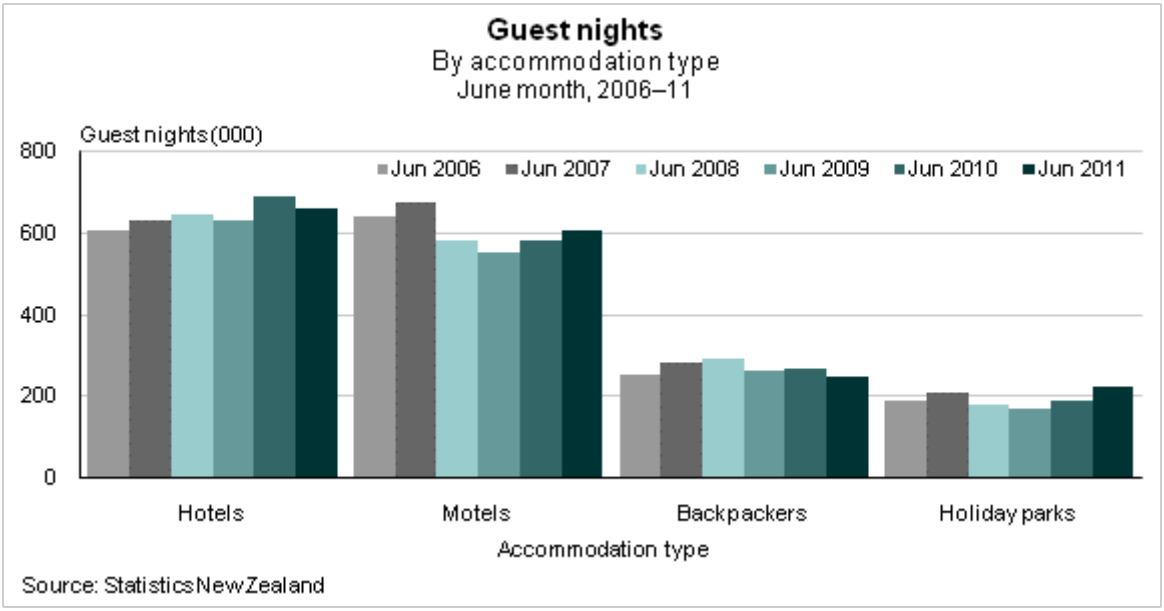
Accommodation Survey: June 2011

Embargoed until 10:45am – 10 August 2011

Highlights

For June 2011 compared with June 2010:

- South Island guest nights numbered 0.6 million, down 9.0 percent.
- The Canterbury and Otago regions recorded the largest decreases in guest nights.
- North Island guest nights numbered 1.1 million, up 5.9 percent, driven by an increase in Auckland guest nights.
- Nationally, guest nights rose 0.3 percent.
- Holiday parks and motels recorded increases in guest nights, while hotels and backpacker accommodation recorded falls.



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10 August 2011

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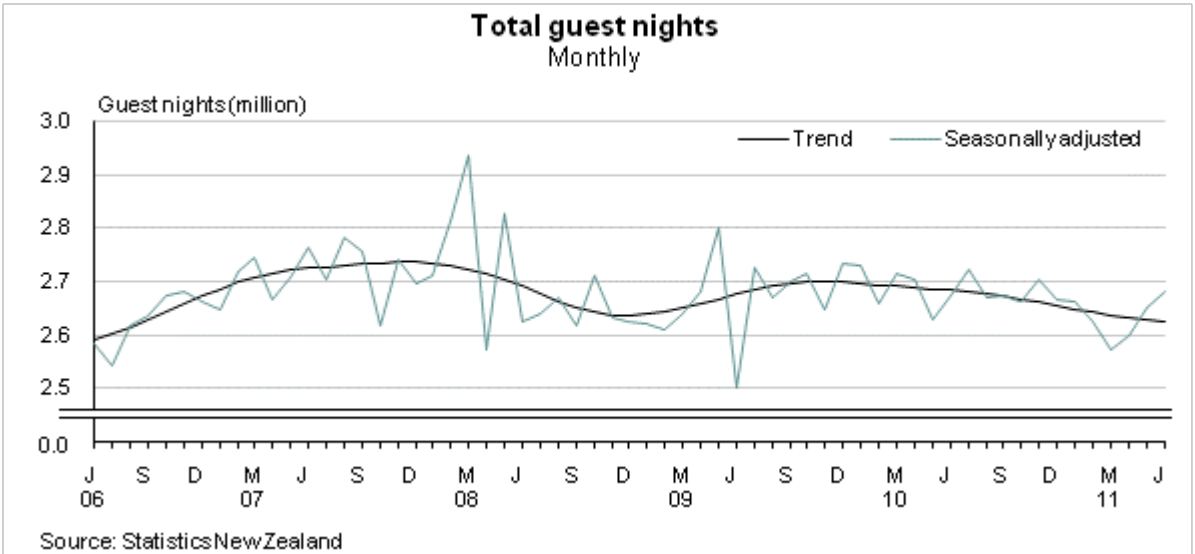
Commentary

Total guest nights

Total guest nights in short-term commercial accommodation numbered 1.7 million in June 2011, up 0.3 percent from June 2010, and up 7.3 percent from June 2009. Although Canterbury had a large drop in guest nights because of the ongoing earthquakes, this was offset by a similarly large rise in Auckland guest nights.

The trend for the total number of guest nights shows a decline of 2.8 percent for the 19 months since its most recent peak in November 2009. This is a smaller decline than indicated in the Accommodation Survey: May 2011, but trend figures are subject to revision each month. Caution should be used until more data becomes available.



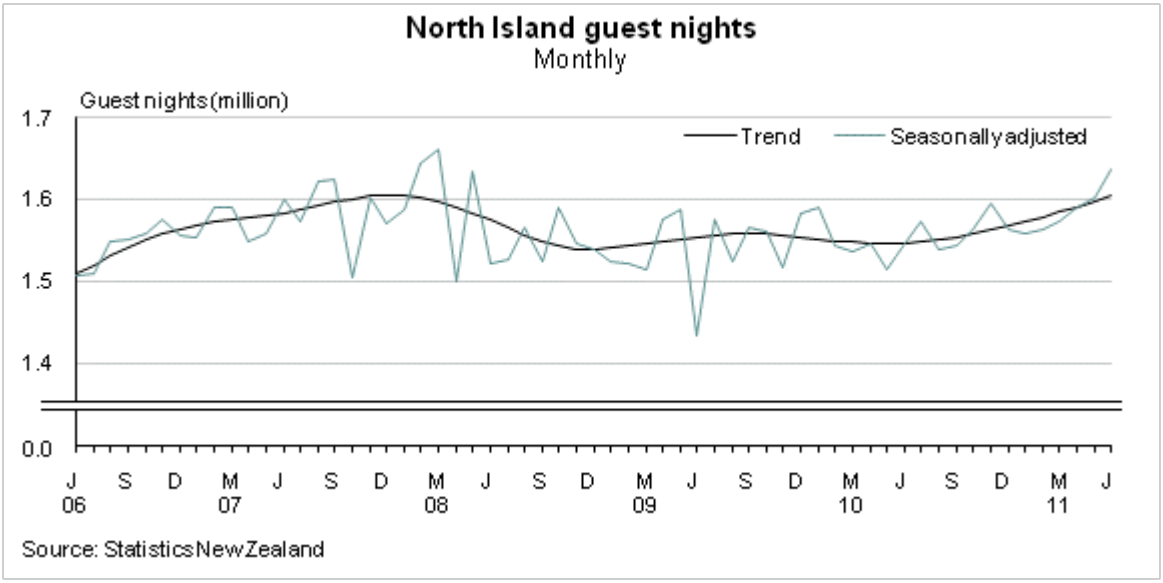
Guest nights by island

North Island guest nights numbered 1.1 million in June 2011, up 5.9 percent from June 2010, and up 14 percent from June 2009.

Six of the seven North Island regions recorded more guest nights in June 2011 than in June 2010. The largest increase was in the Auckland region (up 46,000 or 13 percent), followed by Wellington (up 16,000 or 9.5 percent). This is the 11th consecutive month in which Auckland has recorded the largest rise of any national region, due largely to increases in domestic guest nights in hotels. Of the other North Island regions:

- Waikato and Northland recorded small increases
- numbers for Bay of Plenty and Hawke's Bay/Gisborne remained relatively unchanged
- Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui was the only North Island region to record a decrease.

The trend for North Island guest nights shows a rise of 3.7 percent during the last 13 months.



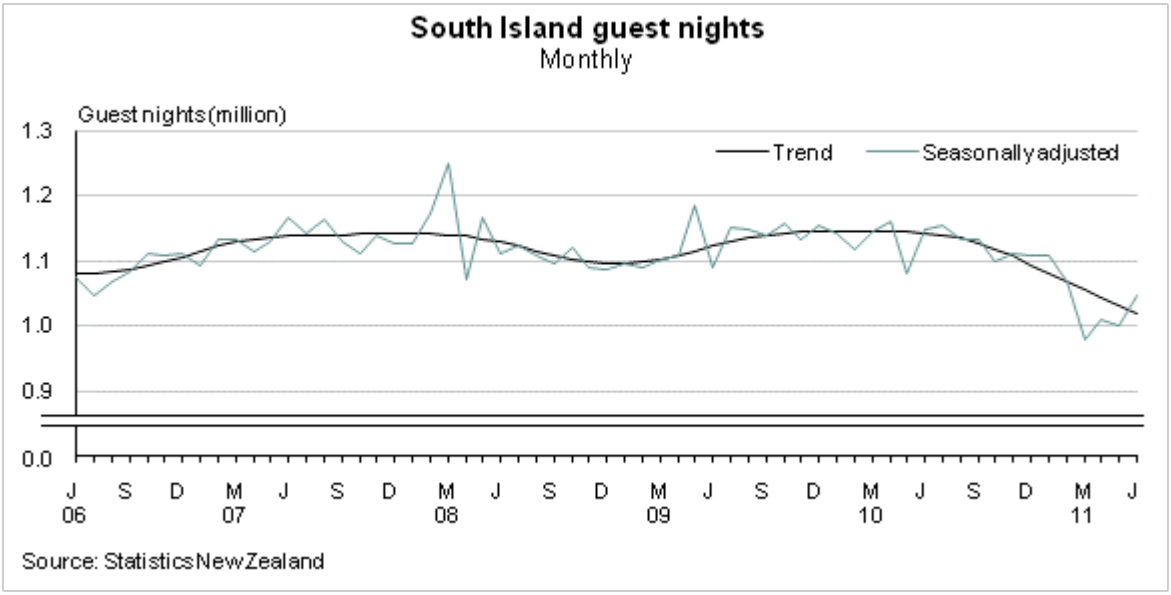
South Island guest nights numbered 0.6 million in June 2011, down 9.0 percent from June 2010, and down 3.9 percent from June 2009.

Three of the five South Island regions had fewer guest nights in June 2011 than in the previous June, with Canterbury (down 46,000 or 17 percent) continuing to have the largest decrease. International guest nights again fell considerably in Canterbury, and there was also a small decrease in domestic guest nights. Accommodation capacity is down in Canterbury, particularly for hotels and backpacker accommodation, because of the sequence of earthquakes that began on 4 September 2010.

Otago had the second-largest decrease in guest nights of all South Island regions (down 24,000 or 10 percent). This was driven by a decrease in guest nights in Queenstown, particularly in international guest nights. This is largely due to many ski fields opening later than usual and flight disruptions to Queenstown airport due to the ash cloud caused by the eruption of Chile's Puyehue-Cordón Caulle volcano.

The Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman region had the largest increase in South Island guest nights (up 10,000 or 15 percent), followed by the West Coast (up 2,000 or 4.2 percent).

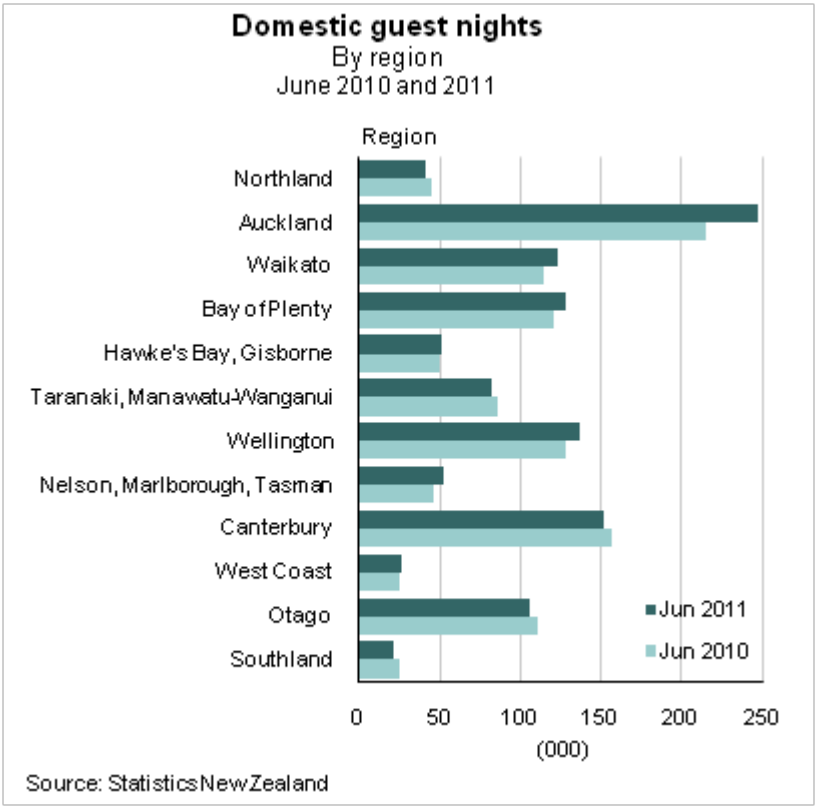
The trend for South Island guest nights shows a decline of 11 percent from its most recent peak in February 2010.



Origin of guests

Domestic visitors

Domestic visitors accounted for 1.2 million guest nights in June 2011. This is up 43,000 (3.8 percent) from June 2010, and up 134,000 (13 percent) from June 2009.



Compared with June 2010, domestic guest nights increased 6.5 percent in the North Island and decreased 1.8 percent in the South Island. The regions showing the largest increases in domestic guest nights were:

- Auckland, up 32,000 (15 percent)
- Wellington, up 9,000 (6.9 percent)
- Waikato, up 8,000 (7.0 percent).

The region with the largest decrease in domestic guest nights was Otago (down 6,000 or 5.2 percent).

In June 2011, domestic visitors contributed 67 percent of national guest nights, 71 percent of North Island guest nights, and 60 percent of South Island guest nights.

International visitors

International visitors accounted for 0.6 million guest nights in June 2011. This is down 37,000 (6.1 percent) from June 2010, and down 16,000 (2.8 percent) from June 2009.

Compared with June 2010, international guest nights decreased 18 percent in the South Island and increased 4.5 percent in the North Island. The regions showing the largest decreases, as shown in the graph above, were:

- Canterbury, down 42,000 (38 percent)
- Otago, down 18,000 (15 percent)
- Bay of Plenty, down 6,000 (11 percent).

The regions showing the largest increases in international guest nights were:

- Auckland, up 14,000 (10 percent)
- Wellington, up 7,000 (17 percent)
- Northland, up 5,000 (26 percent).

Comparison with short-term overseas visitor arrival statistics

Short-term overseas visitor arrivals to New Zealand numbered 131,300 in June 2011, 14,600 below the June 2010 total of 145,800, and the lowest June month total since 2003 (112,000), according to International Travel and Migration statistics. Many flights both in and out of New Zealand were cancelled in June, due to the ash cloud caused by the eruption of Chile's Puyehue-Cordón Caulle volcano.

New Zealand residents departed on 192,400 short-term overseas trips in June 2011, down 6,400 (3 percent) from the 198,800 trips in 2010. Departures in June were affected by both the ash cloud from Chile's volcano and the school holidays starting later in July in 2011.

Guest nights by accommodation type

Two of the four accommodation types had more guest nights in June 2011 than in June 2010:

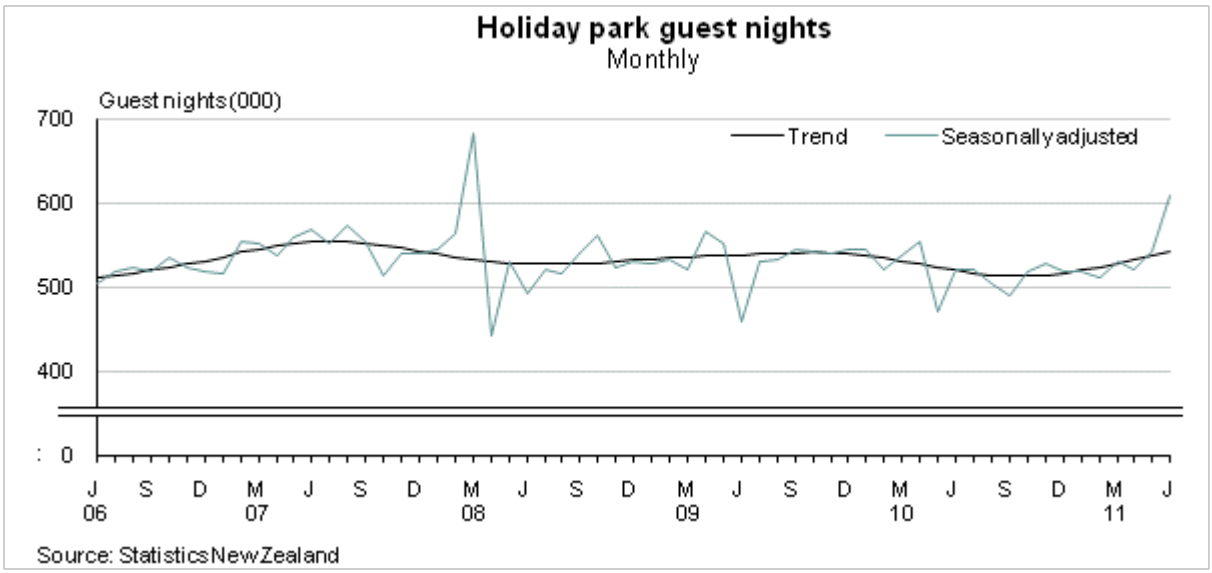
- holiday parks, up 32,000 (17 percent)
- motels, up 26,000 (4.5 percent).

Decreases were recorded for the other two accommodation types:

- hotels, down 32,000 (4.6 percent)
- backpackers, down 21,000 (8.0 percent).

The Canterbury region continues to be the main driver behind the national movements for each of the accommodation types. In Canterbury, motel guest nights have risen compared with the previous year for the last four months, following earthquake damage to many hotels and backpacker establishments. For June 2011 compared with June 2010, guest nights dropped by approximately 60,000 for hotels and 26,000 for backpacker accommodation. The number of motel and holiday park guest nights rose by approximately 29,000 and 11,000, respectively.

Nationally, hotels accounted for 38 percent of overall guest nights in June 2011, followed by motels (35 percent), backpacker accommodation (14 percent), and holiday parks (13 percent).



The trend for holiday park guest nights appears to have risen since the most recent low point in September 2010. However, trend figures are subject to revision each month and caution should be used until more data becomes available.

Capacity by accommodation type

Total available capacity in short-term accommodation was 4.0 million stay unit nights in June 2011, down 3.1 percent from June 2010 and down 2.1 percent from June 2009.

Three of the four accommodation types had less capacity in June 2011 than in June 2010, with holiday parks the only accommodation type to record an increase (up 40,000 or 2.8 percent). Decreases were recorded for:

- hotels, down 104,000 (10 percent)
- backpackers, down 43,000 (5.4 percent)
- motels, down 20,000 (2.3 percent).

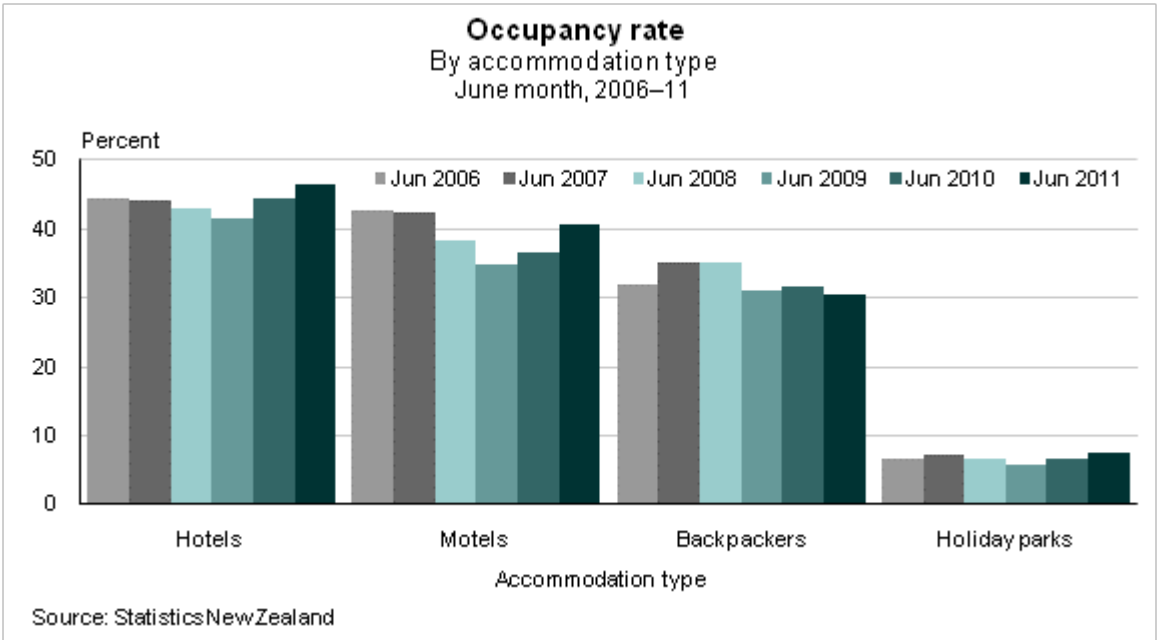
The above decreases in capacity are primarily due to earthquakes in Canterbury, particularly the 22 February 2011 earthquake, which put numerous hotel and backpacker establishments out of operation.

Occupancy rate

Excluding holiday parks, the occupancy rate in June 2011 was 39.7 percent, up 1.6 percentage points compared with the rate in June 2010.

Hotels had the highest occupancy rate (46 percent) in June 2011, followed by motels (41 percent), and backpacker accommodation (31 percent).

Excluding holiday parks, eight of the 12 regions had higher occupancy rates in June 2011 than in June 2010. The Wellington region had the highest occupancy rate (53 percent), followed by Auckland (52 percent), and Bay of Plenty (41 percent).



Response rates

Canterbury response rates for June 2011, as for March, April, and May 2011, were close to the national average, following significantly lower response rates in February 2011. The lower response rates in February, due to the impact on Christchurch of the 6.3 magnitude earthquake on 22 February 2011, required a higher level of imputation than normal.

Response rates by accommodation type for June 2011			
Accommodation type	**Establishments responding to questions on guest nights, guest arrivals, and stay unit nights**	**Proportion of guest-night estimate from actual data**	**Proportion of origin-of-guest estimate from actual data**
	Percentage		
Hotels	84	95	81
Motels	83	86	66
Backpackers	75	78	66
Holiday parks	76	80	66
Total	81	87	71
Response rates for Canterbury for June 2011			
Total	79	86	67
Source: Statistics New Zealand			

When respondents do not answer questions in this survey, Statistics New Zealand estimates the missing information based on data from similar establishments in the same or similar regions. For more information, please see the 'Technical notes' of this release or contact Statistics NZ.

Accommodation pivot tables

The Accommodation pivot tables provide more detailed information, breaking the survey variables down by regional tourism organisation areas and territorial authority areas. These tables can be downloaded from the Statistics NZ website.

Survey sponsorship

The Accommodation Survey is a monthly survey undertaken by Statistics NZ and sponsored by the Ministry of Economic Development.

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Next release ...

Accommodation Survey: July 2011 will be released on 12 September 2011.

Technical notes

Population

The target population for this survey is all 'geographic units' (called 'establishments' in this publication) that are classified as short-term (less than one month) commercial accommodation providers operating in New Zealand. In terms of the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification 2006 (ANZSIC06), the target population is taken from class 4400 (accommodation), and the part of class 4520 (pubs, taverns, and bars) that also provides accommodation.

The survey frame is all short-term commercial accommodation-providing geographic units belonging to an economically significant 'enterprise'. Economic significance is generally determined by the enterprise being GST-registered and having a turnover of at least $30,000 per annum.

Survey errors

This survey aims for 100 percent coverage of the population (a full census). In practice, however, an overall response rate of between 76 and 80 percent is usually achieved. The remaining units are given imputed values based upon the characteristics of similar establishments in the same or similar regions. Imputation introduces unknown errors into the estimates, and users of the data should bear this in mind. The size of these unknown errors is difficult to quantify.

Other errors occur for reasons such as respondent error, frame quality, and errors in processing. While every effort is made to minimise these errors, they will still occur. It is not possible to quantify their effect.

Trend estimates

For any series, the survey estimates can be broken down into three components: trend, seasonal, and irregular. While seasonally adjusted series have had the seasonal component removed, the trend series have had both the seasonal and the irregular components removed. Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of movement in a series, and are likely to indicate turning points more accurately than seasonally adjusted estimates.

The accommodation trend series are calculated using the X-12-ARIMA seasonal adjustment package. They are based on optimal moving averages of the seasonally adjusted series, with an adjustment for outlying values. The X-12-ARIMA package is an updated version of X-11-ARIMA, developed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

The trend estimates towards the end of the series incorporate new data as it becomes available, and can therefore change as more observations are added to the series. Revisions can be particularly large if an observation is treated as an outlier in one month, but is found to be part of the underlying trend as further observations are added to the series. All trend estimates are subject to revisions each month, but normally only the last two or three estimates are likely to be substantially altered.

Trend estimates versus month-on-month comparisons

Trend estimates reveal the underlying direction of the movement in a series. In contrast, comparisons between one month and the same month in the previous year(s) do not take account of data recorded in between these periods, and are subject to one-off fluctuations. Reasons for fluctuations include changes in the timing of holidays, international crises, and large sporting and cultural events.

Seasonally adjusted estimates

The X-12-ARIMA package has been used to produce the seasonally adjusted estimates referred to in the 'Commentary' text. Seasonal adjustment aims to eliminate the impact of regular seasonal events. These may be due to climatic effects (such as more guests staying in camping grounds during the summer) or calendar effects (such as holidays). This makes the data for adjacent months more comparable. All seasonally adjusted figures are subject to revision each month.

Further information about seasonal adjustment is available on the Statistics New Zealand website.

Classification of accommodation type

The predominant capacity provided determines the accommodation type. For instance, if a business provides both motel and camping ground accommodation, but the majority of its stay units are motel rooms, then it would be classified as a motel. The classification system used is the New Zealand Accommodation Classification, broadly defined below:

- Hotels: includes both hotels and resorts
- Motels: includes motor inns, apartments, and motels
- Backpackers: includes hostels
- Holiday parks: includes caravan parks and camping grounds.

Further information on the classification system is available on request.

Origin of guests

From November 2007, information on total domestic and international guest nights has been available on a monthly basis. Previously this was available only three-monthly.

Survey change

From the September 2009 survey month, the following changes have been implemented for the Accommodation Survey:

- the 'hosted' accommodation group has been removed from the survey
- regional boundaries have been updated.

We have also updated data for the previous months based on the new regional boundaries and with the 'hosted' accommodation type removed. These updates will allow for continued time series comparison.

Two classifications have been renamed:

- 'backpackers/hostels' has been renamed 'backpackers'
- 'caravan parks/camping grounds' has been renamed 'holiday parks'.

However, the coverage remains unchanged.

These changes are the result of a joint review conducted by Statistics NZ and the Ministry of Tourism, which aimed to balance the need for high quality information against the need to reduce respondent load.

Other definitions

Business frame

A register (maintained by Statistics NZ) of all economically significant businesses operating in New Zealand from which the survey population is drawn.

Establishment

The smallest statistical unit operating within a single physical location and owned by a single enterprise. The term is used to represent what is usually called the 'geographic unit' in other Statistics NZ publications.

Guest night

A guest night is equivalent to one guest spending one night at an establishment. For example, a motel with 15 guests spending two nights would report provision of 30 guest nights of accommodation.

Stay unit

The term used to describe the unit of accommodation that is available to be charged out to guests (eg a powered site in a caravan park, a bed in a backpackers, a room in a hotel or motel).

Capacity (stay unit nights available)

This is the basic measure of an establishment's accommodation capacity. It is defined as one stay unit multiplied by one night. For example, 10 units in a motel available for guest use (whether occupied or not) for the full 31 days in July would have an accommodation capacity of 310 stay unit nights.

Occupancy rate

This derived variable is calculated by dividing stay unit nights occupied by stay unit nights available. In the case of the motel above, if six of its 10 units were occupied every night in July, it would have 6 x 31 = 186 stay unit nights occupied, and its occupancy rate would be 60 percent.

Average length of stay

This derived variable is calculated by dividing total guest nights by total guest first nights.

More information

More information about the Accommodation Survey is available on our website.

Confidentiality

Data collected and information contained in this publication must conform to the provisions of the Statistics Act 1975. This requires that published information maintains the confidentiality of individual respondents.

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Timing

Timed statistical releases are delivered using postal and electronic services provided by third parties. Delivery of these releases may be delayed by circumstances outside the control of Statistics NZ. Statistics NZ accepts no responsibility for any such delays.

Tables

The following tables are printed with this information release and can also be downloaded from the Statistics NZ website in Excel format. If you do not have access to Excel, you may use the Excel file viewer to view, print, and export the contents of the file.

1. Establishments, capacity, guest nights, occupancy rate, and average stay, by accommodation type
2. Occupancy rate excluding holiday parks, by region
3. Total guest nights
4. Seasonally adjusted and trend guest nights, by accommodation type
5. North Island guest nights
6. South Island guest nights
7. Regional guest nights
8. Domestic and international guest nights

Accommodation pivot tables

The Accommodation pivot tables provide more detailed information, breaking the survey variables down by regional tourism organisation areas and territorial authority areas. These tables can be downloaded from the Statistics NZ website (www.stats.govt.nz).

Table 1

Establishments, Capacity, Guest Nights, Occupancy Rate, and Average Stay[(1)(2)(3)]

By accommodation type

Accommodation type	Series ref: ACSM	Month												
		2010							2011					
		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Hotels/resorts														
Number of establishments	*S11AA*	576	578	579	578	587	587	586	587	583	559	558	552	544
Capacity (000)	*S11AB*	1,003	1,040	1,038	1,003	1,040	1,004	1,037	1,034	928	945	912	938	899
Guest nights (000)	*S11AC*	691	898	860	864	953	1,031	968	1,109	1,081	989	860	719	659
Occupancy rate (percent)	*S11AD*	44.3	50.9	50.8	53.5	56.1	64.2	54.1	59.4	69.4	63.4	56.2	49.9	46.4
Average stay (nights)	*S11AE*	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0
Motels/motor inns/apartments														
Number of establishments	*S11BA*	1,810	1,807	1,811	1,821	1,839	1,841	1,846	1,851	1,846	1,830	1,824	1,810	1,786
Capacity (000)	*S11BB*	881	913	915	885	918	896	924	925	834	915	883	898	861
Guest nights (000)	*S11BC*	581	765	684	757	817	836	889	1,149	1,035	1,046	924	636	608
Occupancy rate (percent)	*S11BD*	36.7	41.4	39.5	44.3	45.9	50.8	46.3	56.7	64.4	60.5	52.9	41.4	40.5
Average stay (nights)	*S11BE*	1.8	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9
Backpackers														
Number of establishments	*S11DA*	422	425	428	434	452	462	461	460	459	447	440	423	400
Capacity (000)	*S11DB*	789	826	825	799	839	829	856	842	759	817	778	791	746
Guest nights (000)	*S11DC*	268	318	274	275	319	413	444	539	470	461	395	281	247
Occupancy rate (percent)	*S11DD*	31.6	34.9	30.4	31.4	34.8	45.3	46.5	55.2	55.8	51.3	46.7	32.7	30.5
Average stay (nights)	*S11DE*	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2
Total excluding holiday parks														
Number of establishments	*S11XA*	2,808	2,810	2,818	2,833	2,878	2,890	2,893	2,898	2,888	2,836	2,822	2,785	2,730
Capacity (000)	*S11XB*	2,673	2,780	2,779	2,687	2,797	2,729	2,818	2,801	2,521	2,677	2,572	2,628	2,506
Guest nights (000)	*S11XC*	1,541	1,981	1,818	1,896	2,089	2,280	2,301	2,798	2,586	2,497	2,179	1,637	1,514
Occupancy rate (percent)	*S11XD*	38.0	43.0	41.0	43.9	46.4	54.0	49.2	57.2	63.6	58.7	52.2	41.8	39.7
Average stay (nights)	*S11XE*	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0
Holiday parks														
Number of establishments	*S11EA*	396	391	389	398	415	420	424	426	425	423	422	406	403
Capacity (000)	*S11EB*	1,461	1,505	1,500	1,473	1,648	1,603	1,672	1,683	1,520	1,681	1,628	1,558	1,501
Guest nights (000)	*S11EC*	190	235	207	288	393	423	864	1,537	690	599	536	261	223
Occupancy rate (percent)	*S11ED*	6.5	7.3	6.9	9.2	11.4	13.0	21.6	35.2	21.5	17.1	14.9	8.8	7.6
Average stay (nights)	*S11EE*	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.7	2.2	2.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.2	2.3
Total														
Number of establishments	*S119A*	3,204	3,201	3,207	3,231	3,293	3,310	3,317	3,324	3,313	3,259	3,244	3,191	3,133
Capacity (000)	*S119B*	4,134	4,285	4,278	4,160	4,446	4,331	4,490	4,484	4,041	4,358	4,200	4,186	4,007
Guest nights (000)	*S119C*	1,731	2,215	2,025	2,184	2,482	2,703	3,165	4,335	3,275	3,096	2,715	1,898	1,736
Occupancy rate (percent)	*S119D*	26.9	30.5	29.1	31.6	33.4	38.9	39.0	48.9	47.8	42.6	37.7	29.6	27.6
Average stay (nights)	*S119E*	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0

For footnotes, see end of table.

Table 1
continued

Establishments, Capacity, Guest Nights, Occupancy Rate, and Average Stay[1][2][3]

By accommodation type

Accommodation type	Series ref: ACSM	Month												
		2010							2011					
		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
		Percentage change from the same month of the previous year[4]												
Hotels/resorts														
Number of establishments	*S11AA*	-1.4	-0.9	-0.2	-1.0	-0.7	0.7	0.5	-1.2	-1.2	-5.7	-5.1	-5.5	-5.6
Capacity	*S11AB*	2.2	2.6	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.0	0.3	-0.6	-1.4	-9.6	-9.5	-9.6	-10.4
Guest nights	*S11AC*	9.2	3.9	7.1	5.9	4.3	6.7	2.9	3.6	-0.9	-10.6	-9.3	-4.7	-4.6
Occupancy rate	*S11AD*	7.1	1.7	3.8	5.4	4.0	6.7	2.8	3.4	-0.9	-3.2	1.4	6.4	4.8
Average stay (nights)	*S11AE*	-0.3	-3.2	-0.2	0.2	3.6	0.1	1.1	4.1	2.0	-2.3	2.6	0.5	4.3
Motels/motor inns/apartments														
Number of establishments	*S11BA*	-1.8	-2.2	-2.3	-2.0	-1.5	-1.8	-1.7	-1.3	-1.1	-1.9	-1.7	-1.0	-1.3
Capacity	*S11BB*	0.4	-0.2	-0.2	-1.4	-0.3	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.4	-0.7	-0.9	-1.8	-2.3
Guest nights	*S11BC*	5.0	-2.2	-5.0	-2.7	-5.4	-0.7	-4.8	-5.6	-0.9	-1.0	3.0	5.1	4.5
Occupancy rate	*S11BD*	5.7	-1.4	-2.6	1.1	-2.0	1.1	-1.7	-1.4	0.8	1.7	6.0	10.6	10.4
Average stay (nights)	*S11BE*	0.9	-1.3	2.2	0.8	-0.6	1.1	1.1	-1.7	0.3	3.9	1.9	2.4	2.9
Backpackers														
Number of establishments	*S11DA*	-1.4	-0.7	0.2	-1.1	-3.0	-2.3	-1.3	-1.9	-1.9	-3.9	-5.0	-4.9	-5.2
Capacity	*S11DB*	0.6	1.6	2.5	-0.8	-2.0	-1.9	-0.8	-3.1	-3.1	-4.9	-6.3	-5.4	-5.4
Guest nights	*S11DC*	1.3	-2.2	-2.9	-7.2	-5.7	0.4	-3.4	0.3	-3.3	-8.2	-2.6	-4.3	-8.0
Occupancy rate	*S11DD*	1.4	-2.5	-4.2	-6.1	-3.5	1.8	-3.3	-2.0	-2.3	-2.3	5.7	0.6	-3.3
Average stay (nights)	*S11DE*	6.7	5.1	3.1	-0.2	3.4	0.5	1.8	0.7	2.1	2.7	3.4	5.0	-3.5
Total excluding holiday parks														
Number of establishments	*S11XA*	-1.6	-1.7	-1.5	-1.7	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2	-1.4	-1.3	-3.0	-2.9	-2.5	-2.8
Capacity	*S11XB*	1.1	1.4	1.7	-0.1	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-1.1	-1.3	-5.2	-5.7	-5.8	-6.2
Guest nights	*S11XC*	6.2	0.5	0.7	0.3	-1.3	2.7	-1.4	-1.0	-1.4	-6.3	-3.2	-1.1	-1.7
Occupancy rate	*S11XD*	5.3	-0.2	-0.1	1.5	0.5	3.8	-0.4	0.2	-0.7	-1.5	4.0	5.9	4.3
Average stay (nights)	*S11XE*	1.1	-1.2	1.3	0.3	1.8	0.6	1.3	1.0	1.3	1.1	2.3	1.8	2.3
Holiday parks														
Number of establishments	*S11EA*	0.5	0.3	0.5	1.3	0.2	1.2	0.7	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.7	-0.2	1.8
Capacity	*S11EB*	0.8	0.9	0.6	0.9	1.2	1.1	0.5	0.1	0.4	0.4	1.1	0.1	2.8
Guest nights	*S11EC*	13.9	-2.1	-6.2	-10.3	-3.8	-2.0	-4.9	-4.6	-2.1	-1.4	-6.0	15.2	17.0
Occupancy rate	*S11ED*	12.9	1.9	-5.7	-9.6	-0.1	-1.2	-6.1	-4.0	-3.4	0.6	-3.5	16.1	15.5
Average stay (nights)	*S11EE*	10.3	5.6	7.2	2.0	2.2	0.1	-3.0	-5.7	2.7	6.2	-1.1	14.7	11.1
Total														
Number of establishments	*S119A*	-1.4	-1.4	-1.3	-1.3	-1.3	-1.0	-0.9	-1.1	-1.0	-2.6	-2.4	-2.2	-2.2
Capacity	*S119B*	1.0	1.2	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.1	-0.7	-0.7	-3.1	-3.2	-3.7	-3.1
Guest nights	*S119C*	7.0	0.2	0.0	-1.2	-1.7	2.0	-2.4	-2.3	-1.5	-5.4	-3.7	0.9	0.3
Occupancy rate	*S119D*	6.0	0.1	-0.3	0.0	0.1	2.9	-1.7	-1.1	-1.5	-2.5	1.2	5.3	2.7
Average stay (nights)	*S119E*	2.1	-0.5	1.9	0.6	1.9	0.6	0.1	-1.2	1.6	2.0	1.6	3.4	3.4

(1) Establishments that are temporarily closed for more than 14 days during a month are excluded from the results.
(2) Establishments primarily offering accommodation for periods of one month or more are excluded from the survey.
(3) Monthly capacity shows the number of stay units available and is affected by the number of days in a month.
(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Table 2

Occupancy Rate Excluding Holiday Parks[1]

By region

Region	Series ref: ACSM	Month												
		2010							2011					
		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
		Occupancy rate (percent)												
Northland	*S12RAB*	25.0	26.1	23.2	27.7	37.5	41.6	44.5	56.4	56.8	50.7	46.0	33.0	28.3
Auckland	*S12RBB*	48.3	51.6	53.1	57.0	60.4	69.9	59.0	62.3	73.3	70.1	62.9	58.0	52.4
Waikato	*S12RCB*	35.6	36.3	31.8	36.6	42.8	47.3	42.5	53.7	57.2	51.6	48.7	33.9	35.6
Bay of Plenty[2]	*S12RDB*	41.0	45.0	38.8	44.8	46.8	52.6	49.5	58.7	61.3	54.3	51.9	41.4	41.5
Hawke's Bay/Gisborne	*S12REB*	35.2	34.7	32.5	37.8	43.8	49.1	48.3	55.9	62.7	57.0	47.9	37.4	34.4
Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui	*S12RFB*	31.1	36.8	34.2	38.2	35.6	37.5	30.5	33.3	43.0	44.1	38.2	30.8	29.9
Wellington	*S12RGB*	48.7	48.8	45.9	54.9	55.9	60.2	52.1	52.3	72.0	69.5	61.6	54.6	53.4
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	*S12RHB*	26.5	29.2	29.4	30.4	34.4	46.7	47.3	63.3	67.8	56.4	46.3	31.5	28.6
Canterbury	*S12RIB*	34.9	40.2	39.6	44.0	48.9	58.1	50.0	62.8	58.1	54.9	53.1	43.1	40.6
West Coast	*S12RJB*	24.0	27.7	24.3	25.8	32.8	46.6	45.1	55.9	64.2	53.0	43.2	26.5	27.0
Otago[3]	*S12RKB*	41.6	60.9	57.1	48.8	41.7	50.2	52.6	60.7	69.2	61.9	52.5	36.9	35.4
Southland	*S12RLB*	25.2	26.1	24.4	25.6	32.2	47.1	44.7	53.1	62.0	51.7	39.7	30.6	25.2
New Zealand	*S12RZB*	38.0	43.0	41.0	43.9	46.4	54.0	49.2	57.2	63.6	58.7	52.2	41.8	39.7
		Percentage change from the same month of the previous year[4]												
Northland	*S12RAB*	-3.4	-4.6	-7.4	-8.9	1.4	-3.9	-4.0	0.4	-2.9	3.3	2.4	1.4	13.0
Auckland	*S12RBB*	4.2	-4.3	6.2	6.5	3.2	8.5	2.6	4.0	3.6	2.7	8.8	9.1	8.3
Waikato	*S12RCB*	10.8	1.0	-5.8	-6.2	1.7	5.0	-4.8	0.3	3.8	-3.4	4.6	-2.6	0.0
Bay of Plenty[2]	*S12RDB*	10.3	9.2	5.9	7.0	2.1	8.4	-2.7	-2.5	2.7	-2.5	2.5	-1.3	1.3
Hawke's Bay/Gisborne	*S12REB*	19.2	8.4	-6.8	-3.7	-2.6	0.6	-0.1	-2.7	0.6	-1.2	-5.3	6.8	-2.3
Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui	*S12RFB*	3.9	-7.5	-11.6	-4.7	3.7	12.7	-5.8	-0.9	2.0	5.9	5.8	4.1	-3.9
Wellington	*S12RGB*	0.9	-2.9	-0.9	-0.3	-2.8	0.0	4.9	-6.8	-0.4	2.4	8.3	10.6	9.7
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	*S12RHB*	-5.5	-1.5	4.9	-1.2	-4.7	0.7	-3.4	0.6	0.3	-2.7	3.8	7.3	7.8
Canterbury	*S12RIB*	3.7	-1.2	0.1	4.4	3.7	6.2	0.3	7.2	-11.1	-9.2	7.5	17.8	16.4
West Coast	*S12RJB*	-6.6	-1.5	-9.3	-11.0	-14.2	-1.8	-3.2	-5.6	-1.9	-1.4	-2.1	-6.7	12.7
Otago[3]	*S12RKB*	12.2	4.9	0.0	6.9	-0.3	-2.7	0.8	-4.4	2.5	-4.4	-4.1	-2.8	-15.0
Southland	*S12RLB*	4.6	-4.1	-10.4	-18.2	-9.7	-5.6	-6.2	-2.3	-8.4	-8.2	-5.7	3.1	0.0
New Zealand	*S12RZB*	5.3	-0.2	-0.1	1.5	0.5	3.8	-0.4	0.2	-0.7	-1.5	4.0	5.9	4.3

(1) More detailed information is available from regional tourism organisations or Statistics New Zealand.
(2) The Bay of Plenty region includes part of the Rotorua territorial authority.
(3) The Otago region includes the Queenstown-Lakes territorial authority.
(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Table 3

Total Guest Nights

		Actual series		Seasonally adjusted series[1][2]		Trend series[1][3]	
		Guest nights (000)	Change from same month of previous year (percent)[4]	Guest nights (000)	Change from previous month (percent)[4]	Guest nights (000)	Change from previous month (percent)[4]
Series ref: ACS		*S14A9Z03*		*S14S9Z03*		*S14T9Z03*	
Month							
2008	Jun	1,700	-5.2	2,624	-7.2	2,692	-0.5
	Jul	2,140	-2.1	2,641	0.7	2,678	-0.5
	Aug	2,029	-3.9	2,670	1.1	2,664	-0.5
	Sep	2,146	-5.3	2,617	-2.0	2,651	-0.5
	Oct	2,513	4.3	2,712	3.6	2,642	-0.4
	Nov	2,638	-4.1	2,633	-2.9	2,636	-0.2
	Dec	3,105	-2.6	2,624	-0.3	2,635	0.0
2009	Jan	4,251	-3.4	2,619	-0.2	2,638	0.1
	Feb	3,277	-7.4	2,608	-0.4	2,643	0.2
	Mar	3,200	-10.4	2,641	1.2	2,651	0.3
	Apr	2,799	4.4	2,682	1.6	2,659	0.3
	May	2,003	-0.6	2,802	4.5	2,668	0.3
	Jun	1,618	-4.8	2,502	-10.7	2,677	0.3
	Jul	2,211	3.3	2,725	8.9	2,685	0.3
	Aug	2,026	-0.1	2,668	-2.1	2,692	0.3
	Sep	2,211	3.0	2,701	1.2	2,697	0.2
	Oct	2,525	0.5	2,713	0.5	2,700	0.1
	Nov	2,650	0.5	2,646	-2.5	2,700	0.0
	Dec	3,242	4.4	2,734	3.3	2,699	-0.1
2010	Jan	4,439	4.4	2,730	-0.2	2,696	-0.1
	Feb	3,326	1.5	2,658	-2.6	2,694	-0.1
	Mar	3,274	2.3	2,714	2.1	2,691	-0.1
	Apr	2,821	0.8	2,703	-0.4	2,688	-0.1
	May	1,881	-6.1	2,627	-2.8	2,687	-0.1
	Jun	1,731	7.0	2,673	1.7	2,685	-0.1
	Jul	2,215	0.2	2,722	1.8	2,682	-0.1
	Aug	2,025	0.0	2,668	-2.0	2,678	-0.1
	Sep	2,184	-1.2	2,672	0.1	2,673	-0.2
	Oct	2,482	-1.7	2,661	-0.4	2,668	-0.2
	Nov	2,703	2.0	2,702	1.5	2,662	-0.2
	Dec	3,165	-2.4	2,666	-1.3	2,655	-0.3
2011	Jan	4,335	-2.3	2,661	-0.2	2,648	-0.3
	Feb	3,275	-1.5	2,626	-1.3	2,642	-0.2
	Mar	3,096	-5.4	2,573	-2.0	2,636	-0.2
	Apr	2,715	-3.7	2,598	1.0	2,633	-0.1
	May	1,898	0.9	2,651	2.0	2,628	-0.2
	Jun	1,736	0.3	2,680	1.1	2,623	-0.2

(1) Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are subject to revision when the seasonal adjustment program is run each period.

(2) The seasonally adjusted series differs from the actual series in that the seasonal changes have been removed.

(3) The trend series differs from the actual series in that both the seasonal and irregular components have been removed.

(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Table 4

Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Guest Nights[1]

By accommodation type

Accommodation type	Series ref: ACSM	Month												
		2010							2011					
		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Seasonally adjusted guest nights (000)[2]														
Hotels/resorts	*S14SAZ03*	950	975	954	955	945	921	948	948	904	817	860	874	907
Motels/motor inns/apartments	*S14SBZ03*	828	850	826	844	836	844	831	828	844	845	874	876	868
Backpackers	*S14SDZ03*	369	377	364	368	374	395	379	394	368	351	359	351	341
Holiday parks	*S14SEZ03*	520	521	504	490	518	529	518	518	512	530	520	541	609
Percentage change from previous month[3]														
Hotels/resorts	*S14SAZ03*	3.4	2.7	-2.2	0.2	-1.0	-2.5	3.0	-0.1	-4.6	-9.6	5.2	1.6	3.8
Motels/motor inns/apartments	*S14SBZ03*	-0.5	2.6	-2.8	2.2	-0.9	1.0	-1.5	-0.3	1.9	0.0	3.5	0.2	-0.9
Backpackers	*S14SDZ03*	0.7	2.1	-3.4	1.1	1.6	5.6	-4.0	3.9	-6.6	-4.8	2.5	-2.5	-2.8
Holiday parks	*S14SEZ03*	10.7	0.2	-3.3	-2.8	5.6	2.1	-2.0	0.0	-1.2	3.6	-1.8	3.9	12.6
Guest nights trend (000)[4]														
Hotels/resorts	*S14TAZ03*	949	955	956	954	949	943	934	922	908	894	881	871	862
Motels/motor inns/apartments	*S14TBZ03*	840	837	835	835	835	838	841	844	848	852	857	862	866
Backpackers	*S14TDZ03*	369	368	370	373	376	377	377	374	368	361	355	349	344
Holiday parks	*S14TEZ03*	519	516	514	513	513	514	517	520	524	528	532	537	542
Percentage change from previous month[3]														
Hotels/resorts	*S14TAZ03*	0.9	0.6	0.1	-0.2	-0.4	-0.7	-1.0	-1.2	-1.5	-1.6	-1.4	-1.2	-1.0
Motels/motor inns/apartments	*S14TBZ03*	-0.5	-0.4	-0.2	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
Backpackers	*S14TDZ03*	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.8	0.8	0.4	-0.1	-0.9	-1.5	-1.9	-1.8	-1.6	-1.3
Holiday parks	*S14TEZ03*	-0.7	-0.6	-0.5	-0.2	0.0	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.8	0.9

(1) Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are subject to revision when the seasonal adjustment program is run each period.
(2) The seasonally adjusted series differs from the actual series in that the seasonal changes have been removed.
(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.
(4) The trend series differs from the actual series in that both the seasonal and irregular components have been removed.

Table 5

North Island Guest Nights

		Actual series		Seasonally adjusted series[1][2]		Trend series[1][3]	
		Guest nights (000)	Change from same month of previous year (percent)[4]	Guest nights (000)	Change from previous month (percent)[4]	Guest nights (000)	Change from previous month (percent)[4]
Series ref: ACS		*S14A9R03*		*S14S9R03*		*S14T9R03*	
Month							
2008	Jun	1,072	-5.5	1,523	-6.8	1,576	-0.5
	Jul	1,248	-3.4	1,527	0.2	1,567	-0.6
	Aug	1,188	-3.8	1,566	2.6	1,558	-0.6
	Sep	1,292	-6.2	1,526	-2.6	1,550	-0.5
	Oct	1,536	6.6	1,592	4.3	1,544	-0.4
	Nov	1,525	-3.6	1,548	-2.8	1,541	-0.2
	Dec	1,778	-2.0	1,541	-0.5	1,540	0.0
2009	Jan	2,426	-4.1	1,525	-1.0	1,542	0.1
	Feb	1,813	-7.3	1,523	-0.2	1,544	0.2
	Mar	1,804	-9.2	1,515	-0.5	1,547	0.2
	Apr	1,633	5.5	1,576	4.0	1,549	0.2
	May	1,220	-2.1	1,588	0.7	1,552	0.2
	Jun	1,003	-6.4	1,435	-9.6	1,554	0.2
	Jul	1,286	3.0	1,576	9.9	1,557	0.2
	Aug	1,151	-3.1	1,525	-3.3	1,559	0.1
	Sep	1,323	2.4	1,566	2.7	1,559	0.1
	Oct	1,516	-1.3	1,561	-0.3	1,559	0.0
	Nov	1,497	-1.9	1,518	-2.8	1,558	-0.1
	Dec	1,830	2.9	1,584	4.4	1,555	-0.1
2010	Jan	2,531	4.3	1,592	0.5	1,553	-0.2
	Feb	1,832	1.1	1,545	-3.0	1,550	-0.1
	Mar	1,824	1.1	1,538	-0.4	1,549	-0.1
	Apr	1,609	-1.5	1,547	0.6	1,548	-0.1
	May	1,171	-4.0	1,516	-2.0	1,548	0.0
	Jun	1,082	7.8	1,547	2.0	1,548	0.0
	Jul	1,283	-0.2	1,573	1.7	1,549	0.1
	Aug	1,158	0.6	1,539	-2.2	1,551	0.1
	Sep	1,303	-1.5	1,545	0.4	1,554	0.2
	Oct	1,524	0.5	1,564	1.2	1,558	0.3
	Nov	1,573	5.1	1,596	2.1	1,563	0.3
	Dec	1,810	-1.1	1,564	-2.0	1,569	0.3
2011	Jan	2,481	-2.0	1,559	-0.3	1,574	0.3
	Feb	1,850	1.0	1,564	0.3	1,579	0.4
	Mar	1,858	1.9	1,573	0.6	1,585	0.4
	Apr	1,660	3.2	1,592	1.2	1,592	0.4
	May	1,240	5.9	1,602	0.7	1,598	0.4
	Jun	1,146	5.9	1,638	2.2	1,605	0.4

(1) Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are subject to revision when the seasonal adjustment program is run each period.

(2) The seasonally adjusted series differs from the actual series in that the seasonal changes have been removed.

(3) The trend series differs from the actual series in that both the seasonal and irregular components have been removed.

(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Table 6

South Island Guest Nights

		Actual series		Seasonally adjusted series[1][2]		Trend series[1][3]	
		Guest nights (000)	Change from same month of previous year (percent)[4]	Guest nights (000)	Change from previous month (percent)[4]	Guest nights (000)	Change from previous month (percent)[4]
Series ref: ACS		*S14A9S03*		*S14S9S03*		*S14T9S03*	
Month							
2008	Jun	628	-4.8	1,113	-4.6	1,129	-0.5
	Jul	892	-0.3	1,123	0.9	1,123	-0.6
	Aug	841	-4.0	1,108	-1.3	1,116	-0.6
	Sep	854	-3.8	1,095	-1.2	1,108	-0.6
	Oct	977	0.7	1,120	2.3	1,102	-0.6
	Nov	1,113	-4.9	1,090	-2.7	1,098	-0.4
	Dec	1,327	-3.3	1,088	-0.2	1,096	-0.2
2009	Jan	1,825	-2.3	1,098	0.9	1,096	0.0
	Feb	1,464	-7.5	1,089	-0.8	1,098	0.2
	Mar	1,396	-12.0	1,103	1.2	1,103	0.4
	Apr	1,167	2.8	1,110	0.7	1,109	0.5
	May	784	1.8	1,187	6.9	1,116	0.6
	Jun	615	-2.2	1,089	-8.3	1,123	0.6
	Jul	925	3.7	1,153	5.9	1,129	0.6
	Aug	875	4.1	1,148	-0.4	1,135	0.5
	Sep	888	4.0	1,141	-0.6	1,139	0.4
	Oct	1,008	3.2	1,157	1.4	1,143	0.3
	Nov	1,154	3.7	1,133	-2.1	1,145	0.2
	Dec	1,412	6.4	1,155	1.9	1,146	0.1
2010	Jan	1,907	4.5	1,143	-1.0	1,147	0.1
	Feb	1,494	2.1	1,117	-2.3	1,147	0.0
	Mar	1,450	3.9	1,146	2.6	1,146	0.0
	Apr	1,212	3.9	1,160	1.2	1,146	-0.1
	May	710	-9.4	1,079	-6.9	1,145	-0.1
	Jun	649	5.6	1,149	6.4	1,143	-0.1
	Jul	933	0.8	1,154	0.4	1,140	-0.2
	Aug	867	-0.9	1,135	-1.7	1,136	-0.4
	Sep	881	-0.8	1,133	-0.2	1,129	-0.6
	Oct	958	-5.0	1,099	-3.0	1,119	-0.8
	Nov	1,130	-2.1	1,112	1.2	1,108	-1.0
	Dec	1,355	-4.0	1,108	-0.4	1,095	-1.2
2011	Jan	1,854	-2.8	1,107	0.0	1,081	-1.2
	Feb	1,425	-4.6	1,069	-3.4	1,068	-1.2
	Mar	1,238	-14.6	979	-8.4	1,055	-1.2
	Apr	1,055	-12.9	1,011	3.2	1,043	-1.2
	May	658	-7.3	1,002	-0.9	1,030	-1.2
	Jun	591	-9.0	1,046	4.5	1,018	-1.2

(1) Seasonally adjusted and trend figures are subject to revision when the seasonal adjustment program is run each period.

(2) The seasonally adjusted series differs from the actual series in that the seasonal changes have been removed.

(3) The trend series differs from the actual series in that both the seasonal and irregular components have been removed.

(4) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Table 7

Regional Guest Nights

Region	Series ref: ACSM	Month												
		2010							2011					
		Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
		Guest nights (000)												
Northland	*S16RA03*	66	72	64	78	120	118	202	327	172	160	150	85	67
Auckland	*S16RB03*	356	416	427	438	491	545	515	611	556	582	508	459	401
Waikato	*S16RC03*	147	172	143	165	215	219	277	418	273	269	253	146	154
Bay of Plenty[1]	*S16RD03*	180	218	172	206	238	242	321	485	295	280	272	188	181
Hawke's Bay/Gisborne	*S16RE03*	61	70	62	73	96	95	132	204	138	123	104	67	62
Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui	*S16RF03*	101	144	129	137	138	130	137	187	152	165	141	98	94
Wellington	*S16RG03*	170	190	161	205	226	224	226	249	265	279	232	197	187
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman	*S16RH03*	70	77	78	90	114	145	228	381	238	204	161	93	80
Canterbury	*S16RI03*	265	350	324	361	408	465	498	641	461	377	337	244	219
West Coast	*S16RJ03*	47	59	50	64	88	109	120	163	152	131	104	56	49
Otago[2]	*S16RK03*	234	408	382	324	292	330	420	558	465	427	379	221	210
Southland	*S16RL03*	33	39	33	42	56	80	89	111	109	98	74	44	32
New Zealand	*S16RZ03*	1,731	2,215	2,025	2,184	2,482	2,703	3,165	4,335	3,275	3,096	2,715	1,898	1,736
		Percentage change from the same month of the previous year[3]												
Northland		7.6	1.3	-1.9	-8.4	3.6	-5.9	-3.2	-1.4	-6.4	-3.0	2.8	-2.3	1.4
Auckland		6.8	-1.1	11.5	6.0	1.8	11.7	5.0	7.5	6.1	8.0	8.6	13.5	12.9
Waikato		4.2	-1.7	-8.6	-8.6	1.6	4.1	-1.2	-3.9	0.1	-0.1	6.6	-1.5	5.1
Bay of Plenty[1]		24.1	12.1	6.3	3.9	2.3	8.6	-7.8	-7.1	-2.9	-3.4	-1.4	2.6	0.2
Hawke's Bay/Gisborne		9.2	-3.3	-4.5	-6.7	-3.3	-3.5	-2.5	-6.7	2.0	-8.4	-13.9	0.5	0.2
Taranaki/Manawatu-Wanganui		3.2	-9.3	-11.5	-12.2	-0.5	8.3	-7.6	-3.1	3.9	3.6	1.3	0.2	-6.9
Wellington		0.8	-1.3	-7.5	-2.7	-4.2	-3.5	3.4	-5.3	-0.5	4.4	4.4	7.2	9.5
Nelson/Marlborough/Tasman		-3.7	-6.6	-3.8	-0.8	-5.4	-0.7	-3.0	-3.0	-2.2	-5.1	-0.7	7.4	14.8
Canterbury		5.3	-0.2	-1.0	0.2	-4.2	1.0	-3.5	-0.9	-14.1	-30.4	-28.1	-16.2	-17.3
West Coast		-6.5	-3.9	-10.0	-12.4	-9.9	-5.7	-11.1	-4.6	-0.7	-7.6	-6.6	-9.0	4.2
Otago[2]		10.8	3.1	2.1	2.3	-2.6	-3.5	-2.3	-3.6	5.4	-3.1	-1.9	-2.4	-10.1
Southland		15.4	9.1	-9.3	-10.7	-13.4	-9.9	-7.3	-6.5	-8.9	-10.3	-11.2	-0.8	-3.1
New Zealand		7.0	0.2	0.0	-1.2	-1.7	2.0	-2.4	-2.3	-1.5	-5.4	-3.7	0.9	0.3

(1) The Bay of Plenty region includes part of the Rotorua territorial authority.
(2) The Otago region includes the Queenstown-Lakes territorial authority.
(3) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Table 8

Domestic and International Guest Nights[1]

		Domestic guest nights		International guest nights	
		Guest nights (000)	Change from same month of previous year (percent)[2]	Guest nights (000)	Change from same month of previous year (percent)[2]
Series ref: ACS		*S16RZ19*		*S16RZ39*	
Month					
2008	Jun	1,064	..	636	..
	Jul	1,336	1.4	804	-7.6
	Aug	1,252	..	777	..
	Sep	1,379	..	768	..
	Oct	1,584	15.9	930	-10.9
	Nov	1,385	-0.6	1,254	-7.7
	Dec	1,745	-0.9	1,359	-4.8
2009	Jan	2,656	-1.2	1,595	-6.8
	Feb	1,687	-2.3	1,589	-12.4
	Mar	1,669	-10.0	1,530	-10.9
	Apr	1,687	9.1	1,113	-2.0
	May	1,260	-0.5	743	-0.9
	Jun	1,031	-3.1	587	-7.7
	Jul	1,394	4.3	817	1.6
	Aug	1,250	-0.2	776	-0.1
	Sep	1,385	0.4	826	7.6
	Oct	1,548	-2.3	977	5.1
	Nov	1,375	-0.7	1,275	1.7
	Dec	1,792	2.7	1,450	6.7
2010	Jan	2,717	2.3	1,722	8.0
	Feb	1,643	-2.6	1,683	5.9
	Mar	1,702	2.0	1,572	2.7
	Apr	1,691	0.2	1,130	1.5
	May	1,138	-9.7	743	0.0
	Jun	1,123	8.9	608	3.6
	Jul	1,380	-1.0	835	2.2
	Aug	1,237	-1.0	789	1.7
	Sep	1,373	-0.9	811	-1.8
	Oct	1,562	0.9	921	-5.7
	Nov	1,466	6.6	1,236	-3.1
	Dec	1,797	0.3	1,368	-5.7
2011	Jan	2,647	-2.6	1,688	-2.0
	Feb	1,660	1.0	1,616	-4.0
	Mar	1,730	1.6	1,366	-13.1
	Apr	1,698	0.4	1,018	-9.9
	May	1,211	6.4	687	-7.5
	Jun	1,166	3.8	570	-6.1

(1) Until October 2007, domestic and international guest night figures were collected nationally in January, April, July, and October.

(2) Percentage changes are calculated on unrounded figures.

Symbol:

.. figure not available