1.7
June quarter 1994	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.5	1.7
April	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.8
May	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.5	1.6
June	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.7
June quarter 1995	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7

The number of establishments and the supply of guest rooms in Tasmania increased slightly between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, while the average size of establishments remained at 30 rooms. The number of guest rooms increased 7% for the star grade 4 and 5 category and 5% for the star grade 3 category, while a decrease of 10% was experienced by the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category. These changes were largely due to a reclassification of a number of establishments.

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment decreased overall by 5% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with all categories recording decreases. The 15% decrease in the average number of rooms occupied per establishment in the star grade 4 and 5 category is in line with the 14% reduction in the average number of rooms per establishment.

The average nightly number of guests per occupied room remained the same at 1.7 guests between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with an increase from 1.5 to 1.6 guests per occupied room for the star grade 4 and 5 category.

TABLE 16 — HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES,  
TASMANIA—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)						
April	52.0	25.8	16.1	35.3	130.7	39.3
May	51.7	20.3	12.1	28.7	146.2	36.4
June	35.4	13.7	9.1	19.9	95.7	24.9
June quarter 1994	139.1	59.8	37.3	83.9	372.7	100.6
April	52.8	25.0	15.6	32.2	119.7	39.3
May	47.1	19.8	11.6	26.0	113.2	33.8
June	38.4	15.4	9.3	20.4	92.6	27.2
June quarter 1995	138.2	60.2	36.5	78.6	325.4	100.3
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)						
April	75.8	63.0	58.3	61.6	94.5	71.2
May	80.3	61.3	56.0	60.0	100.2	74.1
June	75.3	58.0	55.9	58.0	91.1	69.7
June quarter 1994	77.3	61.2	56.9	60.2	95.7	71.8
April	83.9	67.2	67.5	63.6	102.7	77.9
May	81.1	63.8	58.9	60.2	100.7	75.3
June	76.4	63.0	57.4	59.9	91.1	72.2
June quarter 1995	80.7	65.0	61.9	61.5	98.5	75.4
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)						
April	44.2	32.8	30.5	32.8	60.2	39.8
May	53.5	35.8	32.6	35.7	73.6	47.2
June	46.8	32.5	30.6	32.4	63.7	41.9
June quarter 1994	48.0	33.7	31.2	33.7	65.8	42.8
April	47.2	34.5	35.5	33.2	60.5	42.4
May	51.8	37.0	35.8	35.6	66.3	46.5
June	47.3	34.6	34.0	33.3	58.8	43.0
June quarter 1995	48.7	35.3	35.2	34.0	61.9	43.9

With no increase in the average number of rooms per establishment and a 5% decrease in the average nightly number the rooms occupied per establishment, average takings per establishment decreased slightly between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. The star grade 4 and 5 category recorded a 13% decrease in average takings per establishment, followed by a 6% decrease for the star grade 3 category.

Although there was a decrease in the average takings per establishment, the average takings per room night occupied increased 5% overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with increases being recorded in all star grade categories. Also, the average takings per guest night increased 3% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. All star grade categories recorded increases except for a 6% decrease for the star grade 4 and 5 category.

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

	Total							
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading					Total
			1	2	3	4 and 5	Ungraded	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)								
June quarter 1994—								
Establishments	29	64	14	39	20	5	15	93
Guest rooms	1,993	3,283	340	1,826	1,811	987	312	5,276
Rooms per establishment	69	51	24	47	91	197	21	57
June quarter 1995—								
Establishments	31	65	12	33	29	6	16	96
Guest rooms	2,045	3,429	248	1,684	2,126	1,061	355	5,474
Rooms per establishment	66	53	21	51	73	177	22	57
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT								
April	39.5	26.2	9.8	21.8	56.8	114.2	8.7	30.4
May	45.0	26.8	11.7	22.8	58.9	130.8	9.1	32.5
June	44.3	30.1	14.0	25.8	61.6	121.3	11.1	34.5
June quarter 1994	43.0	27.7	11.8	23.5	59.1	122.2	9.6	32.5
April	40.8	27.1	6.9	23.4	47.4	111.4	7.8	31.5
May	42.8	28.9	7.3	25.7	49.7	114.5	9.2	33.4
June	46.1	31.7	9.0	28.6	52.2	124.6	11.2	36.4
June quarter 1995	43.2	29.2	7.7	25.9	49.7	116.8	9.4	33.8
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM								
April	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
May	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
June	1.6	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.7	1.7
June quarter 1994	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
April	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.7	1.8
May	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.7
June	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8
June quarter 1995	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.6	1.8

Between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, there was a 3% increase in the number of establishments and a 4% increase in the supply of guest rooms in the Northern Territory.

Over the same period, there was a 4% increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment, despite no increase in the average number of rooms per establishment. However, the star grade 2 category was the only star grade category to record an increase (10%) in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment, which was slightly higher than the increase in the average number of rooms per establishment (9%). For the star grade 1 category, the average number of rooms per establishment fell by 13%, while the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment fell significantly (35%).

In overall terms, the average number of guests per occupied room increased from 1.7 to 1.8 between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995.

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

			Total					
Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading					Ungraded	Total
		1	2	3	4 and 5			
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)								
April	121.1	51.5	15.3	37.2	145.2	404.8	14.6	73.2
May	139.6	56.6	19.4	43.1	156.2	473.9	15.0	82.5
June	129.7	61.7	23.9	47.3	158.8	418.1	17.7	82.9
June quarter 1994	390.4	169.9	58.6	127.5	460.2	1,296.9	47.3	238.6
April	137.1	59.0	9.9	47.4	125.0	429.6	12.6	84.2
May	149.2	66.7	9.8	55.7	138.6	456.9	15.5	93.4
June	155.3	71.5	13.5	62.4	139.2	480.9	19.5	98.5
June quarter 1995	441.6	197.2	33.2	165.5	402.8	1,367.4	47.7	276.1
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)								
April	102.1	65.5	51.7	56.8	85.2	118.2	56.1	80.3
May	100.0	68.2	53.6	61.0	85.5	116.9	53.0	81.9
June	97.6	68.4	56.8	61.1	85.9	114.9	53.4	80.1
June quarter 1994	99.8	67.4	54.3	59.8	85.6	116.6	54.1	80.8
April	112.0	72.7	47.6	67.4	87.9	128.6	53.9	89.1
May	112.4	74.4	42.9	70.0	90.0	128.7	54.4	90.1
June	112.4	75.1	50.1	72.9	89.0	128.7	58.0	90.3
June quarter 1995	112.3	74.1	47.0	70.3	89.0	128.7	55.7	89.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)								
April	62.8	36.6	28.2	32.9	47.0	76.6	35.0	46.6
May	63.3	39.5	29.6	37.0	48.5	78.8	34.0	49.3
June	59.6	38.3	30.7	34.7	48.5	73.2	32.2	46.4
June quarter 1994	61.9	38.1	29.7	34.9	48.0	76.2	33.6	47.4
April	66.9	38.9	26.0	39.0	45.9	80.8	31.1	49.9
May	69.8	41.6	25.1	41.6	48.7	85.8	34.5	52.6
June	68.7	40.5	27.7	40.8	47.1	84.7	35.6	51.2
June quarter 1995	68.5	40.4	26.4	40.5	47.3	83.8	33.9	51.2

The Northern Territory (and Western Australia) recorded a larger increase in average takings per establishment (16%) and average takings per room night occupied (11%) than any other State or Territory between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. For the star grade 2 category, the 10% increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment contributed to a 30% increase in average takings per establishment. Conversely, the significant fall in the per establishment supply of and demand for guest rooms in the star grade 1 category led to a 43% decrease in average takings per establishment in this category.

Average takings per room night occupied showed an increase of 11% overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. An increase was experienced by all categories, except for the star grade 1 category which decreased by 13%.

Average takings per guest night increased by 8% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. The star grade 2 category and the star grade 4 and 5 category experienced increases of 16% and 10% respectively, while the star grade 1 category fell by 11%.

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

	Total					
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Star grading			Total
			1, 2 and ungraded	3	4 and 5	
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)						
June quarter 1994—						
Establishments	13	30	14	21	8	43
Guest rooms	1,671	1,859	703	1,591	1,236	3,530
Rooms per establishment	129	62	50	76	155	82
June quarter 1995—						
Establishments	14	30	10	25	9	44
Guest rooms	1,697	1,896	371	1,973	1,249	3,593
Rooms per establishment	121	63	37	79	139	82
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT						
April	96.5	39.1	30.7	47.9	123.9	56.5
May	92.9	32.3	26.6	39.7	121.0	50.6
June	78.8	31.4	26.4	35.4	106.5	45.7
June quarter 1994	89.4	34.2	27.9	41.0	117.2	50.9
April	89.3	37.9	19.5	47.6	111.5	54.3
May	95.0	35.1	18.4	46.0	116.8	54.2
June	82.7	32.3	17.1	41.8	100.9	48.3
June quarter 1995	89.1	35.1	18.3	45.1	109.8	52.3
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM						
April	1.6	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.6	1.8
May	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5
June	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.6
June quarter 1994	1.5	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.5	1.6
April	1.7	1.9	2.2	1.8	1.7	1.8
May	1.5	1.7	2.0	1.6	1.5	1.6
June	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7
June quarter 1995	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.7	1.6	1.7

Between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, there was a slight increase in the number of establishments and the supply of guest rooms. The average size of ACT accommodation establishments remained unchanged at 82 rooms per establishment over the same period.

Mainly because of the reclassification of a number of establishments, room supply fell by 47% for the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category, while for the star grade 3 category, room supply increased 24%. The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased 3% overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. The star grade 3 category was the only category to record an increase (10%) in the average number of rooms occupied per establishment. However, for the star grade 4 and 5 category, the fall in the average nightly number of rooms per establishment was less than the fall in the average number of rooms per establishment. Following the large drop in the average number of rooms per establishment in the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category, the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment also decreased considerably (34%).

Overall, the average nightly number of guests per occupied room increased slightly between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. The most significant increase was recorded in the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category, which rose from 1.8 guests to 2.1 guests per occupied room.

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)						
April	286.9	83.2	52.9	108.6	400.5	144.8
May	298.6	67.0	44.9	91.7	417.0	137.0
June	246.0	63.7	41.6	82.8	348.5	118.8
June quarter 1994	831.6	213.8	139.4	283.1	1,166.0	400.6
April	292.5	81.3	39.0	105.7	389.1	148.5
May	327.4	75.5	36.3	104.6	430.1	155.7
June	269.3	69.3	33.2	93.7	352.7	132.9
June quarter 1995	889.2	226.1	108.5	304.0	1,172.0	437.1
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)						
April	99.1	70.9	57.4	75.5	107.8	85.5
May	103.7	67.0	54.4	74.5	111.1	87.3
June	104.1	67.7	52.5	77.9	109.1	86.7
June quarter 1994	102.2	68.7	54.9	75.9	109.4	86.5
April	109.2	71.4	66.7	74.0	116.4	91.2
May	111.1	69.4	63.6	73.4	118.8	92.7
June	108.6	71.6	64.8	74.7	116.5	91.8
June quarter 1995	109.7	70.8	65.1	74.0	117.3	91.9
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)						
April	60.1	36.3	29.5	39.8	66.2	47.6
May	72.9	42.9	35.1	47.8	79.7	58.9
June	68.4	39.8	30.1	46.5	73.2	53.9
June quarter 1994	66.7	39.2	31.3	44.1	72.7	52.9
April	64.9	38.0	30.0	41.2	69.9	51.3
May	74.3	40.1	31.8	45.1	79.4	58.0
June	68.9	39.6	30.2	43.5	75.1	54.6
June quarter 1995	69.4	39.2	30.6	43.2	74.7	54.5

Between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, average takings per establishment increased 9%, with average takings increasing 7% for the star grade 3 category and 1% for the star grade 4 and 5 category. The substantial fall in the average number of rooms per establishment and the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment for the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category, resulted in a 22% decrease in average takings per establishment.

Average takings per room night occupied increased overall by 6% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. For the star grade 1, 2 and ungraded category, average takings per room night occupied rose 19%.

Average takings per guest night rose by 3% overall, with only the star grade 4 and 5 category showing an increase (3%).

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

	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	Total						Total
			Star grading					Ungraded	
			1	2	3	4	5		
ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY (number)									
June quarter 1994—									
Establishments	1,139	3,700	117	1,781	2,020	315	58	548	4,839
Guest rooms	66,443	100,227	1,763	37,800	67,472	30,965	17,459	11,211	166,670
Rooms per establishment	58	27	15	21	33	98	301	20	34
June quarter 1995—									
Establishments	1,133	3,706	123	1,582	2,211	337	52	534	4,839
Guest rooms	67,487	100,265	2,105	31,713	73,968	33,256	14,602	12,108	167,752
Rooms per establishment	60	27	17	20	33	99	281	23	35
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT									
April	36.0	15.3	5.6	10.1	19.8	69.2	216.7	8.3	20.2
May	32.4	13.1	5.1	8.6	17.1	62.1	197.9	7.4	17.6
June	32.7	13.6	5.3	8.9	17.5	63.5	192.9	7.9	18.1
June quarter 1994	33.7	14.0	5.3	9.2	18.1	64.9	202.5	7.9	18.6
April	37.6	15.2	6.1	9.4	19.9	69.1	205.1	10.0	20.5
May	36.1	13.8	5.6	8.4	18.1	67.4	204.5	9.1	19.1
June	35.2	13.8	5.8	8.5	17.9	65.3	191.1	9.6	18.8
June quarter 1995	36.3	14.3	5.8	8.8	18.6	67.3	200.3	9.6	19.4
AVERAGE NIGHTLY NUMBER OF GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM									
April	1.7	1.9	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.8
May	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.6
June	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
June quarter 1994	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.7	1.7
April	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.7	1.6	1.8	1.8
May	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.6	1.6
June	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7
June quarter 1995	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7

There was very little change in the supply of tourist accommodation between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. The number of establishments was 4,839 in both quarters and the number of guest rooms rose only 1%.

By star grade, the largest increase in room supply was recorded by the star grade 1 category (19%), followed by a 10% increase for the star grade 3 category. The star grade 2 and star grade 5 categories experienced the largest decreases in guest room supply, both falling 16%.

The average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment increased 4% overall, with the star grade 1, star grade 3, star grade 4 and ungraded categories all recording increases. The decrease in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment in the star grade 5 category was less than the decrease in the number of guest rooms per establishment. However, for the star grade 1 category, the increase in the average nightly number of rooms occupied per establishment was less than the increase in the average number of guest rooms per establishment.

The average number of guests per occupied room was unchanged at 1.7 between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995. Most of the star grade categories remained the same, with the exception of the star grade 1 category which rose from 1.6 to 1.8 and the star grade 4 category, which decreased from 1.7 to 1.6.



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

HOTEL TAKINGS									
			Total						
			Star grading						
	Licensed hotels with facilities	Motels and guest houses	1	2	3	4	5	Ungraded	Total
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT (\$'000)									
April	114.1	30.9	7.5	15.3	41.7	215.5	951.9	16.3	50.5
May	104.6	26.5	6.7	12.8	35.7	197.7	881.5	14.9	44.9
June	99.9	26.8	6.9	13.2	36.1	195.6	791.7	15.1	44.0
June quarter 1994	318.7	84.2	21.1	41.2	113.5	608.7	2,625.1	46.3	139.4
April	128.6	32.2	7.1	14.5	43.6	235.3	1,008.3	24.2	54.8
May	126.5	29.3	6.3	12.8	39.7	234.7	999.6	22.9	52.1
June	117.2	28.7	7.2	13.0	38.7	216.8	892.5	23.9	49.4
June quarter 1995	372.3	90.2	20.6	40.2	122.0	686.8	2,900.4	71.0	156.3
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED (\$)									
April	105.8	67.3	45.1	50.2	70.3	103.8	146.5	65.3	83.5
May	104.1	65.3	42.4	48.2	67.5	102.6	143.7	65.8	82.1
June	101.9	65.8	43.9	49.3	68.6	102.7	136.8	63.3	81.2
June quarter 1994	104.0	66.2	43.9	49.3	68.9	103.1	142.5	64.8	82.3
April	115.0	70.4	38.9	51.5	73.2	113.4	163.9	83.3	89.5
May	113.4	68.4	36.2	49.3	70.8	112.4	157.7	82.5	88.4
June	111.1	69.6	41.6	50.9	72.0	110.9	155.7	83.3	87.8
June quarter 1995	113.2	69.5	38.9	50.6	72.0	112.3	159.2	83.1	88.6
AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT (\$)									
April	62.4	35.3	27.0	27.0	37.2	59.0	88.7	36.5	45.9
May	66.3	38.5	26.8	28.7	40.0	64.9	91.9	39.6	50.0
June	61.8	36.7	27.4	27.8	38.3	61.1	86.1	36.2	46.9
June quarter 1994	63.4	36.7	27.1	27.8	38.4	61.5	88.9	37.3	47.5
April	68.3	37.2	21.3	27.8	39.0	65.1	101.6	47.4	49.6
May	73.2	40.7	21.7	29.5	42.5	71.9	104.6	50.6	54.5
June	69.1	39.5	23.3	29.1	41.2	68.0	100.9	48.6	51.8
June quarter 1995	70.2	39.0	22.1	28.8	40.8	68.2	102.4	48.8	51.8

Average takings per establishment increased 12% between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with licensed hotels recording a 17% increase, and motels and guest houses, 7%. The highest increase in average takings per establishment was recorded by the star grade 4 category which rose 13%, which was closely followed by a 10% increase by the star grade 5 category. However, the lower star grade categories either had low increases or decreases in average takings per establishment. This trend was also reflected in average takings per room night occupied and average takings per guest night.

Average takings per room night occupied showed an increase of 8% overall between June quarter 1994 and June quarter 1995, with the star grade 1 category experiencing the only decrease (11%).

The pattern was similar for average takings per guest night which, overall, increased by 9%. Apart from the ungraded category, the star grade 5 category received the highest increase (15%), followed by an 11% increase for the star grade 4 category. The star grade 1 category fell by 18%.

## INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

### VISITOR ARRIVALS

During the June quarter 1995, 800,400 overseas visitors arrived in Australia, 14% more than the number recorded for the June quarter 1994 (701,000).

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors continued a pattern of strong and steady growth, increasing by 5% between the March quarter 1995 and the June quarter 1995.

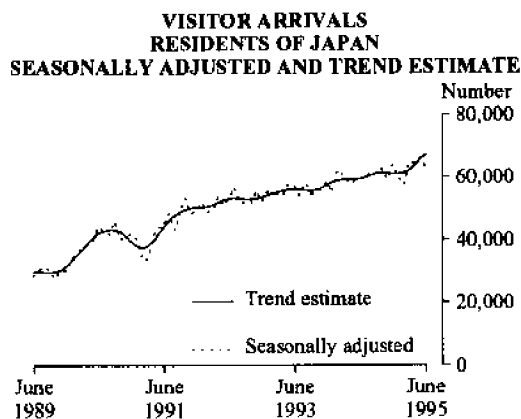
Visitor arrivals from Korea (28,200) continued to increase, up 70% compared with the June quarter 1994 (16,600). This continues an upward trend apparent since the March quarter 1991. Large increases in visitor arrivals were also recorded for Indonesia (up 41% compared with the June quarter 1994), Thailand (40%), Hong Kong (22%) and Malaysia (18%).

The median intended length of stay for visitors arriving during the June quarter 1995 was 7.8 days, a slight increase from the June quarter 1994 (7.7 days). Of the main source countries, visitors from Switzerland (29.2 days), the United Kingdom (23.0 days), Germany (20.6 days) and Canada (20.1 days) had the highest median intended length of stay, while visitors from Korea (4.0 days), Thailand (4.9 days), Japan (5.4 days), Papua New Guinea (6.8 days), Malaysia and Singapore (7.5 days) had the lowest.

### VISITORS FROM JAPAN

The trend estimate of visitor arrivals from Japan increased 8.4% during the June quarter 1995. This follows an increase of 2.0% during the March quarter 1995 and a decrease of 0.3% during the December quarter 1994 and returns the trend estimate of arrivals from Japan to a pattern of growth.

There were 174,300 visitor arrivals from Japan during the June quarter 1995 (10% more than during the June quarter 1994), accounting for 22% of total visitor arrivals during the quarter.



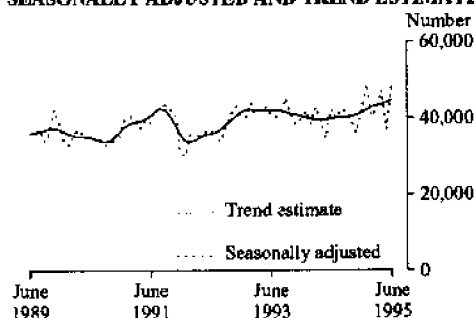
Visitors from Japan arriving during the June quarter 1995 had a median intended length of stay of 5.4 days, and overall, intended to spend a total of 2.6 million days in Australia.

The proportion of Japanese visitors who arrived at Eagle Farm (Brisbane) airport was 38%, followed by Kingsford Smith (Sydney) (35%) and Cairns (21%) airports. Around 93% of Japanese visitors flew directly to Australia from Japan.

### VISITORS FROM NEW ZEALAND

The trend estimate of New Zealand visitor arrivals rose 3.0% during the June quarter 1995, following similar rises during the two previous quarters (up 2.8% during the March quarter 1995 and 1.7% during the December quarter 1994, respectively).

**VISITOR ARRIVALS  
RESIDENTS OF NEW ZEALAND  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATE**



There were 130,100 visitor arrivals from New Zealand during the June quarter 1995 (14% more than during the same quarter of 1994), accounting for 16% of all visitor arrivals during the period.

Visitors from New Zealand arriving during the June quarter 1995 had a median intended length of stay of 9.1 days, and overall, intended to spend a total of 2.4 million days in Australia. Of this time, 40% (966,000 person days), was accounted for by people whose reason for coming to Australia was 'visiting friends/relatives', while a further 34% (830,700 person days) was accounted for by people coming for 'holiday'.

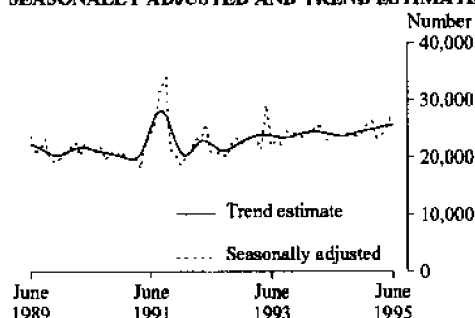
Nearly 45% of New Zealand visitors arrived at Kingsford Smith (Sydney) airport, 33% at Eagle Farm (Brisbane) and 17% at Tullamarine (Melbourne).

**VISITORS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA**

The trend estimate of visitor arrivals from the United States of America rose 2.4% during the June quarter 1995. This follows increases during the March quarter 1995 (0.7%) and the December quarter 1994 (6.5%).

There were 67,400 visitor arrivals from the United States of America during the June quarter 1995, accounting for 8% of total visitor arrivals during the period. These American visitors had a median intended length of stay in Australia of 12.1 days, and in aggregate, intended to spend a total of 1.4 million days in Australia.

**VISITOR ARRIVALS  
RESIDENTS OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATE**



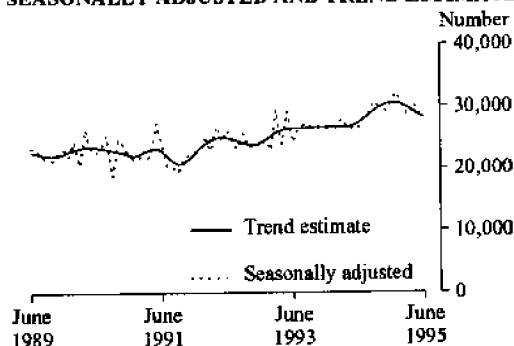
Of visitors from the United States of America arriving during the June quarter 1995, 36% came to Australia for a 'holiday' with a further 25% 'visiting friends/relatives'.

**VISITORS FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM**

The trend estimate of visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom decreased 5.4% during the June quarter 1995. This follows a decrease of 3.6% during the March quarter 1995 and an increase of 4.3% during the December quarter 1994.

There were 64,200 visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom during the June quarter 1995 (8% of total visitor arrivals), up 12% compared with the June quarter 1994.

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



Visitors from the United Kingdom arriving during the June quarter 1995 had a median intended length of stay in Australia of 23.0 days. Of United Kingdom visitors, 22% intended to stay in Australia under two weeks, 32% intended to stay between two weeks and one month, while a further 46% intended to stay between one month and one year. As a result, despite accounting for only 8% of the total number of visitors to Australia, they contributed 16 % (3.0 million days) of the total number of days intended to be spent in Australia by all visitor arrivals during the June quarter 1995.

#### DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS

There were 645,700 departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad during the June quarter 1995, an increase of 8% compared with the June quarter 1994 (598,400).

The most popular countries of intended stay for Australian residents departing during the June quarter 1995 were the United Kingdom (84,100 departures or 13% of total resident departures), New Zealand (79,300 or 12%), the United States of America (77,900 or 12%), Indonesia (49,400 or 8%) and Hong Kong (38,800 or 6%).

The median intended length of stay abroad for Australian residents departing during the June quarter 1995 was 20.1 days, compared with 20.3 days during the June quarter 1994. The median intended lengths of stay for the main destinations (the United Kingdom, New Zealand, the United States of America, Indonesia and Hong Kong) were 39.8, 12.3, 12.1, 7.7 and 6.6 days, respectively.

The total number of days intended to be spent abroad by all Australian residents departing during the June quarter 1995 was 26.7 million days, 3% higher than during the June quarter 1994. 'Holiday' departures (11.1 million days) and 'visiting friends/relatives' departures (8.6 million days) accounted for 42% and 32% of the total, respectively.

One half (319,600 or 50% of the total) of all resident departures during the June quarter 1995 were through Kingsford Smith (Sydney) airport, with a further 23% through Tullamarine (Melbourne), 11% through Eagle Farm (Brisbane) and 10% through Perth airports.

## OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

**TABLE 20. ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)  
JULY 1994 TO JUNE 1995  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

Country of residence	1994						1995					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<b>SEASONALLY ADJUSTED</b>												
Canada	4.2	4.5	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	5.0	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.5	5.1
Germany	10.7	10.2	10.4	10.4	11.0	9.0	10.1	10.4	10.3	10.2	10.6	10.6
Hong Kong	8.9	9.8	10.9	10.4	10.6	10.5	9.4	11.3	7.0	10.9	10.2	9.6
Japan	59.1	61.5	61.2	62.7	59.1	63.9	60.3	57.2	64.7	64.3	66.2	63.3
Malaysia	7.6	8.7	8.0	9.1	9.4	8.1	7.7	8.6	8.8	7.3	13.1	7.8
New Zealand	39.8	42.3	41.5	39.3	36.0	41.5	48.9	40.4	42.3	47.3	36.9	48.1
Papua New Guinea	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.2	3.5	3.8	3.8	4.1	4.1
Singapore	15.3	17.9	16.8	17.2	16.8	15.6	14.5	16.0	16.0	15.7	19.5	17.1
United Kingdom	28.2	28.6	30.8	29.7	29.2	30.5	32.0	30.2	28.7	30.4	28.9	27.7
United States of America	23.8	23.6	24.1	23.9	23.7	24.4	25.8	26.4	23.4	24.0	25.4	27.9
Other	79.9	80.2	81.1	81.6	79.5	75.8	81.9	86.3	89.0	89.5	92.8	96.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>280.8</b>	<b>290.3</b>	<b>293.4</b>	<b>292.0</b>	<b>283.5</b>	<b>287.2</b>	<b>298.8</b>	<b>294.6</b>	<b>298.3</b>	<b>308.1</b>	<b>312.4</b>	<b>318.2</b>
<b>TREND ESTIMATE</b>												
Canada	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.8	4.9
Germany	10.1	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.7
Hong Kong	9.5	9.9	10.3	10.5	10.4	10.2	9.9	9.6	9.6	9.8	10.4	11.0
Japan	59.9	60.6	61.2	61.3	61.1	61.0	61.0	61.3	62.2	63.8	65.7	67.4
Malaysia	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.4	8.4	8.5	8.8	9.1	9.3	9.3
New Zealand	40.1	40.2	40.3	40.4	40.8	41.5	42.3	42.9	43.4	43.8	44.1	44.7
Papua New Guinea	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9
Singapore	16.6	16.8	16.9	16.7	16.3	15.9	15.6	15.7	16.1	16.7	17.3	17.8
United Kingdom	28.0	28.7	29.4	30.0	30.3	30.5	30.5	30.3	29.9	29.3	28.7	28.3
United States of America	23.8	23.6	23.8	24.1	24.4	24.6	24.8	24.9	25.1	25.4	25.6	25.7
Other	79.4	79.6	79.8	79.8	79.9	80.5	82.1	84.7	88.0	91.1	93.2	94.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>283.4</b>	<b>286.0</b>	<b>288.4</b>	<b>289.8</b>	<b>290.1</b>	<b>290.8</b>	<b>292.8</b>	<b>296.1</b>	<b>301.5</b>	<b>307.7</b>	<b>313.3</b>	<b>317.8</b>

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary.

**TABLE 21. ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)  
JUNE QUARTER 1995**

Country of residence	Original ( <sup>'000</sup> )				% change over June quarter 1994	% of total visitors	Median intended length of stay (days)	No. person days (a) ( <sup>'000</sup> )
	April	May	June	June quarter 1995				
Canada	3.9	2.8	3.1	9.8	9.2	1.2	20.1	408.5
Germany	9.4	6.4	6.1	21.9	9.0	2.7	20.6	673.9
Hong Kong	11.9	6.4	8.2	26.5	21.7	3.3	9.4	551.6
Indonesia	8.1	8.0	13.3	29.4	41.0	3.7	7.7	660.9
Japan	57.1	60.7	56.5	174.3	10.2	21.8	5.4	2,589.0
Korea	11.1	9.3	7.8	28.2	69.6	3.5	4.0	559.4
Malaysia	6.9	12.2	6.6	25.8	18.0	3.2	7.5	469.0
New Zealand	44.9	38.2	47.0	130.1	14.3	16.3	9.1	2,427.7
Papua New Guinea	3.8	3.2	4.3	11.2	11.5	1.4	6.8	193.6
Singapore	11.4	16.0	23.9	51.3	11.1	6.4	7.5	722.7
Switzerland	2.6	1.4	1.1	5.1	5.3	0.6	29.2	232.8
Taiwan	14.4	8.1	8.1	30.5	1.4	3.8	7.2	462.0
Thailand	17.1	7.9	4.3	29.3	39.5	3.7	4.9	421.2
United Kingdom	31.8	17.1	15.3	64.2	11.7	8.0	23.0	3,031.1
United States of America	23.6	18.2	25.6	67.4	6.1	8.4	12.1	1,429.1
Other	36.3	28.9	30.3	95.5	11.4	11.9	n.a.	3,981.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>294.2</b>	<b>244.8</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>800.4</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>18,813.2</b>

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary.

**TABLE 22. ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF EMBARKATION (a) BY PORT OF ARRIVAL  
JUNE QUARTER 1995  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

<i>Country of embarkation</i>	<i>Kingsford Smith (Sydney)</i>	<i>Tullamarine (Melbourne)</i>	<i>Eagle Farm (Brisbane)</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Total Aust. (b)</i>
Fiji	4.0	0.5	1.1	—	—	—	—	5.6
Hong Kong	22.2	6.6	6.1	6.5	1.2	3.5	0.1	46.3
Indonesia	11.8	3.5	2.7	2.0	0.8	11.9	3.3	39.1
Japan	57.4	4.1	64.3	36.3	0.2	3.7	0.7	166.8
Malaysia	6.6	4.6	3.9	0.3	1.0	8.4	0.4	25.3
New Zealand	93.0	31.0	52.5	2.5	1.0	2.7	0.2	183.4
Papua New Guinea	2.1	—	4.7	5.6	—	—	0.4	12.8
Philippines	4.7	1.7	1.7	—	—	0.1	—	8.2
Singapore	24.7	16.7	26.5	6.4	4.1	29.3	5.0	112.8
Thailand	16.7	6.0	3.8	0.1	0.1	4.0	—	30.6
United Kingdom	13.8	6.5	2.3	0.1	0.3	3.7	—	26.8
United States of America	40.6	7.9	2.0	1.9	0.1	0.2	0.1	52.9
Other	52.1	7.0	21.5	1.4	0.4	5.2	0.6	88.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>350.0</b>	<b>96.1</b>	<b>193.0</b>	<b>63.2</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>72.7</b>	<b>10.9</b>	<b>798.9</b>

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

In the June quarter 1995, 798,900 overseas visitors arrived in Australia by air, 14% more than during the June quarter 1994 (700,400). Almost half (350,000 or 44%) entered Australia through Kingsford Smith (Sydney) airport, 24% through Eagle Farm (Brisbane), 12% through Tullamarine (Melbourne) and a further 9% through Perth airport. These percentages are similar to those for the June quarter 1994.

Of the total 166,800 visitors who embarked for Australia from Japan during the June quarter 1995 (21% of total overseas arrivals during the period), 57,400 or 34% entered through Kingsford Smith airport, 39% through Eagle Farm airport and a further 22% through Cairns airport.

Kingsford Smith airport was also the most important port of entry for arrivals from New Zealand (51% of all arriving New Zealanders with a further 29% entering Australia through Eagle Farm airport), Thailand (55% with a further 20% through Tullamarine) and the United States of America (77% with a further 15% through Tullamarine).

Perth airport was the most important port of entry for arrivals from Indonesia (30% with a further 30% through Kingsford Smith airport) and Singapore (26% with a further 21% through Kingsford Smith airport).

**TABLE 23. ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (b)  
JUNE QUARTER 1995  
('000)**

Country of residence	Main purpose of journey (a)							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employ- ment	Education	Other and not stated	
PERSONS								
Canada	0.5	1.5	3.3	3.8	0.2	—	0.5	9.8
Germany	0.3	2.0	3.2	15.4	0.1	0.3	0.6	21.9
Hong Kong	0.4	3.3	6.5	14.9	0.1	0.5	0.9	26.5
Indonesia	0.7	1.8	2.7	19.9	0.2	1.9	2.2	29.4
Japan	0.5	6.4	2.5	157.3	0.2	1.8	5.7	174.3
Korea	0.5	1.9	1.9	21.0	—	1.6	1.4	28.2
Malaysia	1.3	1.7	4.8	16.2	—	0.6	1.2	25.8
New Zealand	3.7	21.2	41.3	53.8	1.3	0.9	7.8	130.1
Papua New Guinea	0.5	1.1	2.3	4.1	—	0.8	2.5	11.2
Singapore	0.9	3.6	5.6	38.6	0.1	0.8	1.7	51.3
Switzerland	0.1	0.4	0.7	3.7	—	0.1	0.1	5.1
Taiwan	0.3	1.3	1.5	24.9	—	0.6	2.0	30.5
Thailand	0.7	1.1	1.8	22.5	0.1	1.4	1.8	29.3
United Kingdom	0.8	5.6	30.7	22.9	1.0	0.3	2.8	64.2
United States of America	3.7	15.2	13.0	29.0	0.8	2.1	3.8	67.4
Other	4.2	14.0	27.2	35.5	1.4	2.8	10.3	95.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>18.9</b>	<b>82.1</b>	<b>149.0</b>	<b>483.4</b>	<b>5.5</b>	<b>16.4</b>	<b>45.2</b>	<b>800.4</b>
NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS (b)								
Canada	8.7	36.2	122.4	177.3	36.2	4.5	23.3	408.5
Germany	6.2	42.8	128.3	413.3	17.4	39.5	26.4	673.9
Hong Kong	3.9	33.5	185.0	195.1	8.5	91.6	33.9	551.6
Indonesia	5.9	26.1	75.3	234.8	8.4	268.7	41.6	660.9
Japan	3.9	165.6	74.2	1,676.0	40.0	377.7	251.8	2,589.0
Korea	4.3	31.2	63.4	123.7	4.8	302.5	29.3	559.4
Malaysia	8.6	23.0	133.5	157.7	3.3	106.0	36.9	469.0
New Zealand	25.8	196.7	966.0	830.7	238.2	38.7	131.7	2,427.7
Papua New Guinea	7.1	8.9	49.6	45.2	0.4	63.6	18.9	193.6
Singapore	6.3	39.2	117.7	370.7	7.5	106.2	75.1	722.7
Switzerland	0.8	12.5	29.8	164.1	1.6	16.2	7.9	232.8
Taiwan	3.4	11.5	48.6	233.8	1.5	125.1	38.1	462.0
Thailand	5.1	12.2	43.5	153.6	6.5	170.3	30.0	421.2
United Kingdom	9.6	125.8	1,204.0	1,292.9	208.7	34.3	155.7	3,031.1
United States of America	40.8	281.1	355.0	512.0	73.5	67.0	99.7	1,429.1
Other	50.1	245.5	1,572.1	1,314.5	173.5	327.5	297.8	3,981.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>190.4</b>	<b>1,291.7</b>	<b>5,168.3</b>	<b>7,895.6</b>	<b>829.9</b>	<b>2,139.3</b>	<b>1,297.9</b>	<b>18,813.2</b>

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

Visitors arriving during the June quarter 1995 intended to spend a total of 18.8 million days in Australia, up 15% compared with the June quarter 1994 (16.4 million days). 'Holiday' arrivals (7.9 million days) and 'Visiting friends/relatives' arrivals (5.2 million days) made up 42% and 28% of total days respectively.

Visitors from the United Kingdom made the largest contribution to the total, with 3.0 million days (16% of the total), followed by Japan (2.6 million days or 14%), New Zealand (2.4 million days or 13%) and the United States of America (1.4 million days or 8%).

TABLE 24. VISITOR ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE — JAPAN

**A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY**  
**JUNE 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	0.2	0.3	—	—	—	—	—	0.5
Business	2.6	2.5	0.5	0.2	—	0.3	0.3	6.4
Visiting friends/relatives	0.8	0.9	0.4	—	—	0.3	0.1	2.5
Holiday	95.6	54.8	3.0	1.0	0.3	0.6	2.0	157.3
Employment	—	—	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	0.2
Education	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.4	1.1	1.8
Other and not stated	2.3	2.2	0.2	—	—	0.2	0.7	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.5</b>	<b>60.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>1.8</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>174.3</b>

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

**B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)**  
**JUNE 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	0.1	0.3	—	—	0.5
Business	—	0.3	1.8	2.3	1.5	0.5	0.1	6.4
Visiting friends/relatives	0.1	0.5	0.8	0.3	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.5
Holiday	4.1	27.3	53.7	17.0	24.1	19.9	11.2	157.3
Employment	—	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—	0.2
Education	—	1.1	0.4	0.1	0.1	—	—	1.8
Other and not stated	0.4	0.9	1.7	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2	5.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>30.1</b>	<b>58.6</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>27.4</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>11.5</b>	<b>174.3</b>

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

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

Country of last embarkation	Major port of clearance							Total Aust. (a)
	Kingsford Smith (Sydney)	Tullamarine (Melbourne)	Eagle Farm (Brisbane)	Cairns	Adelaide	Perth	Darwin	
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	4.3	0.3	0.7	0.1	—	0.1	—	5.4
Europe and the Former USSR	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Middle East and North Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Asia	1.5	0.4	0.7	0.1	0.1	1.5	0.2	4.4
Northeast Asia	55.1	4.2	64.4	36.0	0.2	3.8	0.6	164.2
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.2
Africa (excluding North Africa)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>61.0</b>	<b>4.9</b>	<b>65.8</b>	<b>36.1</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>5.3</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>174.3</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Japan	53.7	4.0	63.5	35.9	0.2	3.7	0.6	161.5
Singapore	1.0	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	1.1	—	3.1
New Zealand	3.3	0.3	0.7	—	—	0.1	—	4.4

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



TABLE 25. VISITOR ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE — NEW ZEALAND

**A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY**  
**JUNE 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	1.3	0.4	—	—	—	—	3.7
Business	15.4	3.5	1.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.2	21.2
Visiting friends/relatives	7.6	11.7	14.1	4.4	1.5	1.3	0.8	41.3
Holiday	13.9	21.9	13.9	2.0	0.8	0.4	0.8	53.8
Employment	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.2	0.8	1.3
Education	0.2	0.2	0.2	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.9
Other and not stated	4.6	1.8	0.9	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.2	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>44.0</b>	<b>40.4</b>	<b>31.0</b>	<b>6.9</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>2.9</b>	<b>130.1</b>

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

**B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)**  
**JUNE 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	—	0.2	0.6	1.3	1.0	0.5	0.1	3.7
Business	—	1.0	5.5	7.1	5.4	1.7	0.4	21.2
Visiting friends/relatives	3.9	4.4	5.6	5.6	6.7	7.0	8.0	41.3
Holiday	7.2	6.0	8.7	9.5	10.0	6.7	5.7	53.8
Employment	—	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.1	—	1.3
Education	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	0.9
Other and not stated	0.8	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.3	0.8	0.7	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>12.1</b>	<b>13.6</b>	<b>22.9</b>	<b>25.1</b>	<b>24.5</b>	<b>16.9</b>	<b>14.9</b>	<b>130.1</b>

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

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

<i>Country of last embarkation</i>	<i>Major port of clearance</i>							<i>Total Aust. (a)</i>
	<i>Kingsford Smith (Sydney)</i>	<i>Tullamarine (Melbourne)</i>	<i>Eagle Farm (Brisbane)</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	55.2	21.4	41.1	1.8	0.9	2.3	0.1	123.4
Europe and the Former USSR	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Middle East and North Africa	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Southeast Asia	1.2	0.3	1.1	0.1	—	0.4	0.3	3.4
Northeast Asia	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.9
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	0.2	—	0.1	—	—	—	—	0.3
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.8	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.9
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>58.4</b>	<b>22.0</b>	<b>42.5</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.4</b>	<b>129.6</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
New Zealand	55.0	21.4	40.8	1.7	0.9	2.3	0.1	122.7
Singapore	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	—	0.3	—	1.5
United Kingdom	0.4	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.4

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

TABLE 26. VISITOR ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE — UNITED KINGDOM

**A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY**  
**JUNE 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	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.1	—	—	—	0.8
Business	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.1	5.6
Visiting friends/relatives	1.1	2.2	10.5	11.0	2.6	2.5	0.8	30.7
Holiday	2.3	2.9	8.3	3.9	1.0	2.1	2.4	22.9
Employment	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	1.0
Education	—	0.1	—	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.3
Other and not stated	0.9	0.8	0.3	0.2	—	0.2	0.4	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>20.3</b>	<b>15.8</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>64.2</b>

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

**B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)**  
**JUNE 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	—	—	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.2	—	0.8
Business	—	0.1	1.4	1.8	1.7	0.5	—	5.6
Visiting friends/relatives	2.7	2.2	4.6	3.2	5.2	6.1	6.8	30.7
Holiday	0.9	5.5	7.6	2.5	2.7	2.3	1.4	22.9
Employment	—	0.3	0.4	0.2	0.1	—	—	1.0
Education	0.1	—	0.1	—	0.1	—	—	0.3
Other and not stated	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	2.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.8</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>8.2</b>	<b>10.4</b>	<b>9.4</b>	<b>8.5</b>	<b>64.2</b>

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

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

Country of last embarkation	Major port of clearance							Total Aust. (a)
	Kingsford Smith (Sydney)	Tullamarine (Melbourne)	Eagle Farm (Brisbane)	Cairns	Adelaide	Perth	Darwin	
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	5.3	1.3	1.7	0.3	—	—	—	8.7
Europe and the Former USSR	10.6	4.9	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.9	—	20.2
Middle East and North Africa	0.4	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	0.6
Southeast Asia	6.5	2.5	3.6	2.4	1.7	6.3	1.2	24.1
Northeast Asia	4.9	0.5	1.0	1.1	0.4	1.0	—	8.8
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	0.1	—	0.1
The Americas	0.8	0.2	—	—	—	—	—	1.0
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.3	—	—	—	—	0.2	—	0.5
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>28.8</b>	<b>9.5</b>	<b>7.8</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>2.4</b>	<b>10.5</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>64.1</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
United Kingdom	9.5	4.6	1.4	0.1	0.3	2.9	—	18.8
Singapore	2.8	1.0	2.8	1.8	1.1	3.6	0.5	13.6
New Zealand	4.9	1.3	1.6	0.2	—	—	—	8.0
Hong Kong	3.3	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.4	0.9	—	6.6
Thailand	1.3	0.5	—	—	—	0.8	—	2.6

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

TABLE 27. VISITOR ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE — UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

**A. MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY**  
**JUNE 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	2.2	0.6	0.1	—	—	—	3.7
Business	5.7	4.4	2.9	1.1	0.3	0.6	0.2	15.2
Visiting friends/relatives	0.8	2.3	5.7	2.5	1.0	0.5	0.2	13.0
Holiday	5.0	10.4	9.7	2.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	29.0
Employment	0.1	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.1	0.2	0.8
Education	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.1	2.1
Other and not stated	0.6	1.5	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>13.1</b>	<b>21.4</b>	<b>20.8</b>	<b>6.5</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>2.3</b>	<b>0.9</b>	<b>67.4</b>

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

**B. AGE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a)**  
**JUNE 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	—	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.4	0.5	0.1	3.7
Business	—	0.3	3.4	5.5	4.3	1.4	0.3	15.2
Visiting friends/relatives	1.6	1.2	1.9	2.2	2.3	1.9	2.0	13.0
Holiday	2.1	2.6	5.4	4.2	5.4	4.6	4.6	29.0
Employment	—	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.1	—	—	0.8
Education	0.6	1.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	—	—	2.1
Other and not stated	0.2	1.3	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.2	0.3	3.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>4.5</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>11.8</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>67.4</b>

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

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

Country of last embarkation	Major port of clearance							Total Aust. (a)
	Kingsford Smith (Sydney)	Tullamarine (Melbourne)	Eagle Farm (Brisbane)	Cairns	Adelaide	Perth	Darwin	
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	9.4	2.9	1.6	1.0	—	—	—	15.1
Europe and the Former USSR	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Middle East and North Africa	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Southeast Asia	2.1	0.9	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.3	4.7
Northeast Asia	1.8	0.3	0.2	0.2	—	0.2	0.1	2.8
Southern Asia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
The Americas	33.8	6.5	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	44.3
Africa (excluding North Africa)	0.1	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>47.3</b>	<b>10.6</b>	<b>3.9</b>	<b>3.0</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>1.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>67.1</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
United States of America	33.8	6.5	1.8	1.6	0.1	0.2	0.1	44.2
New Zealand	8.5	2.8	1.4	0.3	—	—	—	13.3
Singapore	1.0	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	2.2

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

# OVERSEAS DEPARTURES

**TABLE 28. DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT  
BY ACTUAL LENGTH OF STAY IN AUSTRALIA FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)  
JUNE QUARTER 1995  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

Length of stay in Australia	State or Territory in which most time was spent								
	NSW	Vic.	Qld	SA	WA	Tas.	NT	ACT	Aust. (b)
<b>JAPAN</b>									
Under 1 week	51.4	2.6	42.9	0.3	3.4	—	0.2	0.1	101.0
1 week and under 2 weeks	33.8	2.0	26.6	0.2	2.1	0.1	0.5	0.2	65.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	1.8	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.3	—	—	—	4.6
1 month and under 2 months	0.6	0.2	0.3	—	0.2	—	—	—	1.4
2 months and under 1 year	2.3	0.6	1.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>90.0</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>73.4</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>6.3</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.5</b>	<b>177.8</b>
<b>NEW ZEALAND</b>									
Under 1 week	25.2	8.3	6.3	0.6	1.3	0.4	0.2	0.2	42.5
1 week and under 2 weeks	11.3	6.2	17.9	0.9	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	38.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	7.4	4.3	12.7	0.9	1.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	28.0
1 month and under 2 months	1.9	0.7	1.5	—	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	4.7
2 months and under 1 year	1.6	0.5	1.3	0.1	0.5	—	—	—	4.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>47.4</b>	<b>20.0</b>	<b>39.8</b>	<b>2.5</b>	<b>5.2</b>	<b>1.2</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>118.0</b>
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>									
Under 1 week	4.0	1.1	0.7	0.1	0.4	—	0.1	—	6.5
1 week and under 2 weeks	5.2	1.5	2.3	0.3	0.9	—	—	0.2	10.5
2 weeks and under 1 month	10.6	3.7	5.8	1.2	4.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	26.7
1 month and under 2 months	6.8	2.6	3.3	1.4	4.3	0.2	0.1	0.2	18.8
2 months and under 1 year	7.8	3.3	3.1	1.1	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.2	18.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.4</b>	<b>12.2</b>	<b>15.2</b>	<b>4.0</b>	<b>13.0</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>0.8</b>	<b>81.2</b>
<b>UNITED STATES OF AMERICA</b>									
Under 1 week	10.4	1.9	2.2	—	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.2	15.4
1 week and under 2 weeks	13.6	3.2	4.9	0.6	1.0	0.1	0.4	0.3	24.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	8.0	3.0	2.9	0.8	0.6	0.2	0.8	—	16.2
1 month and under 2 months	2.3	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.2	5.6
2 months and under 1 year	3.0	1.0	1.0	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.1	0.2	6.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>11.9</b>	<b>2.0</b>	<b>3.1</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>1.0</b>	<b>67.7</b>
<b>TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES</b>									
Under 1 week	144.0	25.1	83.9	2.2	27.0	0.7	1.5	1.0	288.0
1 week and under 2 weeks	113.0	27.1	82.4	3.6	21.1	1.4	3.1	1.4	253.2
2 weeks and under 1 month	49.6	21.8	37.2	4.7	13.8	0.9	3.8	1.1	133.3
1 month and under 2 months	24.1	11.1	13.4	2.9	9.2	0.6	1.6	1.0	64.0
2 months and under 1 year	36.4	18.6	16.6	3.4	11.2	0.8	1.1	1.6	89.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>367.1</b>	<b>103.8</b>	<b>233.5</b>	<b>16.8</b>	<b>82.2</b>	<b>4.4</b>	<b>11.1</b>	<b>6.1</b>	<b>828.3</b>

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

Of the 177,800 Japanese visitors to leave Australia during the June quarter 1995, the majority (166,600 or 94%) had stayed for less than two weeks; 57% (101,000) had stayed under one week.

Sixty-nine per cent of visitors from New Zealand and 58% of visitors from the United States of America stated on departure that they had spent less than 2 weeks in Australia. For each of these two countries, a further 24% of departures had spent between 2 weeks and under 1 month in Australia.

For visitors from the United Kingdom, only 33% had been in Australia between two weeks and one month, and 46% had been in Australia for more than one month and under one year.

New South Wales was the most popular destination. Forty-four per cent of all departing overseas visitors stated on departure that they had spent the most time in New South Wales, including 55% of all visitors from the United States of America, 51% from Japan, 40% from New Zealand and 42% from the United Kingdom. Queensland was the second most popular State (28% of all visitors), and Victoria the third most popular (13% of all visitors).

**TABLE 29. DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD  
COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)  
JULY 1994 TO JUNE 1995  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

Country of intended stay	1994						1995					
	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED												
Fiji	6.8	6.6	7.3	5.7	6.6	6.9	6.0	5.9	4.8	8.0	7.3	6.4
Hong Kong	10.6	9.9	11.0	10.8	11.1	11.5	12.9	13.1	12.4	11.5	14.4	16.0
Indonesia	18.4	16.2	16.4	18.5	18.4	18.4	16.6	19.0	20.4	19.2	17.8	15.2
Italy	3.6	3.4	4.7	4.2	3.3	3.4	3.6	4.1	4.3	3.7	4.0	4.7
Malaysia	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.4	6.2	7.0	7.9	6.0	7.5	8.2	8.2	7.0
New Zealand	26.2	30.0	32.4	30.7	29.7	29.0	31.9	26.5	31.1	31.9	31.6	29.3
Singapore	9.4	8.3	7.2	7.3	6.2	7.1	7.7	8.6	8.9	7.4	7.5	7.4
Thailand	6.0	6.1	6.1	5.8	6.3	5.8	6.6	6.4	5.8	6.9	6.6	5.9
United Kingdom	21.8	20.8	21.5	26.1	17.9	19.9	25.6	21.2	21.6	22.0	21.4	21.8
United States of America	25.3	22.9	23.3	24.4	24.5	24.8	27.7	27.0	25.1	25.8	25.5	20.1
Other	58.7	59.8	63.3	62.0	63.1	61.8	67.3	64.8	64.7	65.6	67.6	65.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>193.6</b>	<b>191.0</b>	<b>200.0</b>	<b>203.0</b>	<b>193.5</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>215.8</b>	<b>202.7</b>	<b>206.7</b>	<b>210.2</b>	<b>211.8</b>	<b>199.4</b>
TREND ESTIMATE												
Fiji	7.3	6.9	6.7	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6
Hong Kong	10.4	10.3	10.5	10.9	11.4	11.7	12.1	12.5	13.0	13.6	13.9	13.9
Indonesia	17.1	17.3	17.4	17.6	17.8	18.2	18.6	18.8	18.6	18.4	18.2	18.1
Italy	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0
Malaysia	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.2	7.4	7.6	7.6	7.6
New Zealand	29.3	29.9	30.4	30.4	30.2	30.0	29.9	29.9	30.2	30.5	30.7	30.9
Singapore	8.2	7.9	7.6	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.6	7.9	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6
Thailand	6.4	6.2	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
United Kingdom	21.7	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.8	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.8	21.6
United States of America	23.8	23.9	24.0	24.3	24.8	25.6	26.2	26.2	25.7	25.0	24.7	24.8
Other	59.8	60.5	61.5	62.4	63.1	63.8	64.5	65.1	65.7	66.2	66.4	66.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>194.7</b>	<b>195.5</b>	<b>196.7</b>	<b>197.9</b>	<b>199.3</b>	<b>201.6</b>	<b>204.0</b>	<b>205.9</b>	<b>207.3</b>	<b>208.0</b>	<b>207.9</b>	<b>207.8</b>

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary.

**TABLE 30. DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD  
COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES (a)  
JUNE QUARTER 1995**

Country of intended stay	Original ( <sup>'000</sup> )				% change over June quarter 1994	% of total short-term departures	Median intended length of stay (days)	No. person days (a) ( <sup>'000</sup> )
	April	May	June	June quarter 1995				
Canada	2.9	3.7	3.7	10.3	-12.0	1.6	29.4	537.9
China	5.3	3.2	4.0	12.4	52.8	1.9	20.4	542.2
Fiji	6.8	6.1	7.2	20.1	-7.2	3.1	9.8	376.1
Hong Kong	11.8	11.4	15.5	38.8	33.3	6.0	11.4	1,409.6
Indonesia	17.5	13.2	18.8	49.4	1.0	7.7	10.4	985.3
Italy	4.3	5.4	7.7	17.4	13.9	2.7	60.0	1,179.0
Japan	4.1	3.6	2.4	10.1	0.3	1.6	13.6	364.4
Malaysia	7.3	6.7	7.1	21.1	10.7	3.3	13.5	655.0
New Zealand	34.1	21.6	23.6	79.3	11.6	12.3	9.3	1,341.1
Philippines	5.6	4.4	4.0	13.9	15.7	2.2	20.2	470.1
Singapore	7.8	6.1	7.1	21.0	-5.4	3.3	9.3	598.3
Thailand	7.6	4.8	5.5	17.8	0.2	2.8	13.8	508.7
United Kingdom	25.9	27.3	30.9	84.1	1.3	13.0	39.8	5,506.1
United States of America	24.6	28.3	25.0	77.9	1.5	12.1	20.3	2,905.9
Viet Nam	2.9	2.4	2.9	8.2	42.7	1.3	29.5	397.5
Other	46.2	53.5	64.1	163.8	12.2	25.4	n.a.	8,955.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>214.6</b>	<b>201.7</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>645.7</b>	<b>7.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>20.1</b>	<b>26,732.6</b>

(a) For further explanation, see Glossary.

**TABLE 31. DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD  
BY AIR BY COUNTRY OF DISEMBARKATION (a) BY PORT OF DEPARTURE  
JUNE QUARTER 1995  
(<sup>000</sup>)**

<i>Country of disembarkation</i>	<i>Kingsford Smith (Sydney)</i>	<i>Tullamarine (Melbourne)</i>	<i>Eagle Farm (Brisbane)</i>	<i>Cairns</i>	<i>Adelaide</i>	<i>Perth</i>	<i>Darwin</i>	<i>Total Aust. (b)</i>
Fiji	13.5	3.8	2.8	—	0.1	—	—	20.1
Hong Kong	31.8	12.9	6.7	0.6	1.4	5.2	—	58.6
Indonesia	16.2	10.6	2.3	1.5	1.4	14.9	4.6	52.5
Japan	9.9	1.6	2.9	0.9	0.1	0.4	—	15.7
Malaysia	7.4	7.4	2.1	0.4	2.0	5.6	1.2	26.2
New Zealand	43.8	19.1	18.0	0.7	0.8	1.8	—	84.4
Papua New Guinea	1.2	—	3.9	4.3	—	—	0.1	9.5
Philippines	8.9	4.2	2.9	0.1	—	—	—	16.0
Singapore	20.4	15.7	11.2	1.4	4.7	16.1	2.0	71.8
Thailand	14.6	8.0	2.1	0.1	0.7	4.8	—	30.3
United Kingdom	23.4	16.8	4.9	0.3	2.8	7.4	0.1	55.6
United States of America	58.8	19.5	1.7	0.9	0.4	0.3	0.2	82.2
Other	69.7	31.2	10.5	0.1	1.7	7.3	0.4	121.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>319.6</b>	<b>150.9</b>	<b>71.9</b>	<b>11.3</b>	<b>16.2</b>	<b>63.6</b>	<b>8.6</b>	<b>644.1</b>

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

Of the 644,100 Australian residents who departed the country by air during the June quarter 1995, 319,600 (50%) departed through Kingsford Smith (Sydney) airport. Thirteen per cent of all residents departing Australia during the June quarter 1995 disembarked in New Zealand, with a further 13% disembarking in the United States of America and 11% disembarking in Singapore.

**TABLE 32. DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS FOR SHORT-TERM TRIPS ABROAD  
MAIN PURPOSE OF JOURNEY (a) FOR SELECTED COUNTRIES OF INTENDED STAY (b)  
JUNE QUARTER 1995  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

Country of intended stay	Main purpose of journey (a)							Total
	Convention/ conference	Business	Visiting friends/ relatives	Holiday	Employ- ment	Education	Other and not stated	
PERSONS								
Canada	1.1	0.9	3.1	4.7	0.1	0.1	0.3	10.3
China	0.1	3.6	3.3	4.5	0.2	0.2	0.4	12.4
Fiji	0.7	1.7	2.9	13.2	0.4	0.3	0.9	20.1
Hong Kong	1.6	10.3	7.9	15.8	1.7	0.4	1.2	38.8
Indonesia	1.3	7.7	3.0	34.7	0.7	0.6	1.4	49.4
Italy	0.6	1.5	5.9	8.7	0.1	0.2	0.3	17.4
Japan	0.4	3.4	1.4	3.4	0.6	0.4	0.4	10.1
Malaysia	1.1	5.9	4.9	7.5	0.7	—	1.0	21.1
New Zealand	3.1	19.3	27.4	24.2	0.8	1.3	3.2	79.3
Philippines	0.3	2.1	6.4	4.7	—	0.1	0.3	13.9
Singapore	0.8	7.0	3.5	7.5	1.1	0.4	0.6	21.0
Thailand	0.5	3.1	1.9	11.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	17.8
United Kingdom	2.5	7.6	26.1	43.5	1.2	0.9	2.3	84.1
United States of America	9.0	15.0	11.0	38.8	1.2	0.9	2.0	77.9
Viet Nam	—	1.4	4.8	1.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	8.2
Other	6.6	24.3	53.0	66.7	4.4	2.1	6.7	163.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>29.8</b>	<b>114.6</b>	<b>166.6</b>	<b>290.7</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>21.7</b>	<b>645.7</b>
NUMBER OF PERSON DAYS (b)								
Canada	25.7	23.4	173.3	260.3	30.4	7.0	17.8	537.9
China	0.7	92.1	236.1	151.4	27.4	6.1	28.3	542.2
Fiji	4.6	32.9	92.9	182.5	35.0	2.4	25.9	376.1
Hong Kong	14.8	355.0	335.8	281.8	270.9	39.1	112.2	1,409.6
Indonesia	11.9	182.0	141.8	530.7	56.0	11.4	51.5	985.3
Italy	17.5	40.7	510.1	560.7	9.0	16.1	24.9	1,179.0
Japan	6.0	57.7	55.6	98.0	77.4	44.8	24.9	364.4
Malaysia	10.3	155.3	180.2	144.6	86.4	5.2	72.9	655.0
New Zealand	21.6	228.7	477.7	382.7	97.2	45.0	88.3	1,341.1
Philippines	2.7	49.3	244.1	139.4	5.8	9.0	19.9	470.1
Singapore	11.3	136.0	118.6	121.8	143.1	24.2	43.3	598.3
Thailand	4.1	89.9	61.5	238.6	57.8	21.4	35.4	508.7
United Kingdom	86.8	289.3	1,541.2	3,086.1	239.0	64.3	199.4	5,506.1
United States of America	147.0	345.8	573.5	1,490.6	166.2	75.2	107.6	2,905.9
Viet Nam	0.6	62.6	215.2	62.4	41.0	3.7	12.0	397.5
Other	136.0	647.2	3,691.3	3,378.5	447.5	119.6	535.1	8,955.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>501.4</b>	<b>2,788.1</b>	<b>8,648.8</b>	<b>11,110.2</b>	<b>1,790.1</b>	<b>494.4</b>	<b>1,399.5</b>	<b>26,732.6</b>

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

During the June quarter 1995, Australian residents departing for short-term trips abroad intended to spend 26.7 million days overseas, 3% more than the total for the June quarter 1994 (26.0 million days). 'Holiday' departures (11.1 million days) accounted for 42% of total days and 'visiting friends/relatives' departures (8.6 million days) accounted for a further 32%.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

**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.

#### Estimates at constant prices

**4** 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.)

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

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

### INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

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

#### Source of the statistics

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

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



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

**Scope** **11** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.

**Estimation method** **12** Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates, which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

**Corrections and imputations** **13** The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age are also imputed by reference to other related items.

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

## SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

**15** 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.

**16** 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.

**17** 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.

**18** 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.

**19** 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.

**20** 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

**21** 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* (3412.0) — issued annually
- *Consumer Price Index* (6401.0) — issued quarterly

**22** 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.

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

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

## UNPUBLISHED STATISTICS

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

## ROUNDING

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

## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

## GLOSSARY

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

<b>Room nights available</b>	The total number of guest rooms available multiplied by the number of days for which they were available during the survey period.
<b>Room nights occupied</b>	The total number of nights each guest room was occupied by a paying guest during the survey period.
<b>Rooms per establishment</b>	The average number of rooms per establishment.
<b>Short-term movement</b>	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.
<b>Star grading</b>	The grading of hotels and motels with facilities is based on the classification system used by members of the Australian Automobile Association (AAA). The gradings are allocated according to a points system based on the amenities and facilities available to guests. Details of the grading scheme are contained in the RACV-RAASA members' publication <i>Accommodation Australia</i> , or the individual tour guides produced by members of the AAA. For the purpose of classifying establishments to a star grading in this publication, 'half' star gradings are ignored (e.g. a two and a half star grading has been shown as a two star).
<b>Takings from accommodation</b>	Revenue received from the provision of accommodation. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month.





## *For more information . . .*

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

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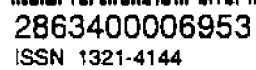
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