

**TOURISM INDICATORS**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 9 AUG 2002

C O N T E N T S

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

NOTES

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| FORTHCOMING ISSUES | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="text-align: left;"><i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i></td> <td style="text-align: left;"><i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i></td> </tr> <tr> <td>June 2002</td> <td>1 November 2002</td> </tr> <tr> <td>September 2002</td> <td>7 February 2003</td> </tr> </table> | <i>ISSUE (Quarter)</i> | <i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i> | June 2002 | 1 November 2002 | September 2002 | 7 February 2003 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| September 2002 | 7 February 2003 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ABOUT THIS PUBLICATION | This publication brings together tourism data from a number of sources, including data from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA) and the Overseas Arrivals and Departures collection (OAD). | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE | <table border="0"> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Overseas arrivals and departures data</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">After delays in the receipt of final OAD data for August 2000 onwards, data for the periods July 2001 to March 2002 are now available. It is expected that final OAD data for August 2000 to June 2001 will be released in the next few months. This issue contains OAD data (tables 30–39) which haven't been available for the last six issues of this publication.</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Annual seasonal re-analysis</td> <td style="vertical-align: top;">Revisions have been made to the monthly and quarterly seasonally adjusted and trend series as a result of the annual seasonal re-analysis for the STA. For more details on the seasonal adjustment and trend process please refer to paragraphs 21–25 of the Explanatory Notes.</td> </tr> </table> | Overseas arrivals and departures data | After delays in the receipt of final OAD data for August 2000 onwards, data for the periods July 2001 to March 2002 are now available. It is expected that final OAD data for August 2000 to June 2001 will be released in the next few months. This issue contains OAD data (tables 30–39) which haven't been available for the last six issues of this publication. | Annual seasonal re-analysis | Revisions have been made to the monthly and quarterly seasonally adjusted and trend series as a result of the annual seasonal re-analysis for the STA. For more details on the seasonal adjustment and trend process please refer to paragraphs 21–25 of the Explanatory Notes. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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| SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES | <table border="0"> <tr><td>AAA</td><td>Australian Automobile Association</td></tr> <tr><td>ABS</td><td>Australian Bureau of Statistics</td></tr> <tr><td>BTR</td><td>Bureau of Tourism Research</td></tr> <tr><td>CPI</td><td>Consumer Price Index</td></tr> <tr><td>DIMIA</td><td>Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs</td></tr> <tr><td>GDP</td><td>Gross Domestic Product</td></tr> <tr><td>GST</td><td>Goods and Services Tax</td></tr> <tr><td>IT</td><td>Information Technology</td></tr> <tr><td>n.a.</td><td>not available</td></tr> <tr><td>n.y.a.</td><td>not yet available</td></tr> <tr><td>n.p.</td><td>not published</td></tr> <tr><td>OAD</td><td>Overseas Arrivals and Departures (Collection)</td></tr> <tr><td>p</td><td>preliminary</td></tr> <tr><td>SAR</td><td>Special Administrative Region</td></tr> <tr><td>STA</td><td>Survey of Tourist Accommodation</td></tr> <tr><td>TNTS</td><td>The New Tax System</td></tr> <tr><td>TSA</td><td>(Australian) Tourism Satellite Account</td></tr> <tr><td>UK</td><td>United Kingdom</td></tr> <tr><td>US</td><td>United States</td></tr> <tr><td>WTO</td><td>World Tourism Organisation</td></tr> <tr><td>—</td><td>nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)</td></tr> <tr><td>. .</td><td>not applicable</td></tr> <tr><td>\$m</td><td>\$ million</td></tr> </table> | AAA | Australian Automobile Association | ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics | BTR | Bureau of Tourism Research | CPI | Consumer Price Index | DIMIA | Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs | GDP | Gross Domestic Product | GST | Goods and Services Tax | IT | Information Technology | n.a. | not available | n.y.a. | not yet available | n.p. | not published | OAD | Overseas Arrivals and Departures (Collection) | p | preliminary | SAR | Special Administrative Region | STA | Survey of Tourist Accommodation | TNTS | The New Tax System | TSA | (Australian) Tourism Satellite Account | UK | United Kingdom | US | United States | WTO | World Tourism Organisation | — | nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) | . . | not applicable | \$m | \$ million |
| AAA | Australian Automobile Association | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| BTR | Bureau of Tourism Research | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| CPI | Consumer Price Index | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| DIMIA | Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GDP | Gross Domestic Product | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| GST | Goods and Services Tax | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| IT | Information Technology | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n.a. | not available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n.y.a. | not yet available | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| n.p. | not published | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| OAD | Overseas Arrivals and Departures (Collection) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| p | preliminary | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| SAR | Special Administrative Region | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| STA | Survey of Tourist Accommodation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TNTS | The New Tax System | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TSA | (Australian) Tourism Satellite Account | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| UK | United Kingdom | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| US | United States | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| WTO | World Tourism Organisation | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| — | nil or rounded to zero (including null cells) | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| . . | not applicable | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| \$m | \$ million | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS

| | | | <i>Latest figures</i> | <i>Percentage change on</i> | |
|---|-------------|-------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------------|---|
| | <i>Unit</i> | <i>Period</i> | <i>Value</i> | <i>Previous period</i> | <i>Corresponding period previous year</i> |
| Tourist accommodation—supply and demand(a) | | | | | |
| Licensed hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments | | | | | |
| Establishments | no. | Mar qtr 2002 | 3 850 | 0.3 | 0.5 |
| Guest rooms/units | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 197.9 | -0.1 | 0.7 |
| Bed spaces | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 568.0 | -0.6 | -0.2 |
| Room nights occupied | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 10 428.4 | -0.6 | 2.4 |
| Room occupancy rate(b) | % | Mar qtr 2002 | 58.6 | 1.0 | 0.9 |
| Guest nights | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 19 171.4 | 0.3 | 3.9 |
| Guest arrivals | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 8 283.3 | -1.9 | 3.1 |
| Takings from accommodation | \$'000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 1 213 991 | 0.4 | -0.3 |
| Caravan parks(c) | | | | | |
| Establishments | no. | End Dec 2000 | 1 800 | -0.2 | n.a. |
| Powered sites and cabins | no. | End Dec 2000 | 200 099 | -0.1 | n.a. |
| Holiday flats, units and houses(c) | | | | | |
| Letting entities | no. | End Dec 2000 | 632 | 0.2 | n.a. |
| Flats, units and houses | no. | End Dec 2000 | 29 835 | 5.7 | n.a. |
| Visitor hostels(c) | | | | | |
| Establishments | no. | End Dec 2000 | 466 | — | n.a. |
| Bed spaces | no. | End Dec 2000 | 40 659 | 0.8 | n.a. |
| Tourist accommodation construction | | | | | |
| Hotels, etc. approved(d) | \$m | May 2002 | 56.7 | 85.3 | 7.4 |
| Hotels, etc. commenced(e) | \$m | Mar qtr 2002 | 134.3 | -34.7 | 41.5 |
| Hotels, etc. under construction(e) | \$m | Mar qtr 2002 | 715.8 | 7.4 | -2.9 |
| Hotels, etc. completed(e) | \$m | Mar qtr 2002 | 59.0 | -26.8 | -45.8 |
| Domestic tourism(f) | | | | | |
| Number of overnight visitors | '000 | Year end Dec 2001 | 74 585 | .. | -1.3 |
| Number of visitor nights | '000 | Year end Dec 2001 | 289 644 | .. | 1.1 |
| Short-term international visitor arrivals | | | | | |
| Number of visitor arrivals(g) | '000 | Mar 2002 | 446.5 | -14.7 | 2.8 |
| Number of visitor arrivals(g) | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 1 263.0 | -1.2 | -2.8 |
| Number of visitor arrivals(g) | '000 | Year end Dec 2001 | 4 816.6 | .. | -2.6 |
| Number of person days(h) | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 48 680.8 | 27.9 | n.y.a. |
| Median intended length of stay(h) | days | Mar qtr 2002 | 11 | -8.3 | n.y.a. |
| Expenditure by international visitors(i) | \$m | Year end Jun 2000 | 9 368.6 | .. | 5.0 |
| International visitor nights(i) | '000 | Year end Jun 2000 | 113 176 | .. | 8.8 |
| Short-term Australian departures | | | | | |
| Departures(g) | '000 | Mar 2002 | 283.5 | -14.9 | n.y.a. |
| Departures(g) | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 741.6 | -8.1 | n.y.a. |
| Departures(g) | '000 | Year end Jun 2000 | 3 332.3 | .. | 4.5 |
| Number of person days(h) | '000 | Mar qtr 2002 | 29 267.1 | 6.6 | n.y.a. |
| Median intended length of stay(h) | days | Mar qtr 2002 | 15 | -11.2 | n.y.a. |

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

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

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

(d) *Building Approvals, Australia* (cat. no. 8731.0). For monthly reference periods, the previous period is three months prior to the current month. The previous period is therefore February 2002.

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

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

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

(h) Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection.

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

KEY TOURISM INDICATORS—continued

| | Unit | Period | Latest | Percentage change on | |
|--|-------------|--------------|---------|----------------------|---------------|
| | | | figures | Previous | Corresponding |
| | | | Value | period | period |
| | | | | | last year |
| Tourism satellite account(a) | | | | | |
| Tourism gross domestic product | \$b | 2000–01 | 31.8 | .. | 14.2 |
| Tourism share of gross domestic product(b) | % | 2000–01 | 4.7 | .. | 0.3 |
| Tourism gross value added(c) | \$b | 2000–01 | 26.3 | .. | 5.9 |
| Tourism share of gross value added(b) | % | 2000–01 | 4.3 | .. | — |
| International visitor consumption | \$b | 2000–01 | 17.1 | .. | 17.0 |
| Tourism share of exports of goods and services(b) | % | 2000–01 | 11.2 | .. | –0.4 |
| Tourism consumption(d) | \$b | 2000–01 | 71.2 | .. | 10.1 |
| Retail turnover(e) | | | | | |
| Hospitality and services | | | | | |
| Hotels and licensed clubs | \$m | May 2002 | 1 440.2 | 9.7 | 11.4 |
| Cafes and restaurants | \$m | May 2002 | 755.1 | 9.7 | –2.5 |
| Selected services | \$m | May 2002 | 282.8 | 15.9 | 21.3 |
| Price index(f) | | | | | |
| Holiday travel and accommodation | 1989–90=100 | Mar qtr 2002 | 127.3 | 4.7 | 11.3 |
| Employment and earnings | | | | | |
| Persons in tourism-generated employment(a) | '000 | 2000–01 | 551.0 | .. | 3.0 |
| Tourism share of total employment(a) | % | 2000–01 | 6.0 | .. | — |
| Accommodation, cafes and restaurants | | | | | |
| Number employed(g) | '000 | May 2002 | 470.2 | –1.0 | 1.1 |
| Average weekly hours worked(g) | hours | May 2002 | 31.7 | 1.9 | –1.9 |
| Proportion employed part-time(g)(b) | % | May 2002 | 47.6 | –0.9 | –0.9 |
| Average total weekly earnings(h) | \$ | Feb 2002 | 398.5 | 1.0 | –1.4 |
| Female/male ratio of average total full-time weekly earnings(h)(b) | % | Feb 2002 | 0.87 | — | — |
| Unemployment rate(g)(b) | | | | | |
| Worked full time for two weeks or more in the last two years in accommodation, cafes and restaurants | % | May 2002 | 7.1 | –0.3 | –0.5 |
| Balance of payments(i) | | | | | |
| Travel exports | \$m | Mar qtr 2002 | 4 556 | 44.0 | –1.7 |
| Travel imports | \$m | Mar qtr 2002 | –2 538 | –1.2 | –8.1 |
| Balance on travel services | \$m | Mar qtr 2002 | 2 018 | 239.2 | 7.6 |
| Exchange rates(j) | | | | | |
| United States dollar | per \$A | Jun 2002 | 0.5610 | 6.8 | 11.4 |
| Japanese yen | per \$A | Jun 2002 | 66.63 | –3.6 | 6.9 |
| Euro | per \$A | Jun 2002 | 0.5638 | –5.6 | –4.7 |

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

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

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

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

(e) Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0). For monthly reference periods, the previous period is three months prior to the current month. The previous period is therefore February 2002.

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

(g) Labour Force, Australia (cat. no. 6203.0).

(h) Average Weekly Earnings, States and Australia (cat. no. 6302.0).

(i) Balance of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia (cat. no. 5302.0).

(j) Average Monthly Exchange Rates, Australia Data Report (cat. no. 5654.0.40.001).

IN BRIEF

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES DATA

There have been significant delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) for the periods August 2000 to June 2001. Therefore, the statistics for these months are compiled from information on passports, visas or other travel documents.

How these delays affect this issue:

- Data for the months August 2000 to June 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision; and
- Parts of tables 30–39 would normally contain data which is not yet available. Where this is the case, the symbol 'n.y.a.' has been used.

Information on the expected release of final OAD data for August 2000 to June 2001 will be updated on the Demography Theme page on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, and in future issues of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

ACCOMMODATION INDUSTRY, AUSTRALIA

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) recently released *Accommodation Industry, Australia, 2000–01* (cat. no. 8695.0). Data available for the accommodation industry includes:

- industry size;
- characteristics of employment;
- items of expenditure;
- sources of income; and
- state and territory comparisons.

AMUSEMENT AND LEISURE INDUSTRIES

Selected Amusement and Leisure Industries, Australia, 2000–01 (cat. no. 8688.0) contains information on major amusement and theme parks that:

- operated on a commercial basis;
- were permanently based at a fixed site;
- had multiple rides and attractions; and
- had over 50,000 attendees for the year.

At the end of June 2001, there were 30 amusement and theme parks within the scope of this survey operating in Australia, with 4,150 persons working in them. During 2000–01, there were 8.9 million visits to these amusement and theme parks. Total income for businesses operating these parks was \$287m.

This publication also contains information on amusement centres. These centres include indoor play centres, amusement machine centres, mini golf centres, go-kart venues and similar operations.

| | |
|---|---|
| AMUSEMENT AND LEISURE INDUSTRIES <i>continued</i> | <p>There were 288 businesses operating amusement centres at the end of June 2001, carrying out operations at 384 locations. Amusement centres employed 2,793 persons at the end of June 2001. Total income for these centres was \$137m for 2000–01.</p> |
| BUSINESS EVENTS VENUES | <p>In June 2002, the ABS released <i>Business Events Venues Industry, Australia, 2000–01</i> (cat. no. 8566.0). This new publication presents results for businesses and establishments which provided space to stage business events for 500 or more delegates.</p> <p>During 2000–01, the total income of the industry was \$655m, while total expenses were \$421m. Half of the total expenses were due to labour costs (\$210m). There were 10,347 persons working in the business events venues industry at the end of June 2001. During 2000–01, there were 82,059 events held in businesses within scope of the collection, which attracted 21 million delegate/attendee days.</p> |
| CLUBS, PUBS, TAVERNS AND BARS | <p><i>Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 2000–01</i> (cat. no. 8687.0) presents income, expenses, employment and profitability data for clubs, pubs, taverns and bars.</p> <p>For 2000–01, businesses in the pubs, taverns and bars industry recorded an operating profit before tax of \$709m, which represented an operating profit margin of 7.9%. Businesses with gambling facilities recorded an operating profit margin of 8.5% while those without gambling facilities recorded an operating profit margin of 4.6%. In comparison, the operating profit margin of the industry in 1997–98 was 8.3%, comprising operating profit margins of 8.9% and 5.8% for businesses with and without gambling facilities respectively.</p> <p>At the end of June 2001, employment in the pubs, taverns and bars industry was 84,158 persons, which was 7% more than at the end of June 1998.</p> <p>Organisations in the clubs (hospitality) industry recorded a surplus of \$374m for 2000–01, which represented an operating profit margin of 6.1%. Clubs with gambling facilities were more profitable (an operating profit margin of 6.2%), than those without gambling facilities (an operating profit margin of 2.7%). In comparison, the operating profit margin of the industry in 1997–98 was 9.4%, comprising operating profit margins of 9.6% and 6.4% for clubs with and without gambling facilities respectively.</p> <p>Further information on ABS publications and services can be obtained by contacting the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.</p> |

FEATURE ARTICLE

THE IMPACT OF THE SEPTEMBER 11 TERRORIST ATTACKS AND THE COLLAPSE OF ANSETT ON TOURISM

INTRODUCTION

The September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, and the demise of Ansett Australia on 14 September 2001, had an immediate impact on national and international tourism. While the terrorist attacks were a shock to the international tourism market, the collapse of Ansett was significant to many domestic and regional tourism markets. Ansett had held a significant share of the air travel market to both domestic capital cities and regional locations. As the social and economic effects of these events unfolded, tourism faced a period of uncertainty.

This article examines the short-term and medium-term impact of the United States (US) terrorist attacks and the collapse of Ansett on national and international tourism. It presents data on tourist accommodation, the retail turnover series for the Hospitality and services industry group, and overseas arrivals. Price movements relating to the Holiday travel and accommodation subgroup are included, along with changes in Australian business sentiments following these events.

Care should be exercised when assessing movements in the data presented. For some series, the immediate effects of these events coincided with the month of September 2001 and the September quarter 2001. Series were also affected by the introduction of The New Tax System including the Goods and Services Tax (GST) on 1 July 2000, and by the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games held in September and October 2000.

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

The following statistics relate to hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

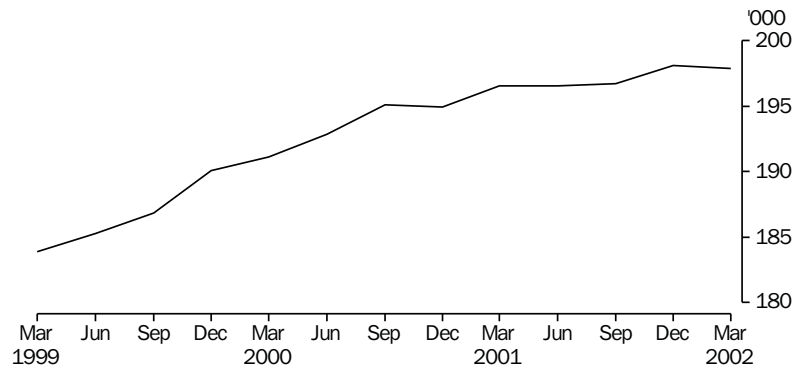
Capacity Capacity is the maximum number of rooms and units available to accommodate paying guests during the survey period. Capacity closed temporarily for seasonal reasons is included.

Graph F1.1 shows that the total recorded capacity for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments generally increased over time, apart from marginal quarterly decreases in the December quarter 2000, the June quarter 2001 and the March quarter 2002.

Capacity reached 196,729 guest rooms in the September quarter 2001 (up 0.1% from the previous quarter and 0.8% from the September quarter 2000). The December quarter 2001 also saw increased capacity (up 0.7% from the preceding quarter and 1.6% from the December quarter 2000).

There were 197,859 guest rooms in hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in the March quarter 2002. Although this represented a slight decline from the previous quarter, it was a rise of 0.7% compared to the March quarter 2001.

F1.1 HOTELS, MOTELS, GUEST HOUSES & SERVICED APARTMENTS, Capacity



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Room occupancy rates Room occupancy rates represent occupancy (i.e. the total number of nights each room or unit was occupied during the period) as a percentage of total capacity.

Overview As illustrated in graph F1.2, the twelve quarters from the March quarter 1999 to the March quarter 2002 saw fluctuations in the room occupancy rates in original terms for each of the accommodation categories at the Australia level.

Caution should be exercised when comparing periods potentially affected by the terrorist attacks on the US and the demise of Ansett with periods affected by the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games (held in September and October 2000).

In the September quarter 2001, the room occupancy rate was 63.1% for serviced apartments and 53.2% for motels and guest houses (an increase of 2.2 and 0.1 percentage points respectively on the same quarter of the previous year). The licensed hotels room occupancy rate was 62.6% (a fall of 0.7 percentage points from the September quarter 2000).

Hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with a star grading of one showed the largest decrease when compared to the September quarter 2000 (down 3.2 percentage points). Establishments with a star grading of five showed the next largest fall (1.7 percentage points), followed by establishments with a star grading of two (down 0.5 percentage points). Establishments with a three star rating recorded an increase of 0.4 percentage points, while room occupancy rates for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments rated four star didn't change.

Overview continued

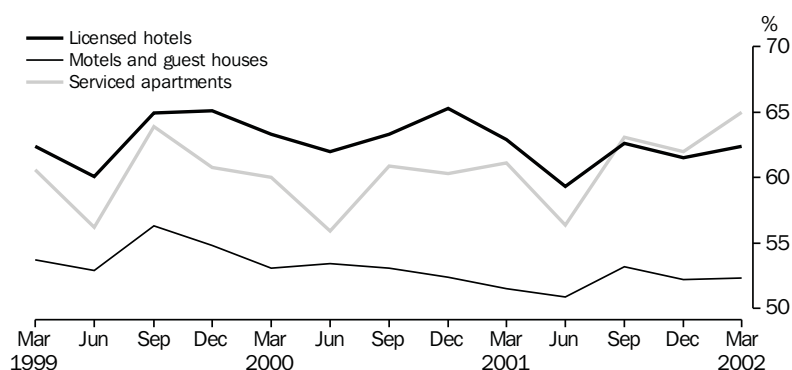
The December quarter 2001 saw the room occupancy rate decline for two of the accommodation categories. Licensed hotels recorded 61.5% while motels and guest houses recorded 52.2% (down 3.8 and 0.2 percentage points respectively compared to the December quarter 2000). Serviced apartments again fared better than the other accommodation types, recording 62%, a rise of 1.7 percentage points from the same quarter of the preceding year.

In the December quarter 2001 compared to the same quarter of the previous year, the higher the star grading for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments, the bigger the decline in occupancy rates. At the top end of the spectrum, establishments with a five star grading were down 5.9 percentage points compared to the December quarter 2000 (to 66.8%), followed by those rated four star (down 2.1 percentage points, to 64.0%), three star (down 0.7 percentage points, to 53.9%) and two star (0.2 percentage points, to 43.1%). Establishments with a star grading of one, on the other hand, recorded an increase in room occupancy rates compared to the December quarter 2000 (up 1.9 percentage points, to 36.2%).

In the March quarter 2002, serviced apartments reached a room occupancy rate of 65.0%, up 3.9 percentage points from the same quarter of the previous year. Motels and guest houses recorded 52.3% (up 0.8 percentage points from the March quarter 2001). Room occupancy for licensed hotels was 62.4%, a slight decline (0.5 percentage points) on the corresponding quarter of 2001.

In the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001, room occupancy rates increased for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments rated one, two, three or four star (up 3.2, 1.6, 0.3 and 0.4 percentage points, respectively). The room occupancy rate for establishments with a five star grading fell by 0.8 percentage points.

F1.2 ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE, AUSTRALIA



Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

The next three graphs present estimates of the room occupancy rate for each of the licensed hotels, motels and guest houses, and serviced apartments categories at the state and territory level.

Licensed hotels

As shown in graph F1.3, the room occupancy rate for licensed hotels grew in two states and both territories between the September quarter 2000 and the September quarter 2001. The Northern Territory recorded the greatest rise in percentage points (up 7.1), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (up 6.4), Western Australia (up 1.6) and Queensland (up 0.7). However, the room occupancy rate fell significantly in New South Wales (down 4.1 percentage points), and Victoria and Tasmania both recorded falls of 0.9 percentage points.

In the December quarter 2001 (the second quarter following the terrorist attacks on the US and Ansett's demise) every state except South Australia recorded a fall in percentage points compared to the December quarter 2000.

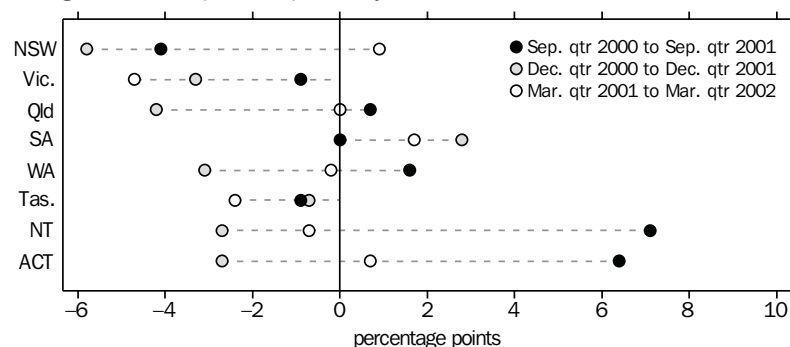
The New South Wales licensed hotels industry in the December quarter 2001 recorded the greatest drop in room occupancy rates from the same quarter of the previous year (down 5.8 percentage points) of each of the accommodation series presented at the state and territory level (graph F1.3). This followed high levels during the Olympic period.

Falls were also recorded in Queensland (down 4.2 percentage points), Victoria (down 3.3), Western Australia (down 3.1), and the territories (both down 2.7). Only licensed hotels in South Australia recorded an increase (up 2.8 percentage points from the December quarter 2000).

Some states and territories continued to record falls in the room occupancy rate in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. The licensed hotels room occupancy rate fell by the most percentage points in Victoria (down 4.7), followed by Tasmania (down 2.4), the Northern Territory (down 0.7), and Western Australia (down 0.2).

In this period, South Australia recorded the largest increase in percentage points (up 1.7), followed by New South Wales (up 0.9) and the Australian Capital Territory (up 0.7).

F1.3 GROWTH IN ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE, LICENSED HOTELS,
Change from same quarter of previous year



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Motels and guest houses

Graph F1.4 shows that the motels and guest houses room occupancy rate improved in most states and territories in the September quarter 2001 compared to the same quarter in 2000. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the greatest rise (up 7.1 percentage points). Increases were also recorded in Queensland (up 4.1), the Northern Territory (up 3.8) and Tasmania (up 2.6). However, New South Wales recorded a fall of 2.2 percentage points, followed by Victoria (down 1.2) and South Australia (down 0.9).

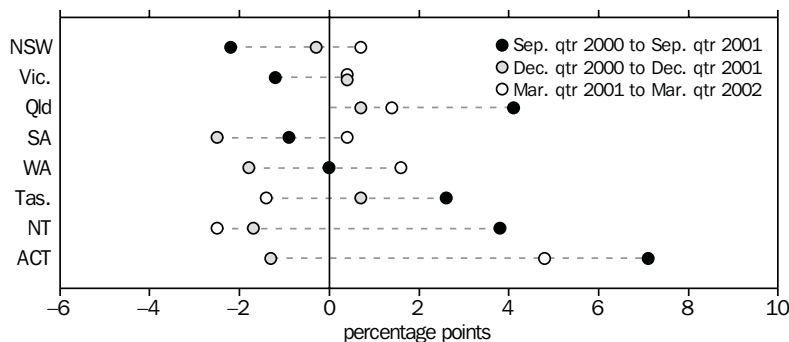
Most states and territories recorded decreases in occupancy rates in the December quarter 2001 compared to the December quarter 2000. South Australia recorded a fall of 2.5 percentage points, followed by Western Australia (down 1.8), the Northern Territory (down 1.7), the Australian Capital Territory (down 1.3) and New South Wales (down 0.3).

In the same period, improvements were recorded by motels and guest houses in Tasmania and Queensland (both rose by 0.7 percentage points), and Victoria recorded a slight growth of 0.4 percentage points.

The motels and guest houses room occupancy rate appeared to recover from any immediate impact of terrorism and Ansett's demise in most states in the March quarter 2002. The Australian Capital Territory recorded the greatest rise in percentage points compared to the March quarter 2001 (up 4.8), followed by Western Australia (up 1.6), Queensland (up 1.4), and New South Wales (up 0.7). Both Victoria and South Australia recorded an increase of 0.4 percentage points.

Both the Northern Territory and Tasmania experienced decline (down 2.5 and 1.4 percentage points respectively).

F1.4 GROWTH IN ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES, Change from same quarter of previous year



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Serviced apartments

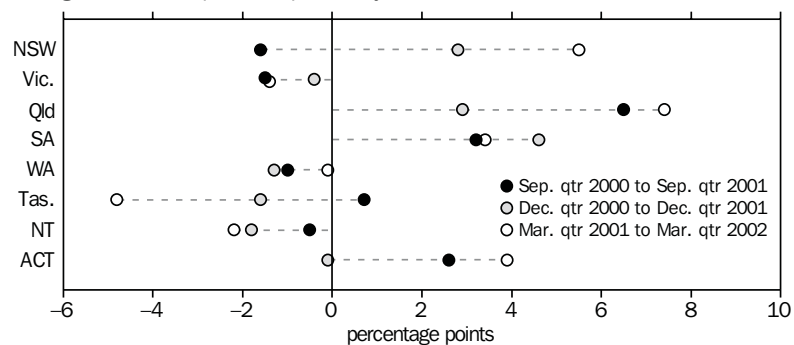
The September quarter 2001 was the first quarter that could have encompassed any immediate effects of terrorism and the collapse of Ansett. The serviced apartments room occupancy rate grew in several states and territories in this quarter compared to the September quarter 2000 (see graph F1.5). The biggest rise in percentage points was seen in Queensland (up 6.5), followed by South Australia (up 3.2), the Australian Capital Territory (up 2.6) and Tasmania (up 0.7). Falls were recorded in New South Wales (down 1.6 percentage points), Victoria (down 1.5), Western Australia (down 1.0) and the Northern Territory (down 0.5).

Over the December quarter 2000 to the December quarter 2001, the serviced apartments room occupancy rate recorded small percentage point decreases in most states and territories, with the Northern Territory down 1.8, Tasmania down 1.6, Western Australia down 1.3, Victoria down 0.4 and the Australian Capital Territory down 0.1. The series rose in South Australia, Queensland and New South Wales (up 4.6, 2.9 and 2.8 percentage points, respectively).

Queensland serviced apartments in the March quarter 2002 recorded the biggest rise in room occupancy rates from the same quarter of the previous year (up 7.4 percentage points from the March quarter 2001) of each of the accommodation series presented at the state and territory level (see graph F1.5).

In this period, the room occupancy rate also grew in New South Wales (up 5.5 percentage points), followed by the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia (up 3.9 and 3.4 percentage points respectively). However, serviced apartments recorded falls in Tasmania (down 4.8 percentage points), the Northern Territory (down 2.2), Victoria (down 1.4), and Western Australia (down 0.1).

F1.5 GROWTH IN ROOM OCCUPANCY RATE, SERVICED APARTMENTS, Change from same quarter of previous year



Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Takings from accommodation

Graph F1.6 presents quarterly takings from accommodation for total hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms at the Australia level.

In the time series presented, the most significant quarterly rise in takings occurred in the original and seasonally adjusted series in the September quarter 2000 (up 28.0% and 15.4% respectively). This increase occurred for two reasons:

- from 1 July 2000, the reported figures include the GST; and
- the Sydney Olympics in the month of September 2001 had an impact on demand for accommodation and on tariffs, particularly in New South Wales.

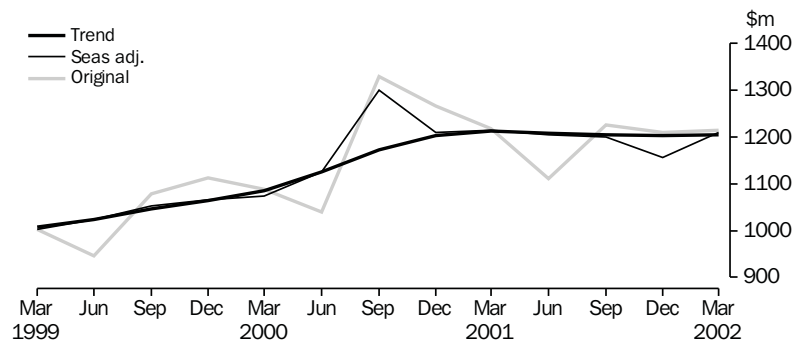
The impact of these events was able to be estimated and removed from the New South Wales trend series in the September quarter 2000 (and hence the Australian trend aggregates were affected by the New South Wales specific treatment).

In seasonally adjusted terms (in which data are derived by estimating and removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series), takings from accommodation were \$1,199.3m in the September quarter 2001. This was a fall of 0.4% or \$5.3m from the preceding quarter and a fall of 7.7% (\$100.3m) compared to the September quarter 2000.

Seasonally adjusted takings were \$1,156.4m in the December quarter 2001 (down 3.6% or \$42.9m from the previous quarter). Compared to the December quarter 2000, this was a decline of 4.4% or \$52.7m.

In the March quarter 2002, the series climbed to \$1,210.1m (up 4.6% or \$53.7m from the December quarter 2001). However, in terms of percentage change from the March quarter 2001, this was a decline of 0.3% or \$4m.

F1.6 QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, AUSTRALIA, Hotels, motels, guest houses & serviced apartments

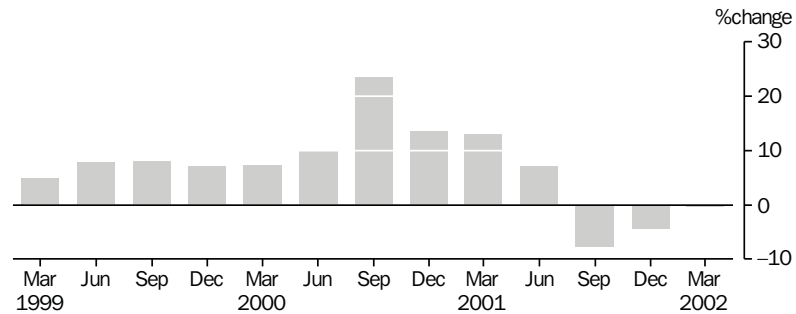


Source: Tourist Accommodation, Australia (cat. no. 8635.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Takings from accommodation *continued*

Graph F1.7 presents the seasonally adjusted data for quarterly takings from accommodation in terms of percentage change from the corresponding quarter of the previous year.

F1.7 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, AUSTRALIA, Hotels, motels, guest houses & serviced apartments—Percentage change from same quarter of previous year

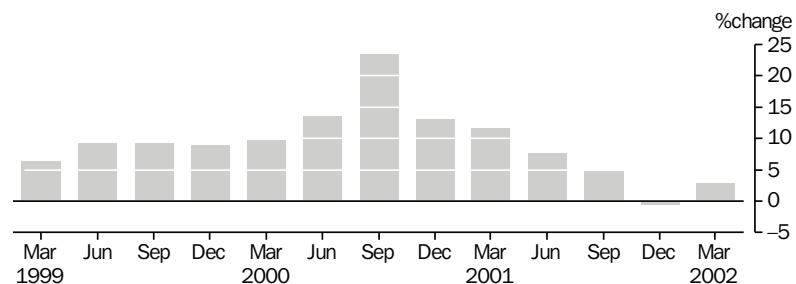


Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Since September and October 2000 encompassed the Olympic period, it is worth comparing the quarters following the crises of September 2001 with the corresponding quarters of two years before (graph F1.8). Using takings at current prices to do this would mean comparing takings which include GST with takings which excluded this tax. To avoid this, graph F1.8 presents seasonally adjusted takings data in average 1989–90 prices (constant price terms). With constant prices, takings from accommodation are deflated using the All Groups Consumer Price Index. This removes the effect of inflation. For example, an increase of 5% in takings from accommodation at constant prices over a period, means that takings from accommodation increased 5% more than inflation over that period.

In seasonally adjusted constant price terms, takings increased for every period shown except the December quarter 2001. The December quarter 2001 recorded a fall of 0.7% when compared to the December quarter 1999.

F1.8 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Hotels, motels, guest houses & serviced apartments—Constant prices(a)—Percentage change from same quarter, two years previously



(a) At average 1989-90 prices.

Source: *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

RETAIL TURNOVER

This section presents original, seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of monthly retail turnover for the Hospitality and services industry group at the Australia level. This industry group comprises the following subgroups:

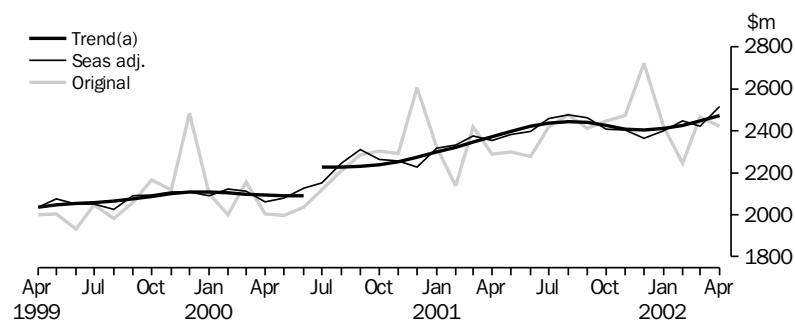
- Hotels and licensed clubs;
- Cafes and restaurants; and
- Selected services (Video hire outlets, and Hairdressing and beauty salons).

Turnover includes retail and wholesale sales; takings from repairs, meals and hiring of goods; commissions from agency activity (e.g. commissions received from collecting dry cleaning, selling lottery tickets, etc.); and net takings from gaming machines etc. Retail turnover is recorded inclusive of the GST (from July 2000).

Graph F1.9 presents a time series of Hospitality and services turnover. In seasonally adjusted terms, falls were recorded in the period of the terrorist attacks and Ansett's demise. Monthly retail turnover was \$2,461.7m in September 2001 (down by 0.6% or \$14.5m from the previous month). This decline was followed by decreases of 2.1% (\$52.3m) in October 2001, 0.3% (\$6.4m) in November 2001, and 1.6% (\$38.5m) in December 2001.

After increasing in January and February 2002, monthly estimates of seasonally adjusted turnover decreased to \$2,421.8m in March 2002 (down 1% or \$24.6m from the previous month). The series then recovered by 3.9% (\$95.5m) to reach \$2,517.3m in April 2002. This was an increase of 6.9% compared to April 2001.

F1.9 MONTHLY RETAIL TURNOVER, AUSTRALIA, Hospitality and services

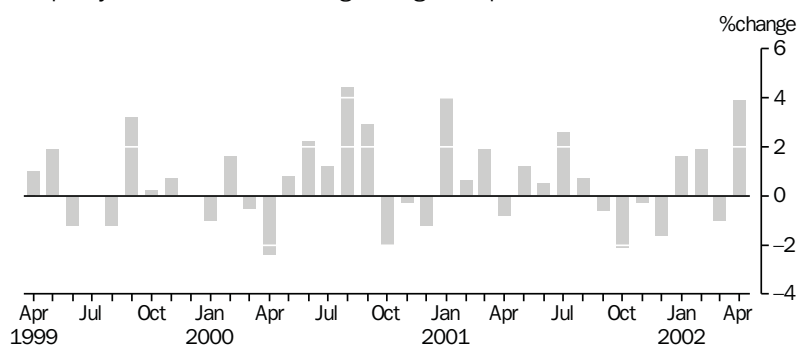


(a) A break in the trend series occurred between June and July 2000 because of the impact of The New Tax System on Retail turnover.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

The following graph presents seasonally adjusted retail turnover data in terms of percentage change from the preceding month. As noted above, falls are evident from September 2001 to December 2001.

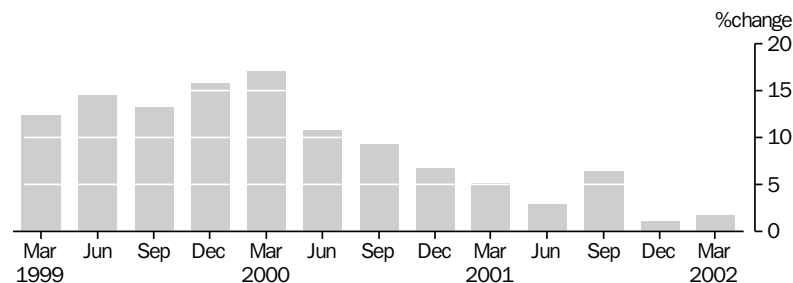
F1.10 MONTHLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RETAIL TURNOVER, AUSTRALIA, Hospitality and services—Percentage change from previous month



Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Graph F1.11 presents chain volume measures for seasonally adjusted retail turnover in hospitality and services. Chain volume estimates measure changes in quantities (or 'real' change) because they remove the direct effects of price changes. The graph shows that while growth in the December quarter 2001 was positive when compared to the December quarter 1999, the growth was relatively small (1.1%). Similarly, in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2000, growth of 1.8% was recorded.

F1.11 QUARTERLY SEASONALLY ADJUSTED RETAIL TURNOVER, AUSTRALIA, Hospitality and services—Chain volume measures(a)—Percentage change from same quarter, two years previously



(a) Reference year for chain volume measures is 1999-2000.

Source: Retail Trade, Australia (cat. no. 8501.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS

The statistics in this section relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately).

Original, seasonally adjusted and trend short-term overseas visitor arrivals data are presented in graph F1.12.

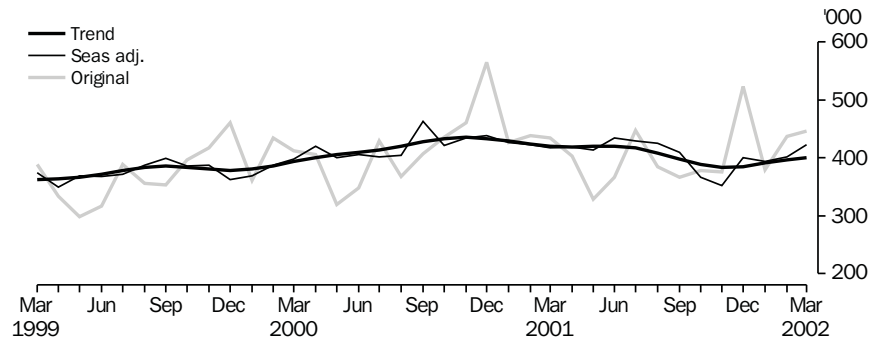
In trend terms, there were 362,500 short-term overseas visitor arrivals to Australia during the month of March 1999. This number increased to 400,400 during March 2002 (a total increase of 10.5%). In the same period, in seasonally adjusted terms, the number of visitor arrivals rose from 373,600 to 422,600 (up 13.1%).

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS
continued

The seasonally adjusted series peaked during September 2000 (463,500 visitor arrivals). During September 2001, there were 409,800 overseas visitor arrivals (down 3.6% from the previous month). This number fell to 365,700 in October 2001 and 352,700 in November 2001 (monthly falls of 10.8% and 3.6% respectively).

December 2001 saw a significant monthly rise of 13.4% (47,200 visitor arrivals) to reach 399,900 during December 2001. After falling by 1.6% in January 2002, the series showed signs of recovery, reaching 402,000 in February 2002 and 422,600 in March 2002 (up 2.1% and 5.1% respectively).

F1.12 SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS(a)

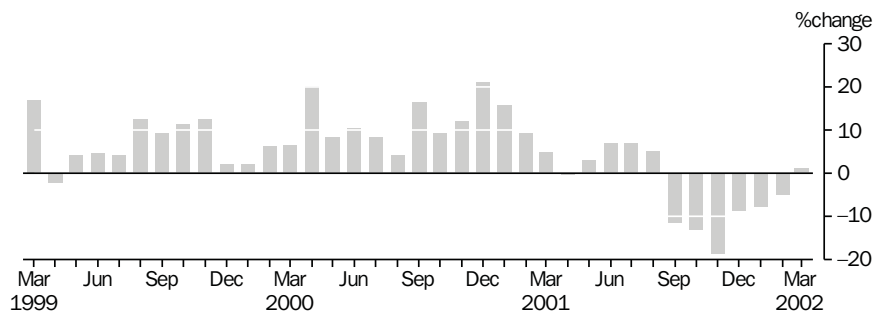


(a) Data for the months of August 2000 to June 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Graph F1.13 shows seasonally adjusted movements in terms of percentage change from the corresponding month of the previous year. Significant falls in short-term overseas visitor arrivals can be seen in September 2001, October 2001 and November 2001. However, these decreases are to be expected given that the Olympics and Paralympics were held in September and October 2000 and attracted extra international visitors.

F1.13 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS(a),
Percentage change from same month of previous year



(a) Data for the months of August 2000 to June 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

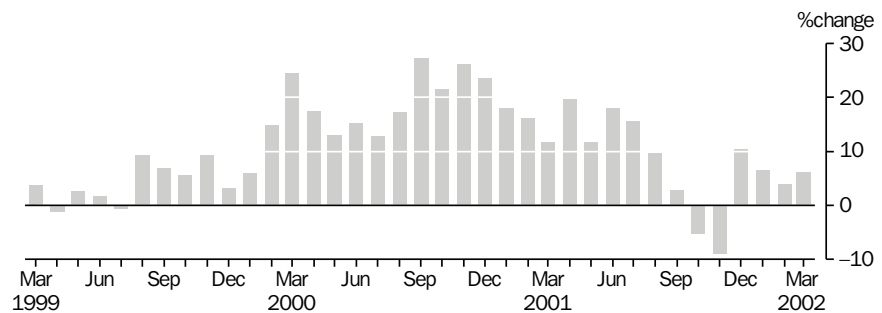
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS
continued

When assessing the impact of the events of September 2001, it is worth looking at seasonally adjusted data compared to the same month two years previously, due to the exceptional circumstances in September and October 2000 (the Olympic and Paralympic Games). Short-term arrivals of overseas visitors would generally be expected to increase compared to the same period two years previously.

Graph F1.14 presents the seasonally adjusted series in these terms. In the months up to and including September 2001, overseas visitor arrivals generally increased compared to the same months two years previously, apart from small decreases in April 1999 compared to April 1997 (down 1.2%) and July 1999 compared to July 1997 (down 0.7%). When compared to the corresponding months in 1999, significant falls were seen in October 2001 and November 2001 (down 5.2% and 8.9% respectively).

In the following month, December 2001, the series was again showing positive growth (up 10.4% from December 1999).

F1.14 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS(a),
Percentage change from same month, two years previously



(a) Data for the months of August 2000 to June 2001 are preliminary and subject to revision.

Source: Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(CPI)

The CPI indicates the rate of change in prices paid by metropolitan households for consumer goods and services, including prices paid on domestic and overseas holiday travel and accommodation. It expresses the prices of items relative to a defined base period in which the CPI is given a value of 100.0. The current reference base is 1989–90.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) classifies expenditure on 'air, sea and rail travel, car hire, hotel and motel accommodation and package charges for holidays' to the Holiday travel and accommodation subgroup of the CPI. This subgroup is split into two expenditure classes: Domestic holiday travel and accommodation, and Overseas holiday travel and accommodation.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(CPI) *continued*

The recent changes to the airline industry in Australia affected the airfares component of the Holiday travel and accommodation CPI in several ways.

Firstly, the collapse of Ansett in mid-September 2001 meant that a number of domestic travellers were unable to use their advance-purchased tickets for Ansett flights. In order to travel, those Ansett customers had to purchase replacement tickets either at the special prices offered to Ansett customers by the other airlines or at prices not reflecting discounts for advance-purchased tickets.

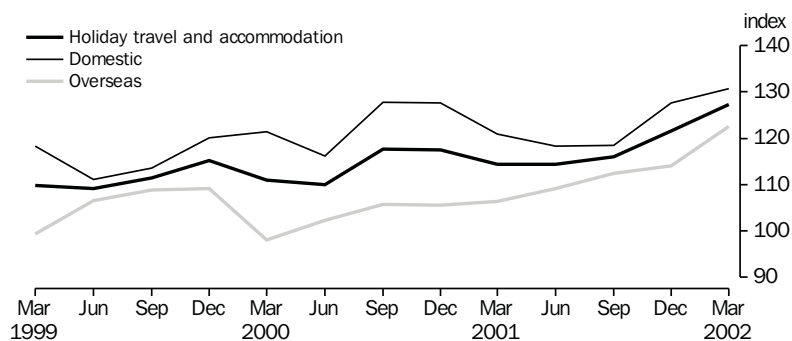
The series has also been affected by a number of new levies on domestic and international airfares introduced by the Federal Government to cover the increased costs of airline insurance following the events of 11 September 2001.

Lastly, the prices used in the Australian CPI are those that would have been paid for goods and services acquired during the quarter. However, as it is common for households to book and commit to purchase airfares well in advance of the date of travel, the ABS allocates the prices paid for airfares two months in advance of the month of travel to the CPI for the actual month of travel.

For example, the airfare prices collected in September 2001 were allocated to the CPI in the month of November 2001 for travel in November. This means that the December quarter 2001 was the earliest quarter in which the airfare component of the series could have been affected by the post-September 2001 economic climate.

As illustrated in graph F1.15, in the 12 quarters from the March quarter 1999 to the March quarter 2002, the index for Holiday travel and accommodation grew from 109.8 to 127.3, an overall increase of 17.5 index points. In the same period, the index for the overseas expenditure class rose significantly from 99.3 to 122.6 (up 23.3 index points). This was the greatest overall increase of the three series presented. The domestic index grew from 118.3 in the March quarter 1999 to reach 130.7 in the March quarter 2002 (growth of 12.4 index points).

F1.15 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Holiday travel and accommodation



(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities. Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX
(CPI) *continued*

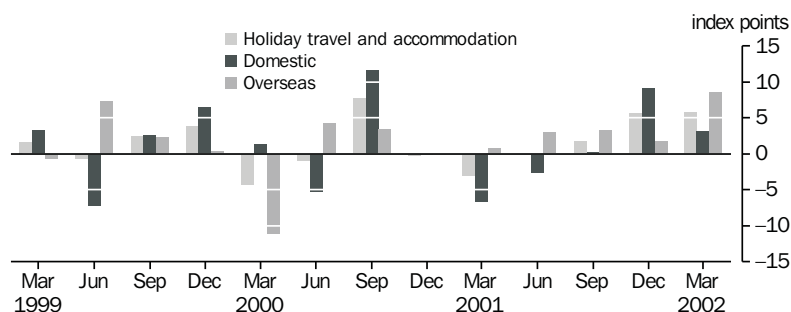
Graph F1.16 shows that in terms of quarterly change in index points, in the given time series, the largest decrease was recorded in the Overseas holiday travel and accommodation series in the March quarter 2000 (down 11.1 index points). In the time series shown, the largest rise was by 11.6 index points in the Domestic expenditure class in the September quarter 2000. This was the quarter which included the introduction of The New Tax System in July 2000, thus affecting prices.

In the most recent three quarters, the Holiday travel and accommodation index grew by 1.6 index points in the September quarter 2001, 5.6 in the December quarter 2001, and 5.7 in the March quarter 2002.

The index for Domestic holiday travel and accommodation rose 0.2 index points in the September quarter 2001, followed by an increase of 9.1 index points in the December quarter 2001. This was the most significant rise in prices paid by metropolitan households in this series since the impact of The New Tax System was seen in the September quarter 2000. The Domestic expenditure class again increased in the March quarter 2002 (up 3.1 index points from the previous quarter).

As shown below, the CPI for Overseas holiday travel and accommodation grew by 3.2 index points in the September quarter 2001, followed by a small increase of 1.7 index points in the December quarter 2001. The series then increased significantly in the March quarter 2002 (up 8.5 index points from the preceding quarter).

F1.16 CONSUMER PRICE INDEX(a), Holiday travel and accommodation—
Change in index points from previous quarter



(a) Weighted average of eight capital cities. Base of each index: 1989-90 = 100.0.

Source: Consumer Price Index, Australia (cat. no. 6401.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

BUSINESS EXPECTATIONS

The statistics presented in this section are estimates of future economic activity based on the business expectations of senior executives, managers and proprietors of businesses operating in Australia.

The first survey of expectations following the terrorist attacks on the US and the cessation of Ansett occurred during October and November 2001. The information collected in these months contributed to statistics on the expected aggregate change for the March quarter 2002 compared to the previous quarter and for the December quarter 2002 compared to the December quarter 2001. This means that the first quarter in which it would be possible to see any impact of the events of September 2001 would be the March quarter 2002 (for the short-term outlook) and the December quarter 2002 (for the medium-term outlook).

Users should exercise caution when making comparisons with the September quarter 2000. While the GST is excluded from all data items in the business expectations series, the cost of complying with tax reform, e.g. the purchase of computer equipment or software, is included in the relevant data items.

The estimates in this section relate to businesses in the following industries:

- Retail trade;
- Accommodation, cafes and restaurants; and
- Transport, storage and communication.

Profit Profit is a derived item based on the present trading performance of a business and the expected changes to the level of sales of goods and services and the sum of all expense items.

Short-term outlook As illustrated in graph F1.17, despite some expectations of increased profit, the short-term outlook was generally gloomy in the time series from the September quarter 1999 to the September quarter 2002. Of the industry series presented, the largest fall in profit compared to the previous quarter was expected in the Retail trade industry for the March quarter 2001 (74%).

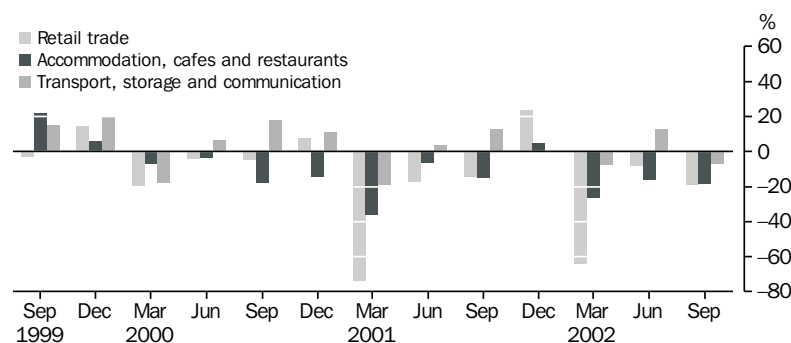
Another significant fall was expected in the Retail trade industry for the March quarter 2002 compared to the previous quarter (64.4%). Decreases were also expected in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (26.6%), and the Transport, storage and communication industry (7.9%). These results are from the first survey of expectations following the crises of September 2001.

Short-term expectations were not as negative for the June quarter 2002. A decline in profit of 16.4% was expected in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry, followed by 8.2% in the Retail trade industry. Profit in the Transport, storage and communication industry was expected to increase by 12.6% for the June quarter 2002 over the previous quarter.

Short-term outlook
continued

In the latest available data on business expectations, short-term profit expectations declined in each of the industry categories presented. Falls were expected in the Retail trade industry for the September quarter 2002 compared to the preceding quarter (18.9%), the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (18.5%), and the Transport, storage and communication industry (7.3%).

F1.17 PROFIT EXPECTATIONS, SHORT-TERM OUTLOOK,
Expected aggregate change from previous quarter



Source: Australian Business Expectations (cat. no. 5250.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

Medium-term outlook

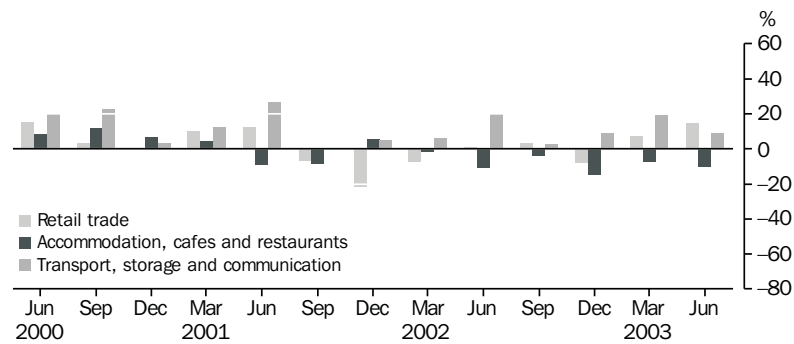
Graph F1.18 is presented on the same scale as the previous graph, and shows that medium-term profit expectations were generally more positive than the short-term expectations.

Businesses expected profit to fall by 14.8% in the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry and by 8.2% in the Retail trade industry for the December quarter 2002, compared to the December quarter 2001. However, an increase of 8.8% was expected in the Transport, storage and communication industry.

Profit expectations in the Transport, storage and communication industry continued to improve for the March quarter 2003 compared to the March quarter 2002 (19.1%). An increase was also expected in the Retail trade industry (7.2%), whereas the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry was expected to decline by 7.1%.

The year to the June quarter 2003 saw further changes in profit expectations, with the Retail trade industry expected to rise by 14.9%, and the Transport, storage and communication industry by 8.8%. The Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry was expected to continue to decline from the June quarter 2002 (10.5%).

F1.18 PROFIT EXPECTATIONS, MEDIUM-TERM OUTLOOK,
 Expected aggregate change from same quarter of previous year



Source: Australian Business Expectations (cat. no. 5250.0), <www.abs.gov.au> spreadsheets.

CONCLUSION

Most tourism indicators declined in relative terms immediately following the twin crises of the terrorist attacks and Ansett's demise. In recent periods, however, most of the series presented in this article have shown signs of recovery.

Takings and occupancy in most types of tourist accommodation fell after the events of September 2001. Temporary falls were also evident in the retail turnover series for Hospitality and services. The number of overseas arrivals to Australia decreased before beginning to show signs of recovery. The Consumer Price Index for Holiday travel and accommodation recorded an increase in prices relating to tourism.

Most businesses expected profit to decline in the aftermath of September 2001. In particular, the short-term outlook for the March quarter 2002 compared to the previous quarter reflected the pessimism of some Australian businesses. However, when last surveyed, the medium-term expectations of two of the three industry categories presented had improved.

The series used in this article can be accessed through the ABS web site: <www.abs.gov.au> Spreadsheets. Data used in this analysis were those published as at end June 2002. The ABS also makes data available on request, including statistics for past quarters, for specific areas and specific data items. Normally such data are made available on a fee for service basis.

For more information, please contact the ABS National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

FEATURE ARTICLE

INDIRECT ECONOMIC CONTRIBUTION OF TOURISM, 1997–98

This article has been contributed by Umme Salma, of the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR).

INTRODUCTION

The total benefits to Australia of tourism go beyond the initial recipients of tourist expenditure. In the Tourism Satellite Account (TSA), the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has estimated the direct effects of the tourist's immediate consumption of goods and services (ABS 2000). Although they did not measure it, the ABS has recognised the role of indirect effects, which is 'a broader notion that includes downstream effects of tourism demand' (ABS 2000, p. viii). Using the information provided by the TSA and focused on the same reference year of 1997–98, the BTR has estimated the chain effects on output and employment created by tourism consumption (Salma 2001). The BTR's estimates of the indirect economic contribution of tourism complement the TSA to provide a comprehensive estimate of the total economic contribution of tourism to Australia in 1997–98.

This article summarises the results of the BTR's recently released report on tourism's indirect economic contribution. The report identifies the national benefits of tourist expenditure in terms of several factors including Gross Domestic Product (GDP), value added and employment. Beyond the broad overview level, there is also an in-depth analysis of the nature of tourism jobs including an analysis of the gender balance in tourism employment and the role of full-time and part-time employment within the tourism sector.

WHAT IS MEANT BY THE INDIRECT ECONOMIC EFFECTS OF TOURISM?

The economic contribution of tourism has two elements: direct and indirect. The direct contribution is solely concerned with the immediate effect of expenditure made by visitors. For example, when a tourist uses a taxi service, the direct output effect includes only the service of the taxi driver and the direct employment effect includes the proportion of the driver's employment that is spent driving tourists.

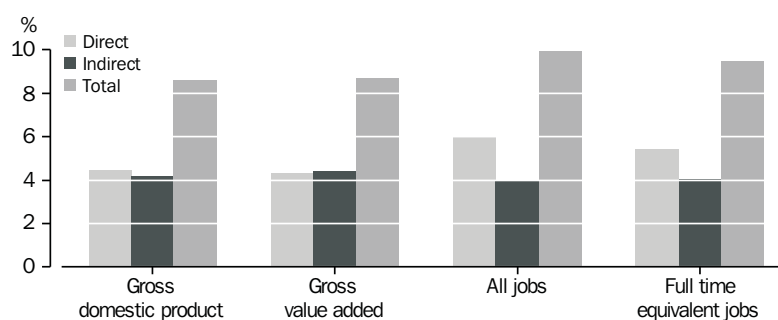
The taxi driver, however, buys fuel from a petrol station, machinery parts from a garage, meals while on duty from a food outlet and so on. Petrol stations, garages and food outlets all hire staff and produce output to serve the taxi drivers, who in turn serve customers, some of whom are tourists. The food outlet in turn engages food manufacturers, electricity companies, delivery services and many other industries to provide the necessary inputs required to prepare the snacks it sells. Similarly, many industries are involved in supplying the necessary inputs to the petrol stations and the garages. The chain effects on output and jobs started by the initial taxi service demand of the tourist comprise what is termed tourism's indirect effects on output and employment.

KEY RESULTS

Some results from the BTR study are outlined below:

- Tourism as a whole accounted for just over 8.5% of national GDP, with the contributions created through direct tourism demand and through indirect tourism demand being roughly the same in percentage terms (graph F2.1).
- The tourism sector in total generated 853,500 jobs in 1997–98, accounting for 10.0% of national employment. Out of this, 340,600 jobs were created by the indirect effects of tourism demand, equivalent to 4.0% of national employment (graph F2.1).

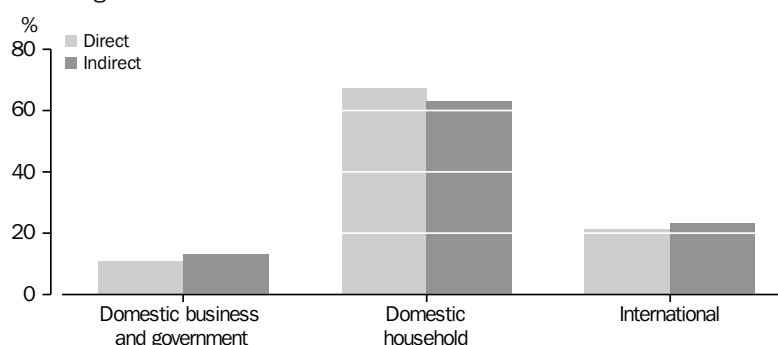
F2.1 DIRECT, INDIRECT AND TOTAL EFFECTS OF TOURISM CONSUMPTION, Selected macroeconomic aggregates as a percentage of national aggregates—1997–98



Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: *Tourism's Indirect Economic Effects 1997–98*.

- Domestic household visitors contributed 64.4% of indirectly created tourism GDP. International visitors accounted for another 23.2% and the remaining 13.4% was due to domestic business and government visitors (graph F2.2).

F2.2 TOURISM GDP DISAGGREGATED BY TYPE OF VISITOR, Percentage of Tourism GDP—1997–98



Source: Bureau of Tourism Research: *Tourism's Indirect Economic Effects 1997–98*.

KEY RESULTS *continued*

- The industry accounting for the largest share of direct tourism employment was the Accommodation, cafes and restaurants industry (32%), followed by the Retail trade industry (26%) and the Air and water transport industry (6%).
- The industry accounting for the largest share of indirect tourism employment was the Property and business services industry (27%), followed by the Other manufacturing¹ industry (13%).
- Of all the jobs created as a result of tourism in 1997–98, 69% were full-time. Almost four-fifths (78%) of indirect tourism employment was on a full-time basis, compared to 63% of direct tourism employment.
- Converting part-time employment to a full-time basis, the full-time equivalent employment in the tourism industry was 680,700. Out of this, 292,200 jobs or 4.1% of national full-time equivalent jobs were created by indirect tourism demand.
- Labour productivity² was higher in the indirectly created jobs than in those created directly by tourism demand. The average labour productivity was \$78,000 in the former compared to \$58,000 in the latter.
- The ratio of male to female employment was more balanced in the jobs created directly by tourism at 51 to 49. In contrast, the ratio of male to female employment was 60 to 40 for jobs created by the indirect effects of tourism demand.

METHOD OF ESTIMATION

The BTR's method of estimating the indirect effects of tourism uses a standard input output multiplier approach. This approach is widely used in many countries in the estimation of indirect effects. The World Tourism Organisation (WTO), in its guidelines for developing the tourism satellite account (WTO 2000), describes multipliers to measure the indirect effects of tourism in an economy which are consistent with the methodology adopted by BTR. Recently, New Zealand has published their TSA, including estimation of both direct and indirect effects (Statistics New Zealand 2001). For the estimation of indirect effects they have used exactly the same methodology as followed by BTR.

FUTURE UPDATES

The BTR are currently updating indirect effects for 1998–99 to 2000–01, following the release of the Tourism Satellite Account for 2000–01. The results are expected to be released in November 2002.

END NOTES

¹ Other Manufacturing industries include, among others, the Prefabricated building manufacturing and the Furniture manufacturing industries.

² Labour productivity for each industry is gross value added per unit of full-time employment.

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TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

INTRODUCTION

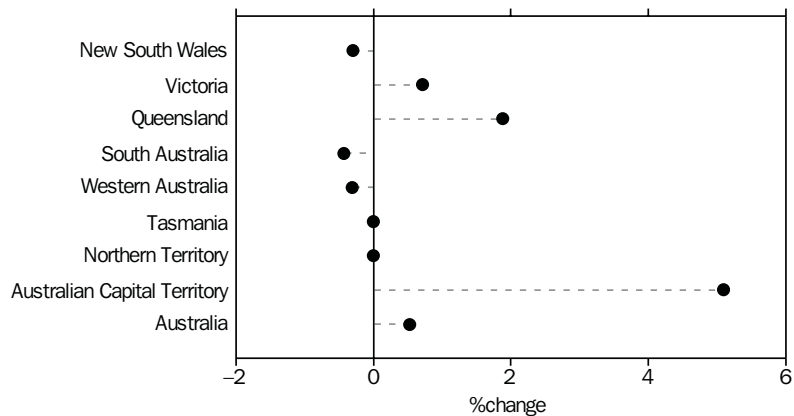
The statistics presented in this section are from the quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation (STA). The data presented are for hotels, motels, guest houses and serviced apartments with 15 or more rooms or units.

AUSTRALIA

Establishments

The number of accommodation establishments rose slightly in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001, driven by an increase in serviced apartments (3%).

NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS—Mar qtr 2001–Mar qtr 2002



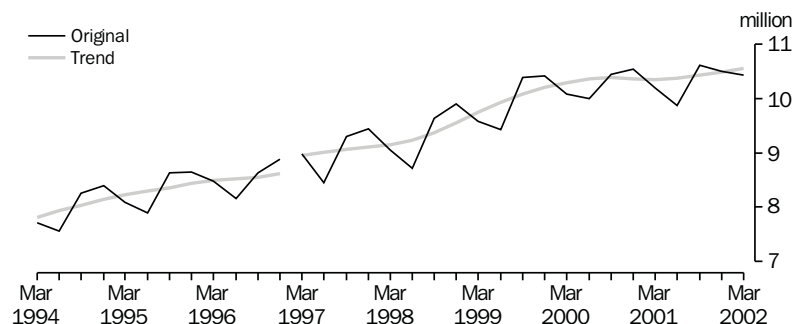
Guest rooms

The number of guest rooms increased 1% in the 12 months to March 2002, driven by increases in rooms in serviced apartments (3%) and licensed hotels (1%). The number of rooms in motels and guest houses fell slightly.

Room nights occupied

Room nights occupied rose 2% in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms, compared to the March quarter 2001.

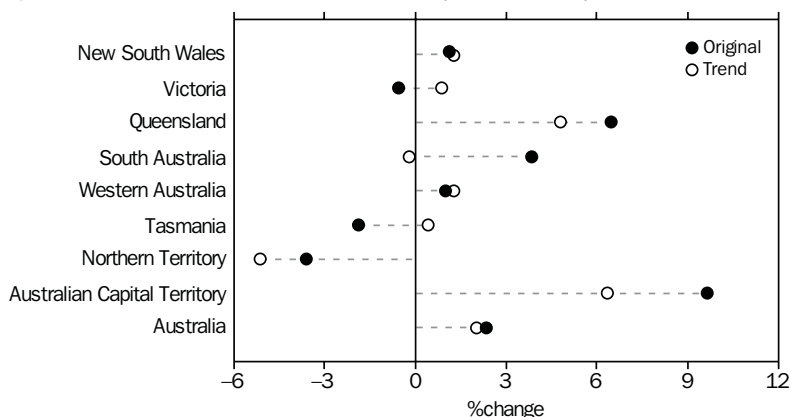
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Australia



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

In the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001, the Australian Capital Territory showed the strongest growth in room nights occupied in trend terms (6%), followed by Queensland (5%).

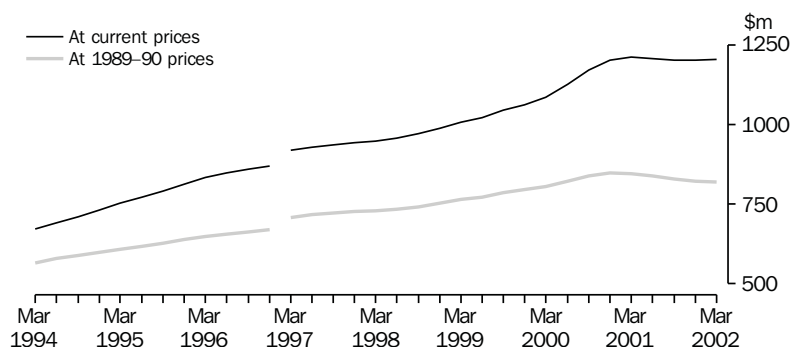
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED—Mar qtr 2001–Mar qtr 2002



Takings from accommodation

The trend estimate for accommodation takings fell 1% at current prices and 3% at constant prices, compared to the March quarter 2001.

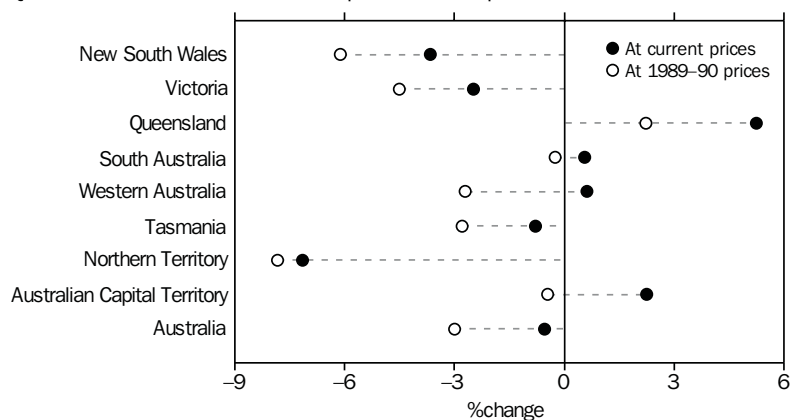
QUARTERLY TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION, Australia: Trend



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

Every state and territory except Queensland (up 2%), recorded a decrease in constant price terms, with the Northern Territory and New South Wales recording the largest decreases (8% and 6% respectively).

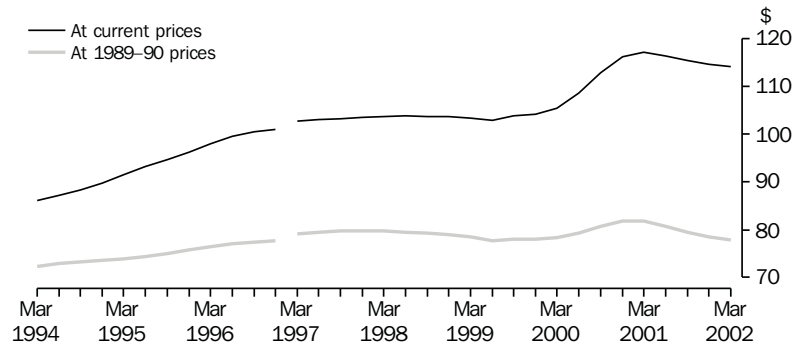
QUARTERLY TAKINGS: Trend—Mar qtr 2001–Mar qtr 2002



Average takings per room
night occupied

In the March quarter 2002, the trend series for average takings per room night occupied decreased 3% at current prices, and 5% at constant prices, compared to the March quarter 2001.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Australia: Trend



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

1

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

| | Room nights occupied(b) | | | Takings at current prices(b) | | | Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 27 736.6 | 27 644.8 | 27 716.7 | 2 307.3 | 2 299.4 | 2 306.3 | 1 993.5 | 1 992.1 | 1 996.2 |
| 1993 | 29 834.6 | 29 833.6 | 29 801.3 | 2 503.1 | 2 502.5 | 2 497.9 | 2 124.0 | 2 123.0 | 2 120.2 |
| 1994 | 31 948.5 | 31 951.4 | 31 933.7 | 2 807.9 | 2 807.1 | 2 804.2 | 2 336.5 | 2 336.0 | 2 331.5 |
| 1995 | 33 278.7 | 33 300.7 | 33 328.7 | 3 124.9 | 3 125.5 | 3 130.8 | 2 482.9 | 2 483.9 | 2 491.1 |
| 1996 | 34 171.6 | 34 175.1 | 34 181.7 | 3 412.9 | 3 413.7 | 3 411.8 | 2 641.1 | 2 638.9 | 2 637.3 |
| 1997 | 36 182.8 | 36 169.0 | 36 127.2 | 3 727.8 | 3 728.5 | 3 727.2 | 2 876.0 | 2 876.7 | 2 873.1 |
| 1998 | 37 324.5 | 37 309.3 | 37 314.8 | 3 877.8 | 3 875.3 | 3 871.2 | 2 963.4 | 2 961.1 | 2 960.3 |
| 1999 | 39 822.3 | 39 825.0 | 39 971.1 | 4 139.7 | 4 143.1 | 4 140.7 | 3 120.6 | 3 119.2 | 3 121.0 |
| 2000 | 41 079.6 | 41 039.2 | 41 420.9 | 4 725.0 | 4 708.1 | 4 587.9 | 3 406.1 | 3 403.4 | 3 315.1 |
| 2001 | 41 176.2 | 41 245.1 | 41 651.9 | 4 765.5 | 4 774.4 | 4 827.4 | 3 297.9 | 3 298.4 | 3 336.2 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 10 543.0 | 10 192.5 | 10 360.5 | 1 267.1 | 1 209.1 | 1 203.5 | 894.5 | 854.7 | 847.6 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 10 188.6 | 10 331.5 | 10 348.1 | 1 218.1 | 1 214.1 | 1 212.1 | 851.0 | 847.9 | 846.4 |
| Jun qtr | 9 872.9 | 10 374.8 | 10 380.4 | 1 111.3 | 1 204.6 | 1 208.1 | 770.5 | 833.8 | 837.9 |
| Sep qtr | 10 619.0 | 10 389.1 | 10 428.8 | 1 226.5 | 1 199.3 | 1 203.8 | 848.3 | 828.3 | 828.6 |
| Dec qtr | 10 495.8 | 10 149.6 | 10 494.6 | 1 209.6 | 1 156.4 | 1 203.3 | 828.2 | 788.4 | 823.3 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 10 428.4 | 10 581.1 | 10 556.2 | 1 214.0 | 1 210.1 | 1 205.4 | 823.6 | 825.1 | 821.0 |

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

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

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

2

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUSTRALIA

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|----------|---------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Ungraded | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 781 | 2 400 | 649 | 63 | 462 | 1 862 | 892 | 98 | 453 | 3 830 |
| Guest rooms | 77 626 | 84 432 | 34 501 | 2 040 | 13 420 | 70 568 | 70 314 | 23 463 | 16 754 | 196 559 |
| Rooms per establishment | 99 | 35 | 53 | 32 | 29 | 38 | 79 | 239 | 37 | 51 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 781 | 2 401 | 668 | 65 | 459 | 1 863 | 947 | 105 | 411 | 3 850 |
| Guest rooms | 78 163 | 84 284 | 35 412 | 2 287 | 13 582 | 70 614 | 72 967 | 24 412 | 13 997 | 197 859 |
| Rooms per establishment | 100 | 35 | 53 | 35 | 30 | 38 | 77 | 232 | 34 | 51 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 62.5 | 18.1 | 32.5 | 11.1 | 12.0 | 20.5 | 50.9 | 166.9 | 15.9 | 29.6 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 58.3 | 17.9 | 35.6 | 12.7 | 12.8 | 20.3 | 47.5 | 153.3 | 16.1 | 29.1 |
| Feb | 65.3 | 17.9 | 33.6 | 12.9 | 12.0 | 20.0 | 51.2 | 169.1 | 15.8 | 30.2 |
| Mar | 64.1 | 19.3 | 34.2 | 14.0 | 13.2 | 21.5 | 51.6 | 159.3 | 16.1 | 31.0 |
| Mar qtr | 62.5 | 18.4 | 34.5 | 13.2 | 12.7 | 20.6 | 50.0 | 160.3 | 16.0 | 30.1 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Feb | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Mar | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Mar qtr | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 2.5 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 2.9 | 2.4 |
| Feb | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 2.2 |
| Mar | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.3 |
| Mar qtr | 2.4 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 2.7 | 2.3 |

3

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—AUSTRALIA

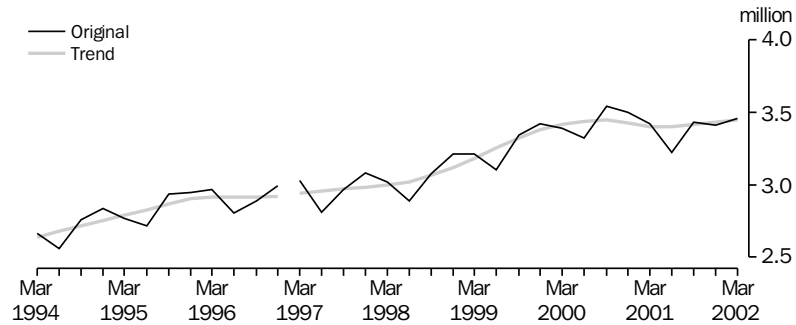
| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | | Ungraded | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|--------|-----------|-------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 636 858 | 345 954 | 235 295 | 3 935 | 32 319 | 302 832 | 521 509 | 296 157 | 61 356 | 1 218 107 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 195 340 | 121 522 | 95 974 | 1 560 | 12 710 | 107 244 | 176 475 | 94 846 | 20 000 | 412 836 | |
| Feb | 195 217 | 105 369 | 72 285 | 1 392 | 9 629 | 89 444 | 164 845 | 91 097 | 16 465 | 372 871 | |
| Mar | 217 211 | 127 132 | 83 941 | 1 681 | 12 332 | 108 560 | 187 297 | 99 686 | 18 730 | 428 285 | |
| Mar qtr | 607 768 | 354 023 | 252 201 | 4 632 | 34 671 | 305 248 | 528 616 | 285 629 | 55 195 | 1 213 991 | |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 815.4 | 144.1 | 362.6 | 62.5 | 70.0 | 162.6 | 584.7 | 3 022.0 | 135.4 | 318.0 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 250.1 | 50.6 | 143.7 | 24.0 | 27.7 | 57.6 | 186.4 | 903.3 | 48.7 | 107.2 | |
| Feb | 250.0 | 43.9 | 108.2 | 21.4 | 21.0 | 48.0 | 174.1 | 867.6 | 40.1 | 96.9 | |
| Mar | 278.1 | 53.0 | 125.7 | 25.9 | 26.9 | 58.3 | 197.8 | 949.4 | 45.6 | 111.2 | |
| Mar qtr | 778.2 | 147.4 | 377.5 | 71.3 | 75.5 | 163.8 | 558.2 | 2 720.3 | 134.3 | 315.3 | |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 145 | 89 | 124 | 63 | 65 | 88 | 128 | 201 | 95 | 120 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 139 | 91 | 130 | 61 | 70 | 92 | 127 | 190 | 97 | 119 | |
| Feb | 137 | 88 | 115 | 59 | 63 | 86 | 122 | 183 | 90 | 115 | |
| Mar | 140 | 89 | 119 | 60 | 66 | 87 | 124 | 192 | 92 | 116 | |
| Mar qtr | 138 | 89 | 122 | 60 | 66 | 88 | 124 | 189 | 93 | 116 | |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 91 | 46 | 76 | 21 | 27 | 48 | 83 | 140 | 41 | 69 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 81 | 47 | 87 | 22 | 30 | 49 | 78 | 125 | 46 | 67 | |
| Feb | 89 | 45 | 73 | 22 | 25 | 45 | 81 | 133 | 42 | 67 | |
| Mar | 90 | 49 | 77 | 24 | 29 | 50 | 83 | 132 | 43 | 70 | |
| Mar qtr | 86 | 47 | 79 | 23 | 28 | 48 | 81 | 130 | 44 | 68 | |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 87 | 50 | 56 | 39 | 36 | 47 | 71 | 120 | 52 | 66 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 76 | 46 | 52 | 37 | 35 | 44 | 62 | 101 | 48 | 59 | |
| Feb | 87 | 52 | 56 | 37 | 37 | 49 | 72 | 116 | 51 | 67 | |
| Mar | 86 | 50 | 55 | 38 | 36 | 48 | 70 | 116 | 49 | 65 | |
| Mar qtr | 83 | 50 | 54 | 37 | 36 | 47 | 67 | 111 | 49 | 63 | |

NEW SOUTH WALES

Capacity The capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in New South Wales fell slightly (1%) in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied increased 1% in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001.

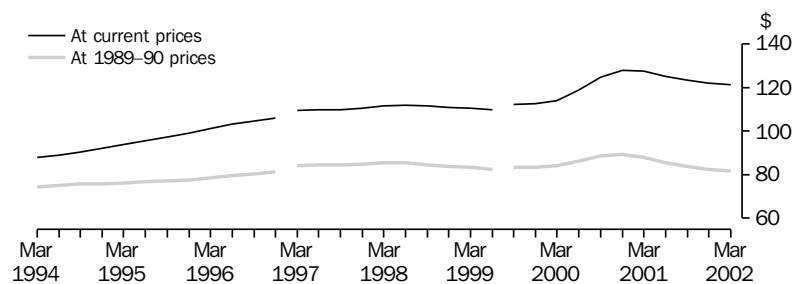
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, New South Wales



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

Takings from accommodation Total takings from accommodation establishments fell 3% in original terms in the March quarter 2002 compared to the same period in 2001. Takings from licensed hotels decreased 7% and serviced apartments recorded a slight fall. Takings from motels and guest houses increased by 2%.

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



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

4

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

| | Room nights occupied(b) | | | Takings at current prices(b) | | | Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 9 389.7 | 9 356.7 | 9 376.0 | 812.6 | 810.1 | 811.8 | 702.7 | 702.9 | 703.4 |
| 1993 | 10 065.0 | 10 061.4 | 10 050.5 | 863.7 | 863.4 | 863.4 | 736.1 | 735.9 | 736.5 |
| 1994 | 10 817.2 | 10 807.3 | 10 787.7 | 972.9 | 972.1 | 970.4 | 814.4 | 814.0 | 811.9 |
| 1995 | 11 363.4 | 11 358.7 | 11 385.4 | 1 097.1 | 1 096.7 | 1 099.0 | 873.1 | 873.1 | 876.3 |
| 1996 | 11 654.7 | 11 669.8 | 11 662.5 | 1 209.5 | 1 211.6 | 1 210.3 | 933.1 | 933.0 | 932.6 |
| 1997 | 11 887.0 | 11 867.4 | 11 856.4 | 1 303.6 | 1 304.1 | 1 304.6 | 1 003.5 | 1 002.9 | 1 001.5 |
| 1998 | 12 195.4 | 12 195.6 | 12 205.7 | 1 361.2 | 1 361.3 | 1 361.7 | 1 035.5 | 1 035.0 | 1 035.9 |
| 1999 | 13 081.1 | 13 090.3 | 13 135.9 | 1 463.7 | 1 465.3 | 1 462.3 | 1 095.0 | 1 094.1 | 1 093.2 |
| 2000 | 13 753.2 | 13 736.0 | 13 721.3 | 1 808.2 | 1 801.2 | 1 665.2 | 1 291.8 | 1 290.2 | 1 193.2 |
| 2001 | 13 484.6 | 13 503.6 | 13 649.4 | 1 671.6 | 1 675.4 | 1 700.6 | 1 143.4 | 1 143.8 | 1 160.6 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 3 498.0 | 3 396.4 | 3 426.1 | 470.0 | 451.4 | 438.2 | 328.9 | 315.8 | 305.8 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 3 421.1 | 3 394.8 | 3 402.1 | 441.9 | 431.7 | 433.9 | 304.9 | 298.0 | 299.4 |
| Jun qtr | 3 223.7 | 3 358.0 | 3 398.9 | 388.3 | 419.0 | 425.6 | 266.1 | 286.8 | 291.2 |
| Sep qtr | 3 429.2 | 3 451.3 | 3 414.3 | 428.7 | 428.7 | 421.6 | 292.8 | 290.6 | 286.4 |
| Dec qtr | 3 410.6 | 3 299.4 | 3 434.1 | 412.9 | 396.0 | 419.5 | 279.5 | 268.4 | 283.5 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 3 459.4 | 3 431.5 | 3 445.1 | 429.3 | 419.6 | 418.0 | 287.9 | 281.5 | 281.1 |

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

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

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

5

ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NEW SOUTH WALES

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Ungraded | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 198 | 993 | 137 | 31 | 178 | 703 | 219 | 26 | 171 | 1 328 |
| Guest rooms | 25 039 | 32 810 | 7 792 | 1 199 | 5 108 | 25 457 | 20 835 | 6 912 | 6 130 | 65 641 |
| Rooms per establishment | 126 | 33 | 57 | 39 | 29 | 36 | 95 | 266 | 36 | 49 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 198 | 992 | 134 | 33 | 182 | 700 | 231 | 26 | 152 | 1 324 |
| Guest rooms | 24 498 | 32 858 | 7 550 | 1 272 | 5 352 | 25 589 | 21 013 | 6 888 | 4 792 | 64 906 |
| Rooms per establishment | 124 | 33 | 56 | 39 | 29 | 37 | 91 | 265 | 32 | 49 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 82.6 | 17.0 | 34.8 | 13.0 | 13.2 | 20.0 | 64.7 | 181.0 | 13.6 | 28.6 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 73.2 | 17.2 | 37.9 | 12.2 | 14.0 | 19.9 | 58.7 | 164.5 | 12.7 | 27.7 |
| Feb | 88.9 | 16.6 | 37.3 | 13.0 | 12.6 | 19.8 | 66.1 | 203.5 | 12.6 | 29.5 |
| Mar | 84.7 | 18.0 | 37.5 | 13.8 | 14.0 | 21.3 | 64.6 | 188.8 | 12.9 | 30.0 |
| Mar qtr | 82.0 | 17.3 | 37.6 | 13.0 | 13.5 | 20.3 | 63.0 | 185.0 | 12.8 | 29.0 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 |
| Feb | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Mar | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Mar qtr | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 2.6 | 1.7 | 3.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| Feb | 2.4 | 1.6 | 3.1 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Mar | 2.4 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Mar qtr | 2.5 | 1.7 | 3.2 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 |

6

TAKINGS, ACCOMMODATION ESTABLISHMENTS—NEW SOUTH WALES

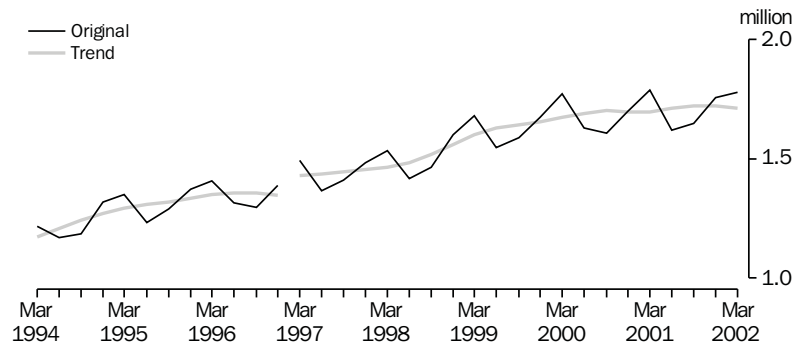
| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|---------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Ungraded | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 237 512 | 138 790 | 65 569 | 2 501 | 14 274 | 117 986 | 182 562 | 105 690 | 18 857 | 441 871 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 67 539 | 50 448 | 23 707 | 840 | 5 526 | 40 983 | 58 817 | 29 950 | 5 578 | 141 693 |
| Feb | 75 411 | 41 322 | 19 528 | 764 | 4 065 | 34 669 | 58 065 | 33 777 | 4 920 | 136 260 |
| Mar | 78 890 | 50 268 | 22 183 | 900 | 5 239 | 41 610 | 63 186 | 34 685 | 5 720 | 151 341 |
| Mar qtr | 221 839 | 142 038 | 65 417 | 2 505 | 14 830 | 117 262 | 180 068 | 98 411 | 16 218 | 429 294 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1 199.6 | 139.8 | 478.6 | 80.7 | 80.2 | 167.8 | 833.6 | 4 065.0 | 110.3 | 332.7 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 341.1 | 50.9 | 176.9 | 25.5 | 30.4 | 58.5 | 254.6 | 1 151.9 | 36.7 | 107.0 |
| Feb | 380.9 | 41.7 | 145.7 | 23.2 | 22.3 | 49.5 | 251.4 | 1 299.1 | 32.4 | 102.9 |
| Mar | 398.4 | 50.7 | 165.5 | 27.3 | 28.8 | 59.4 | 273.5 | 1 334.0 | 37.6 | 114.3 |
| Mar qtr | 1 120.4 | 143.2 | 488.2 | 75.9 | 81.5 | 167.5 | 779.5 | 3 785.1 | 106.7 | 324.2 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 161 | 91 | 153 | 69 | 68 | 93 | 143 | 250 | 91 | 129 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 150 | 95 | 151 | 67 | 70 | 95 | 140 | 226 | 93 | 125 |
| Feb | 153 | 90 | 140 | 64 | 64 | 90 | 136 | 228 | 92 | 125 |
| Mar | 152 | 91 | 143 | 64 | 67 | 90 | 137 | 228 | 94 | 123 |
| Mar qtr | 152 | 92 | 144 | 65 | 67 | 92 | 137 | 227 | 93 | 124 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 105 | 47 | 94 | 23 | 31 | 52 | 97 | 170 | 34 | 75 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 89 | 50 | 101 | 21 | 33 | 52 | 90 | 140 | 38 | 70 |
| Feb | 110 | 45 | 92 | 22 | 27 | 48 | 99 | 175 | 37 | 75 |
| Mar | 104 | 49 | 95 | 23 | 32 | 53 | 97 | 162 | 39 | 75 |
| Mar qtr | 101 | 48 | 96 | 22 | 31 | 51 | 95 | 159 | 38 | 74 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 100 | 51 | 75 | 44 | 37 | 50 | 85 | 157 | 54 | 74 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 86 | 48 | 65 | 39 | 36 | 47 | 73 | 128 | 48 | 64 |
| Feb | 97 | 54 | 72 | 40 | 37 | 52 | 83 | 144 | 54 | 75 |
| Mar | 94 | 51 | 70 | 38 | 36 | 50 | 81 | 142 | 53 | 71 |
| Mar qtr | 92 | 51 | 68 | 39 | 36 | 49 | 79 | 138 | 51 | 70 |

VICTORIA

Capacity The total capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Victoria rose 2% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. The number of guest rooms in licensed hotels, motels and guest houses and serviced apartments increased by 5% and 1% respectively, while those in motels and guest houses fell by 1%.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied decreased 1% in original and seasonally adjusted terms in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. The trend series rose by 1%.

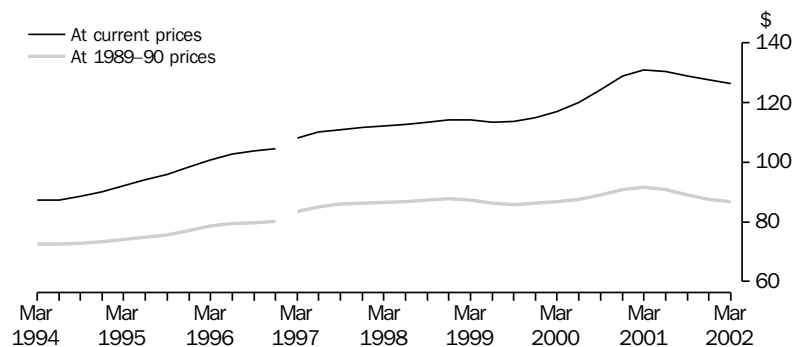
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Victoria



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

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation decreased 5% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. Takings from all accommodation types were down; licensed hotels down 8%, serviced apartments down 3%, and marginal decrease in takings from motels and guest houses.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Victoria: Trend



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

7

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

| | Room nights occupied(b) | | | Takings at current prices(b) | | | Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 4 367.6 | 4 359.1 | 4 366.1 | 382.5 | 381.9 | 382.5 | 327.3 | 327.3 | 327.5 |
| 1993 | 4 490.5 | 4 497.6 | 4 498.1 | 391.6 | 392.8 | 388.2 | 328.8 | 329.6 | 326.1 |
| 1994 | 4 890.8 | 4 895.0 | 4 894.4 | 432.5 | 432.8 | 432.1 | 356.8 | 356.6 | 356.1 |
| 1995 | 5 248.4 | 5 259.7 | 5 255.5 | 497.7 | 499.2 | 500.1 | 394.0 | 395.5 | 396.4 |
| 1996 | 5 411.1 | 5 409.8 | 5 411.2 | 555.7 | 556.6 | 556.9 | 431.2 | 430.4 | 430.4 |
| 1997 | 5 754.2 | 5 762.5 | 5 765.8 | 634.9 | 635.8 | 635.6 | 490.3 | 491.6 | 491.2 |
| 1998 | 6 016.7 | 6 026.0 | 6 026.2 | 681.0 | 682.4 | 681.9 | 523.9 | 524.9 | 524.8 |
| 1999 | 6 488.5 | 6 497.0 | 6 525.9 | 741.5 | 743.8 | 744.1 | 561.5 | 562.6 | 563.5 |
| 2000 | 6 709.9 | 6 701.4 | 6 761.9 | 823.0 | 821.5 | 828.7 | 595.4 | 594.8 | 598.7 |
| 2001 | 6 813.2 | 6 825.0 | 6 852.4 | 879.1 | 880.7 | 887.1 | 609.9 | 608.8 | 614.8 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 1 698.9 | 1 660.4 | 1 696.3 | 217.3 | 214.1 | 218.5 | 153.7 | 152.6 | 154.0 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1 787.2 | 1 700.8 | 1 696.7 | 241.4 | 224.0 | 222.0 | 168.9 | 156.0 | 155.4 |
| Jun qtr | 1 619.6 | 1 697.7 | 1 711.7 | 202.6 | 221.4 | 223.3 | 141.0 | 153.7 | 155.3 |
| Sep qtr | 1 649.2 | 1 706.8 | 1 722.6 | 214.1 | 216.6 | 222.1 | 148.3 | 151.1 | 153.3 |
| Dec qtr | 1 757.3 | 1 719.6 | 1 721.4 | 221.0 | 218.7 | 219.6 | 151.7 | 148.0 | 150.8 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1 777.1 | 1 690.3 | 1 711.6 | 230.1 | 213.2 | 216.5 | 156.5 | 147.0 | 148.4 |

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

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

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

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apart- ments | Star grading | | | | | | Total |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Ungraded | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 127 | 497 | 82 | 8 | 69 | 369 | 198 | 17 | 45 | 706 |
| Guest rooms | 11 797 | 15 599 | 4 627 | 259 | 1 786 | 11 567 | 12 886 | 3 838 | 1 687 | 32 023 |
| Rooms per establishment | 93 | 31 | 56 | 32 | 26 | 31 | 65 | 226 | 37 | 45 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 130 | 497 | 84 | 8 | 67 | 372 | 204 | 20 | 40 | 711 |
| Guest rooms | 12 443 | 15 506 | 4 656 | 314 | 1 768 | 11 737 | 13 000 | 4 171 | 1 615 | 32 605 |
| Rooms per establishment | 96 | 31 | 55 | 39 | 26 | 32 | 64 | 209 | 40 | 46 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 65.3 | 16.6 | 40.8 | 13.8 | 9.7 | 17.0 | 44.9 | 176.1 | 21.7 | 28.2 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 57.4 | 16.0 | 39.7 | 22.3 | 10.1 | 16.8 | 39.2 | 140.8 | 20.5 | 26.4 |
| Feb | 65.3 | 16.1 | 39.0 | 21.1 | 8.7 | 16.2 | 43.4 | 159.8 | 22.9 | 27.8 |
| Mar | 65.9 | 17.8 | 39.2 | 24.6 | 11.2 | 18.1 | 44.2 | 154.1 | 23.3 | 29.1 |
| Mar qtr | 62.8 | 16.7 | 39.3 | 22.7 | 10.0 | 17.1 | 42.3 | 151.3 | 22.2 | 27.8 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.6 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Feb | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.6 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Mar | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Mar qtr | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 2.2 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 2.3 | 1.8 | 3.7 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.9 | 2.2 |
| Feb | 2.0 | 1.7 | 3.1 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 |
| Mar | 2.2 | 1.7 | 3.4 | 1.2 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.7 | 2.1 |
| Mar qtr | 2.2 | 1.8 | 3.4 | 1.1 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.7 | 2.1 |

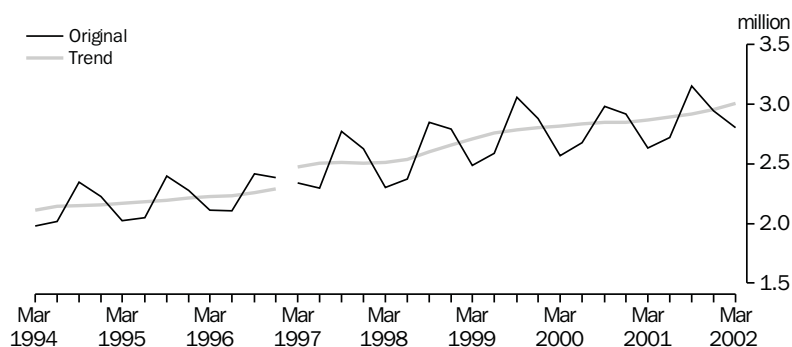
| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Ungraded | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 124 811 | 70 945 | 45 646 | 611 | 3 914 | 50 431 | 110 561 | 63 137 | 12 746 | 241 401 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 34 488 | 23 635 | 15 475 | 321 | 1 461 | 18 050 | 32 271 | 17 976 | 3 519 | 73 598 |
| Feb | 37 058 | 20 971 | 13 314 | 271 | 1 043 | 14 792 | 32 690 | 18 978 | 3 569 | 71 343 |
| Mar | 43 322 | 26 233 | 15 618 | 349 | 1 597 | 18 866 | 38 990 | 21 401 | 3 970 | 85 172 |
| Mar qtr | 114 868 | 70 839 | 44 407 | 941 | 4 101 | 51 708 | 103 951 | 58 356 | 11 058 | 230 113 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 982.8 | 142.7 | 556.7 | 76.3 | 56.7 | 136.7 | 558.4 | 3 714.0 | 283.2 | 341.9 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 265.3 | 47.6 | 184.2 | 40.1 | 21.8 | 48.5 | 158.2 | 898.8 | 88.0 | 103.5 |
| Feb | 285.1 | 42.2 | 158.5 | 33.9 | 15.6 | 39.8 | 160.2 | 948.9 | 89.2 | 100.3 |
| Mar | 333.2 | 52.8 | 185.9 | 43.6 | 23.8 | 50.7 | 191.1 | 1 070.1 | 99.3 | 119.8 |
| Mar qtr | 883.6 | 142.5 | 528.7 | 117.6 | 61.2 | 139.0 | 509.6 | 2 917.8 | 276.4 | 323.6 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 168 | 95 | 153 | 61 | 65 | 90 | 139 | 234 | 147 | 135 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 149 | 96 | 150 | 58 | 70 | 93 | 130 | 206 | 139 | 127 |
| Feb | 156 | 94 | 145 | 57 | 64 | 88 | 132 | 212 | 139 | 129 |
| Mar | 163 | 96 | 153 | 57 | 69 | 90 | 139 | 224 | 137 | 133 |
| Mar qtr | 156 | 95 | 149 | 58 | 68 | 90 | 134 | 214 | 138 | 130 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 118 | 51 | 111 | 26 | 24 | 49 | 96 | 183 | 85 | 84 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 89 | 49 | 107 | 33 | 27 | 50 | 80 | 139 | 70 | 73 |
| Feb | 106 | 48 | 102 | 31 | 21 | 45 | 90 | 163 | 79 | 78 |
| Mar | 112 | 55 | 108 | 36 | 29 | 52 | 97 | 166 | 79 | 84 |
| Mar qtr | 103 | 51 | 106 | 33 | 26 | 49 | 89 | 156 | 76 | 78 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 109 | 53 | 80 | 47 | 34 | 48 | 83 | 161 | 81 | 79 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 91 | 49 | 68 | 38 | 34 | 47 | 69 | 133 | 69 | 67 |
| Feb | 106 | 55 | 79 | 37 | 35 | 50 | 83 | 149 | 77 | 79 |
| Mar | 108 | 54 | 80 | 38 | 36 | 50 | 84 | 152 | 73 | 78 |
| Mar qtr | 101 | 52 | 75 | 38 | 35 | 49 | 78 | 145 | 73 | 75 |

QUEENSLAND

Establishments and capacity The number of establishments with 15 or more rooms in Queensland rose 2% between the March quarter 2001 and the March quarter 2002. Capacity also increased 2%, with increases recorded for all accommodation types, the largest in serviced apartments (up 4%).

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied during the March quarter 2002 increased in original (6%), seasonally adjusted (7%) and trend (5%) terms compared to the March quarter 2001. The trend estimate for room nights occupied has been steadily rising since the March quarter 1998.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Queensland

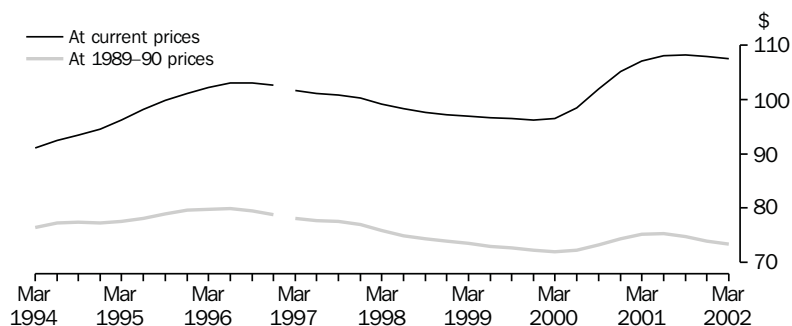


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment rose 4% in the March quarter 2002 compared with the March quarter 2001, with increases across all accommodation types. The largest increase was in serviced apartments (11%).

Takings from accommodation In the March quarter 2002, takings from accommodation increased 6% on the March quarter 2001, in original terms. This increase was driven by a 19% rise in takings from serviced apartments.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Queensland: Trend



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

10

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

| | Room nights occupied(b) | | | Takings at current prices(b) | | | Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 7 224.9 | 7 191.6 | 7 236.8 | 609.4 | 605.9 | 610.0 | 528.8 | 527.6 | 530.9 |
| 1993 | 8 089.6 | 8 088.2 | 8 074.9 | 702.5 | 701.4 | 701.5 | 596.3 | 595.5 | 595.5 |
| 1994 | 8 566.7 | 8 564.7 | 8 562.5 | 797.1 | 796.4 | 795.4 | 661.9 | 661.6 | 660.1 |
| 1995 | 8 753.9 | 8 755.1 | 8 761.2 | 866.1 | 865.1 | 866.5 | 687.5 | 686.6 | 688.7 |
| 1996 | 9 023.1 | 9 007.5 | 9 008.2 | 928.2 | 926.7 | 925.4 | 718.5 | 717.8 | 716.3 |
| 1997 | 10 034.9 | 10 021.5 | 9 993.2 | 1 012.1 | 1 010.2 | 1 008.9 | 778.2 | 777.0 | 775.8 |
| 1998 | 10 317.9 | 10 293.6 | 10 304.1 | 1 015.0 | 1 011.8 | 1 010.6 | 772.3 | 770.4 | 770.3 |
| 1999 | 11 014.0 | 11 005.2 | 11 057.0 | 1 068.9 | 1 068.2 | 1 067.6 | 806.1 | 805.1 | 805.4 |
| 2000 | 11 149.5 | 11 132.3 | 11 352.9 | 1 146.1 | 1 138.6 | 1 141.0 | 827.9 | 826.9 | 828.4 |
| 2001 | 11 457.1 | 11 466.8 | 11 634.7 | 1 234.8 | 1 236.3 | 1 254.3 | 857.2 | 858.0 | 870.1 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 2 919.7 | 2 796.5 | 2 850.4 | 326.5 | 300.4 | 299.7 | 231.1 | 212.2 | 212.1 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 2 635.3 | 2 852.6 | 2 868.5 | 288.3 | 306.5 | 307.1 | 202.5 | 216.6 | 215.6 |
| Jun qtr | 2 720.6 | 2 911.2 | 2 890.6 | 280.2 | 312.7 | 312.3 | 194.9 | 216.9 | 217.6 |
| Sep qtr | 3 155.7 | 2 884.4 | 2 917.9 | 336.6 | 312.8 | 315.7 | 233.7 | 216.8 | 218.0 |
| Dec qtr | 2 945.6 | 2 818.6 | 2 957.7 | 329.7 | 304.3 | 319.3 | 226.1 | 207.6 | 218.9 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 2 806.1 | 3 049.4 | 3 005.9 | 306.0 | 325.4 | 323.2 | 207.9 | 222.6 | 220.4 |

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

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

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

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|--------|--------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Ungraded | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 170 | 515 | 272 | 9 | 99 | 414 | 293 | 32 | 110 | 957 |
| Guest rooms | 20 589 | 18 459 | 13 475 | 209 | 2 476 | 15 268 | 21 935 | 8 068 | 4 567 | 52 523 |
| Rooms per establishment | 121 | 36 | 50 | 23 | 25 | 37 | 75 | 252 | 42 | 55 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 170 | 517 | 288 | 9 | 97 | 417 | 320 | 37 | 95 | 975 |
| Guest rooms | 20 892 | 18 479 | 14 060 | 282 | 2 629 | 15 131 | 23 242 | 8 649 | 3 498 | 53 431 |
| Rooms per establishment | 123 | 36 | 49 | 31 | 27 | 36 | 73 | 234 | 37 | 55 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 72.5 | 18.2 | 28.2 | 8.4 | 9.8 | 19.2 | 43.8 | 170.1 | 19.0 | 30.7 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 75.5 | 18.2 | 33.8 | 15.3 | 12.7 | 19.8 | 44.3 | 161.4 | 23.2 | 32.8 |
| Feb | 73.0 | 18.6 | 30.0 | 14.2 | 12.0 | 18.3 | 43.6 | 157.1 | 21.1 | 31.5 |
| Mar | 72.1 | 19.2 | 30.3 | 14.9 | 11.8 | 19.2 | 44.6 | 145.2 | 20.5 | 31.7 |
| Mar qtr | 73.5 | 18.7 | 31.4 | 14.8 | 12.2 | 19.1 | 44.2 | 154.5 | 21.6 | 32.0 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 2.3 | 2.3 |
| Feb | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Mar | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| Mar qtr | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 2.9 | 2.0 | 4.5 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 3.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 2.9 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 3.2 | 2.1 | 4.9 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.7 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Feb | 2.6 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 2.6 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 2.8 |
| Mar | 2.6 | 2.1 | 4.2 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.8 |
| Mar qtr | 2.8 | 2.1 | 4.5 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 3.4 | 2.9 |

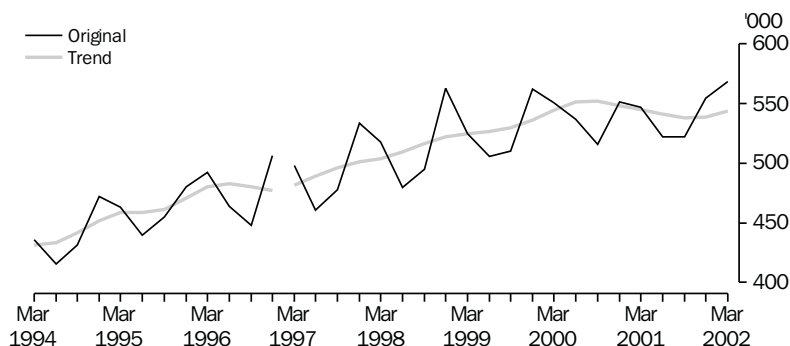
| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apart- ments | Star grading | | | | | | Total |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|--------|--------|---------|---------|----------|---------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Ungraded | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 149 318 | 66 911 | 72 086 | 345 | 5 391 | 58 196 | 123 270 | 83 337 | 17 777 | 288 315 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 56 133 | 24 241 | 36 361 | 237 | 2 689 | 22 372 | 51 438 | 33 109 | 6 891 | 116 735 |
| Feb | 43 029 | 21 618 | 22 912 | 199 | 1 995 | 16 432 | 40 235 | 24 048 | 4 650 | 87 559 |
| Mar | 50 368 | 24 786 | 26 598 | 223 | 2 258 | 19 897 | 46 633 | 27 631 | 5 110 | 101 752 |
| Mar qtr | 149 530 | 70 646 | 85 871 | 658 | 6 942 | 58 701 | 138 306 | 84 787 | 16 652 | 306 046 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 878.3 | 129.9 | 265.0 | 38.3 | 54.5 | 140.6 | 420.7 | 2 604.3 | 161.6 | 301.3 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 330.2 | 46.9 | 126.3 | 26.3 | 27.7 | 53.6 | 160.7 | 894.8 | 72.5 | 119.7 |
| Feb | 253.1 | 41.8 | 79.6 | 22.1 | 20.6 | 39.4 | 125.7 | 649.9 | 49.0 | 89.8 |
| Mar | 296.3 | 47.9 | 92.4 | 24.7 | 23.3 | 47.7 | 145.7 | 746.8 | 53.8 | 104.4 |
| Mar qtr | 879.6 | 136.6 | 298.2 | 73.1 | 71.6 | 140.8 | 432.2 | 2 291.5 | 175.3 | 313.9 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 135 | 80 | 104 | 51 | 62 | 82 | 107 | 170 | 95 | 109 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 141 | 83 | 121 | 55 | 70 | 87 | 117 | 179 | 101 | 118 |
| Feb | 124 | 80 | 95 | 56 | 61 | 77 | 103 | 148 | 83 | 102 |
| Mar | 133 | 81 | 99 | 54 | 64 | 80 | 106 | 166 | 85 | 106 |
| Mar qtr | 133 | 81 | 106 | 55 | 65 | 82 | 109 | 165 | 90 | 109 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 81 | 41 | 59 | 18 | 24 | 43 | 63 | 115 | 43 | 61 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 87 | 42 | 83 | 27 | 33 | 48 | 71 | 124 | 64 | 71 |
| Feb | 74 | 42 | 58 | 25 | 27 | 39 | 62 | 99 | 48 | 59 |
| Mar | 78 | 43 | 61 | 26 | 28 | 43 | 65 | 103 | 47 | 62 |
| Mar qtr | 80 | 43 | 68 | 26 | 29 | 43 | 66 | 109 | 53 | 64 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 71 | 45 | 42 | 22 | 34 | 42 | 52 | 88 | 46 | 54 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 67 | 42 | 44 | 32 | 35 | 39 | 50 | 83 | 44 | 52 |
| Feb | 72 | 48 | 42 | 31 | 34 | 42 | 54 | 86 | 42 | 55 |
| Mar | 72 | 46 | 42 | 32 | 34 | 41 | 53 | 89 | 40 | 55 |
| Mar qtr | 70 | 45 | 43 | 32 | 34 | 41 | 52 | 86 | 42 | 54 |

SOUTH AUSTRALIA

Capacity The total capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in South Australia rose by 2% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied rose in original and seasonally adjusted terms (by 4% and 3% respectively), but fell marginally in trend terms, compared to the March quarter 2001.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, South Australia



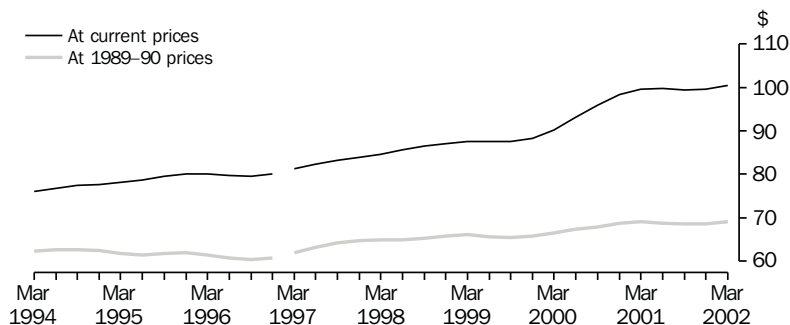
Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3-7.

Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment In the March quarter 2002, licensed hotels, serviced apartments and motels and guest houses all recorded increases in average nightly rooms occupied per establishment (8%, 6% and 1% respectively) compared to the March quarter 2001.

Average length of stay Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record an increase in average length of stay, up 17%.

Takings from accommodation Total takings from accommodation establishments in the March quarter 2002 were up 5% on the corresponding period in 2001. Licensed hotels and serviced apartments showed the strongest growth in takings (6% each).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, South Australia: Trend



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

| | Room nights occupied(b) | | | Takings at current prices(b) | | | Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 1 661.7 | 1 659.5 | 1 656.6 | 122.2 | 122.0 | 121.8 | 103.7 | 103.2 | 103.2 |
| 1993 | 1 687.0 | 1 689.0 | 1 689.7 | 126.6 | 126.6 | 126.8 | 105.2 | 105.2 | 105.1 |
| 1994 | 1 754.5 | 1 756.8 | 1 758.2 | 135.3 | 135.3 | 135.2 | 110.1 | 109.9 | 109.9 |
| 1995 | 1 838.0 | 1 843.5 | 1 849.3 | 145.1 | 145.6 | 146.2 | 113.4 | 113.8 | 114.2 |
| 1996 | 1 910.2 | 1 924.8 | 1 920.1 | 152.6 | 153.5 | 153.5 | 116.7 | 116.6 | 116.8 |
| 1997 | 1 970.3 | 1 970.6 | 1 967.8 | 163.1 | 163.2 | 162.8 | 125.1 | 125.4 | 125.0 |
| 1998 | 2 054.3 | 2 055.4 | 2 051.7 | 176.8 | 177.2 | 176.4 | 134.5 | 134.0 | 134.0 |
| 1999 | 2 102.6 | 2 100.8 | 2 117.1 | 185.0 | 184.9 | 185.7 | 138.9 | 139.1 | 139.3 |
| 2000 | 2 154.5 | 2 153.6 | 2 195.2 | 204.7 | 204.6 | 207.1 | 147.2 | 147.3 | 148.5 |
| 2001 | 2 145.8 | 2 154.5 | 2 163.2 | 213.9 | 214.9 | 215.5 | 147.6 | 147.8 | 148.8 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 551.4 | 516.9 | 547.9 | 54.9 | 50.7 | 53.9 | 38.7 | 36.4 | 37.7 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 547.1 | 543.2 | 544.8 | 55.5 | 54.8 | 54.3 | 38.6 | 37.6 | 37.7 |
| Jun qtr | 521.9 | 546.6 | 541.3 | 52.1 | 54.8 | 54.0 | 36.0 | 37.4 | 37.2 |
| Sep qtr | 521.9 | 539.6 | 538.1 | 50.4 | 53.0 | 53.5 | 34.8 | 37.2 | 36.9 |
| Dec qtr | 554.8 | 525.2 | 538.9 | 55.8 | 52.3 | 53.7 | 38.2 | 35.5 | 37.0 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 568.2 | 556.9 | 543.7 | 58.2 | 56.3 | 54.6 | 39.5 | 38.9 | 37.6 |

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

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

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

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | Ungraded | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|----------|--------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 62 | 146 | 27 | 7 | 51 | 116 | 47 | 4 | 10 | 235 |
| Guest rooms | 3 905 | 5 217 | 1 280 | 160 | 1 497 | 4 256 | 2 946 | 1 263 | 280 | 10 402 |
| Rooms per establishment | 63 | 36 | 47 | 23 | 29 | 37 | 63 | 316 | 28 | 44 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 62 | 145 | 27 | 6 | 51 | 113 | 50 | 4 | 10 | 234 |
| Guest rooms | 4 091 | 5 196 | 1 293 | 137 | 1 490 | 4 133 | 3 317 | 1 263 | 240 | 10 580 |
| Rooms per establishment | 66 | 36 | 48 | 23 | 29 | 37 | 66 | 316 | 24 | 45 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 37.7 | 19.7 | 31.8 | 5.3 | 11.6 | 20.8 | 41.2 | 240.7 | 13.9 | 25.9 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 36.1 | 18.8 | 31.7 | 5.0 | 11.6 | 20.2 | 38.5 | 219.8 | 10.0 | 24.8 |
| Feb | 42.7 | 19.1 | 33.0 | 4.7 | 11.1 | 20.6 | 43.7 | 273.0 | 9.6 | 26.9 |
| Mar | 43.4 | 21.9 | 36.6 | 4.5 | 12.8 | 23.1 | 47.7 | 266.3 | 11.0 | 29.3 |
| Mar qtr | 40.7 | 19.9 | 33.8 | 4.7 | 11.9 | 21.3 | 43.3 | 252.3 | 10.2 | 27.0 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.4 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| Feb | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.8 | 1.6 |
| Mar | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.9 | 1.7 |
| Mar qtr | 1.5 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.0 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.9 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.1 |
| Feb | 2.0 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.0 |
| Mar | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.1 |
| Mar qtr | 2.1 | 1.8 | 3.5 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 |

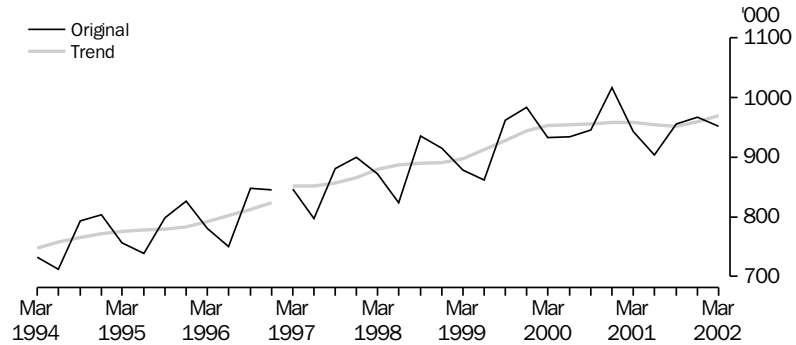
| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | | Ungraded | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|--------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|----------|-------|
| | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | | | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 25 686 | 21 889 | 7 955 | 133 | 3 088 | 17 128 | 21 182 | 13 049 | 950 | 55 530 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 7 781 | 7 268 | 2 706 | 47 | 1 105 | 5 837 | 6 712 | 3 807 | 247 | 17 756 | |
| Feb | 9 130 | 6 630 | 2 521 | 37 | 916 | 5 231 | 7 014 | 4 866 | 216 | 18 281 | |
| Mar | 10 410 | 8 569 | 3 227 | 41 | 1 236 | 6 695 | 8 580 | 5 390 | 265 | 22 206 | |
| Mar qtr | 27 321 | 22 467 | 8 454 | 126 | 3 257 | 17 763 | 22 306 | 14 063 | 728 | 58 243 | |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 414.3 | 149.9 | 294.6 | 18.9 | 60.5 | 147.7 | 450.7 | 3 262.3 | 95.0 | 236.3 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 125.5 | 50.1 | 100.2 | 7.9 | 21.7 | 51.7 | 134.2 | 951.7 | 24.7 | 75.9 | |
| Feb | 147.3 | 45.7 | 93.4 | 6.2 | 18.0 | 46.3 | 140.3 | 1 216.6 | 21.6 | 78.1 | |
| Mar | 167.9 | 59.1 | 119.5 | 6.8 | 24.2 | 59.2 | 171.6 | 1 347.5 | 26.5 | 94.9 | |
| Mar qtr | 440.7 | 154.9 | 313.1 | 21.0 | 63.9 | 157.2 | 446.1 | 3 515.8 | 72.8 | 248.9 | |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 122 | 84 | 103 | 40 | 58 | 79 | 122 | 151 | 76 | 102 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 114 | 86 | 102 | 51 | 60 | 82 | 114 | 140 | 80 | 99 | |
| Feb | 123 | 86 | 101 | 47 | 58 | 80 | 115 | 159 | 81 | 104 | |
| Mar | 125 | 87 | 106 | 49 | 61 | 83 | 116 | 163 | 78 | 105 | |
| Mar qtr | 121 | 86 | 103 | 49 | 60 | 82 | 115 | 155 | 79 | 103 | |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 73 | 47 | 69 | 9 | 23 | 45 | 80 | 115 | 38 | 59 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 62 | 45 | 68 | 11 | 24 | 46 | 66 | 97 | 33 | 54 | |
| Feb | 80 | 46 | 70 | 10 | 22 | 45 | 76 | 138 | 32 | 62 | |
| Mar | 82 | 53 | 81 | 10 | 27 | 52 | 83 | 138 | 36 | 68 | |
| Mar qtr | 75 | 48 | 73 | 10 | 24 | 48 | 75 | 124 | 34 | 61 | |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 80 | 48 | 51 | 27 | 34 | 44 | 70 | 110 | 36 | 60 | |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 69 | 45 | 43 | 30 | 33 | 41 | 58 | 98 | 36 | 52 | |
| Feb | 88 | 53 | 55 | 33 | 35 | 49 | 74 | 121 | 45 | 67 | |
| Mar | 85 | 51 | 52 | 32 | 36 | 47 | 70 | 120 | 41 | 63 | |
| Mar qtr | 80 | 49 | 50 | 31 | 35 | 45 | 67 | 113 | 40 | 60 | |

WESTERN AUSTRALIA

Capacity The total capacity of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Western Australia rose slightly in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. Serviced apartments was the only accommodation type to record increased capacity (up 7%).

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied rose 1% in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms, compared to the March quarter 2001.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Western Australia



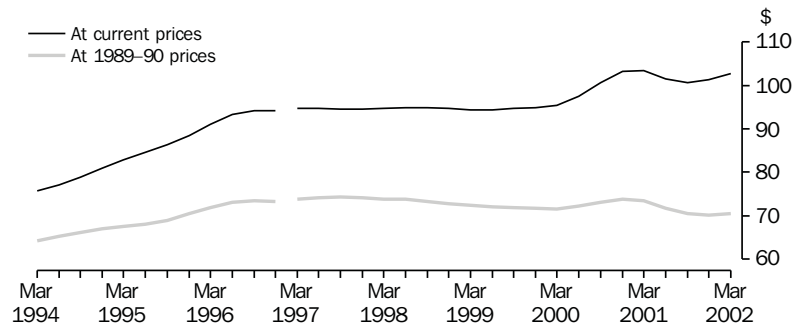
Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Average nightly rooms occupied per establishment In the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001, average nightly rooms occupied in serviced apartments and hotels rose by 6% and 1%, respectively. Average nightly rooms occupied per motel and guest house didn't change.

Average length of stay Average length of stay fell 4% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. Licensed hotels was the only accommodation type to record a shorter average length of stay, down 9%.

Takings from accommodation In original terms, takings from serviced apartments and motels rose by 13% and 2% respectively, compared to the March quarter 2001. Takings from hotels fell 5%.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Western Australia: Trend



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

| | Room nights occupied(b) | | | Takings at current prices(b) | | | Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 2 645.7 | 2 634.5 | 2 636.5 | 189.6 | 188.8 | 188.6 | 165.5 | 165.2 | 165.0 |
| 1993 | 2 835.3 | 2 836.0 | 2 841.5 | 209.0 | 209.0 | 209.4 | 179.7 | 179.4 | 179.8 |
| 1994 | 3 041.7 | 3 042.4 | 3 042.6 | 237.9 | 237.6 | 237.8 | 200.2 | 200.0 | 199.7 |
| 1995 | 3 119.8 | 3 122.4 | 3 117.7 | 266.8 | 266.9 | 266.8 | 214.3 | 214.3 | 214.5 |
| 1996 | 3 223.3 | 3 220.1 | 3 229.3 | 301.2 | 300.8 | 300.9 | 235.8 | 235.7 | 235.7 |
| 1997 | 3 424.9 | 3 426.1 | 3 424.9 | 323.8 | 323.8 | 324.2 | 253.8 | 253.7 | 253.9 |
| 1998 | 3 547.2 | 3 548.9 | 3 547.1 | 336.5 | 336.5 | 336.1 | 260.7 | 260.7 | 260.5 |
| 1999 | 3 686.1 | 3 684.8 | 3 681.5 | 348.4 | 348.8 | 348.3 | 265.2 | 265.0 | 265.1 |
| 2000 | 3 827.7 | 3 821.2 | 3 821.8 | 380.3 | 379.1 | 379.1 | 278.1 | 278.0 | 277.8 |
| 2001 | 3 769.7 | 3 779.2 | 3 824.4 | 383.0 | 383.7 | 389.0 | 269.5 | 269.6 | 273.2 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 1 016.0 | 972.0 | 958.2 | 106.1 | 101.0 | 98.9 | 76.1 | 72.3 | 70.7 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 942.7 | 964.2 | 957.6 | 98.6 | 100.1 | 99.0 | 70.3 | 71.0 | 70.3 |
| Jun qtr | 903.1 | 948.9 | 954.9 | 90.3 | 95.9 | 97.0 | 63.5 | 68.0 | 68.5 |
| Sep qtr | 956.3 | 936.3 | 952.2 | 95.0 | 93.4 | 95.9 | 66.7 | 65.2 | 67.1 |
| Dec qtr | 967.5 | 929.8 | 959.7 | 99.2 | 94.3 | 97.2 | 69.0 | 65.4 | 67.4 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 952.1 | 972.2 | 969.8 | 99.1 | 100.9 | 99.6 | 68.4 | 69.2 | 68.4 |

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

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

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

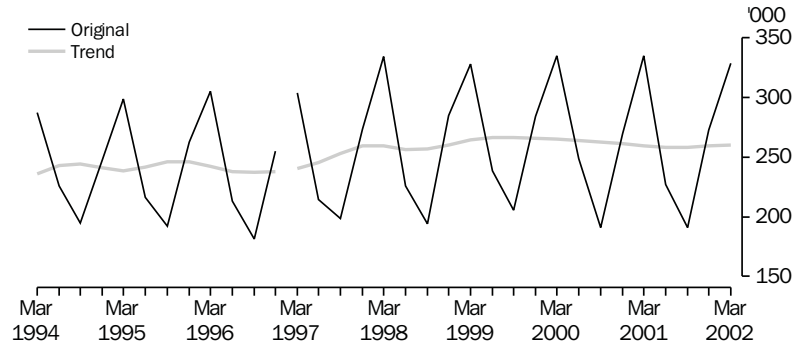
| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | 1 and ungraded | Star grading | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| | | | | | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 132 | 125 | 70 | 85 | 23 | 135 | 69 | 15 | 327 |
| Guest rooms | 9 532 | 5 830 | 3 895 | 2 838 | 778 | 7 439 | 5 595 | 2 607 | 19 257 |
| Rooms per establishment | 72 | 47 | 56 | 33 | 34 | 55 | 81 | 174 | 59 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 130 | 125 | 71 | 80 | 22 | 136 | 74 | 14 | 326 |
| Guest rooms | 9 479 | 5 616 | 4 183 | 2 564 | 679 | 7 473 | 5 881 | 2 681 | 19 278 |
| Rooms per establishment | 73 | 45 | 59 | 32 | 31 | 55 | 79 | 192 | 59 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 41.3 | 21.8 | 32.7 | 13.4 | 11.2 | 27.8 | 50.6 | 122.2 | 32.0 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 38.5 | 21.5 | 36.7 | 12.4 | 12.2 | 27.3 | 47.2 | 131.3 | 31.6 |
| Feb | 43.1 | 21.6 | 32.1 | 12.1 | 11.7 | 27.6 | 50.2 | 135.4 | 32.5 |
| Mar | 43.2 | 22.1 | 34.7 | 12.7 | 13.0 | 28.7 | 51.1 | 133.3 | 33.3 |
| Mar qtr | 41.6 | 21.8 | 34.6 | 12.4 | 12.3 | 27.9 | 49.5 | 133.2 | 32.4 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.0 | 2.0 |
| Feb | 1.5 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.5 | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Mar | 1.5 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Mar qtr | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 2.3 | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.5 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 2.2 | 2.2 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.6 |
| Feb | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Mar | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.4 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 2.4 |
| Mar qtr | 2.1 | 2.2 | 3.6 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.0 | 2.4 |

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | | 1 and ungraded | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 56 168 | 20 050 | 22 346 | 6 820 | 1 735 | 27 529 | 37 137 | 25 343 | 98 564 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 17 099 | 7 212 | 9 936 | 2 312 | 699 | 9 944 | 12 697 | 8 595 | 34 247 |
| Feb | 17 145 | 6 239 | 6 921 | 1 853 | 522 | 8 687 | 11 766 | 7 477 | 30 305 |
| Mar | 19 195 | 7 019 | 8 331 | 2 183 | 678 | 10 005 | 13 212 | 8 468 | 34 545 |
| Mar qtr | 53 438 | 20 470 | 25 188 | 6 348 | 1 898 | 28 635 | 37 676 | 24 540 | 99 097 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 425.5 | 160.4 | 319.2 | 80.2 | 75.4 | 203.9 | 538.2 | 1 689.5 | 301.4 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 131.5 | 57.7 | 139.9 | 28.9 | 31.8 | 73.1 | 171.6 | 614.0 | 105.1 |
| Feb | 131.9 | 49.9 | 97.5 | 23.2 | 23.7 | 63.9 | 159.0 | 534.0 | 93.0 |
| Mar | 147.7 | 56.2 | 117.3 | 27.3 | 30.8 | 73.6 | 178.5 | 604.8 | 106.0 |
| Mar qtr | 411.1 | 163.8 | 354.8 | 79.3 | 86.3 | 210.6 | 509.1 | 1 752.8 | 304.0 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 115 | 82 | 108 | 66 | 75 | 82 | 118 | 154 | 105 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 110 | 87 | 123 | 75 | 84 | 87 | 117 | 151 | 107 |
| Feb | 109 | 82 | 108 | 68 | 72 | 83 | 113 | 141 | 102 |
| Mar | 110 | 82 | 109 | 70 | 76 | 83 | 113 | 146 | 103 |
| Mar qtr | 110 | 84 | 114 | 71 | 78 | 84 | 114 | 146 | 104 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 66 | 38 | 64 | 27 | 25 | 41 | 74 | 108 | 57 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 58 | 41 | 77 | 29 | 33 | 43 | 70 | 103 | 57 |
| Feb | 65 | 40 | 59 | 26 | 28 | 42 | 72 | 100 | 56 |
| Mar | 65 | 40 | 64 | 28 | 32 | 43 | 73 | 102 | 58 |
| Mar qtr | 63 | 41 | 67 | 28 | 31 | 43 | 71 | 102 | 57 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 73 | 47 | 48 | 41 | 45 | 46 | 66 | 87 | 59 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 65 | 46 | 48 | 44 | 47 | 44 | 57 | 77 | 55 |
| Feb | 73 | 51 | 50 | 45 | 50 | 49 | 66 | 84 | 61 |
| Mar | 72 | 48 | 48 | 43 | 47 | 47 | 63 | 83 | 59 |
| Mar qtr | 70 | 48 | 48 | 44 | 48 | 46 | 62 | 81 | 58 |

TASMANIA

Capacity Capacity in accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in Tasmania rose 2% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. This was due to a 15% increase in guest rooms in serviced apartments, the only accommodation type to record increased capacity.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Tasmania

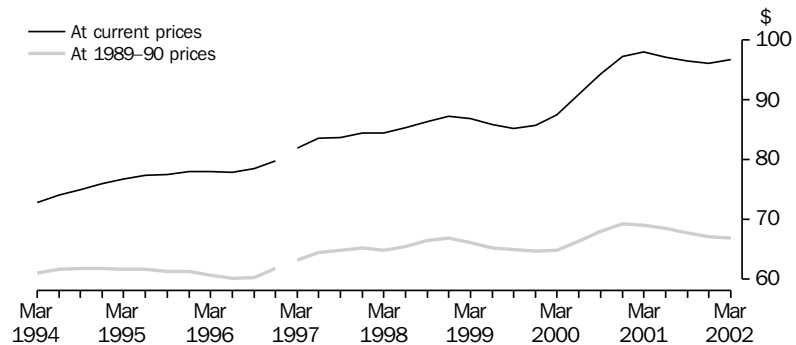


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied rose slightly in trend terms in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001, but fell by 2% in both original and seasonally adjusted terms.

Takings from accommodation Takings from accommodation establishments fell 4% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001, driven by decreased takings from licensed hotels (down 8%) and motels and guest houses (down 4%). Serviced apartments recorded the only increase (5%).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Tasmania: Trend



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

| | <i>Room nights occupied(b)</i> | | | <i>Takings at current prices(b)</i> | | | <i>Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c)</i> | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|------------------------|---|----------------------------|------------------------|
| | <i>Original</i> | <i>Seasonally adjusted</i> | <i>Trend estimates</i> | <i>Original</i> | <i>Seasonally adjusted</i> | <i>Trend estimates</i> | <i>Original</i> | <i>Seasonally adjusted</i> | <i>Trend estimates</i> |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 815.4 | 815.3 | 822.4 | 59.1 | 59.0 | 59.5 | 51.4 | 51.6 | 52.0 |
| 1993 | 878.6 | 876.6 | 872.2 | 63.9 | 63.7 | 63.4 | 54.2 | 54.0 | 53.8 |
| 1994 | 954.9 | 960.9 | 964.3 | 70.9 | 71.5 | 71.8 | 58.7 | 59.4 | 59.4 |
| 1995 | 970.1 | 975.9 | 972.5 | 75.0 | 75.5 | 75.3 | 59.7 | 59.9 | 59.8 |
| 1996 | 954.4 | 952.8 | 955.0 | 75.2 | 74.9 | 75.0 | 58.3 | 57.8 | 58.0 |
| 1997 | 990.3 | 997.3 | 998.2 | 82.5 | 83.2 | 83.3 | 63.7 | 64.3 | 64.1 |
| 1998 | 1 039.1 | 1 035.7 | 1 032.6 | 89.7 | 89.2 | 88.6 | 68.7 | 68.5 | 68.1 |
| 1999 | 1 056.3 | 1 062.0 | 1 063.8 | 90.1 | 90.8 | 91.4 | 68.6 | 68.9 | 69.4 |
| 2000 | 1 043.9 | 1 045.4 | 1 053.0 | 96.2 | 96.8 | 97.4 | 70.2 | 70.3 | 70.8 |
| 2001 | 1 025.9 | 1 028.0 | 1 035.1 | 100.3 | 100.1 | 100.4 | 70.5 | 70.5 | 70.6 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 269.5 | 252.5 | 261.3 | 26.4 | 24.4 | 25.4 | 18.8 | 17.5 | 18.1 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 335.1 | 264.7 | 259.3 | 33.7 | 26.2 | 25.4 | 23.9 | 18.4 | 17.9 |
| Jun qtr | 227.3 | 254.5 | 258.5 | 21.8 | 24.8 | 25.1 | 15.3 | 17.4 | 17.7 |
| Sep qtr | 190.9 | 252.6 | 258.2 | 17.9 | 24.2 | 24.9 | 12.6 | 16.9 | 17.5 |
| Dec qtr | 272.6 | 256.1 | 259.1 | 26.9 | 24.9 | 24.9 | 18.8 | 17.7 | 17.4 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 328.8 | 259.0 | 260.4 | 32.4 | 25.1 | 25.2 | 22.4 | 17.0 | 17.4 |

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

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

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

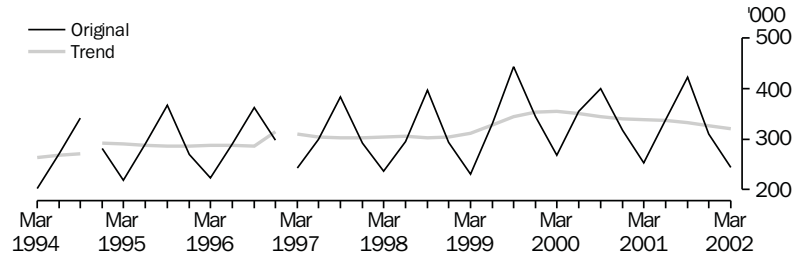
| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | | | 1 and ungraded | 2 | 3 | 4 and 5 | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 54 | 49 | 25 | 9 | 16 | 71 | 32 | 128 |
| Guest rooms | 2 915 | 1 667 | 880 | 248 | 510 | 2 636 | 2 068 | 5 462 |
| Rooms per establishment | 54 | 34 | 35 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 65 | 43 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 53 | 49 | 26 | 11 | 14 | 71 | 32 | 128 |
| Guest rooms | 2 899 | 1 650 | 1 009 | 303 | 443 | 2 626 | 2 186 | 5 558 |
| Rooms per establishment | 55 | 34 | 39 | 28 | 32 | 37 | 68 | 43 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 35.9 | 23.2 | 26.0 | 13.2 | 12.6 | 25.7 | 49.3 | 29.1 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 31.4 | 21.0 | 25.5 | 13.4 | 9.6 | 22.7 | 45.9 | 26.3 |
| Feb | 36.5 | 23.2 | 26.5 | 14.1 | 12.3 | 24.8 | 52.3 | 29.4 |
| Mar | 37.2 | 23.3 | 28.3 | 13.8 | 13.5 | 25.8 | 52.4 | 30.1 |
| Mar qtr | 35.0 | 22.5 | 26.8 | 13.7 | 11.8 | 24.4 | 50.1 | 28.5 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.8 | 2.1 | 2.6 | 2.7 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.1 |
| Feb | 1.7 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Mar | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| Mar qtr | 1.7 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.9 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 2 |
| Feb | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Mar | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 |
| Mar qtr | 1.8 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 2.1 | 1.9 |

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | | 1 and ungraded | 2 | 3 | 4 and 5 | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 17 081 | 9 553 | 7 088 | 919 | 1 092 | 13 908 | 17 803 | 33 722 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 4 957 | 3 086 | 2 580 | 472 | 258 | 4 377 | 5 516 | 10 623 |
| Feb | 5 115 | 2 887 | 2 201 | 397 | 285 | 4 080 | 5 442 | 10 203 |
| Mar | 5 673 | 3 243 | 2 682 | 437 | 357 | 4 769 | 6 035 | 11 598 |
| Mar qtr | 15 745 | 9 216 | 7 463 | 1 305 | 899 | 13 226 | 16 994 | 32 424 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 316.3 | 195.0 | 283.5 | 102.2 | 68.2 | 195.9 | 556.3 | 263.5 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 93.5 | 63.0 | 99.2 | 42.9 | 18.4 | 61.6 | 172.4 | 83.0 |
| Feb | 96.5 | 58.9 | 84.7 | 36.1 | 20.3 | 57.5 | 170.1 | 79.7 |
| Mar | 107.0 | 66.2 | 103.2 | 39.7 | 25.5 | 67.2 | 188.6 | 90.6 |
| Mar qtr | 297.1 | 188.1 | 287.1 | 118.7 | 64.2 | 186.3 | 531.1 | 253.3 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 98 | 93 | 121 | 86 | 60 | 85 | 125 | 101 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 96 | 97 | 126 | 103 | 62 | 88 | 121 | 102 |
| Feb | 94 | 91 | 114 | 91 | 59 | 83 | 116 | 97 |
| Mar | 93 | 92 | 118 | 93 | 61 | 84 | 116 | 97 |
| Mar qtr | 94 | 93 | 119 | 96 | 61 | 85 | 118 | 99 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 65 | 64 | 90 | 41 | 24 | 59 | 96 | 69 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 55 | 60 | 83 | 50 | 19 | 54 | 81 | 62 |
| Feb | 63 | 63 | 78 | 47 | 23 | 56 | 89 | 66 |
| Mar | 63 | 63 | 86 | 47 | 26 | 59 | 89 | 67 |
| Mar qtr | 60 | 62 | 82 | 48 | 23 | 56 | 86 | 65 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 59 | 47 | 53 | 39 | 37 | 42 | 72 | 54 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 53 | 45 | 48 | 38 | 37 | 39 | 65 | 49 |
| Feb | 57 | 47 | 54 | 41 | 36 | 42 | 70 | 53 |
| Mar | 55 | 46 | 54 | 42 | 35 | 42 | 68 | 52 |
| Mar qtr | 55 | 46 | 52 | 40 | 36 | 41 | 68 | 51 |

NORTHERN TERRITORY

Room nights occupied Room nights occupied fell in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms (down 4%, 5% and 5%, respectively) when compared to the March quarter 2001.

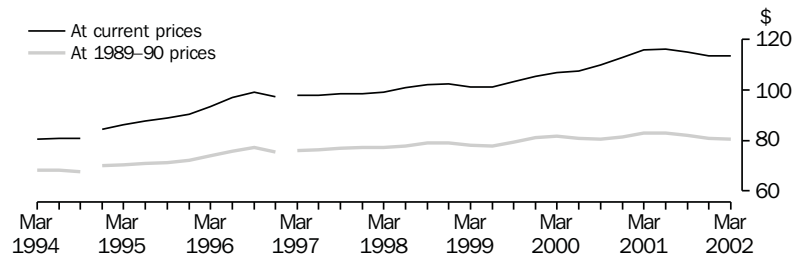
QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Northern Territory



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

Takings from accommodation Total takings from accommodation establishments fell 5% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. All accommodation types recorded decreased takings, with the biggest fall recorded by motels and guest houses (7%).

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Northern Territory: Trend



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

| | Room nights occupied(b) | | | Takings at current prices(b) | | | Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 872.7 | 872.1 | 869.3 | 69.0 | 69.1 | 69.2 | 59.9 | 60.2 | 60.1 |
| 1993 | 989.8 | 985.1 | 986.7 | 78.6 | 78.3 | 78.3 | 67.0 | 66.9 | 67.0 |
| 1994 | 1 096.3 | 1 095.0 | 1 092.5 | 89.7 | 89.4 | 89.3 | 75.0 | 75.2 | 74.8 |
| 1995 | 1 146.4 | 1 145.3 | 1 149.8 | 101.3 | 100.9 | 101.5 | 81.3 | 81.1 | 81.8 |
| 1996 | 1 173.1 | 1 171.6 | 1 173.4 | 113.9 | 113.3 | 113.4 | 88.7 | 88.7 | 88.6 |
| 1997 | 1 217.7 | 1 220.1 | 1 217.8 | 119.8 | 119.9 | 119.6 | 93.2 | 93.5 | 93.2 |
| 1998 | 1 220.7 | 1 218.5 | 1 214.8 | 124.1 | 123.3 | 122.8 | 95.9 | 95.5 | 95.1 |
| 1999 | 1 347.9 | 1 336.3 | 1 336.9 | 139.0 | 137.8 | 137.5 | 106.7 | 105.7 | 105.8 |
| 2000 | 1 338.8 | 1 345.5 | 1 389.6 | 149.1 | 148.8 | 151.8 | 110.0 | 110.5 | 112.6 |
| 2001 | 1 322.2 | 1 326.0 | 1 335.0 | 153.3 | 153.5 | 153.7 | 109.4 | 109.4 | 109.6 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 317.7 | 329.6 | 340.4 | 35.8 | 37.1 | 38.4 | 25.9 | 26.8 | 27.7 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 252.6 | 335.9 | 338.5 | 28.1 | 39.6 | 39.2 | 20.3 | 28.3 | 28.1 |
| Jun qtr | 337.9 | 341.4 | 337.3 | 39.0 | 39.3 | 39.2 | 27.9 | 27.9 | 28.0 |
| Sep qtr | 422.3 | 325.5 | 332.4 | 51.8 | 38.7 | 38.2 | 36.9 | 28.0 | 27.2 |
| Dec qtr | 309.4 | 323.1 | 326.9 | 34.4 | 36.0 | 37.1 | 24.3 | 25.2 | 26.4 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 243.5 | 320.4 | 321.1 | 26.8 | 37.1 | 36.4 | 18.9 | 26.4 | 25.9 |

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

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

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

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apart- ments | Star grading | | | | Total |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | | | 1 and ungraded | 2 | 3 | 4 and 5 | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 23 | 50 | 17 | 22 | 19 | 33 | 16 | 90 |
| Guest rooms | 1 941 | 3 164 | 1 142 | 724 | 785 | 2 463 | 2 275 | 6 247 |
| Rooms per establishment | 84 | 63 | 67 | 33 | 41 | 75 | 142 | 69 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 23 | 49 | 18 | 22 | 19 | 33 | 16 | 90 |
| Guest rooms | 1 959 | 3 122 | 1 192 | 785 | 775 | 2 445 | 2 268 | 6 273 |
| Rooms per establishment | 85 | 64 | 66 | 36 | 41 | 74 | 142 | 70 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 41.8 | 25.9 | 32.2 | 10.8 | 11.5 | 33.7 | 77.3 | 31.2 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 34.7 | 20.2 | 26.9 | 11.1 | 10.3 | 27.2 | 58.5 | 25.3 |
| Feb | 44.8 | 24.5 | 31.6 | 12.4 | 10.6 | 31.6 | 79.9 | 31.1 |
| Mar | 45.6 | 29.0 | 32.3 | 14.2 | 11.9 | 36.3 | 82.2 | 33.9 |
| Mar qtr | 41.6 | 24.6 | 30.2 | 12.6 | 10.9 | 31.7 | 73.3 | 30.1 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| Feb | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Mar | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Mar qtr | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.7 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.6 | 1.8 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.7 | 1.7 | 3.0 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Feb | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 |
| Mar | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.8 |
| Mar qtr | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 2.5 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.9 |

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | | 1 and ungraded | 2 | 3 | 4 and 5 | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 11 983 | 11 026 | 5 084 | 1 386 | 1 266 | 11 313 | 14 127 | 28 092 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 3 319 | 2 901 | 1 552 | 460 | 373 | 3 260 | 3 680 | 7 772 |
| Feb | 3 732 | 3 205 | 1 608 | 433 | 335 | 3 399 | 4 378 | 8 545 |
| Mar | 4 467 | 4 203 | 1 795 | 593 | 450 | 4 351 | 5 071 | 10 465 |
| Mar qtr | 11 518 | 10 309 | 4 955 | 1 486 | 1 158 | 11 009 | 13 129 | 26 782 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 521.0 | 220.5 | 299.0 | 63.0 | 66.6 | 342.8 | 882.9 | 312.1 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 144.3 | 59.2 | 86.2 | 20.9 | 19.6 | 98.8 | 230.0 | 86.4 |
| Feb | 162.3 | 65.4 | 89.3 | 19.7 | 17.7 | 103.0 | 273.6 | 94.9 |
| Mar | 194.2 | 85.8 | 99.7 | 27.0 | 23.7 | 131.9 | 316.9 | 116.3 |
| Mar qtr | 500.8 | 210.4 | 275.3 | 67.5 | 60.9 | 333.6 | 820.6 | 297.6 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 138 | 95 | 103 | 65 | 64 | 113 | 127 | 111 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 134 | 95 | 103 | 61 | 61 | 117 | 127 | 110 |
| Feb | 129 | 96 | 101 | 57 | 59 | 116 | 122 | 109 |
| Mar | 137 | 95 | 100 | 61 | 64 | 117 | 124 | 111 |
| Mar qtr | 134 | 95 | 101 | 60 | 62 | 117 | 124 | 110 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 69 | 39 | 50 | 21 | 18 | 51 | 69 | 50 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 55 | 30 | 42 | 19 | 16 | 43 | 52 | 40 |
| Feb | 68 | 37 | 48 | 20 | 16 | 50 | 69 | 49 |
| Mar | 74 | 43 | 49 | 24 | 19 | 57 | 72 | 54 |
| Mar qtr | 65 | 37 | 46 | 21 | 17 | 50 | 64 | 47 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 86 | 54 | 55 | 36 | 39 | 60 | 80 | 65 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 82 | 55 | 49 | 33 | 39 | 61 | 77 | 62 |
| Feb | 85 | 60 | 56 | 34 | 42 | 67 | 82 | 68 |
| Mar | 90 | 59 | 54 | 36 | 43 | 65 | 85 | 68 |
| Mar qtr | 86 | 58 | 53 | 34 | 41 | 64 | 81 | 66 |

AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

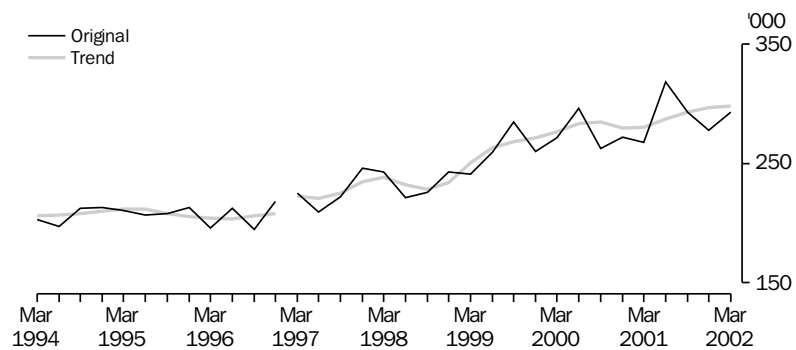
Establishments and capacity

The total number of accommodation establishments with 15 or more rooms in the Australian Capital Territory increased 5% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001. The number of guest rooms increased (4%), with guest rooms in motels and guest houses up 10% and serviced apartments up 4%. The number of guest rooms in licensed hotels fell slightly.

Room nights occupied

Room nights occupied during the March quarter 2002 increased in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms (up 10%, 9% and 6%, respectively) compared to the March quarter 2001.

QUARTERLY ROOM NIGHTS OCCUPIED, Australian Capital Territory

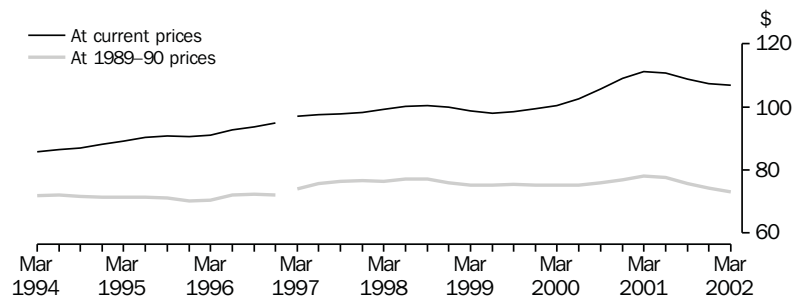


Note: There is a break in series between December quarter 1996 and March quarter 1997 because of scope changes to the STA. Refer to Explanatory Notes, paragraphs 3 to 7.

Takings from accommodation

Takings from accommodation establishments rose 5% in the March quarter 2002 compared to the March quarter 2001, in original terms. Takings from motels and guest houses rose 18% and serviced apartments rose 10%. Takings from hotels fell 6%.

AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED, Australian Capital Territory: Trend



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

| | Room nights occupied(b) | | | Takings at current prices(b) | | | Takings at average 1989–90 prices(c) | | |
|-------------|-------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------|
| | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates | Original | Seasonally adjusted | Trend estimates |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m | \$m |
| 1992 | 758.9 | 756.1 | 753.1 | 62.9 | 62.5 | 62.8 | 54.1 | 54.1 | 54.2 |
| 1993 | 798.9 | 799.8 | 787.7 | 67.2 | 67.3 | 67.0 | 56.6 | 56.6 | 56.4 |
| 1994 | 826.4 | 829.4 | 831.5 | 71.6 | 72.0 | 72.2 | 59.4 | 59.4 | 59.7 |
| 1995 | 838.7 | 840.0 | 837.2 | 75.7 | 75.7 | 75.5 | 59.6 | 59.7 | 59.5 |
| 1996 | 821.5 | 818.7 | 822.1 | 76.5 | 76.3 | 76.5 | 58.8 | 58.9 | 58.9 |
| 1997 | 903.3 | 903.4 | 903.2 | 88.1 | 88.2 | 88.3 | 68.3 | 68.2 | 68.4 |
| 1998 | 933.1 | 935.6 | 932.6 | 93.5 | 93.6 | 93.1 | 71.9 | 72.0 | 71.6 |
| 1999 | 1 045.8 | 1 048.6 | 1 053.0 | 103.1 | 103.5 | 103.9 | 78.7 | 78.7 | 79.2 |
| 2000 | 1 102.0 | 1 103.8 | 1 125.2 | 117.4 | 117.4 | 117.5 | 85.4 | 85.4 | 85.3 |
| 2001 | 1 157.7 | 1 162.0 | 1 157.7 | 129.5 | 129.8 | 126.8 | 90.5 | 90.5 | 88.5 |
| 2000 | | | | | | | | | |
| Dec qtr | 271.9 | 268.1 | 279.8 | 30.1 | 29.9 | 30.5 | 21.4 | 21.2 | 21.5 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 267.5 | 275.2 | 280.6 | 30.6 | 31.1 | 31.2 | 21.6 | 21.8 | 21.9 |
| Jun qtr | 318.7 | 316.4 | 287.2 | 37.1 | 36.8 | 31.8 | 25.9 | 25.8 | 22.3 |
| Sep qtr | 293.4 | 292.6 | 293.1 | 32.0 | 32.0 | 31.9 | 22.4 | 22.5 | 22.2 |
| Dec qtr | 278.1 | 277.8 | 296.8 | 29.8 | 30.0 | 31.9 | 20.6 | 20.4 | 22.0 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 293.3 | 301.3 | 298.4 | 32.0 | 32.5 | 31.9 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 21.8 |

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

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

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

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apart- ments | Star grading | | | | Total |
|--|--|----------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|------|-------|---------|-------|
| | | | | 1 and ungraded | 2 | 3 | 4 and 5 | |
| ESTABLISHMENTS AND CAPACITY | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Mar qtr 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 15 | 25 | 19 | 9 | 7 | 21 | 22 | 59 |
| Guest rooms | 1 908 | 1 686 | 1 410 | 493 | 480 | 1 482 | 2 549 | 5 004 |
| Rooms per establishment | 127 | 67 | 74 | 55 | 69 | 71 | 116 | 85 |
| Mar qtr 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Establishments | 15 | 27 | 20 | 10 | 7 | 21 | 24 | 62 |
| Guest rooms | 1 902 | 1 857 | 1 469 | 482 | 446 | 1 480 | 2 820 | 5 228 |
| Rooms per establishment | 127 | 69 | 73 | 48 | 64 | 70 | 118 | 84 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY ROOMS OCCUPIED PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 75.9 | 36.0 | 49.1 | 28.6 | 37.9 | 38.3 | 74.8 | 50.4 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 69.2 | 38.3 | 50.2 | 26.2 | 35.2 | 40.4 | 71.6 | 49.6 |
| Feb | 83.4 | 40.4 | 53.4 | 26.1 | 36.5 | 42.8 | 83.1 | 55.0 |
| Mar | 77.6 | 41.5 | 51.1 | 26.8 | 36.3 | 42.4 | 78.9 | 53.3 |
| Mar qtr | 76.5 | 40.0 | 51.5 | 26.4 | 36.0 | 41.8 | 77.7 | 52.6 |
| AVERAGE NIGHTLY GUESTS PER OCCUPIED ROOM | | | | | | | | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.5 | 1.7 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.7 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.9 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 2.0 |
| Feb | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Mar | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 1.5 | 1.6 |
| Mar qtr | 1.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| AVERAGE LENGTH OF STAY | | | | | | | | |
| | days | days | days | days | days | days | days | days |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 1.8 | 1.9 | 3.3 | 3.1 | 2.8 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 1.9 | 2.2 | 4.7 | 2.5 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 2.6 |
| Feb | 1.8 | 1.9 | 4.1 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| Mar | 1.8 | 2.0 | 3.9 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 2.4 | 2.2 | 2.3 |
| Mar qtr | 1.8 | 2.0 | 4.2 | 2.6 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.4 |

| | Licensed hotels with facilities | Motels and guest houses | Serviced apartments | Star grading | | | | Total |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|----------------|--------|--------|---------|--------|
| | | | | 1 and ungraded | 2 | 3 | 4 and 5 | |
| TAKINGS FROM ACCOMMODATION | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 14 299 | 6 790 | 9 522 | 2 245 | 1 558 | 6 340 | 20 468 | 30 611 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 4 025 | 2 730 | 3 657 | 637 | 600 | 2 422 | 6 753 | 10 412 |
| Feb | 4 598 | 2 496 | 3 281 | 546 | 467 | 2 155 | 7 207 | 10 375 |
| Mar | 4 887 | 2 811 | 3 507 | 621 | 519 | 2 367 | 7 699 | 11 205 |
| Mar qtr | 13 510 | 8 037 | 10 445 | 1 804 | 1 586 | 6 944 | 21 659 | 31 992 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ESTABLISHMENT | | | | | | | | |
| | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 | \$'000 |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 953.3 | 271.6 | 501.1 | 249.5 | 222.6 | 301.9 | 930.4 | 518.8 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 268.3 | 101.1 | 182.8 | 63.7 | 85.7 | 115.3 | 281.4 | 167.9 |
| Feb | 306.5 | 92.4 | 164.1 | 54.6 | 66.7 | 102.6 | 300.3 | 167.3 |
| Mar | 325.8 | 104.1 | 175.4 | 62.1 | 74.1 | 112.7 | 320.8 | 180.7 |
| Mar qtr | 900.7 | 297.7 | 522.3 | 180.4 | 226.5 | 330.7 | 902.5 | 516.0 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT OCCUPIED | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 140 | 84 | 113 | 97 | 65 | 88 | 138 | 114 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 125 | 85 | 118 | 78 | 79 | 92 | 127 | 109 |
| Feb | 131 | 82 | 110 | 75 | 65 | 86 | 129 | 109 |
| Mar | 135 | 81 | 111 | 75 | 66 | 86 | 131 | 109 |
| Mar qtr | 131 | 83 | 113 | 76 | 70 | 88 | 129 | 109 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER ROOM NIGHT AVAILABLE | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 83 | 45 | 75 | 51 | 36 | 48 | 89 | 68 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 68 | 47 | 80 | 43 | 43 | 53 | 77 | 64 |
| Feb | 86 | 48 | 80 | 40 | 37 | 52 | 91 | 71 |
| Mar | 83 | 49 | 77 | 42 | 38 | 52 | 88 | 69 |
| Mar qtr | 79 | 48 | 79 | 42 | 40 | 52 | 85 | 68 |
| AVERAGE TAKINGS PER GUEST NIGHT | | | | | | | | |
| | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ | \$ |
| 2001 | | | | | | | | |
| Mar qtr | 93 | 48 | 59 | 57 | 33 | 48 | 87 | 67 |
| 2002 | | | | | | | | |
| Jan | 72 | 41 | 54 | 43 | 27 | 43 | 69 | 55 |
| Feb | 92 | 52 | 63 | 45 | 38 | 49 | 89 | 69 |
| Mar | 99 | 48 | 61 | 40 | 36 | 47 | 90 | 67 |
| Mar qtr | 87 | 46 | 59 | 43 | 32 | 46 | 82 | 63 |

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM

INTRODUCTION

The statistics in this section are sourced from incoming and outgoing passenger cards collected by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). There have been significant delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data from DIMIA for the periods August 2000 to June 2001.

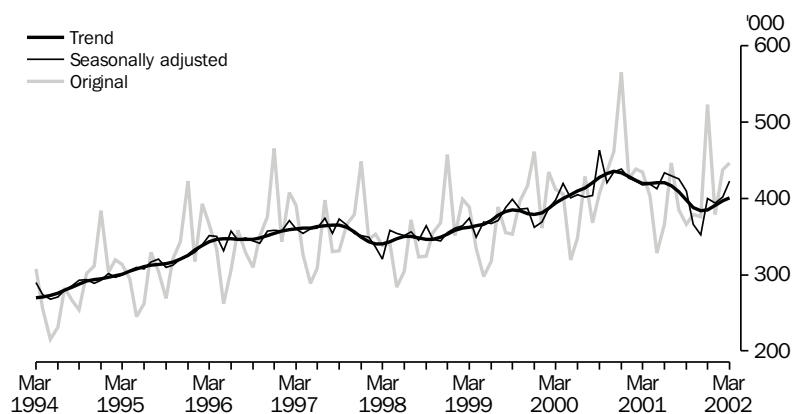
Therefore, the statistics for the months of August 2000 to June 2001 are preliminary estimates of short-term (less than 12 months) movements of visitors to Australia, compiled from information on passports, visas or other travel documents.

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

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

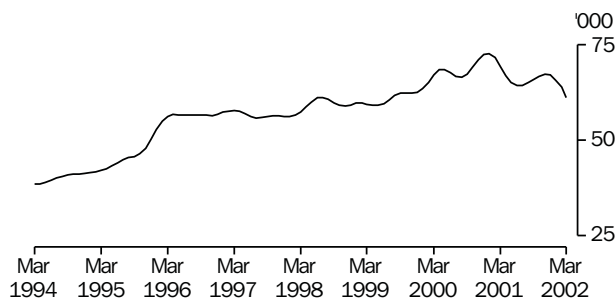
An estimated 1,263,029 short-term visitors arrived in Australia during the March quarter 2002, down 3% on the March quarter 2001. Arrivals also fell in seasonally adjusted and trend terms, by 4% and 7%, respectively.

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Total

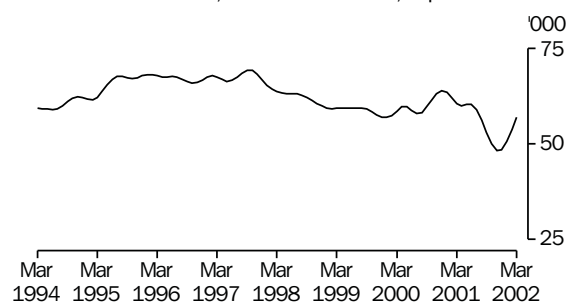


In original terms, the major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the March quarter 2002 were the United Kingdom (16% of all arrivals), Japan (14%), New Zealand (13%) and the United States of America (10%) (see table 28).

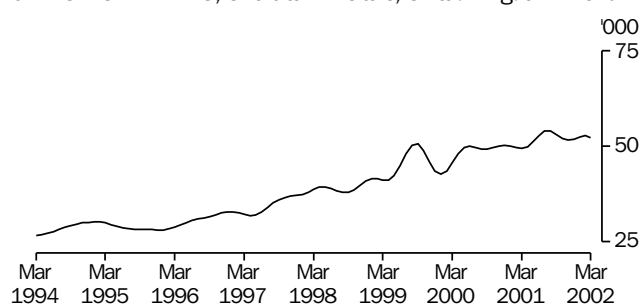
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, New Zealand: Trend



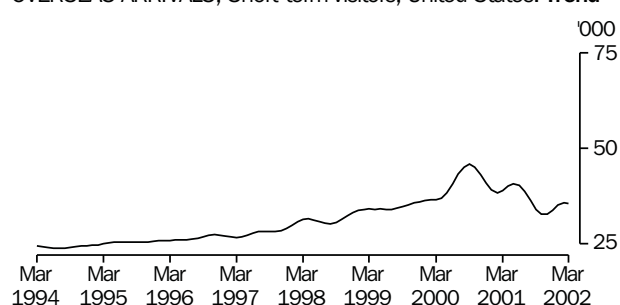
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, Japan: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, United Kingdom: Trend



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS, Short-term visitors, United States: Trend



Trend analysis of short-term visitor arrivals from the four major source countries shows that only the United Kingdom rose when compared to the March quarter 2001 (by 6%). Short-term visitor arrivals from Japan, New Zealand and the United States of America fell by 13%, 11% and 9% respectively.

Purpose of journey

The main reason most short-term visitors came to Australia in the March quarter 2002 was for a holiday (47% or 592,238), followed by visiting friends and relatives (18% or 221,066).

Business travel accounted for 8% of all arrivals (107,131) with most coming from New Zealand (25% or 26,929) and the United States (17% or 18,442).

Length of stay

Most visitors (56% or 702,122) planned to spend less than two weeks in Australia.

European visitors intended to stay the longest, with those from Switzerland recording the longest median intended stay at 31 days, followed by those from the Netherlands (30 days) and Germany (25 days).

Age of visitors

Visitors in the 25–34 year age group made up almost one-quarter of all short-term visitor arrivals (23%) during the March quarter 2002.

State or territory in which most time was spent

In the March quarter 2002, 85% of departing visitors spent most of their time in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria.

| <i>Country of residence</i> | <i>Mar qtr 2001 p</i> | <i>Jun qtr 2001 p</i> | <i>Sep qtr 2001</i> | <i>Dec qtr 2001</i> | <i>Mar qtr 2002</i> | <i>Change over Mar qtr 2001</i> | <i>Proportion of total visitors Mar qtr 2002</i> | <i>Median intended length of stay Mar qtr 2002</i> | <i>Person days</i> |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|--|------------------------|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | % | % | days | '000 |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 164.7 | 198.4 | 233.1 | 203.5 | 159.9 | -2.9 | 12.7 | 9 | 3 072.7 |
| Other | 34.0 | 31.8 | 29.6 | 32.2 | 31.8 | -6.5 | 2.5 | 10 | 781.5 |
| Total | 198.7 | 230.2 | 262.6 | 235.7 | 191.7 | -3.5 | 15.2 | 9 | 3 854.2 |
| Europe and the former USSR | | | | | | | | | |
| France | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 14.5 | 14.5 | 12.8 | n.y.a. | 1.0 | 17 | 572.6 |
| Germany | 44.7 | 25.7 | 34.0 | 42.7 | 38.2 | -14.5 | 3.0 | 25 | 1 650.0 |
| Italy | 11.5 | 7.4 | 14.8 | 10.8 | 8.6 | -25.2 | 0.7 | 20 | 335.5 |
| Netherlands | 16.9 | 8.5 | 13.1 | 18.6 | 15.2 | -10.3 | 1.2 | 30 | 925.6 |
| Switzerland | 14.1 | 7.3 | 9.8 | 15.5 | 12.0 | -15.2 | 0.9 | 31 | 623.5 |
| United Kingdom | 184.4 | 111.8 | 121.9 | 203.0 | 206.7 | 12.1 | 16.4 | 21 | 8 449.2 |
| Other | (a)77.2 | (a)46.9 | 49.8 | 69.9 | 60.8 | -21.2 | 4.8 | 22 | 3 543.1 |
| Total | 348.8 | 207.6 | 257.9 | 375.1 | 354.2 | 1.6 | 28.0 | 22 | 16 099.5 |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 14.2 | 10.3 | 21.4 | 13.1 | 12.5 | -12.0 | 1.0 | 16 | 645.1 |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 26.5 | 18.4 | 21.8 | 31.1 | 22.1 | -16.7 | 1.7 | 14 | 1 923.3 |
| Malaysia | 37.6 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 35.2 | -6.4 | 2.8 | 10 | 2 283.1 |
| Singapore | 59.7 | 78.3 | 65.4 | 89.9 | 64.2 | 7.6 | 5.1 | 10 | 2 684.3 |
| Thailand | 17.0 | 25.2 | 18.0 | 18.8 | 18.8 | 10.4 | 1.5 | 11 | 1 086.3 |
| Other(b) | 13.2 | 15.0 | 13.3 | 15.1 | 15.0 | 13.8 | 1.2 | 11 | 690.8 |
| Total | 154.0 | 176.4 | 157.2 | 193.8 | 155.3 | 0.9 | 12.3 | 10 | 8 667.9 |
| Northeast Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 49.6 | 32.9 | 40.9 | 39.2 | 53.9 | 8.6 | 4.3 | 10 | 2 912.9 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 40.1 | 36.2 | 43.0 | n.y.a. | 3.4 | 10 | 1 991.8 |
| Japan | 195.4 | 157.8 | 186.9 | 136.7 | 177.3 | -9.3 | 14.0 | 7 | 3 629.3 |
| Korea | 48.5 | 36.6 | 39.2 | 51.6 | 51.5 | 6.1 | 4.1 | 7 | 2 003.0 |
| Taiwan | 30.2 | 34.2 | 26.6 | 20.3 | 28.1 | -6.9 | 2.2 | 9 | 1 139.5 |
| Other | (c)48.1 | (c)36.1 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | -99.0 | 0.0 | 13 | 47.8 |
| Total | 371.8 | 297.6 | 334.4 | 284.6 | 354.2 | -4.7 | 28.0 | 8 | 11 724.4 |
| Southern Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 14.5 | 14.9 | 14.1 | n.y.a. | 1.1 | 16 | 1 098.5 |
| The Americas | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 30.4 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 28.5 | 32.4 | 6.6 | 2.6 | 21 | 1 459.8 |
| United States of America | 127.4 | 109.5 | 105.2 | 101.0 | 121.1 | -4.9 | 9.6 | 13 | 3 805.2 |
| Other | 12.5 | 7.4 | 8.5 | 9.1 | 8.9 | -28.7 | 0.7 | 20 | 505.4 |
| Total | 170.3 | 133.7 | 131.2 | 138.6 | 162.4 | -4.6 | 12.9 | 14 | 5 770.4 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 21.1 | 18.4 | 18.3 | 21.5 | 17.9 | -15.3 | 1.4 | 16 | 800.5 |
| Other and not stated | (d)20.2 | (d)22.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | -96.3 | 0.1 | 12 | 20.2 |
| Total | 1 299.1 | 1 096.3 | 1 197.8 | 1 277.9 | 1 263.0 | -2.8 | 100.0 | 11 | 48 680.8 |

(a) Includes France.

(b) Includes East Timor.

(c) Includes Hong Kong.

(d) Includes Southern Asia.

| Country of residence | 2000 | | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 |
|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| | Mar qtr | Jun qtr | Sep qtr p | Dec qtr p | Mar qtr p | Jun qtr p | Sep qtr | Dec qtr | Mar qtr |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| ORIGINAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 25.0 | 14.2 | 21.0 | 29.0 | 30.4 | 16.8 | 17.5 | 28.5 | 32.4 |
| Germany | 41.9 | 24.6 | 31.6 | 46.4 | 44.7 | 25.7 | 34.1 | 42.8 | 38.2 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 42.5 | 35.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 40.1 | 36.2 | 43.0 |
| Japan | 192.1 | 154.7 | 178.6 | 195.1 | 195.4 | 157.8 | 186.9 | 136.7 | 177.3 |
| Malaysia | 39.1 | 36.5 | 31.9 | 45.8 | 37.6 | 39.5 | 38.6 | 38.8 | 35.2 |
| New Zealand | 154.5 | 212.4 | 229.7 | 224.5 | 164.7 | 198.4 | 233.1 | 203.5 | 159.9 |
| Papua New Guinea | 10.4 | 10.7 | 11.8 | 13.5 | 10.4 | 11.4 | 10.3 | 8.8 | 8.5 |
| Singapore | 58.7 | 74.3 | 46.6 | 96.4 | 59.7 | 78.3 | 65.4 | 89.9 | 64.3 |
| United Kingdom | 161.9 | 105.4 | 103.9 | 206.9 | 184.4 | 111.8 | 121.9 | 203.0 | 206.7 |
| United States of America | 118.8 | 107.4 | 129.5 | 126.5 | 127.4 | 109.5 | 105.2 | 101.1 | 121.1 |
| Other and not stated | 362.3 | 297.3 | (a)419.2 | (a)478.0 | (a)444.4 | (a)347.0 | 344.8 | 388.6 | 376.7 |
| Total | 1 207.3 | 1 072.8 | 1 203.8 | 1 462.2 | 1 299.1 | 1 096.3 | 1 197.8 | 1 277.9 | 1 263.0 |
| SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 19.7 | 21.5 | 25.6 | 23.0 | 24.5 | 25.0 | 21.0 | 22.7 | 25.9 |
| Germany | 34.6 | 35.9 | 38.5 | 35.8 | 37.5 | 37.7 | 41.5 | 33.2 | 31.5 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 36.8 | 41.6 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 40.3 | 36.0 | 39.6 |
| Japan | 172.9 | 179.2 | 167.2 | 199.5 | 180.3 | 182.2 | 173.5 | 140.0 | 161.7 |
| Malaysia | 38.0 | 36.8 | 35.7 | 43.1 | 38.3 | 39.3 | 43.1 | 36.2 | 33.8 |
| New Zealand | 196.3 | 207.9 | 196.9 | 216.1 | 213.3 | 195.2 | 200.2 | 197.6 | 197.6 |
| Papua New Guinea | 11.6 | 11.4 | 11.4 | 11.7 | 11.8 | 12.1 | 9.9 | 7.9 | 9.5 |
| Singapore | 68.8 | 69.5 | 62.9 | 72.7 | 75.9 | 72.9 | 90.3 | 69.6 | 78.7 |
| United Kingdom | 129.0 | 151.0 | 148.9 | 151.1 | 149.8 | 166.6 | 172.1 | 145.5 | 169.6 |
| United States of America | 107.2 | 117.4 | 144.5 | 118.8 | 115.9 | 119.7 | 113.0 | 95.0 | 110.3 |
| Other and not stated | 339.3 | 353.8 | (a)437.9 | (a)421.8 | (a)419.7 | (a)414.5 | 359.3 | 334.4 | 360.1 |
| Total | 1 154.3 | 1 225.9 | 1 269.6 | 1 293.7 | 1 267.0 | 1 265.3 | 1 264.4 | 1 118.3 | 1 218.2 |
| TREND | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 20.1 | 21.4 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 24.4 | 21.5 | 22.8 | 24.8 |
| Germany | 36.1 | 35.3 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 36.8 | 39.3 | 39.6 | 33.9 | 31.9 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 37.9 | 39.7 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 39.0 | 37.1 | 35.7 |
| Japan | 173.2 | 178.2 | 176.0 | 188.6 | 186.3 | 180.9 | 168.3 | 146.9 | 161.6 |
| Malaysia | 37.5 | 37.0 | 36.6 | 40.5 | 40.0 | 39.8 | 40.6 | 36.4 | 36.3 |
| New Zealand | 195.9 | 204.9 | 200.6 | 212.6 | 213.7 | 196.4 | 195.4 | 201.1 | 191.0 |
| Papua New Guinea | 11.6 | 11.5 | 11.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 11.7 | 10.0 | 8.8 | 7.9 |
| Singapore | 68.3 | 69.3 | 65.1 | 70.8 | 75.0 | 78.8 | 83.3 | 75.1 | 72.7 |
| United Kingdom | 132.0 | 147.8 | 148.3 | 150.1 | 149.1 | 154.0 | 161.0 | 155.7 | 157.6 |
| United States of America | 109.5 | 116.2 | 134.5 | 129.3 | 116.3 | 121.1 | 109.1 | 99.7 | 106.4 |
| Other and not stated | 338.6 | 352.9 | (a)426.6 | (a)436.2 | (a)418.2 | (a)414.0 | 354.8 | 338.9 | 362.0 |
| Total | 1 160.9 | 1 214.4 | 1 261.6 | 1 301.3 | 1 271.6 | 1 260.4 | 1 223.0 | 1 156.5 | 1 187.8 |

(a) Includes Hong Kong.

| <i>Country of residence</i> | <i>Main purpose of journey</i> | | | | | | | <i>Total</i> |
|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------|
| | <i>Convention/ conference</i> | <i>Business</i> | <i>Visiting friends/ relatives</i> | <i>Holiday</i> | <i>Employment</i> | <i>Education</i> | <i>Other and not stated</i> | |
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> |
| <i>Oceania and Antarctica</i> | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 4 629 | 26 929 | 39 491 | 60 196 | 3 397 | 2 252 | 22 984 | 159 879 |
| Other | 741 | 1 728 | 5 429 | 14 991 | 520 | 1 563 | 6 809 | 31 783 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>5 371</i> | <i>28 657</i> | <i>44 921</i> | <i>75 188</i> | <i>3 917</i> | <i>3 815</i> | <i>29 794</i> | <i>191 662</i> |
| <i>Europe and the former USSR</i> | | | | | | | | |
| France | 243 | 1 624 | 2 696 | 4 845 | 296 | 1 012 | 2 109 | 12 825 |
| Germany | 478 | 2 502 | 5 320 | 22 897 | 731 | 1 867 | 4 424 | 38 219 |
| Italy | 345 | 1 099 | 1 930 | 3 518 | 204 | 343 | 1 165 | 8 603 |
| Netherlands | 220 | 888 | 3 545 | 8 187 | 488 | 379 | 1 451 | 15 158 |
| Switzerland | 83 | 569 | 1 581 | 7 222 | 123 | 1 048 | 1 331 | 11 955 |
| United Kingdom | 1 207 | 9 774 | 67 528 | 99 603 | 5 811 | 1 870 | 20 863 | 206 656 |
| Other | 1 389 | 3 987 | 12 065 | 28 738 | 1 790 | 4 474 | 8 362 | 60 806 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3 965</i> | <i>20 443</i> | <i>94 665</i> | <i>175 010</i> | <i>9 442</i> | <i>10 993</i> | <i>39 705</i> | <i>354 222</i> |
| <i>Middle East and North Africa</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>262</i> | <i>914</i> | <i>2 486</i> | <i>4 848</i> | <i>268</i> | <i>700</i> | <i>3 015</i> | <i>12 492</i> |
| <i>Southeast Asia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 394 | 1 795 | 2 525 | 6 288 | 404 | 6 604 | 4 067 | 22 077 |
| Malaysia | 817 | 1 810 | 4 830 | 16 561 | 355 | 6 870 | 3 967 | 35 210 |
| Singapore | 1 190 | 7 071 | 7 785 | 28 260 | 738 | 8 174 | 11 029 | 64 246 |
| Thailand | 738 | 1 125 | 2 057 | 6 577 | 323 | 3 803 | 4 138 | 18 761 |
| Other | 517 | 1 230 | 2 708 | 3 742 | 341 | 1 499 | 4 987 | 15 024 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3 656</i> | <i>13 031</i> | <i>19 906</i> | <i>61 428</i> | <i>2 161</i> | <i>26 949</i> | <i>28 187</i> | <i>155 318</i> |
| <i>Northeast Asia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| China | 1 341 | 6 896 | 5 063 | 23 838 | 931 | 8 135 | 7 678 | 53 881 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 771 | 3 300 | 7 229 | 20 444 | 364 | 5 565 | 5 336 | 43 008 |
| Japan | 1 538 | 6 341 | 6 293 | 99 793 | 1 882 | 4 564 | 56 846 | 177 258 |
| Korea | 1 413 | 2 150 | 4 074 | 28 593 | 815 | 5 215 | 9 202 | 51 463 |
| Taiwan | 227 | 853 | 2 481 | 16 178 | 313 | 3 007 | 5 071 | 28 130 |
| Other | 16 | 25 | 43 | 151 | 12 | 160 | 78 | 485 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>5 305</i> | <i>19 566</i> | <i>25 183</i> | <i>188 998</i> | <i>4 318</i> | <i>26 645</i> | <i>84 210</i> | <i>354 224</i> |
| <i>Southern Asia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>698</i> | <i>1 686</i> | <i>2 670</i> | <i>3 371</i> | <i>569</i> | <i>2 120</i> | <i>2 950</i> | <i>14 064</i> |
| <i>The Americas</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 573 | 1 947 | 7 225 | 16 909 | 586 | 1 175 | 3 992 | 32 406 |
| United States of America | 2 635 | 18 442 | 17 819 | 57 151 | 3 872 | 7 315 | 13 877 | 121 110 |
| Other | 429 | 364 | 1 132 | 3 698 | 54 | 1 710 | 1 523 | 8 911 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>3 637</i> | <i>20 752</i> | <i>26 176</i> | <i>77 758</i> | <i>4 512</i> | <i>10 200</i> | <i>19 392</i> | <i>162 427</i> |
| <i>Africa</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>662</i> | <i>1 934</i> | <i>5 006</i> | <i>5 308</i> | <i>619</i> | <i>1 087</i> | <i>3 251</i> | <i>17 866</i> |
| <i>Not stated</i> | | | | | | | | |
| | — | 148 | 55 | 332 | — | 24 | 195 | 753 |
| Total | 23 556 | 107 131 | 221 066 | 592 238 | 25 806 | 82 534 | 210 699 | 1 263 029 |

| Country of residence | Main purpose of journey | | | | | | | Total |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|-----------------------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------|
| | Convention/ conference | Business | Visiting friends/ relatives | Holiday | Employment | Education | Other and not stated | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 27 336 | 346 265 | 688 376 | 828 258 | 541 675 | 196 257 | 444 542 | 3 072 709 |
| Other | 9 055 | 18 133 | 178 556 | 225 721 | 19 132 | 238 784 | 92 122 | 781 503 |
| Total | 36 391 | 364 398 | 866 933 | 1 053 979 | 560 807 | 435 041 | 536 664 | 3 854 212 |
| Europe and the former USSR | | | | | | | | |
| France | 2 477 | 50 698 | 85 642 | 142 846 | 51 794 | 171 863 | 67 293 | 572 612 |
| Germany | 10 352 | 59 681 | 179 236 | 877 520 | 91 973 | 280 431 | 150 821 | 1 650 014 |
| Italy | 2 577 | 23 751 | 101 134 | 99 102 | 19 461 | 56 051 | 33 379 | 335 455 |
| Netherlands | 6 318 | 21 668 | 115 689 | 562 248 | 69 880 | 67 704 | 82 087 | 925 594 |
| Switzerland | 741 | 15 155 | 57 848 | 331 443 | 13 903 | 142 923 | 61 503 | 623 515 |
| United Kingdom | 16 824 | 293 579 | 2 075 681 | 4 092 249 | 1 019 952 | 213 735 | 737 188 | 8 449 208 |
| Other | 17 978 | 104 137 | 473 363 | 1 442 876 | 302 664 | 920 644 | 281 457 | 3 543 120 |
| Total | 57 267 | 568 669 | 3 088 593 | 7 548 284 | 1 569 627 | 1 853 349 | 1 413 729 | 16 099 518 |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 2 663 | 21 124 | 111 429 | 241 622 | 25 418 | 148 970 | 93 911 | 645 136 |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 4 984 | 48 458 | 75 107 | 98 202 | 42 631 | 1 531 603 | 122 328 | 1 923 312 |
| Malaysia | 9 609 | 28 110 | 126 919 | 203 598 | 62 742 | 1 727 386 | 124 783 | 2 283 148 |
| Singapore | 11 130 | 91 360 | 179 715 | 362 508 | 85 269 | 1 642 619 | 311 728 | 2 684 328 |
| Thailand | 7 139 | 21 225 | 81 741 | 114 650 | 32 920 | 710 209 | 118 430 | 1 086 313 |
| Other(a) | 6 189 | 23 066 | 137 483 | 66 780 | 24 866 | 339 196 | 93 177 | 690 757 |
| Total | 39 051 | 212 218 | 600 965 | 845 738 | 248 428 | 5 951 013 | 770 445 | 8 667 857 |
| Northeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| China | 20 225 | 168 137 | 441 647 | 239 739 | 64 277 | 1 749 405 | 229 510 | 2 912 940 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 4 924 | 44 196 | 152 942 | 257 290 | 32 870 | 1 389 756 | 109 786 | 1 991 762 |
| Japan | 10 701 | 304 848 | 157 861 | 1 263 156 | 198 614 | 757 627 | 936 540 | 3 629 348 |
| Korea | 9 540 | 56 112 | 159 057 | 491 900 | 75 234 | 967 754 | 243 403 | 2 003 000 |
| Taiwan | 2 116 | 17 820 | 78 531 | 288 068 | 18 349 | 608 096 | 126 537 | 1 139 516 |
| Other | 92 | 443 | 1 058 | 1 834 | 1 871 | 41 796 | 724 | 47 818 |
| Total | 47 599 | 591 555 | 991 097 | 2 541 986 | 391 214 | 5 514 434 | 1 646 500 | 11 724 385 |
| Southern Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 12 732 | 62 543 | 224 132 | 68 552 | 92 732 | 499 725 | 138 111 | 1 098 526 |
| The Americas | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 7 137 | 52 207 | 227 799 | 699 671 | 83 923 | 255 824 | 133 231 | 1 459 792 |
| United States of America | 26 242 | 531 441 | 380 474 | 1 052 106 | 405 917 | 1 019 889 | 389 083 | 3 805 151 |
| Other | 4 140 | 6 154 | 55 448 | 74 428 | 7 840 | 298 285 | 59 145 | 505 439 |
| Total | 37 519 | 589 801 | 663 721 | 1 826 205 | 497 679 | 1 573 997 | 581 459 | 5 770 382 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | |
| Total | 7 453 | 54 393 | 187 050 | 141 987 | 75 266 | 234 533 | 99 827 | 800 509 |
| Not stated | — | 2 666 | 1 717 | 4 149 | — | 4 315 | 7 397 | 20 243 |
| Total | 240 673 | 2 467 368 | 6 735 635 | 14 272 502 | 3 461 172 | 16 215 378 | 5 288 042 | 48 680 770 |

(a) Includes East Timor.

| Country of residence | Intended length of stay | | | | | | | Total(a) |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | Under 1 week | 1 week and under 2 weeks | 2 weeks and under 1 month | 1 month and under 2 months | 2 months and under 3 months | 3 months and under 6 months | 6 months and under 12 months | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 59 896 | 59 702 | 26 534 | 4 797 | 1 701 | 2 769 | 4 481 | 159 879 |
| Other | 10 002 | 9 881 | 6 372 | 2 117 | 864 | 1 628 | 919 | 31 783 |
| <i>Total</i> | 69 898 | 69 583 | 32 906 | 6 914 | 2 565 | 4 396 | 5 400 | 191 662 |
| Europe and the former USSR | | | | | | | | |
| France | 2 293 | 2 693 | 3 446 | 1 497 | 719 | 1 052 | 1 125 | 12 825 |
| Germany | 5 643 | 4 856 | 11 232 | 8 762 | 2 557 | 2 623 | 2 546 | 38 219 |
| Italy | 1 124 | 1 835 | 2 421 | 1 358 | 590 | 817 | 458 | 8 603 |
| Netherlands | 2 175 | 1 437 | 3 466 | 3 450 | 1 100 | 1 658 | 1 872 | 15 158 |
| Switzerland | 1 331 | 1 358 | 2 556 | 2 439 | 1 508 | 2 010 | 754 | 11 955 |
| United Kingdom | 25 246 | 32 038 | 78 345 | 34 305 | 11 349 | 13 620 | 11 753 | 206 656 |
| Other | 8 056 | 10 005 | 16 356 | 10 030 | 3 494 | 6 125 | 6 739 | 60 806 |
| <i>Total</i> | 45 867 | 54 222 | 117 823 | 61 841 | 21 318 | 27 905 | 25 246 | 354 222 |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 2 182 | 3 432 | 2 352 | 1 018 | 512 | 1 567 | 1 431 | 12 492 |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 3 466 | 7 118 | 2 900 | 1 514 | 746 | 1 191 | 5 142 | 22 077 |
| Malaysia | 9 599 | 11 830 | 4 289 | 1 608 | 1 020 | 1 128 | 5 737 | 35 210 |
| Singapore | 17 606 | 26 433 | 7 969 | 2 772 | 1 190 | 1 958 | 6 318 | 64 246 |
| Thailand | 5 288 | 5 321 | 1 744 | 1 658 | 835 | 1 348 | 2 567 | 18 761 |
| Other(b) | 2 851 | 6 110 | 2 045 | 1 143 | 442 | 1 057 | 1 375 | 15 024 |
| <i>Total</i> | 38 810 | 56 812 | 18 948 | 8 695 | 4 234 | 6 682 | 21 138 | 155 318 |
| Northeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| China | 11 072 | 23 938 | 6 526 | 2 122 | 818 | 2 289 | 7 118 | 53 881 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 8 661 | 19 270 | 6 890 | 1 642 | 938 | 1 018 | 4 589 | 43 008 |
| Japan | 98 091 | 51 276 | 12 320 | 3 714 | 2 682 | 2 675 | 6 499 | 177 258 |
| Korea | 26 633 | 9 930 | 4 723 | 2 823 | 1 109 | 1 765 | 4 479 | 51 463 |
| Taiwan | 5 191 | 15 390 | 2 424 | 864 | 463 | 846 | 2 950 | 28 130 |
| Other | 50 | 199 | 48 | 17 | 7 | 31 | 133 | 485 |
| <i>Total</i> | 149 698 | 120 004 | 32 931 | 11 182 | 6 017 | 8 624 | 25 768 | 354 224 |
| Southern Asia | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 2 247 | 3 796 | 1 955 | 914 | 738 | 1 756 | 2 657 | 14 064 |
| The Americas | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 3 926 | 6 410 | 10 175 | 5 921 | 1 607 | 1 967 | 2 400 | 32 406 |
| United States of America | 25 271 | 38 621 | 31 224 | 9 372 | 2 858 | 8 663 | 5 100 | 121 110 |
| Other | 1 333 | 2 164 | 1 801 | 1 291 | 272 | 853 | 1 196 | 8 911 |
| <i>Total</i> | 30 530 | 47 195 | 43 201 | 16 584 | 4 738 | 11 483 | 8 696 | 162 427 |
| Africa | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 2 621 | 4 788 | 4 735 | 2 406 | 839 | 1 158 | 1 320 | 17 866 |
| Not stated | | | | | | | | |
| | 185 | 251 | 106 | 97 | 61 | 29 | 24 | 753 |
| Total | 342 038 | 360 084 | 254 955 | 109 652 | 41 021 | 63 601 | 91 679 | 1 263 029 |

(a) Includes 'Not stated'.

(b) Includes East Timor.

| <i>Country of residence</i> | <i>Age group (years)</i> | | | | | | | <i>Total(a)</i> |
|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|------------------|
| | <i>0-14</i> | <i>15-24</i> | <i>25-34</i> | <i>35-44</i> | <i>45-54</i> | <i>55-64</i> | <i>65 and over</i> | |
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 13 885 | 17 751 | 30 972 | 34 027 | 33 127 | 19 634 | 10 484 | 159 879 |
| Other | 5 273 | 3 525 | 5 870 | 6 737 | 5 705 | 3 362 | 1 312 | 31 783 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>19 157</i> | <i>21 275</i> | <i>36 841</i> | <i>40 764</i> | <i>38 832</i> | <i>22 996</i> | <i>11 796</i> | <i>191 662</i> |
| Europe and the former USSR | | | | | | | | |
| France | 631 | 1 888 | 3 106 | 2 950 | 1 840 | 1 523 | 887 | 12 825 |
| Germany | 1 201 | 5 960 | 10 815 | 6 713 | 5 262 | 5 296 | 2 973 | 38 219 |
| Italy | 207 | 936 | 2 628 | 1 721 | 1 306 | 941 | 864 | 8 603 |
| Netherlands | 264 | 3 055 | 4 287 | 2 095 | 1 987 | 1 868 | 1 601 | 15 158 |
| Switzerland | 383 | 2 557 | 3 594 | 1 844 | 1 303 | 1 447 | 827 | 11 955 |
| United Kingdom | 11 420 | 23 675 | 44 288 | 28 388 | 29 225 | 39 761 | 29 899 | 206 656 |
| Other | 2 442 | 13 542 | 17 225 | 8 257 | 8 211 | 7 565 | 3 564 | 60 806 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>16 549</i> | <i>51 613</i> | <i>85 943</i> | <i>51 967</i> | <i>49 135</i> | <i>58 400</i> | <i>40 616</i> | <i>354 222</i> |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>723</i> | <i>2 648</i> | <i>2 760</i> | <i>1 752</i> | <i>1 822</i> | <i>1 788</i> | <i>1 000</i> | <i>12 492</i> |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 1 565 | 6 993 | 3 580 | 3 696 | 3 784 | 1 803 | 657 | 22 077 |
| Malaysia | 2 921 | 8 935 | 6 510 | 6 679 | 6 056 | 2 732 | 1 376 | 35 210 |
| Singapore | 6 157 | 10 234 | 17 073 | 12 418 | 10 673 | 5 243 | 2 448 | 64 246 |
| Thailand | 1 602 | 3 953 | 4 795 | 3 691 | 2 770 | 1 211 | 738 | 18 761 |
| Other(b) | 937 | 2 307 | 3 807 | 3 440 | 2 507 | 1 310 | 716 | 15 024 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>13 182</i> | <i>32 422</i> | <i>35 765</i> | <i>29 924</i> | <i>25 792</i> | <i>12 299</i> | <i>5 935</i> | <i>155 318</i> |
| Northeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| China | 4 131 | 9 294 | 9 906 | 14 067 | 9 738 | 4 685 | 2 060 | 53 881 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 4 348 | 6 826 | 9 631 | 10 529 | 6 889 | 3 169 | 1 615 | 43 008 |
| Japan | 9 745 | 42 435 | 50 097 | 21 514 | 21 929 | 21 705 | 9 832 | 177 258 |
| Korea | 5 244 | 8 867 | 11 808 | 8 941 | 8 494 | 6 075 | 2 033 | 51 463 |
| Taiwan | 2 551 | 4 655 | 8 424 | 5 217 | 3 784 | 2 183 | 1 315 | 28 130 |
| Other | 12 | 197 | 100 | 91 | 54 | 24 | 7 | 485 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>26 031</i> | <i>72 274</i> | <i>89 967</i> | <i>60 360</i> | <i>50 888</i> | <i>37 841</i> | <i>16 862</i> | <i>354 224</i> |
| Southern Asia | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>707</i> | <i>2 422</i> | <i>3 723</i> | <i>2 422</i> | <i>2 046</i> | <i>1 722</i> | <i>1 020</i> | <i>14 064</i> |
| The Americas | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 1 481 | 4 706 | 4 835 | 4 210 | 5 647 | 6 628 | 4 899 | 32 406 |
| United States of America | 4 387 | 13 983 | 19 920 | 18 409 | 22 605 | 22 731 | 19 075 | 121 110 |
| Other | 648 | 2 256 | 2 388 | 1 135 | 1 197 | 771 | 515 | 8 911 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>6 517</i> | <i>20 944</i> | <i>27 143</i> | <i>23 754</i> | <i>29 449</i> | <i>30 131</i> | <i>24 489</i> | <i>162 427</i> |
| Africa | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 763</i> | <i>2 128</i> | <i>3 588</i> | <i>3 240</i> | <i>2 587</i> | <i>2 642</i> | <i>1 919</i> | <i>17 866</i> |
| Not stated | | | | | | | | |
| | 31 | 104 | 113 | 57 | 162 | 199 | 87 | 753 |
| Total | 84 660 | 205 832 | 285 843 | 214 239 | 200 714 | 168 017 | 103 723 | 1 263 029 |

(a) Includes 'not stated'.

(b) Includes East Timor.

| Purpose of journey | Age group (years) | | | | | | | Total(a) |
|----------------------------|-------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|
| | 0-14 | 15-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | 45-54 | 55-64 | 65 and over | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| JAPAN | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | — | 59 | 270 | 531 | 298 | 323 | 57 | 1 538 |
| Business | — | 332 | 1 767 | 2 444 | 1 273 | 468 | 57 | 6 341 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 380 | 1 626 | 1 781 | 443 | 520 | 785 | 758 | 6 293 |
| Holiday | 6 118 | 23 065 | 28 545 | 11 044 | 12 522 | 12 665 | 5 834 | 99 793 |
| Employment | — | 667 | 535 | 205 | 133 | 287 | 56 | 1 882 |
| Education | 145 | 2 760 | 1 152 | 267 | 177 | 63 | 3 | 4 564 |
| Other and not stated | 3 101 | 13 926 | 16 048 | 6 581 | 7 007 | 7 114 | 3 070 | 56 846 |
| Total | 9 745 | 42 435 | 50 097 | 21 514 | 21 929 | 21 705 | 9 832 | 177 258 |
| NEW ZEALAND | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | — | 292 | 1 253 | 1 456 | 1 220 | 409 | — | 4 629 |
| Business | — | 1 061 | 5 656 | 9 868 | 7 451 | 2 716 | 177 | 26 929 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 4 627 | 3 963 | 6 421 | 6 002 | 7 625 | 6 368 | 4 484 | 39 492 |
| Holiday | 6 553 | 8 326 | 10 638 | 10 878 | 11 867 | 7 494 | 4 441 | 60 196 |
| Employment | — | 1 188 | 1 192 | 384 | 337 | 280 | 15 | 3 397 |
| Education | 188 | 519 | 602 | 455 | 313 | 175 | — | 2 252 |
| Other and not stated | 2 515 | 2 401 | 5 210 | 4 984 | 4 313 | 2 193 | 1 368 | 22 984 |
| Total | 13 885 | 17 751 | 30 972 | 34 027 | 33 127 | 19 634 | 10 484 | 159 879 |
| UNITED KINGDOM | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | — | 3 | 387 | 268 | 212 | 311 | 27 | 1 207 |
| Business | 25 | 222 | 2 497 | 3 850 | 2 337 | 755 | 87 | 9 774 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 4 856 | 4 413 | 11 284 | 8 772 | 9 650 | 15 382 | 13 171 | 67 528 |
| Holiday | 4 745 | 14 237 | 23 509 | 12 065 | 13 127 | 19 121 | 12 798 | 99 603 |
| Employment | 27 | 1 682 | 2 554 | 603 | 455 | 336 | 154 | 5 811 |
| Education | 128 | 660 | 344 | 285 | 196 | 155 | 103 | 1 870 |
| Other and not stated | 1 639 | 2 459 | 3 713 | 2 544 | 3 248 | 3 700 | 3 560 | 20 863 |
| Total | 11 420 | 23 675 | 44 288 | 28 388 | 29 225 | 39 761 | 29 899 | 206 656 |
| UNITED STATES OF AMERICA | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | — | 81 | 447 | 525 | 1 111 | 471 | — | 2 635 |
| Business | — | 397 | 4 102 | 5 817 | 5 572 | 2 256 | 298 | 18 442 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 1 152 | 1 428 | 3 652 | 2 661 | 3 988 | 3 120 | 1 819 | 17 819 |
| Holiday | 1 957 | 3 797 | 7 746 | 5 736 | 8 765 | 14 205 | 14 946 | 57 151 |
| Employment | 42 | 838 | 778 | 842 | 676 | 444 | 252 | 3 872 |
| Education | 12 | 5 957 | 631 | 400 | 173 | 101 | 41 | 7 315 |
| Other and not stated | 1 225 | 1 486 | 2 564 | 2 429 | 2 320 | 2 134 | 1 720 | 13 877 |
| Total | 4 387 | 13 983 | 19 920 | 18 409 | 22 605 | 22 731 | 19 075 | 121 110 |
| TOTAL(b) | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | — | 912 | 5 232 | 7 303 | 6 663 | 3 023 | 422 | 23 556 |
| Business | 26 | 3 256 | 26 442 | 38 380 | 27 923 | 9 964 | 1 140 | 107 131 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 18 002 | 19 470 | 39 144 | 32 525 | 39 251 | 40 790 | 31 885 | 221 066 |
| Holiday | 45 946 | 85 655 | 140 448 | 92 661 | 88 880 | 85 101 | 53 547 | 592 238 |
| Employment | 137 | 7 093 | 8 945 | 3 923 | 2 819 | 2 052 | 837 | 25 806 |
| Education | 4 047 | 55 379 | 16 074 | 3 799 | 2 166 | 759 | 310 | 82 534 |
| Other and not stated | 16 502 | 34 068 | 49 558 | 35 648 | 33 012 | 26 328 | 15 582 | 210 699 |
| Total | 84 660 | 205 832 | 285 843 | 214 239 | 200 714 | 168 017 | 103 723 | 1 263 029 |

(a) Includes 'Not stated'.

(b) Includes the rest of the world.

| Country of residence | State or Territory in which most time was spent | | | | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---|----------------|----------------|-----------------|-------------------|---------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------|
| | New South Wales | Victoria | Queensland | South Australia | Western Australia | Tasmania | Northern Territory | Australian Capital Territory | Australia(a) |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 70 182 | 42 694 | 50 408 | 3 840 | 7 661 | 3 894 | 1 433 | 1 603 | 181 717 |
| Other | 15 018 | 2 875 | 17 292 | 285 | 449 | 394 | 215 | 325 | 36 864 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>85 201</i> | <i>45 569</i> | <i>67 700</i> | <i>4 125</i> | <i>8 111</i> | <i>4 289</i> | <i>1 648</i> | <i>1 928</i> | <i>218 580</i> |
| Europe and the former USSR | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 7 046 | 2 392 | 1 554 | 331 | 950 | 130 | 113 | 157 | 12 671 |
| Germany | 17 689 | 7 285 | 7 248 | 1 631 | 3 360 | 817 | 720 | 296 | 39 047 |
| Italy | 4 403 | 3 496 | 1 325 | 412 | 886 | 101 | 50 | 141 | 10 814 |
| Netherlands | 7 836 | 3 001 | 2 680 | 602 | 1 425 | 190 | 201 | 96 | 16 032 |
| Switzerland | 5 569 | 1 571 | 2 645 | 501 | 3 251 | 208 | 201 | 55 | 14 001 |
| United Kingdom | 101 906 | 34 921 | 31 270 | 8 329 | 33 327 | 2 803 | 1 602 | 1 622 | 215 780 |
| Other | 30 652 | 12 108 | 9 843 | 2 206 | 5 080 | 927 | 921 | 805 | 62 541 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>175 101</i> | <i>64 773</i> | <i>56 566</i> | <i>14 012</i> | <i>48 280</i> | <i>5 177</i> | <i>3 809</i> | <i>3 171</i> | <i>370 888</i> |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>6 389</i> | <i>4 315</i> | <i>1 366</i> | <i>318</i> | <i>743</i> | <i>144</i> | <i>165</i> | <i>239</i> | <i>13 677</i> |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 9 969 | 4 406 | 2 859 | 422 | 5 318 | 169 | 781 | 239 | 24 229 |
| Malaysia | 9 720 | 10 313 | 6 307 | 1 317 | 8 515 | 250 | 362 | 337 | 37 139 |
| Singapore | 22 836 | 20 155 | 14 344 | 2 463 | 21 311 | 1 080 | 910 | 637 | 83 735 |
| Thailand | 10 164 | 5 677 | 2 046 | 415 | 2 509 | 141 | 135 | 237 | 21 324 |
| Other(b) | 5 348 | 2 037 | 2 395 | 422 | 1 518 | 79 | 1 170 | 218 | 13 219 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>58 038</i> | <i>42 587</i> | <i>27 950</i> | <i>5 039</i> | <i>39 171</i> | <i>1 720</i> | <i>3 357</i> | <i>1 668</i> | <i>179 646</i> |
| Northeast Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 28 785 | 9 196 | 7 530 | 715 | 1 530 | 116 | 361 | 353 | 48 610 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 18 923 | 7 817 | 9 281 | 1 206 | 3 943 | 343 | 166 | 186 | 41 864 |
| Japan | 66 243 | 14 602 | 88 525 | 2 332 | 12 506 | 945 | 1 004 | 1 075 | 187 290 |
| Korea | 41 859 | 2 383 | 7 585 | 325 | 893 | 135 | 238 | 404 | 53 822 |
| Taiwan | 12 479 | 2 568 | 8 454 | 237 | 935 | 112 | 70 | 205 | 25 059 |
| Other | 152 | 84 | 107 | 13 | 24 | 10 | — | — | 390 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>168 441</i> | <i>36 650</i> | <i>121 482</i> | <i>4 827</i> | <i>19 831</i> | <i>1 660</i> | <i>1 840</i> | <i>2 222</i> | <i>357 035</i> |
| Southern Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>5 464</i> | <i>3 022</i> | <i>2 177</i> | <i>172</i> | <i>746</i> | <i>30</i> | <i>94</i> | <i>107</i> | <i>11 813</i> |
| The Americas | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 15 972 | 5 551 | 6 449 | 1 030 | 2 033 | 735 | 288 | 485 | 32 543 |
| United States of America | 72 201 | 18 880 | 17 054 | 3 413 | 5 356 | 2 117 | 2 297 | 1 693 | 123 013 |
| Other | 5 281 | 1 340 | 1 232 | 158 | 497 | 51 | 127 | 137 | 8 821 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>93 454</i> | <i>25 771</i> | <i>24 735</i> | <i>4 601</i> | <i>7 886</i> | <i>2 903</i> | <i>2 712</i> | <i>2 315</i> | <i>164 377</i> |
| Africa | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>8 170</i> | <i>3 483</i> | <i>2 774</i> | <i>875</i> | <i>4 513</i> | <i>104</i> | <i>186</i> | <i>260</i> | <i>20 366</i> |
| Not stated | | | | | | | | | |
| | 179 | 46 | 40 | — | 18 | — | — | — | 282 |
| Total | 600 436 | 226 215 | 304 789 | 33 970 | 129 298 | 16 027 | 13 811 | 11 910 | 1 336 666 |

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

(b) Includes East Timor.

| <i>Country of intended stay</i> | <i>Mar qtr 2001</i> | <i>Jun qtr 2001</i> | <i>Sep qtr 2001</i> | <i>Dec qtr 2001</i> | <i>Mar qtr 2002</i> | <i>Change over Mar qtr 2001</i> | <i>Proportion of total resident departures</i> | <i>Median intended length of stay</i> | <i>Person days</i> |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|---|------------------------|
| | <i>'000</i> | <i>'000</i> | <i>'000</i> | <i>'000</i> | <i>'000</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>%</i> | <i>days</i> | <i>'000</i> |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 27.2 | 28.4 | 27.1 | n.y.a. | 3.7 | 10.1 | 394.7 |
| New Zealand | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 153.6 | 159.5 | 154.7 | n.y.a. | 20.9 | 10.9 | 2 458.5 |
| Other | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 37.7 | 35.7 | 31.5 | n.y.a. | 4.3 | 9.3 | 766.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>218.5</i> | <i>223.5</i> | <i>213.3</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>28.8</i> | <i>10.6</i> | <i>3 620.1</i> |
| Europe and the former USSR | | | | | | | | | |
| France | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 12.8 | 8.8 | 7.6 | n.y.a. | 1.0 | 30.1 | 456.8 |
| Germany | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 13.8 | 9.2 | 7.3 | n.y.a. | 1.0 | 27.0 | 447.6 |
| Greece | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 15.7 | 3.7 | 3.3 | n.y.a. | 0.4 | 91.4 | 408.8 |
| Italy | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 26.7 | 10.7 | 8.8 | n.y.a. | 1.2 | 30.4 | 492.1 |
| United Kingdom | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 95.4 | 59.8 | 54.1 | n.y.a. | 7.3 | 30.8 | 5 503.3 |
| Other | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 60.7 | 29.3 | 25.8 | n.y.a. | 3.5 | 30.7 | 2 116.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>225.2</i> | <i>121.6</i> | <i>106.9</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>14.4</i> | <i>30.7</i> | <i>9 425.4</i> |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>23.1</i> | <i>14.3</i> | <i>15.4</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>2.1</i> | <i>30.6</i> | <i>1 072.0</i> |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 95.3 | 58.7 | 51.2 | n.y.a. | 6.9 | 10.4 | 1 204.1 |
| Malaysia | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 31.5 | 26.5 | 27.1 | n.y.a. | 3.7 | 14.4 | 834.9 |
| Philippines | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 11.0 | 17.4 | 15.3 | n.y.a. | 2.1 | 21.0 | 501.6 |
| Singapore | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 45.3 | 40.1 | 38.2 | n.y.a. | 5.2 | 9.2 | 1 027.5 |
| Thailand | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 47.8 | 41.8 | 35.3 | n.y.a. | 4.8 | 13.8 | 865.4 |
| Viet Nam | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 12.3 | 18.3 | 20.8 | n.y.a. | 2.8 | 30.1 | 815.2 |
| Other(a) | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 5.6 | 8.8 | 7.0 | n.y.a. | 1.0 | 30.6 | 386.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>248.7</i> | <i>211.7</i> | <i>195.0</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>26.3</i> | <i>13.1</i> | <i>5 635.1</i> |
| Northeast Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| China | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 30.2 | 30.3 | 29.0 | n.y.a. | 3.9 | 22.4 | 1 453.5 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 31.8 | 41.7 | 34.1 | n.y.a. | 4.6 | 14.4 | 1 437.0 |
| Japan | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 19.7 | 17.5 | 14.8 | n.y.a. | 2.0 | 14.5 | 820.4 |
| Other | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 13.6 | 18.6 | 13.6 | n.y.a. | 1.8 | 26.9 | 768.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>95.2</i> | <i>108.1</i> | <i>91.5</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>12.3</i> | <i>16.8</i> | <i>4 479.6</i> |
| Southern Asia | | | | | | | | | |
| India | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 7.1 | 18.9 | 12.3 | n.y.a. | 1.7 | 24.4 | 464.6 |
| Other | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 7.2 | 10.8 | 7.7 | n.y.a. | 1.0 | 24.8 | 323.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>14.2</i> | <i>29.7</i> | <i>20.1</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>2.7</i> | <i>24.6</i> | <i>788.2</i> |
| The Americas | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 19.4 | 13.5 | 13.8 | n.y.a. | 1.9 | 19.3 | 669.5 |
| United States of America | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 72.5 | 57.7 | 65.1 | n.y.a. | 8.8 | 14.9 | 2 574.7 |
| Other | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 6.8 | 11.7 | 6.2 | n.y.a. | 0.8 | 30.9 | 359.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>98.7</i> | <i>83.0</i> | <i>85.1</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>11.5</i> | <i>16.6</i> | <i>3 604.2</i> |
| Africa (excluding North Africa) | | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>13.8</i> | <i>14.7</i> | <i>13.8</i> | <i>n.y.a.</i> | <i>1.9</i> | <i>21.4</i> | <i>598.0</i> |
| Other and not stated | | | | | | | | | |
| | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 0.9 | 0.5 | 0.6 | n.y.a. | 0.1 | 91.1 | 44.4 |
| Total | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 938.2 | 807.0 | 741.6 | n.y.a. | 100.0 | 14.7 | 29 267.1 |

(a) Includes East Timor.

March quarter 2002

| <i>Country of intended stay</i> | <i>Convention/ conference</i> | <i>Business</i> | <i>Visiting friends/ relatives</i> | <i>Holiday</i> | <i>Employment</i> | <i>Education</i> | <i>Other and not stated</i> | <i>Total</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|-----------------|--|----------------|-------------------|------------------|---|----------------|
| <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> |
| Oceania and Antarctica | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 382 | 1 819 | 2 265 | 20 710 | 127 | 20 | 1 815 | 27 137 |
| New Zealand | 5 159 | 24 615 | 48 082 | 60 095 | 1 693 | 687 | 14 318 | 154 650 |
| Other | 855 | 4 671 | 2 206 | 17 526 | 3 330 | 459 | 2 500 | 31 545 |
| <i>Total</i> | 6 396 | 31 105 | 52 553 | 98 331 | 5 150 | 1 165 | 18 633 | 213 333 |
| Europe and the former USSR | | | | | | | | |
| France | 182 | 1 829 | 1 228 | 3 314 | 157 | 356 | 488 | 7 555 |
| Germany | 721 | 2 255 | 1 445 | 1 212 | 295 | 498 | 915 | 7 340 |
| Greece | — | 302 | 1 473 | 1 117 | 79 | 75 | 263 | 3 311 |
| Italy | 380 | 1 273 | 1 982 | 3 981 | 136 | 270 | 771 | 8 793 |
| United Kingdom | 722 | 9 238 | 16 714 | 16 788 | 4 853 | 915 | 4 844 | 54 073 |
| Other | 1 338 | 3 407 | 8 267 | 8 618 | 1 079 | 445 | 2 639 | 25 796 |
| <i>Total</i> | 3 344 | 18 304 | 31 109 | 35 031 | 6 599 | 2 560 | 9 921 | 106 868 |
| Middle East and North Africa | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 717 | 3 031 | 4 240 | 3 810 | 909 | 347 | 2 379 | 15 435 |
| Southeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 890 | 6 627 | 3 795 | 33 963 | 1 934 | 384 | 3 615 | 51 208 |
| Malaysia | 1 037 | 6 466 | 7 084 | 9 708 | 1 065 | 48 | 1 736 | 27 144 |
| Philippines | 517 | 1 858 | 6 748 | 4 164 | 200 | 12 | 1 762 | 15 261 |
| Singapore | 2 525 | 11 399 | 5 818 | 13 394 | 1 461 | 504 | 3 092 | 38 193 |
| Thailand | 1 133 | 4 257 | 2 964 | 24 338 | 398 | 209 | 1 982 | 35 281 |
| Viet Nam | 153 | 1 395 | 10 373 | 7 226 | 281 | 153 | 1 263 | 20 845 |
| Other(a) | 13 | 1 867 | 1 906 | 1 182 | 1 553 | 153 | 374 | 7 049 |
| <i>Total</i> | 6 267 | 33 871 | 38 689 | 93 974 | 6 893 | 1 463 | 13 824 | 194 979 |
| Northeast Asia | | | | | | | | |
| China | 861 | 8 931 | 8 628 | 6 472 | 1 392 | 725 | 2 000 | 29 010 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 717 | 9 189 | 8 434 | 11 159 | 1 959 | 376 | 2 266 | 34 100 |
| Japan | 546 | 4 534 | 2 939 | 3 389 | 1 378 | 715 | 1 250 | 14 750 |
| Other | 102 | 4 678 | 4 917 | 2 150 | 520 | 129 | 1 129 | 13 625 |
| <i>Total</i> | 2 226 | 27 332 | 24 918 | 23 170 | 5 249 | 1 945 | 6 646 | 91 486 |
| Southern Asia | | | | | | | | |
| India | 299 | 1 831 | 5 454 | 3 346 | 205 | 95 | 1 103 | 12 333 |
| Other | 286 | 475 | 2 805 | 3 103 | 116 | 151 | 811 | 7 747 |
| <i>Total</i> | 585 | 2 306 | 8 258 | 6 450 | 321 | 246 | 1 914 | 20 080 |
| The Americas | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 745 | 754 | 1 987 | 8 419 | 461 | 256 | 1 172 | 13 794 |
| United States of America | 8 339 | 17 021 | 9 781 | 20 052 | 2 127 | 1 361 | 6 426 | 65 107 |
| Other | 244 | 838 | 1 582 | 2 333 | 328 | 58 | 788 | 6 171 |
| <i>Total</i> | 9 328 | 18 613 | 13 350 | 30 804 | 2 916 | 1 675 | 8 386 | 85 072 |
| Africa (excluding North Africa) | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | 957 | 2 295 | 3 849 | 4 987 | 385 | 392 | 915 | 13 782 |
| Other and not stated | | | | | | | | |
| | — | 93 | 75 | 178 | 145 | — | 77 | 568 |
| Total | 29 820 | 136 950 | 177 042 | 296 735 | 28 567 | 9 794 | 62 695 | 741 603 |

(a) Includes East Timor

| | | | | | | | | <i>March quarter 2002</i> |
|--|-----------------------------------|------------------|--|------------------|-------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| <i>Country of intended stay</i> | <i>Convention/ conference</i> | <i>Business</i> | <i>Visiting friends/ relatives</i> | <i>Holiday</i> | <i>Employment</i> | <i>Education</i> | <i>Other and not stated</i> | <i>Total</i> |
| | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> | <i>no.</i> |
| <i>Oceania and Antarctica</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 2 452 | 22 961 | 50 657 | 219 663 | 31 995 | 4 309 | 62 707 | 394 745 |
| New Zealand | 38 671 | 214 009 | 747 167 | 899 161 | 221 971 | 68 330 | 269 161 | 2 458 470 |
| Other | 7 457 | 108 947 | 99 371 | 188 204 | 222 850 | 38 758 | 101 319 | 766 907 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>48 581</i> | <i>345 918</i> | <i>897 195</i> | <i>1 307 028</i> | <i>476 817</i> | <i>111 397</i> | <i>433 187</i> | <i>3 620 122</i> |
| <i>Europe and the former USSR</i> | | | | | | | | |
| France | 2 941 | 85 961 | 71 410 | 183 833 | 28 225 | 52 295 | 32 148 | 456 814 |
| Germany | 15 687 | 87 514 | 83 022 | 101 064 | 47 257 | 35 059 | 78 000 | 447 603 |
| Greece | — | 11 409 | 203 366 | 167 132 | 4 554 | 3 023 | 19 353 | 408 837 |
| Italy | 4 406 | 55 022 | 142 950 | 197 773 | 23 703 | 25 307 | 42 937 | 492 100 |
| United Kingdom | 12 112 | 499 923 | 1 063 605 | 2 007 913 | 1 263 078 | 145 199 | 511 489 | 5 503 319 |
| Other | 17 879 | 195 011 | 649 474 | 654 536 | 243 762 | 84 096 | 272 015 | 2 116 773 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>53 026</i> | <i>934 840</i> | <i>2 213 827</i> | <i>3 312 253</i> | <i>1 610 579</i> | <i>344 979</i> | <i>955 943</i> | <i>9 425 447</i> |
| <i>Middle East and North Africa</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>5 350</i> | <i>133 652</i> | <i>325 466</i> | <i>253 540</i> | <i>157 419</i> | <i>48 685</i> | <i>147 929</i> | <i>1 072 041</i> |
| <i>Southeast Asia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 6 130 | 219 187 | 175 625 | 427 257 | 192 960 | 45 354 | 137 577 | 1 204 091 |
| Malaysia | 8 842 | 159 779 | 188 427 | 199 048 | 165 601 | 7 660 | 105 535 | 834 892 |
| Philippines | 5 132 | 53 393 | 252 390 | 115 982 | 23 394 | 2 454 | 48 877 | 501 621 |
| Singapore | 16 468 | 197 912 | 198 458 | 228 156 | 220 707 | 22 248 | 143 514 | 1 027 462 |
| Thailand | 6 757 | 108 542 | 115 527 | 467 206 | 80 755 | 15 438 | 71 126 | 865 351 |
| Viet Nam | 1 982 | 49 353 | 502 573 | 176 267 | 41 062 | 3 754 | 40 229 | 815 219 |
| Other(a) | 602 | 77 241 | 68 813 | 47 308 | 152 107 | 7 160 | 33 230 | 386 461 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>45 914</i> | <i>865 406</i> | <i>1 501 813</i> | <i>1 661 224</i> | <i>876 585</i> | <i>104 068</i> | <i>580 088</i> | <i>5 635 097</i> |
| <i>Northeast Asia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| China | 7 145 | 303 493 | 491 447 | 253 610 | 240 595 | 52 235 | 104 999 | 1 453 524 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 4 712 | 285 519 | 432 275 | 261 379 | 323 215 | 34 917 | 94 960 | 1 436 977 |
| Japan | 6 329 | 101 385 | 99 965 | 104 919 | 324 834 | 83 402 | 99 528 | 820 362 |
| Other | 1 869 | 147 527 | 287 793 | 69 404 | 135 988 | 28 331 | 97 831 | 768 744 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>20 056</i> | <i>837 924</i> | <i>1 311 481</i> | <i>689 312</i> | <i>1 024 632</i> | <i>198 885</i> | <i>397 317</i> | <i>4 479 607</i> |
| <i>Southern Asia</i> | | | | | | | | |
| India | 4 067 | 33 121 | 252 264 | 112 287 | 20 261 | 7 211 | 35 414 | 464 624 |
| Other | 4 189 | 24 607 | 132 534 | 106 988 | 15 204 | 4 443 | 35 617 | 323 581 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>8 256</i> | <i>57 727</i> | <i>384 798</i> | <i>219 275</i> | <i>35 465</i> | <i>11 654</i> | <i>71 031</i> | <i>788 206</i> |
| <i>The Americas</i> | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 11 159 | 24 215 | 119 126 | 324 157 | 91 466 | 48 413 | 50 982 | 669 516 |
| United States of America | 112 082 | 466 910 | 451 829 | 579 132 | 380 064 | 167 472 | 417 238 | 2 574 728 |
| Other | 4 116 | 26 590 | 86 648 | 124 056 | 35 207 | 21 170 | 62 144 | 359 931 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>127 357</i> | <i>517 715</i> | <i>657 602</i> | <i>1 027 345</i> | <i>506 737</i> | <i>237 055</i> | <i>530 364</i> | <i>3 604 175</i> |
| <i>Africa (excluding North Africa)</i> | | | | | | | | |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>10 082</i> | <i>110 199</i> | <i>204 106</i> | <i>139 673</i> | <i>61 758</i> | <i>29 083</i> | <i>43 100</i> | <i>598 002</i> |
| Other and not stated | — | 1 134 | 6 608 | 15 537 | 20 238 | — | 879 | 44 395 |
| Total | 318 621 | 3 804 515 | 7 502 896 | 8 625 187 | 4 770 229 | 1 085 807 | 3 159 838 | 29 267 092 |

(a) Includes East Timor.

| Country of intended stay | 2000 | | | | 2001 | | | | 2002 |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| | Mar qtr | Jun qtr | Sep qtr | Dec qtr | Mar qtr | Jun qtr | Sep qtr | Dec qtr | Mar qtr |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| ORIGINAL | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 22.4 | 21.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 27.2 | 28.4 | 27.1 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 39.4 | 34.8 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 31.8 | 41.6 | 34.1 |
| Indonesia | 52.6 | 67.3 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 95.3 | 58.7 | 51.2 |
| Italy | 9.0 | 24.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 26.8 | 10.7 | 8.8 |
| Malaysia | 28.9 | 30.1 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 31.5 | 26.5 | 27.2 |
| New Zealand | 131.0 | 108.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 153.6 | 159.6 | 154.6 |
| Singapore | 35.3 | 39.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 45.3 | 40.1 | 38.1 |
| Thailand | 32.9 | 37.3 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 47.8 | 41.8 | 35.3 |
| United Kingdom | 54.9 | 106.2 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 95.4 | 59.8 | 54.1 |
| United States of America | 77.8 | 107.9 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 72.5 | 57.6 | 65.0 |
| Other and not stated(a) | 237.4 | 318.9 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 311.2 | 282.1 | 246 |
| Total | 721.8 | 896.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 938.2 | 807.1 | 741.6 |
| SEASONALLY ADJUSTED | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 28.0 | 20.5 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 39.1 | 37.0 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Indonesia | 59.3 | 74.2 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Italy | 15.9 | 17.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Malaysia | 31.8 | 32.9 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| New Zealand | 126.0 | 126.6 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Singapore | 35.7 | 40.6 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Thailand | 35.6 | 40.0 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| United Kingdom | 86.8 | 83.5 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| United States of America | 91.2 | 104.1 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Other and not stated(a) | 287.9 | 296.7 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Total | 837.1 | 873.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| TREND | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 27.7 | 19.6 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 38.0 | 38.1 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Indonesia | 60.0 | 69.5 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Italy | 16.5 | 17.1 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Malaysia | 31.5 | 32.9 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| New Zealand | 127.8 | 125.9 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Singapore | 36.0 | 40.1 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Thailand | 35.6 | 38.9 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| United Kingdom | 86.7 | 82.1 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| United States of America | 93.2 | 98.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Other and not stated(a) | 285.4 | 293.9 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| Total | 838.2 | 856.4 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |

(a) Includes East Timor.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

TOURIST ACCOMMODATION

2 The series of tables and graphs in the tourist accommodation section of this publication contain statistics for Australia and each state and territory. Statistics in this publication are the latest available for the March quarter 2002.

Scope and coverage

3 Tourist accommodation establishments included in the STA and for which data appear in this publication are: hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities; and serviced apartments which are available to the general public for a minimum of one night. Every third year, beginning with 2000, the STA is expanded to include: holiday flats, units and houses of letting entities; caravan parks; and visitor hostels. Further information can be found in *Tourist Accommodation, Australia* (cat. no. 8635.0), available from ABS bookshops or by contacting Neil McKellar-Stewart on Brisbane 07 3222 6364.

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

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

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

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

8 From 1 July 2000, the item 'takings from accommodation' includes the Goods and Services Tax (GST). By including GST, the survey continues to measure the total cost of accommodation to the consumer. Takings relating to the supply of meals continue to be excluded and bed taxes have ceased to apply.

Estimates at
constant prices **9** Estimates of quarterly takings from accommodation contained in this publication are also expressed in terms of average 1989–90 prices (constant prices). These estimates are presented in original, seasonally adjusted and trend terms for Australia and each state and territory. Monthly data at constant prices are not available.

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

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

INTERNATIONAL TOURISM **12** The tables and graphs in the international tourism section of this publication contain statistics on short-term visitors arriving in Australia. Short-term movement relates to an intended length of stay of less than 12 months.

Source of the statistics **13** Persons arriving in, or departing from Australia, are required to complete questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards. These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, information relating to individuals, individual flights or ships and individual carriers, which is contained in these cards or other documents, is treated as confidential by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

| | |
|--|---|
| Source of the statistics <i>continued</i> | <p>14 Implementation of the <i>Migration Reform Act 1992</i> by DIMIA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994. The main statistical change relating to data in this publication affects the purpose of journey classification and constitutes a break in time series for this data item.</p> <p>15 From July 1998 there have been changes to passenger cards completed by travellers entering and leaving Australia, as well as to international passenger procedures and DIMIA computer systems. Please refer to the May 1998 issue of <i>Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia</i> (cat. no. 3401.0) for more information.</p> <p>16 There have been significant delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures data from DIMIA for August 2000 to June 2001. Therefore, the statistics for these months are compiled from information on passports, visas or other travel documents.</p> |
| Scope | <p>17 The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.</p> |
| Estimation method | <p>18 Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates, which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.</p> |
| Corrections and imputations | <p>19 Imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, by careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age are also imputed by reference to other related items.</p> <p>20 Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent, and purpose of journey.</p> |

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

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

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

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

TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

Accommodation Industry, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8695.0, irregular

Australian Culture and Leisure Classifications, 2001,
cat. no. 4902.0, irregular

Australian Industry, cat. no. 8155.0, annual

Australian National Accounts: Tourism Satellite Account,
cat. no. 5249.0, annual

Botanic Gardens, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8563.0, irregular

Business Events Venues Industry, Australia 2000–01, cat. no. 8566.0,
irregular

Business Use of Information Technology,
cat. no. 8129.0, annual

Cafes and Restaurants Industry, Australia, 1998–99,
cat. no. 8655.0, irregular

Casinos, Australia, 2000–01, cat. no. 8683.0, irregular

Clubs, Pubs, Taverns and Bars, Australia, 2000–01,
cat. no. 8687.0, irregular

Commercial Art Galleries, Australia, 1999–2000
cat. no. 8651.0, irregular

Consumer Price Index, Australia, cat. no. 6401.0, issued quarterly

Cultural Funding, Australia, cat. no. 4183.0, annual

Directory of Tourism Statistics, 2000, cat. no. 1130.0, irregular

Experimental Estimates: Australian Industry, A State Perspective,
cat. no. 8156.0, annual

Household Expenditure Survey Australia: Detailed Expenditure Items, 1998–99, cat. no. 6535.0, five-yearly

Migration, Australia, cat. no. 3412.0, annual

Museums, Australia, 1999–2000, cat. no. 8560.0, irregular

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, cat. no. 3401.0,
issued monthly

Retail Trade, Australia, cat. no. 8501.0, monthly

Retail Industry, Australia, 1998–99, cat. no. 8622.0, irregular

RELATED PUBLICATIONS
continued

Selected Amusement and Leisure Industries, Australia 2000–01,
cat. no. 8688.0, irregular

Tourist Accommodation, Australia, cat. no. 8635.0, issued quarterly

*Tourist Accommodation, Small Area Data for each State and the
Northern Territory*, cat. no. 8635.n.40.001, issued quarterly

*Information Paper: Use of Business Income Tax Data for Regional Small
Business Statistics—Experimental Estimates, Selected Regions,
Australia, 1995–96 to 1997–98*, cat. no. 5675.0, irregular

Work in Selected Culture and Leisure Activities, Australia, April 2001,
cat. no. 6281, irregular

27 Current publications and other products released by the ABS are listed in the Catalogue of Publications and Products, (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details products to be released in the week ahead.

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE

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

ROUNDING

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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| Selected services (Retail turnover) | In regard to the Retail turnover series, the Selected services subgroup of the Hospitality and services industry group comprises Video hire outlets, and Hairdressing and beauty salons. |
| Takings from accommodation | Gross revenue from the provision of accommodation, including (since 1 July 2000) the Goods and Services Tax (GST). Prior to GST, bed taxes were included. Takings from meals are excluded. Takings from accommodation for each month generally represent the takings received during that month. Where payments are received in advance of, or after, the provision of accommodation to guests, the monthly figure for takings from accommodation may not necessarily bear a direct relationship to the number of guests accommodated during the month. |
| Tourism | Comprises the activities of persons travelling to and staying in places outside their usual environment for not more than one consecutive year for leisure, business and other purposes not related to the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. |
| Tourism consumption | The total consumption made by a visitor or on behalf of a visitor for and during his/her trip and stay at the destination. |
| Tourism GDP | Tourism gross value added plus taxes paid less subsidies received on tourism related products as these are reflected in prices that visitors actually pay. Tourism GDP will generally have a higher value than tourism value added. Tourism GDP is a satellite account construct to enable a direct comparison with the most widely recognised national accounting aggregate, GDP. While it is useful in this context, the tourism gross value added measure should be used when making comparisons with other industries or between countries. |
| Tourism gross value added | Measures the value of tourism gross output at basic prices by all industries which supply tourism products, less the value of the inputs used in producing these tourism products. Gross value added is the preferred national accounts measure of industry production as it excludes taxes and subsidies on products. |
| Travel exports | All goods and services (e.g. accommodation, meals, entertainment, gifts and souvenirs) acquired for personal use by non-resident travellers in Australia (usually individuals who stay for less than one year). |
| Travel imports | All goods and services (e.g. accommodation, meals, entertainment, gifts and souvenirs) acquired for personal use by Australians travelling abroad (usually for less than one year). |
| Visitor | Any person travelling to a place other than that of his/her usual environment for less than twelve months and whose main purpose of trip is other than the exercise of an activity remunerated from within the place visited. |

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- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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