

**Annual Results of the
International and National Visitor Surveys**

travel in australia 2003

Survey Research Section
Tourism Research Australia

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FOREWORD

The International Visitor Survey (IVS) has been conducted each year since 1981 (except in 1982 and 1987) and the National Visitor Survey (NVS) began in January 1998.

The surveys are designed to provide a profile of the characteristics, travel behaviour and expenditure of international and domestic travellers within Australia. Data are collected on where visitors go, what reasons they have for travelling, what transport and accommodation they use, what they do while travelling and how much they spend.

For the first time data collected in the two surveys have been assembled in one report to better provide government and the Australian tourism industry (operators, developers, marketers, planners and researchers) with information to enhance development of the industry. Where comparable data exist, indicators of international and domestic travel have been combined.

This report provides only a summary of information available from the IVS and NVS. A wide range of unpublished data is also available on request from Tourism Research Australia (TRA). In addition, the main results from the IVS and NVS are published on a quarterly basis by TRA.

DR PETER ROBINS

Director
Tourism Research Australia
October 2004

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The preparation of this report is the responsibility of the Survey Research Section, TRA.

ABOUT TRA

Tourism Research Australia (TRA) is a business unit of Tourism Australia, a statutory authority which was established 1 July 2004. Tourism Research Australia replaces the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR) and incorporates the former Tourism Forecasting Council (TFC).

TRA provides independent, accurate, timely and strategically relevant statistics and analyses to the tourism industry, government and the community at large in order to enhance the contribution of tourism to the well-being of the Australian community.

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1. TRAVEL IN AUSTRALIA 2003

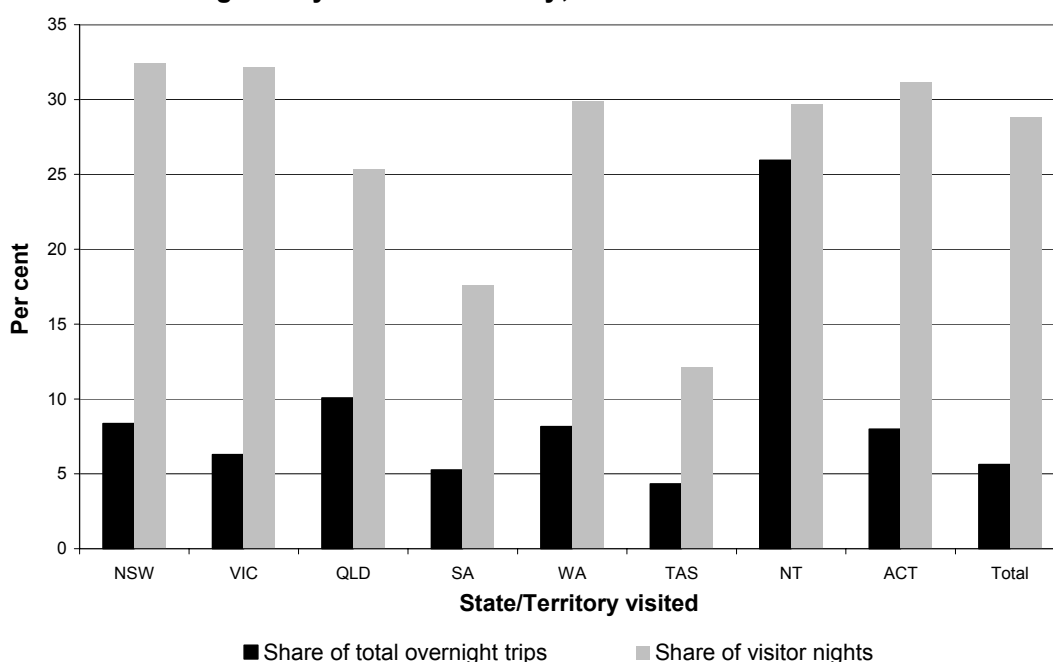
‘Travel in Australia’ in this report includes domestic travel (day, overnight and outbound) and international travel. During the 2003 calendar year international visitors took 4.4 million trips to Australia accounting for only 6 per cent of the 78.0 million overnight trips taken within Australia (domestic and international). Over the same period Australian residents aged 15 years and over took 73.6 million overnight trips and 139.1 million daytrips within Australia and 3.0 million overseas trips.

Although international visitors contributed only 6 per cent of overnight trips in Australia, their share of visitor nights and total tourism expenditure was considerably higher. International visitors spent 119.1 million nights and \$11.2 billion in Australia during 2003, contributing 29 per cent of total visitor nights in Australia (413.2 million) and 18 per cent of total tourism expenditure (\$62.5 billion). Over the same period domestic overnight travellers spent \$39.6 billion and day travellers spent \$11.7 billion, accounting for 63 per cent and 19 per cent respectively of total tourism expenditure in Australia.

The contribution of international visitors to overall tourism varied considerably between the States and Territories during 2003 (Figure 1.1). International visitors’ share of overnight trips was highest in the Northern Territory, where they accounted for 26 per cent of total overnight trips. The contribution was considerably lower in the other States/Territories with international visitors accounting for 10 per cent of overnight trips taken within Queensland, and 8 per cent or less in the other States/Territories during 2003.

The contribution of international travellers to total visitor nights was highest in New South Wales and Victoria during 2003 (32 per cent), followed by the Australian Capital Territory (31 per cent), the Northern Territory and Western Australia (each with 30 per cent), Queensland (25 per cent) and South Australia (18 per cent). International visitors accounted for only 12 per cent of total visitor nights in Tasmania.

Figure 1.1 International visitors’ share of overnight trips and visitor nights by State/Territory, 2003



Source: TRA International and National Visitor Surveys, 2003.

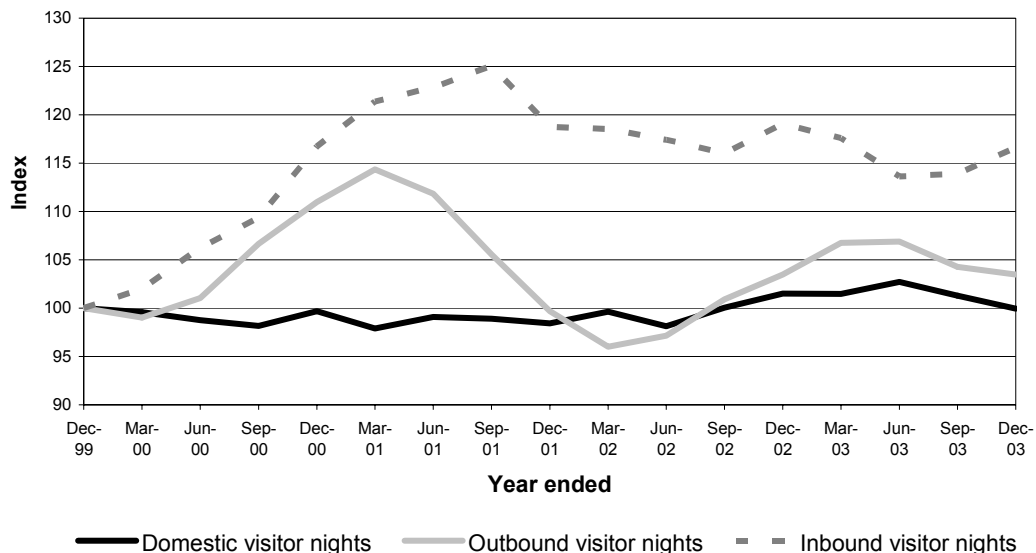
The reasons for travel vary considerably between domestic and international travel within Australia. While travel for holiday or leisure purposes contributed most to both domestic (46 per cent) and international (39 per cent) visitor nights in 2003, visiting friends and/or relatives accounted for a more prominent share of domestic nights (33 per cent) than international nights (18 per cent).

Travel for education made a significant contribution to international travel in Australia during 2003. While only 6 per cent of international visitors indicated education was their main reason for travelling to Australia, they contributed 29 per cent of international visitor nights. In contrast education only accounted for 1 per cent of domestic overnight visitors and visitor nights over this period.

The type of accommodation that international and domestic travellers choose to use in Australia differed considerably during 2003. A rented house, apartment, unit or flat was popular with international visitors accounting for 29 per cent of international visitor nights during 2003. In contrast only 10 per cent of domestic visitor nights were spent in a rented house, apartment, unit or flat. The property of a friend and/or relative was popular with both international and domestic travellers accounting for 28 per cent of international visitor nights and 40 per cent of domestic visitor nights. Hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns were also commonly used, contributing to 16 per cent of international visitor nights and 25 per cent of domestic visitor nights during 2003.

There has been a considerable difference in the trends for international travel to Australia and domestic and overseas travel by Australians. Domestic visitor nights have remained relatively stable, showing little change between the years ending December 1999 and 2003. In contrast, international visitor nights to Australia recorded very strong growth from the year ending December 1999 to September 2001 (25 per cent) before declining 7 per cent in the period to December 2003. Outbound visitor nights experienced strong growth (14 per cent) to the year ending March 2001 but fell 8 per cent in the twelve months to March 2002. There has been some recovery in nights spent overseas by Australians in the period since (16 per cent) (Figure 1.2).

Figure 1.2 Visitor nights for domestic, outbound and inbound travel 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International and National Visitor Surveys, 1999 – 2003.

2. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL TO AUSTRALIA

- During 2003, there were 4.4 million international visitors to Australia aged 15 years and over. This is 2 per cent lower than the 4.5 million visitors in 2002.
- International visitors spent 119.1 million nights in Australia in 2003. This is 2 per cent lower than the 121.5 million nights spent in Australia the previous year.
- While in Australia international visitors spent a total of \$11.2 billion in 2003. This amount is 3 per cent lower than the \$11.5 billion spent in 2002.

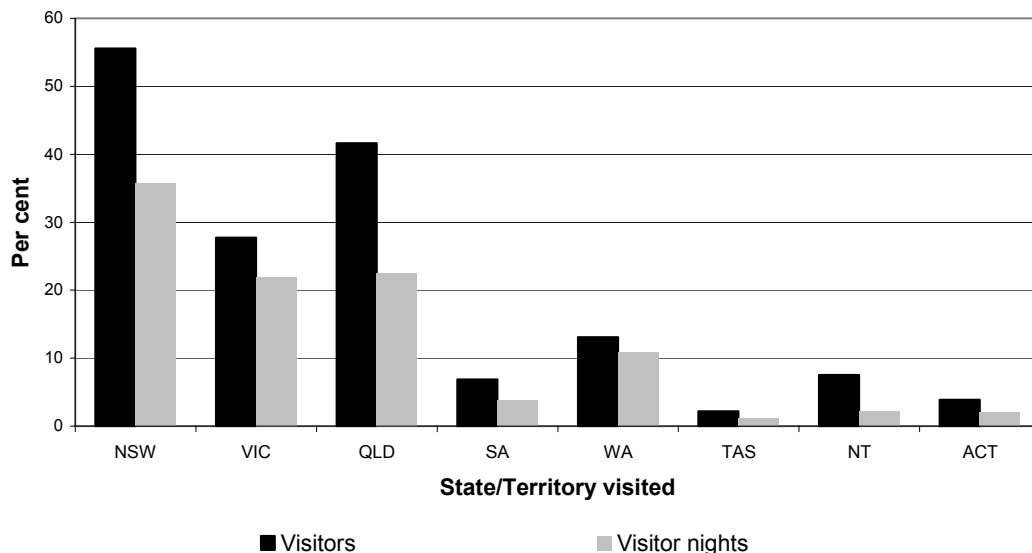
Where do international visitors go?

New South Wales was the most popular State/Territory for international visitors during 2003, with 55 per cent visiting that State. Queensland received the next largest share of visitors with 41 per cent followed by Victoria with 28 per cent, Western Australia with 13 per cent, Northern Territory and South Australia with 7 per cent, the Australian Capital Territory with 4 per cent and Tasmania with 2 per cent.

International visitors also spent the largest share of their nights in New South Wales (35 per cent). Queensland and Victoria were next accounting for 22 per cent of visitor nights followed by Western Australia with 11 per cent (Figure 2.1).

The average number of States/Territories visited by international visitors in 2003 was 1.5. Sixty-nine per cent visited one State or Territory only and a further 19 per cent visited two States/Territories. Just 5 per cent of visitors travelled to four or more States/Territories.

Figure 2.1 States/Territories share of international visitors and visitor nights, 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 2003.

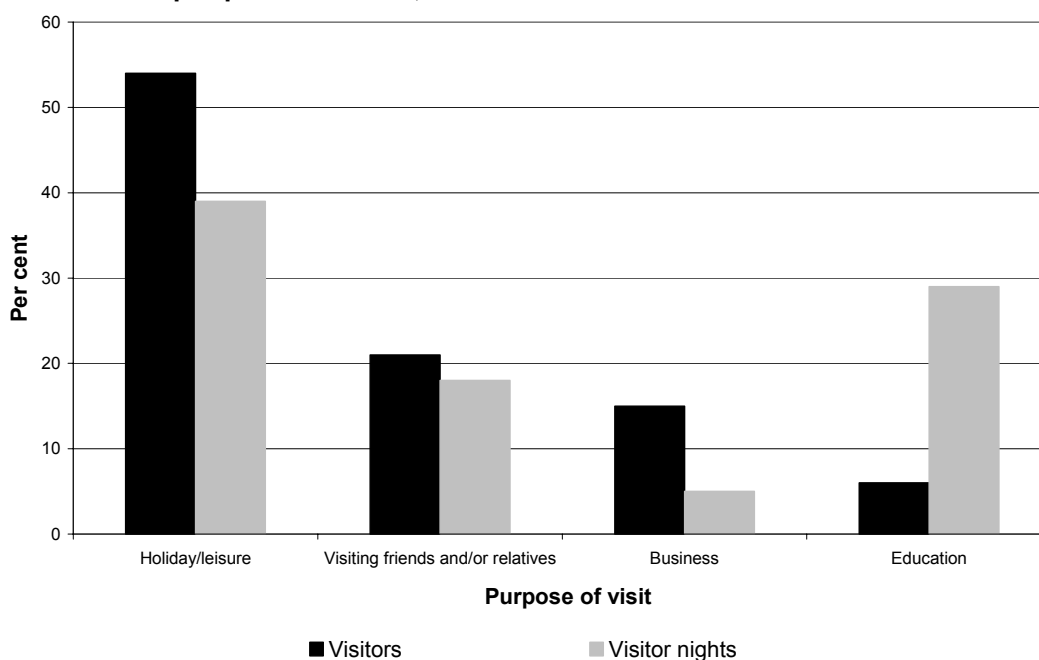
Why do international visitors come to Australia?

The majority of international visitors to Australia travel for the purpose of holiday/leisure, with 54 per cent citing this as their main purpose of travel in 2003. Visiting friends and/or relatives was the next most common reason with 21 per cent, followed by business (15 per cent) and education (6 per cent).

The relative importance of particular purpose of visit varied across States/Territories. The Northern Territory (92 per cent) and Queensland (77 per cent) had the highest proportion of visitors for holiday/leisure and Victoria the lowest at 53 per cent. Visiting friends and/or relative was most common for those travelling to Victoria (30 per cent) and Western Australia (28 per cent). Victoria (17 per cent) and New South Wales (15 per cent) had a higher proportion of visitors travelling for business than other States/Territories.

International visitors travelling for holiday/leisure also accounted for the largest share of visitor nights (39 per cent). Although those travelling to Australia for education accounted for only 6 per cent of visitors their share of visitor nights was 29 per cent as they tend to stay for long periods. Those visiting friends and/or relatives accounted for 18 per cent of visitor nights while business traveller's share of nights was just 5 per cent (Figure 2.2).

Figure 2.2 Share of International visitors and visitor nights by purpose of visit, 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 2003.

How long do they stay?

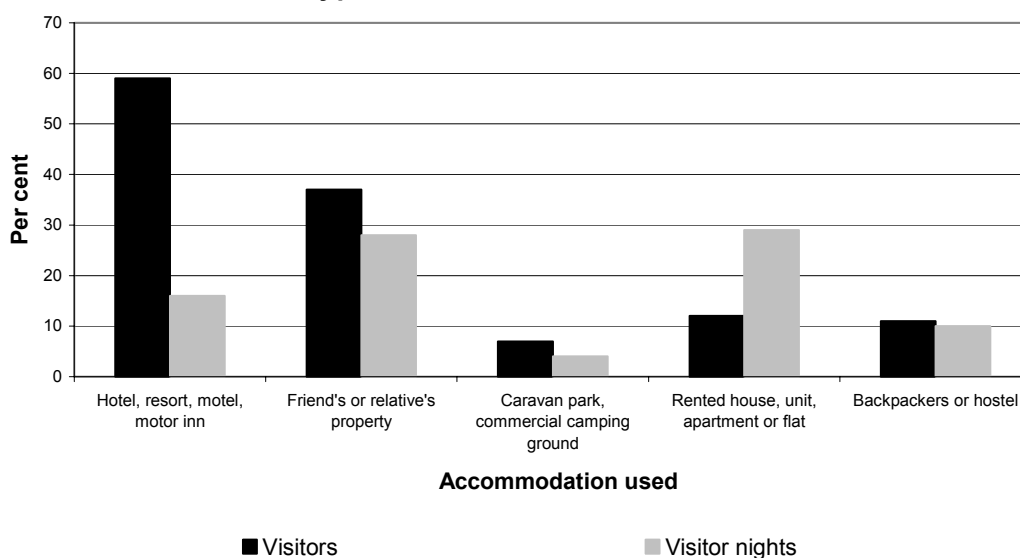
On average, international visitors spent 27 nights in Australia on their trip during 2003. The average length of stay was considerably longer for visitors travelling for employment (137 nights) or education (128 nights) than for those visiting friends and/or relatives (24 nights) or travelling for holiday/leisure (20 nights) or business (10 nights).

Where do international visitors stay while in Australia?

The most popular choice of accommodation for international visitors during 2003 was a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn, with 59 per cent of visitors using this style of accommodation at some stage on their trip. The home of a friend and/or relative was the next most popular, with 37 per cent staying in this type of accommodation, followed by a rented house, apartment, unit or flat used by 12 per cent of visitors and backpacker or hostel style accommodation with 11 per cent.

For some accommodation types their share of visitors and visitor nights varied considerably. While 59 per cent of visitors stayed in a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn, only 16 per cent of visitor nights were spent in this type of accommodation. In contrast, 12 per cent of visitors stayed in a rented house, apartment, unit or flat but this form of accommodation accounted for 29 per cent of nights spent in Australia (Figure 2.3).

Figure 2.3 Share of international visitors and visitor nights in selected types of accommodation, 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 2003.

How do international visitors travel within Australia?

The most common type of transport used by international visitors while in Australia during 2003 was an aircraft, with 42 per cent of all international visitors using this type of transport at some time on their trip. This reflects the tendency of some international visitors to visit only capital cities, reducing their need for alternate modes of transport.

A private vehicle was the next most popular type of transport, used by 32 per cent of international visitors followed by taxi and/or local public transport (25 per cent). Less frequently used types of transport included a charter / tour bus (16 per cent), rental car (12 per cent) and long distance coach, bus or train (10 per cent).

With whom do international visitors travel with when visiting Australia?

During 2003, most international visitors to Australia travelled alone (51 per cent). The next most common types of travel party were adult couples (27 per cent), friends or relatives travelling together (10 per cent) and family groups of parents and children (9 per cent).

What are the most popular destinations for overnight visitors?

During 2003, capital cities dominated the list of most visited tourism regions. Sydney (53 per cent), Melbourne (26 per cent) and Brisbane (17 per cent) were the three most popular while Perth (13 per cent) and Adelaide (6 per cent) were ranked 6 and 7 respectively. Tropical North Queensland (17 per cent) and the Gold Coast (15 per cent) were the highest ranked non-capital city localities at 4 and 5 respectively. The next most popular non-capital localities were Petermann, the Sunshine Coast and Whitsundays, each visited by 5 per cent of international visitors.

In terms of visitor nights the capital cities also dominated the list of most visited tourism regions in 2003. Sydney was the most popular region (30 per cent of international visitor nights), followed by Melbourne (19 per cent), Perth (9 per cent), Brisbane (7 per cent), the Gold Coast (5 per cent) and Tropical North Queensland (4 per cent). The top 10 regions accounted for more than 80 per cent of all international visitor nights spent in Australia.

What do international visitors do while visiting Australia?

Eighty five per cent of international visitors to Australia in 2003 participated in social activities which included visiting friends and/or relatives and visiting pubs, clubs or discos. Outdoor or nature based activities which included going to the beach and visiting national parks, bushwalking and rainforest walks were also popular, undertaken by 72 per cent of visitors.

Seventy per cent of visitors visited local attractions or undertook tourist activities while 46 per cent were involved in arts, heritage or festival activities. Sports or active outdoor activities were least common, participated in by 21 per cent of visitors.

How much do international visitors spend?

In 2003 international visitors spent a total of \$11.2 billion while in Australia. Holiday visitors accounted for 43 per cent of this spending (\$4.8 billion) and education visitors a further 26 per cent (\$2.9 billion). Thirteen per cent was spent by those visiting friends and/or relatives (\$1.5 billion) and 12 per cent by business travellers (\$1.3 billion).

The largest component of expenditure in Australia by international visitors was restaurant meals, takeaways and groceries (\$2.5 billion or 22 per cent) followed by accommodation (\$2.2 billion or 20 per cent) and shopping for gifts and souvenirs (\$2.1 billion or 18 per cent). Other significant items were education fees (\$1.5 billion or 13 per cent) and organised tours (\$525 million or 5 per cent).

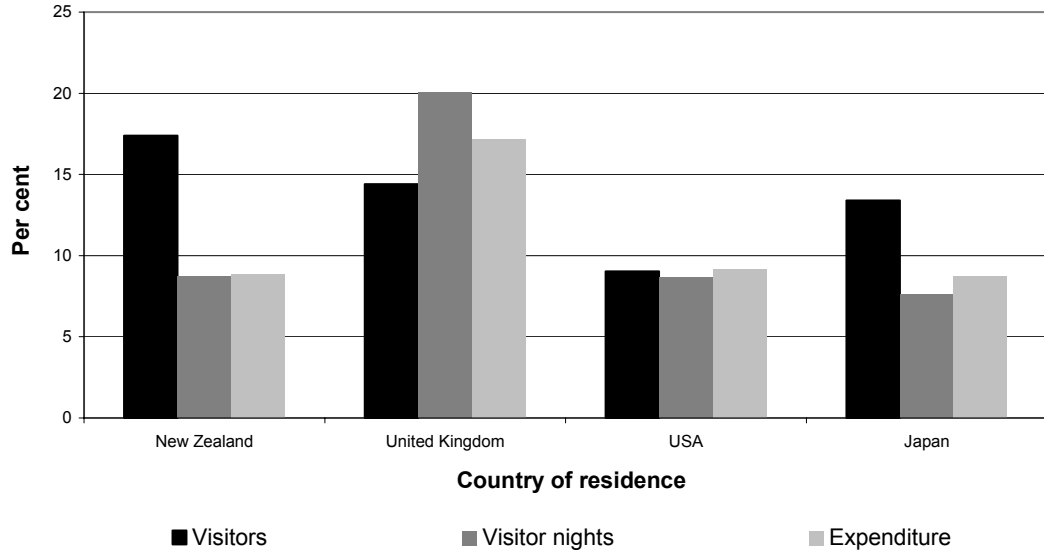
During 2003, the average expenditure per international visitor was \$2 548 and the average expenditure per night was \$94. Education visitors had the highest average expenditure (\$11 034 per visitor). However, average expenditure per night was highest for business (\$202) and holiday (\$103) visitors.

Where do international visitors come from?

In 2003, the largest source of international visitors to Australia was New Zealand accounting for 17 per cent of all visitors. The next largest share of visitors came from the United Kingdom (14 per cent), followed by Japan (13 per cent) and the USA (9 per cent).

In terms of visitor nights and expenditure the United Kingdom was by far the most important source market, accounting for 20 per cent of all nights spent and 17 per cent of all expenditure in Australia by international visitors. New Zealand and the USA provided the next largest share of visitor nights and expenditure in Australia, in both cases with 9 per cent each (Figure 2.4).

Figure 2.4 Share of international visitors, visitor nights and expenditure from selected countries, 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 2003.

3. PROFILE OF TRAVEL BY AUSTRALIANS

Overnight travel within Australia

- During 2003, there were 73.6 million overnight trips taken within Australia by Australian residents aged 15 years and over. This is 2 per cent lower than the 75.3 million overnight trips taken in 2002.
- Australians' overnight travel in 2003 involved spending 294.1 million nights away from home. This is 2 per cent lower than the 298.7 million visitor nights spent away in 2002.
- Total expenditure by overnight visitors amounted to \$39.6 billion in 2003, 1 per cent lower than the \$39.9 billion spent in 2002.

Where do Australians travel?

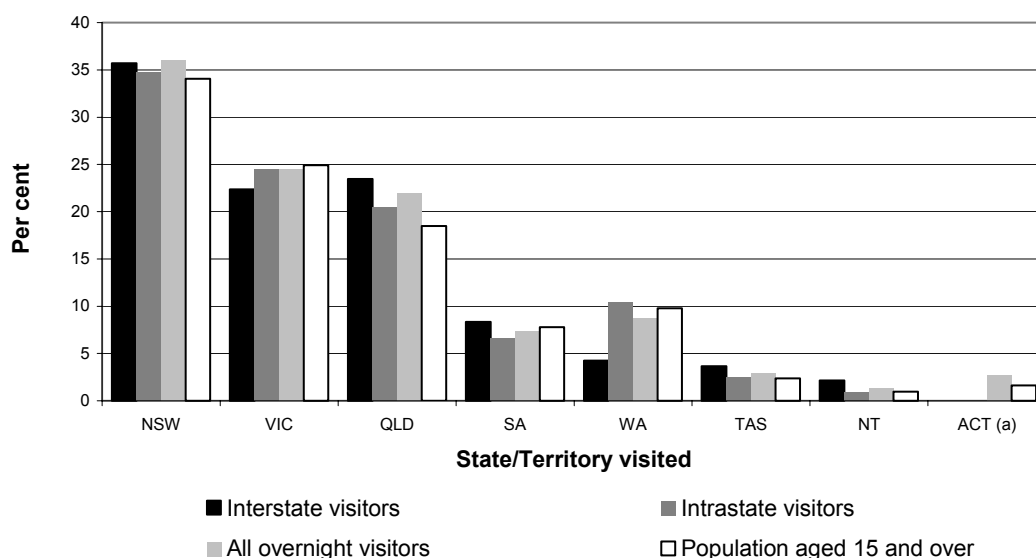
Domestic overnight travel was dominated by intrastate travel in 2003, with 50.4 million visitors (68 per cent) travelling within their own State/Territory of residence. The remaining 23.2 million visitors (32 per cent) travelled to destinations in States/Territories other than those in which they resided.

Visitor nights were more evenly distributed between those spent interstate and intrastate. Intrastate visits accounted for 157.7 million nights spent away (54 per cent) in 2003 and interstate visits 136.4 million (46 per cent).

New South Wales received the largest share of overnight visitors in 2003, with 36 per cent of overnight travellers visiting New South Wales. The next most visited State/Territory was Victoria with 24 per cent of overnight travellers, followed by Queensland with 22 per cent, Western Australia with 9 per cent, South Australia with 7 per cent, Tasmania and the Australian Capital Territory with 3 per cent and the Northern Territory with 1 per cent.

The largest share of intrastate visitors was received by New South Wales with 36 per cent followed by Victoria with 25 per cent and Queensland 21 per cent. New South Wales also attracted the largest share of interstate visitors (36 per cent), followed by Queensland (23 per cent) and Victoria (22 per cent) (Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1 Share of domestic overnight visitors to States/Territories, 2003



(a) Data for the Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.
Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 2003.

Western Australia (85 per cent) and Victoria (71 per cent) had the highest proportion of intrastate visitors while the Northern Territory (53 per cent), Tasmania (40 per cent) and South Australia (36 per cent) had the highest proportion of interstate visitors.

Australians also spent the largest share of their nights away in New South Wales (30 per cent) followed by Queensland with 27 per cent and Victoria 19 per cent. Interstate visitors contributed most to visitor nights in the Northern Territory (77 per cent) and Tasmania (67 per cent) and least in Western Australia (33 per cent) and New South Wales (39 per cent).

Why do Australians travel?

The greatest share of overnight travel in 2003 was for holiday/leisure purposes, with 42 per cent of visitors citing this as their main purpose for visiting a destination at some stage during their trip. Visiting friends and/or relatives was the next most common reason, with 37 per cent, followed by business with 19 per cent.

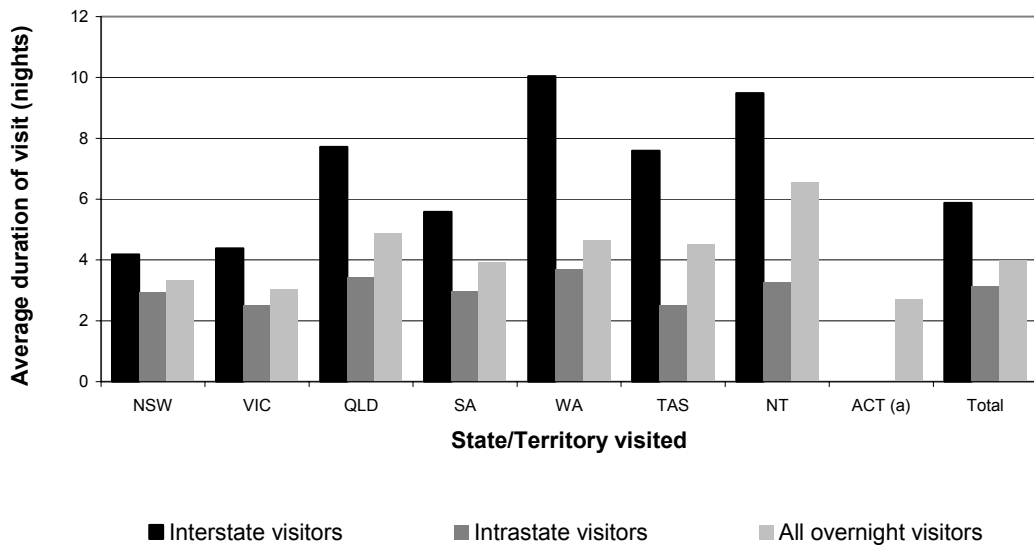
The relative importance of particular purposes of visit varied across States/Territories. Tasmania and Queensland had the highest proportion of visitors for holiday/leisure at 46 per cent and the Australian Capital Territory the lowest at 28 per cent. Business visitors ranged from 16 per cent of visitors to Queensland, to 29 per cent of visitors to the Northern Territory.

Visitor nights followed similar patterns with 46 per cent of visitor nights being holiday/leisure based, 33 per cent to visit friends and/or relatives and 15 per cent relating to business travel.

How long do they stay?

On average, Australians spent 4 nights away from home on each overnight trip. The average number of visitor nights spent in each State/Territory ranged from 3 nights in New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory to 7 nights in the Northern Territory. Interstate visitors spent longer in a destination (6 nights) than did intrastate visitors (3 nights). As a result, interstate travel accounted for 32 per cent of all visitors but 46 per cent of visitor nights in 2003 (Figure 3.2).

Figure 3.2 Average duration of stay for domestic visitors to each State/Territory, 2003



(a) Data for the Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.
Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 2003.

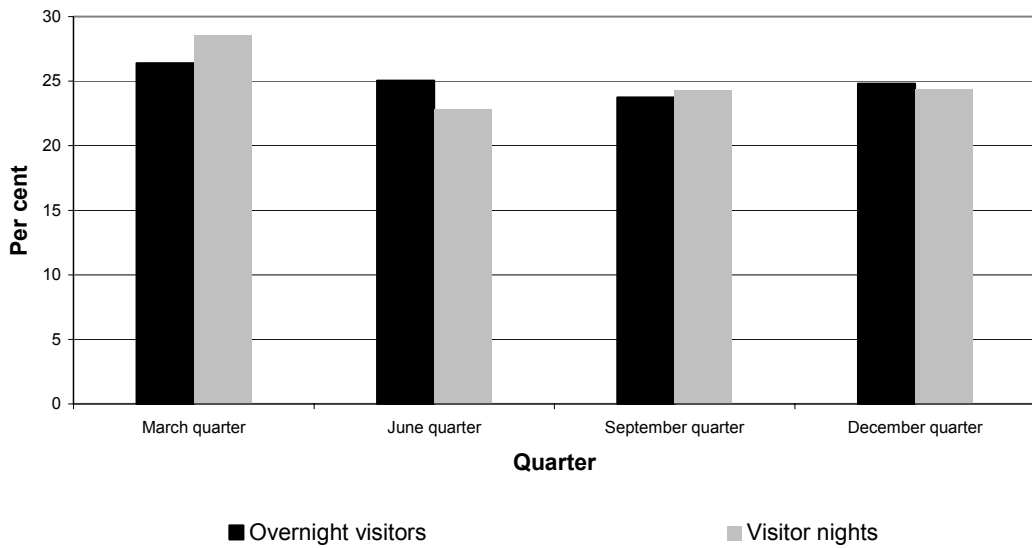
While the average trip duration in 2003 was 4 nights, the majority of trips (55 per cent) were for 2 nights or less. Trips of 3 to 7 nights accounted for 34 per cent of nights away and 8 to 14 night trips accounted for 8 per cent of nights.

When do Australians travel the most?

The most popular quarter for domestic overnight travel in 2003 was the March quarter, with 26 per cent of visitors returning from their travel then. The June and December quarters were next (25 per cent) followed by the September quarter (24 per cent).

Visitors returning in the March quarter also contributed the largest share of visitor nights in 2003 (29 per cent), coinciding with the time of year with most school and public holidays. Visitors returning in the June quarter contributed the least nights spent away (23 per cent) (Figure 3.3).

Figure 3.3 Quarter returned from travel for domestic overnight visitors and visitor nights, 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 2003.

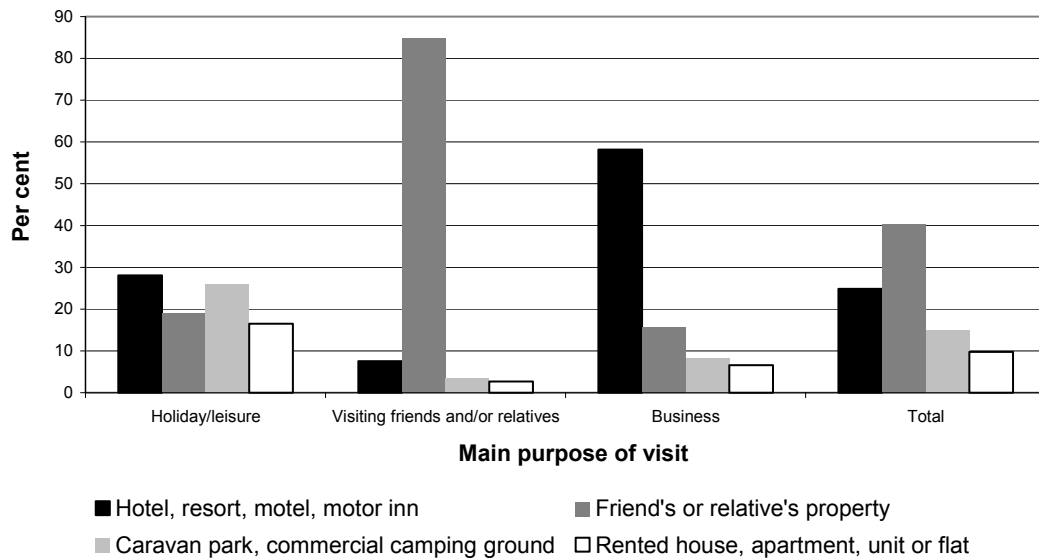
Where do Australians stay while away from home?

The most popular choice of accommodation for overnight visitors in 2003 was a friend's and/or relative's property, with 45 per cent of visitors choosing this type at some stage of their trip. Hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns were the next most popular, with 34 per cent of visitors staying in these establishments, followed by a caravan, caravan park or camping used by 12 per cent of visitors.

For some accommodation types, their share of visitors and visitor nights varied. For example, while 34 per cent of visitors used hotels, resorts, motels or motor inns at some stage on their trip, only 25 per cent of visitor nights were spent in these types of accommodation.

Overall, 40 per cent of visitor nights were spent at a friend's and/or relative's property during 2003. However, for visits where the primary purpose of visit was visiting friends and/or relatives this increased to 85 per cent. While 25 per cent of all visitor nights were spent in hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns, 58 per cent of business nights were spent in this form of accommodation (Figure 3.4).

Figure 3.4 Share of domestic visitor nights in selected types of accommodation by purpose of visit, 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 2003.

How do Australians travel?

The most common type of transport used by overnight visitors during 2003 was a private vehicle, with 76 per cent of all overnight travellers using a private vehicle at some time on their trip. The next most popular type was air transport, used by 18 per cent of overnight travellers.

With whom do Australians travel?

During 2003, most overnight visitors travelled as part of a couple or alone, with these travel party types accounting for 27 per cent and 26 per cent of visitors respectively. Family groups (parents and children) were the next most common travel party type (20 per cent), followed by friends or relatives travelling together without children (16 per cent).

What are the most popular destinations for overnight visitors?

During 2003, capital cities dominated the list of most visited tourism regions. Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Canberra were ranked 1, 2, 3, 8, 10 and 12 respectively for domestic overnight visitors. Among non-capital city tourism localities, the Gold Coast, North Coast NSW, South Coast, Sunshine Coast and Central NSW were the most visited, with rankings of 4, 5, 6, 7 and 9 respectively.

In terms of visitor nights the same regions were prominent. The capital cities, Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Canberra were ranked 1, 2, 4, 8, 10 and 15 respectively. The non-capital city localities which received the most visitor nights were the Gold Coast, North Coast NSW, Sunshine Coast, South Coast and Tropical North Queensland, with rankings of 3, 5, 6, 7 and 9 respectively.

What do Australians do while visiting?

Eighty six per cent of domestic overnight visitors participated in social activities which included visiting friends and/or relatives and visiting pubs, clubs or discos.

Thirty four per cent of visitors participated in outdoor or nature activities which included going to the beach and visiting national parks, bushwalking and rainforest walks. Active outdoor and sports activities were enjoyed by 24 per cent of visitors, while 16 per cent visited local attractions or undertook tourist activities and 13 per cent were involved in arts, heritage or festival activities.

As might be expected, those travelling on a holiday were the most likely to undertake leisure activities and business travellers reported the least activities.

How much do Australians spend on overnight travel?

In 2003, 51 per cent of domestic expenditure on overnight travel (\$39.6 billion) was spent on holiday leisure travel (\$20.2 billion). Twenty four per cent was spent on business travel (\$9.4 billion) and a further 22 per cent on visits to friends and/or relatives (\$8.8 billion).

The largest component of expenditure on overnight travel in 2003 was restaurant meals, groceries and takeaways, accounting for 26 per cent or \$10.3 billion of total expenditure. Other significant items were accommodation (22 per cent or \$8.7 billion), shopping, gifts and souvenirs (12 per cent or \$4.9 billion), airfares (11 per cent or \$4.5 billion) and fuel (10 per cent or \$4.0 billion).

The average trip expenditure for all overnight trips was \$538 while average expenditure per night was \$135 in 2003.

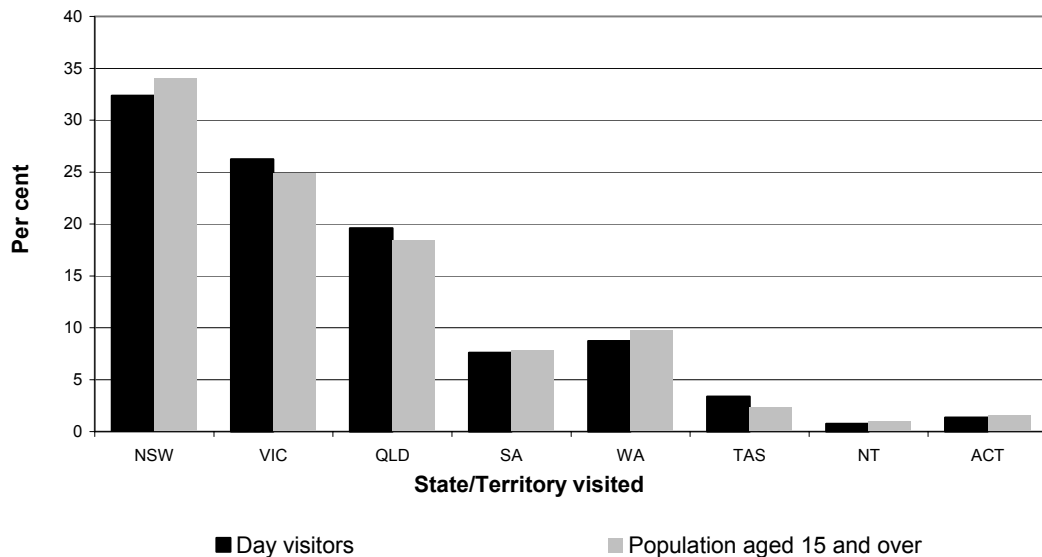
Day travel within Australia

- During 2003, there were 139.1 million day trips taken within Australia by Australian residents aged 15 years and over. This is 2 per cent less than the 142.1 million day trips taken in 2002.
- Expenditure on day trips amounted to \$11.7 billion in 2003, 1 per cent less than the \$11.9 billion spent in 2002.

Where do Australians take day trips to?

New South Wales received the largest share of day visitors in 2003, with 32 per cent of this market. The next largest State/Territory shares were Victoria with 26 per cent and Queensland with 20 per cent, followed by Western Australia with 9 per cent, South Australia with 8 per cent, Tasmania with 3 per cent and the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory with 1 per cent each (Figure 3.5).

Figure 3.5 Day visitors by State/Territory visited, 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 2003.

Same day travel was dominated by intrastate travel in 2003, with 94 per cent of day visitors travelling within their own State/Territory of residence.

Why do Australians take day trips?

The greatest share of same day travel was for leisure purposes, with 52 per cent of visitors quoting this as their purpose for visiting a destination. Travelling to visit friends and/or relatives was the second most popular reason (29 per cent), followed by business (8 per cent). Business was a more common reason for travel when day trips were interstate (18 per cent).

How do Australians take day trips?

The most common form of transport used by day visitors during 2003 was a private vehicle, with 91 per cent of day visitors using this transport.

When do Australians take day trips?

The timing of day travel by Australians during 2003 displayed little variability between quarters, with 25 per cent of day trips taken in each quarter.

What are the most popular destinations for day trips?

During 2003, capital cities and localities in close proximity to them dominated the list of most visited tourism regions for day travel. Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth and Adelaide were ranked 1, 2, 3, 5 and 11 for domestic day visitors, while the non-capital city areas of Gold Coast, Hunter, Peninsula, Sunshine Coast, Central Coast and North Coast NSW had rankings of 4, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 respectively.

What do Australians do while taking day trips?

Eighty per cent of visitors participated in social activities (which included visiting friends and/or relatives and going shopping). Twenty per cent of visitors participated in outdoor or nature activities which included going to the beach and visiting national parks, bushwalking and rainforest walks. Active outdoor and sports activities were enjoyed by 9 per cent of visitors, while 8 per cent visited local attractions or undertook tourist activities and 7 per cent were involved in arts, heritage or festival activities.

How much do Australians spend on same day travel?

In 2003, 57 per cent of Australians expenditure on same day travel (\$11.7 billion) was spent on leisure travel (\$6.7 billion). A further 21 per cent was spent on visits to friends and/or relatives (\$2.5 billion) and 8 per cent on same day business travel (\$1.0 billion).

The largest component of expenditure on same day travel in 2003 was shopping, gifts and souvenirs, accounting for 31 per cent or \$3.7 billion of total day trip expenditure. Other significant items were restaurant meals, groceries and takeaways (29 per cent or \$3.4 billion) and fuel (22 per cent or \$2.5 billion).

The average expenditure for all day trips in 2003 was \$84 per trip.

International travel by Australians

- During 2003, there were 3.0 million overseas trips of less than twelve months duration taken by Australian residents aged 15 years and over. This was 2 per cent lower than the 3.1 million trips taken in 2002.

Where do Australians travel to overseas?

The most popular international destination for Australians was New Zealand, with this being the main destination for 20 per cent of outbound trips in 2003. Other popular destinations included the United States of America and Canada (11 per cent of trips), the United Kingdom (9 per cent) and Indonesia (6 per cent).

Asia was visited by 35 per cent of Australian outbound travellers while 11 per cent of travellers had Europe (excluding the United Kingdom) as their main destination.

How long do Australians spend abroad?

During 2003, Australians who travelled overseas spent an average of 23 nights abroad. Visitors with the United Kingdom as their main destination spent the most time away from home, with an average length of stay of 41 nights per trip. Those who visited the United States of America or Canada spent an average of 26 nights abroad.

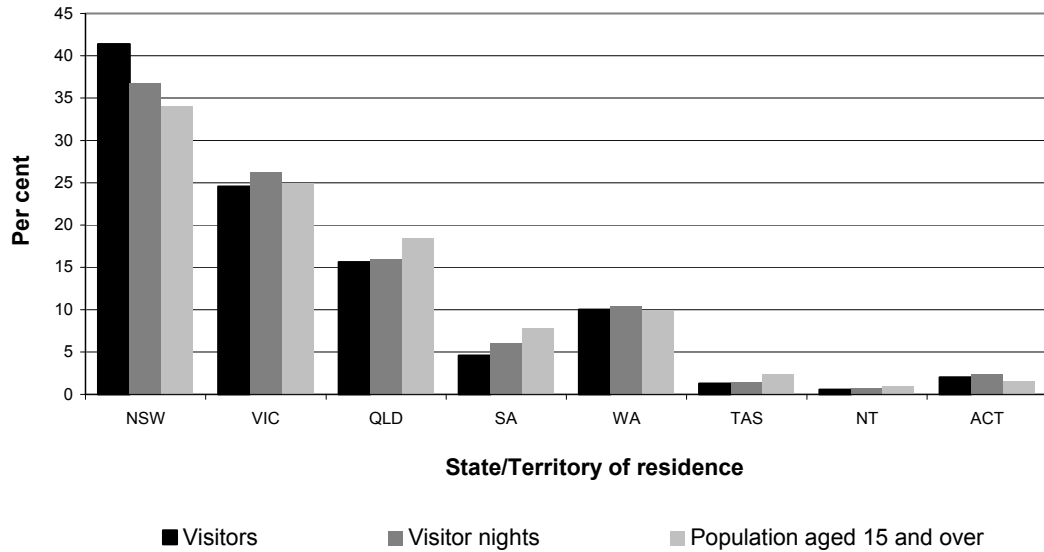
For most of the Asian countries, the average length of stay was lower than for Europe and North America, ranging from 14 nights for Indonesia to 18 nights for Thailand. While New Zealand was the most visited overseas destination, the average length of stay was only 11 nights.

Where do Australian outbound travellers come from?

In the year ending December 2003, 41 per cent of outbound travellers were residents of New South Wales. This was followed by Victoria with 25 per cent, Queensland with 16 per cent, Western Australia with 10 per cent, South Australia with 5 per cent, the Australian Capital Territory with 2 per cent and Tasmania and the Northern Territory with 1 per cent (Figure 3.6).

The propensity to travel overseas varied considerably according to the origin of the traveller. Generally people within the capital city of each State had a higher propensity to travel overseas than those from regional areas.

Figure 3.6 Outbound visitors and visitor nights by State/Territory of residence, 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 2003.

How much do Australians spend on overseas travel?

Outbound travel expenditure exceeded \$16 billion for the year ending December 2002¹, representing an average of \$5 245 per trip. The highest reported expenditure was for those with the United Kingdom as their main destination (\$8 705 per trip), followed by other European destinations (\$8 409) and the USA and Canada (\$7 657).

Average expenditure on overseas trips was lowest for those travelling to New Zealand (\$2 754) reflecting the shorter duration of these trips. Expenditure on trips to popular Asian destinations was also considerably lower when compared with Europe and North America.

¹ Expenditure estimated for the year ended December 2002. Expenditure on outbound trips was rotated out of the National Visitor Survey (NVS) in 2003.

4. INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL TRENDS

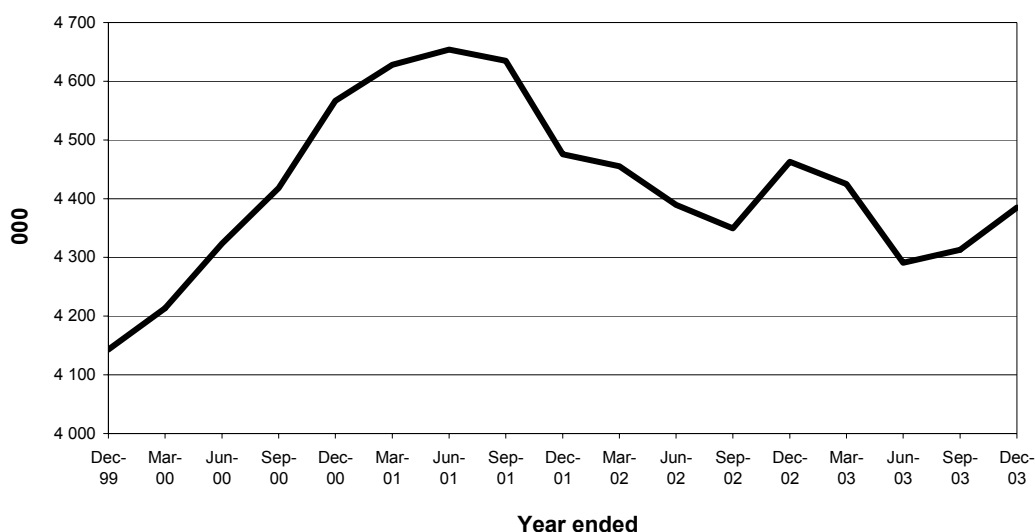
This section focuses on trends in international travel during the period 1999 to 2003. The trend analysis includes presentation of rolling annual estimates of international travel by purpose, accommodation used and country of residence on a quarter by quarter basis.

A number of figures are presented which make use of a rolling annual index. The index plots percentage change over time against a base year. The 1999 calendar year is used as the base year and it is assigned a value of 100. Where later values in a time series exceed 100 it indicates growth in comparison to the base year while values less than 100 indicate decline compared to the base year.

Broad international travel trends

The annual number of international visitors to Australia showed strong growth between the year ending December 1999 and June 2001 (12 per cent) when there was a peak of 4.7 million visitors. Although there have been some signs of recovery in visitor numbers since the year ending June 2003, the general trend has been downward since the year ending June 2001. Between June 2001 and December 2003 the number of international visitors to Australia fell 6 per cent. World events including September 11, 2001, the SARS outbreak and war on Iraq appear to have contributed to the decline recorded over this period (Figure 4.1).

Figure 4.1 International visitors to Australia, 1999 – 2003

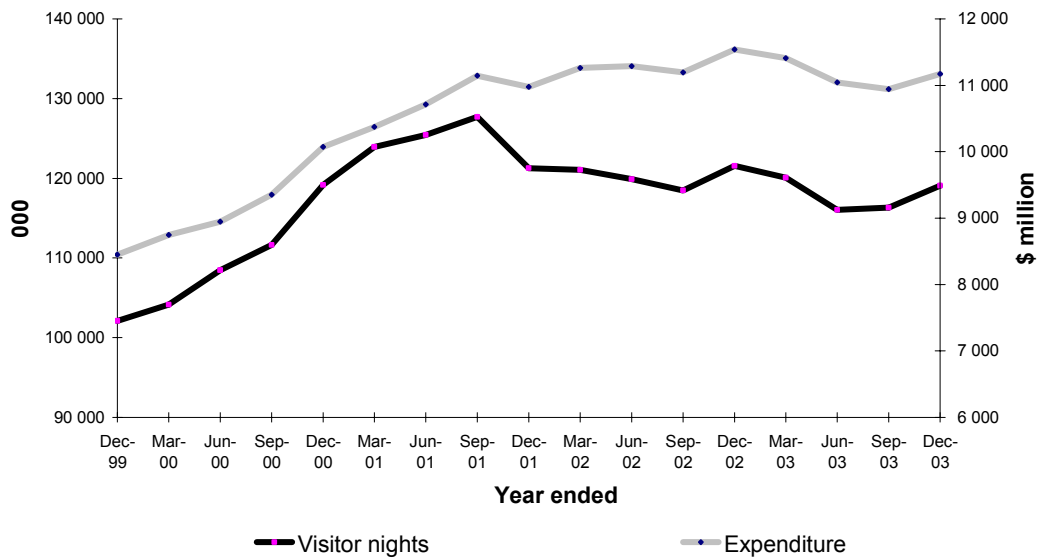


Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Trends in international visitor nights to Australia have been similar. There was very strong growth recorded between the year ending December 1999 and September 2001 (25 per cent) when a peak of 127.7 million visitor nights was reached. Since September 2001 visitor nights have generally declined, falling 7 per cent in the period to December 2003. As for visitors, there has been some recovery in nights spent in Australia since the year ending June 2003.

International visitors' total expenditure in Australia has increased substantially since the year ending December 1999. Although the \$11.2 billion spent during the year ending December 2003 was 3 per cent less than the peak of \$11.5 billion for the previous calendar year, this remained 32 per cent higher than the \$8.5 billion spent during the year ending December 1999 (Figure 4.2).

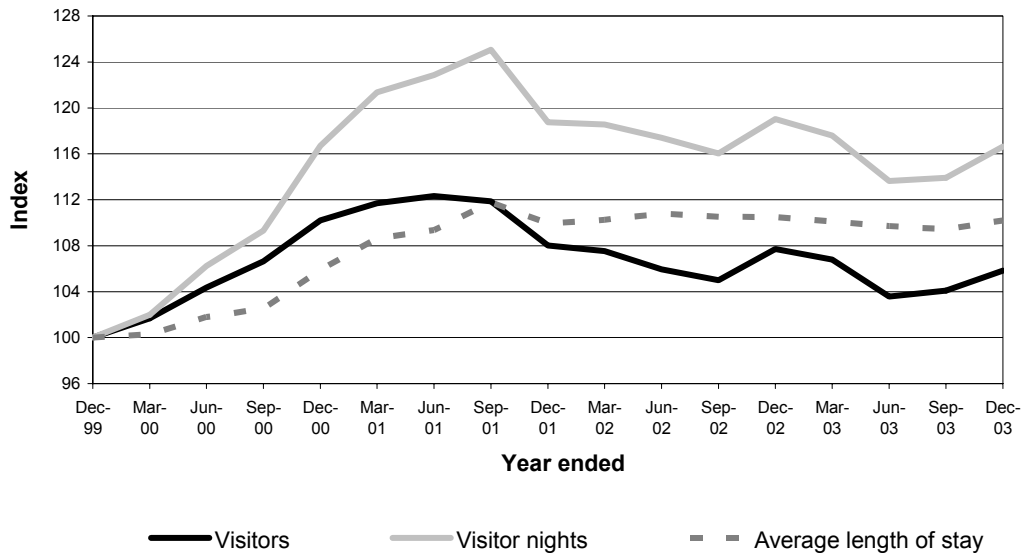
Figure 4.2 International visitor nights and expenditure in Australia, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Between the year ending December 1999 and September 2001 the average length of stay for international visits to Australia increased 12 per cent from 25 nights to 28 nights. Since the year ending December 2001 the average has consistently remained around 27 nights (Figure 4.3).

Figure 4.3 International travel to Australia: Summary, 1999 – 2003

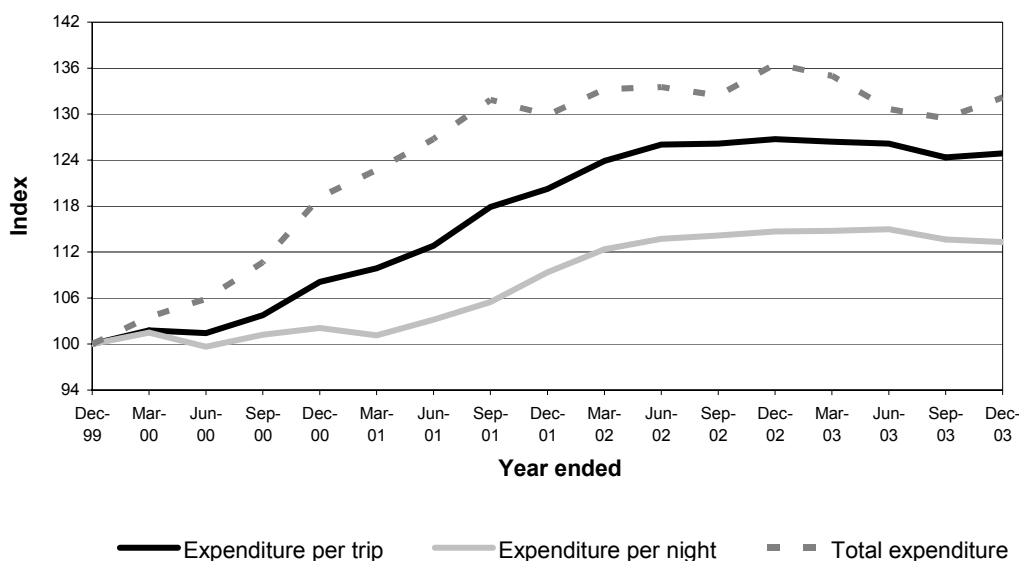


Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Since the year ending December 1999 growth in expenditure per trip has outpaced growth in expenditure per night. Over this period average expenditure in Australia per visitor increased 25 per cent from \$2,040 to \$2,548 while expenditure per night grew 13 per cent from \$83 to \$94 (Figure 4.4). The difference in growth in part relates to the influence of visitors to Australia for education. There has been a considerable increase in visitors travelling for education since 1999. While these visitors tend to stay for long periods, the amount they spend per night is lower than for

visitors travelling to Australia for most other reasons.

Figure 4.4 International visitor expenditure in Australia: Summary, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

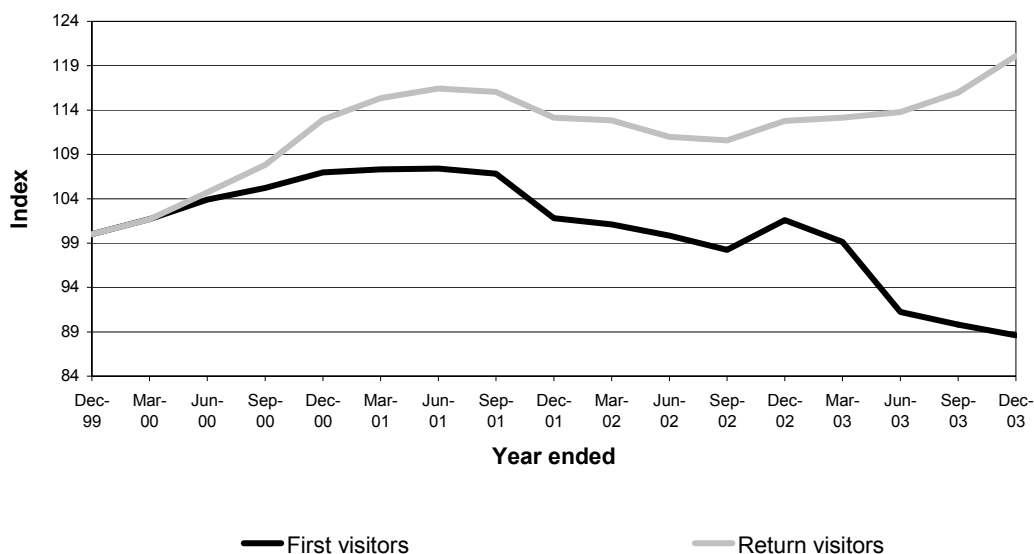
Trends in first and repeat visitation

In 2003, 38 per cent of international visitors to Australia were first time visitors and 62 per cent were return visitors. Each group’s contribution to visitor nights was similar, with first time visitors accounting for 42 per cent of nights spent in Australia and return visitors 58 per cent.

Since 1999 the share of visitors to Australia who were return visitors has increased substantially. Between the year ending December 1999 and June 2001 growth in the number of return visitors was 16 per cent, outpacing the 7 per cent recorded for first time visitors. From June 2001 to September 2002 there was a decline for first time (9 per cent) and return visitors (5 per cent).

However, it is since the year ending September 2002 that the trends for first time and return visitation to Australia have diverged considerably. Between September 2002 and December 2003 the number of return visitors increased 9 per cent while the number of first time visitors fell 10 per cent. The recent sharp decline in first time visitors to Australia coincided with the outbreak of SARS in Asia, a key market for new visitors to Australia (Figure 4.5).

Figure 4.5 Summary of first and repeat international travel to Australia, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Trends in international travel by purpose of visit

The majority of international visitors to Australia travel for the purpose of holiday/leisure, with 54 per cent citing this as their main purpose of travel in 2003. Visiting friends and/or relatives was the next most common reason with 21 per cent followed by business (15 per cent) and education (6 per cent).

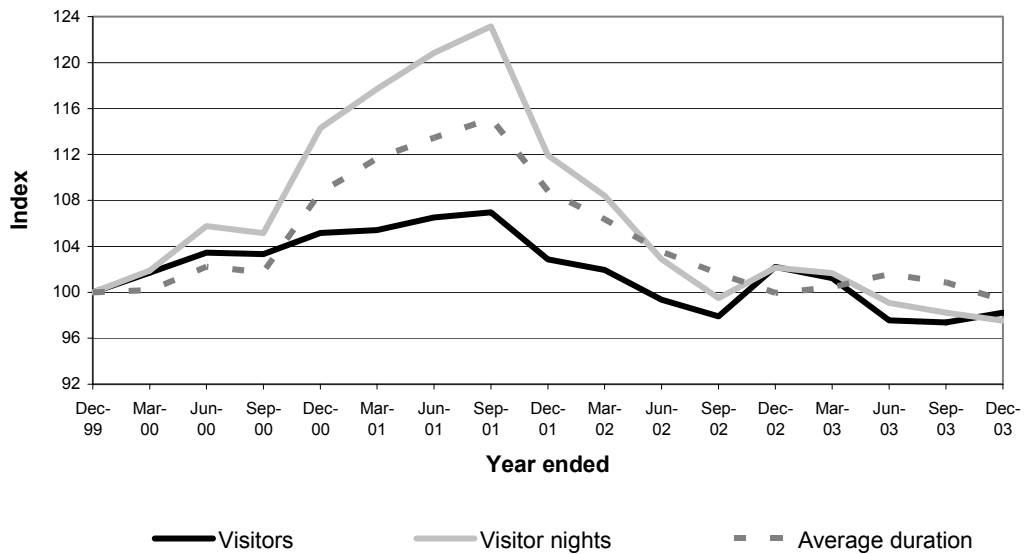
International visitors travelling for holiday/leisure also accounted for the largest share of visitor nights (39 per cent). Although those travelling to Australia for education accounted for only 6 per cent of visitors their share of visitor nights was 29 per cent as they tend to stay for long periods. Those visiting friends and/or relatives accounted for 18 per cent of visitor nights while business traveller’s share of nights was just 5 per cent.

Holiday/leisure visitors

The annual number of international visitors and nights spent in Australia for holiday/leisure increased considerably between the year ending December 1999 and September 2001. Over this period there was 7 per cent growth in the number of holiday visitors to 2.6 million while nights spent in Australia for holiday/leisure increased 23 per cent to 58.4 million.

Following the events of September 11 2001, there was a sharp fall in travel to Australia for holiday/leisure. In the 12 months to September 2002 there was a decline of 8 per cent for holiday visitors and 19 per cent for holiday nights. Since September 2002 the annual number of holiday visitors has levelled out, with 2.4 million visitors in 2003. However, nights have continued to decline, down a further 2 per cent to 46.3 million for 2003 (Figure 4.6).

Figure 4.6 International visitors to Australia: Holiday/leisure, 1999 – 2003

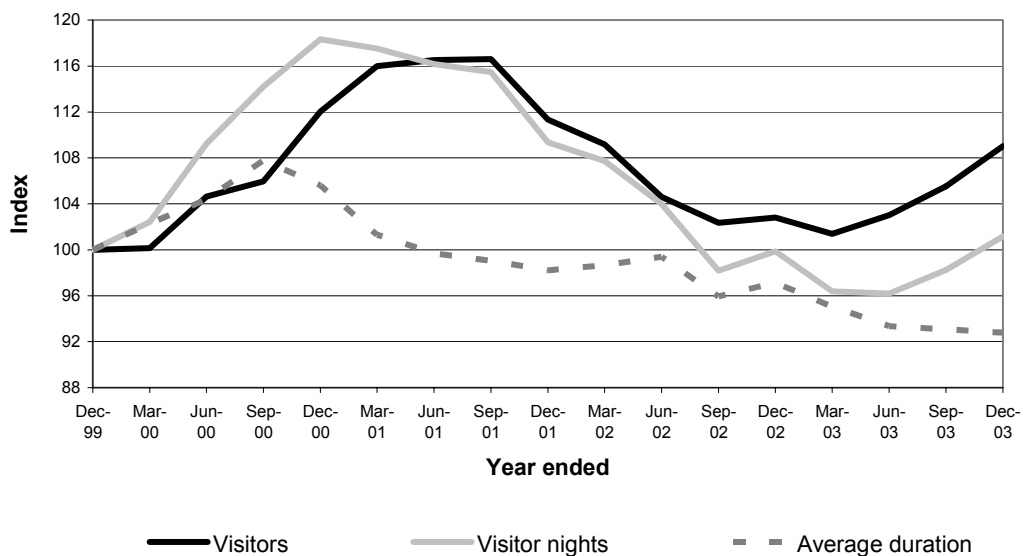


Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Visiting friends and/or relatives

Between the year ending December 1999 and September 2001 there was a 17 per cent increase in visitors travelling to visit friends and/or relatives to 967,000 and a 15 per cent increase in nights spent in Australia for this purpose to 24.6 million. A sharp decline followed with visitor numbers falling 13 per cent from September 2001 to March 2003 and visitor nights decreasing 17 per cent over the same period. Since March 2003 there has been some recovery, with the number of visitors up 8 per cent to 904,000 and nights having increased 5 per cent to 21.5 million for the year ending December 2003. The average length of stay for visits to see friends and/or relatives has steadily declined from 28 nights in September 2000 to 24 nights in December 2003 (Figure 4.7).

Figure 4.7 International visitors to Australia: Visiting friends and/or relatives, 1999 – 2003

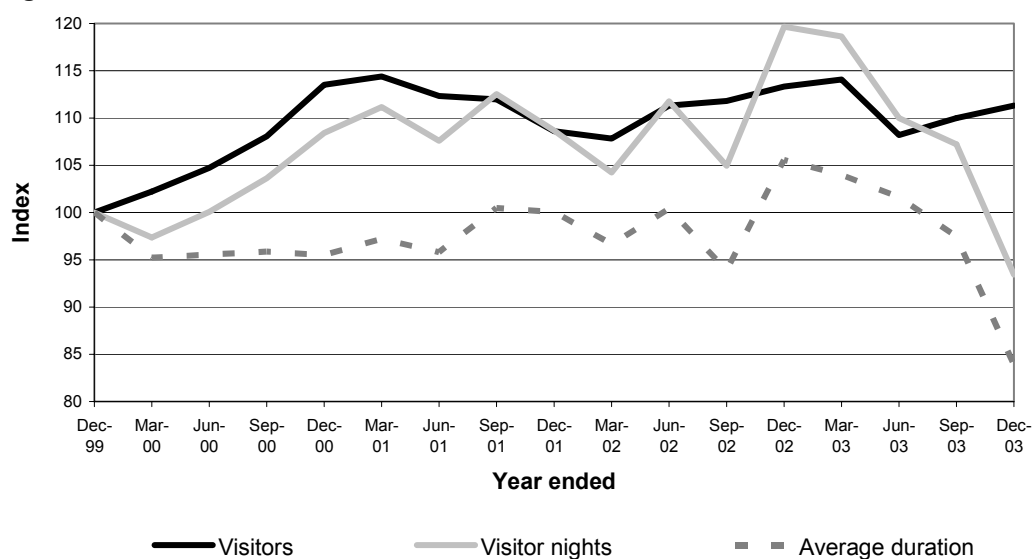


Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Business

Business travel to Australia experienced strong growth between the year ending December 1999 and March 2001. Over this period the number of business visitors increased 14 per cent to 666,000 and nights grew 11 per cent to 7.6 million. Since March 2001 there have been noticeable differences in the trends for visitors and nights, with considerably less variation in the number of visitors travelling for business. During 2003, there were 648,000 business visitors, 3 per cent less than in the year ending March 2001. In contrast, nights spent in Australia for business increased 8 per cent between March 2001 and December 2002 before falling sharply (22 per cent) to 6.4 million in the twelve months ending December 2003. The average length of business visits also fell 20 per cent from a peak of 12 nights in December 2002 to a low of 10 nights in December 2003 (Figure 4.8).

Figure 4.8 International visitors to Australia: Business, 1999 – 2003

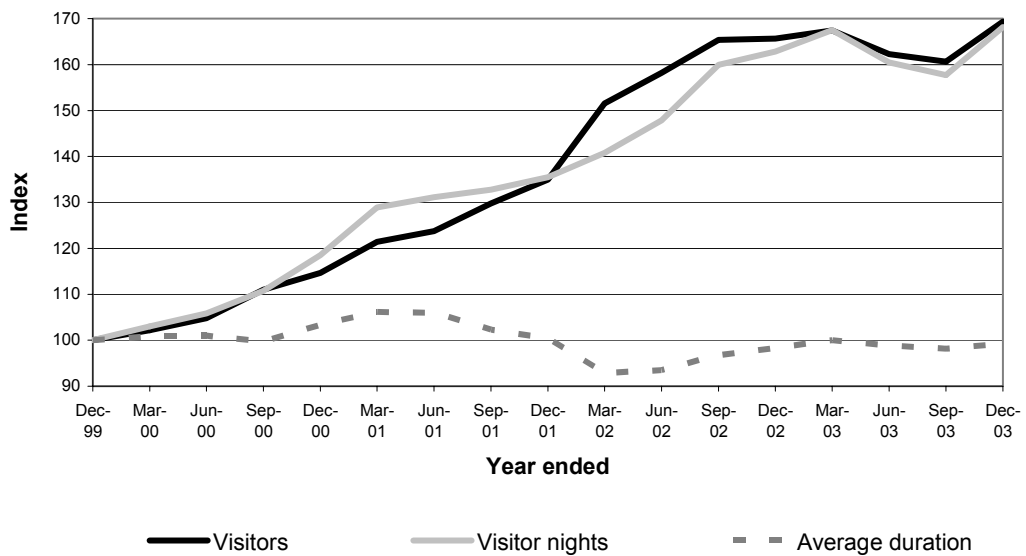


Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Education

There has been sustained strong growth in travel to Australia for the purpose of education. Between December 1999 and 2003 the total number of international visitors travelling for this reason increased by 69 per cent to 267,000. Over the same period nights spent in Australia by education visitors increased 68 per cent to 34.3 million. The average length of stay of education visitors has remained relatively stable and was 128 nights in 2003 (Figure 4.9).

Figure 4.9 International visitors to Australia: Education, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

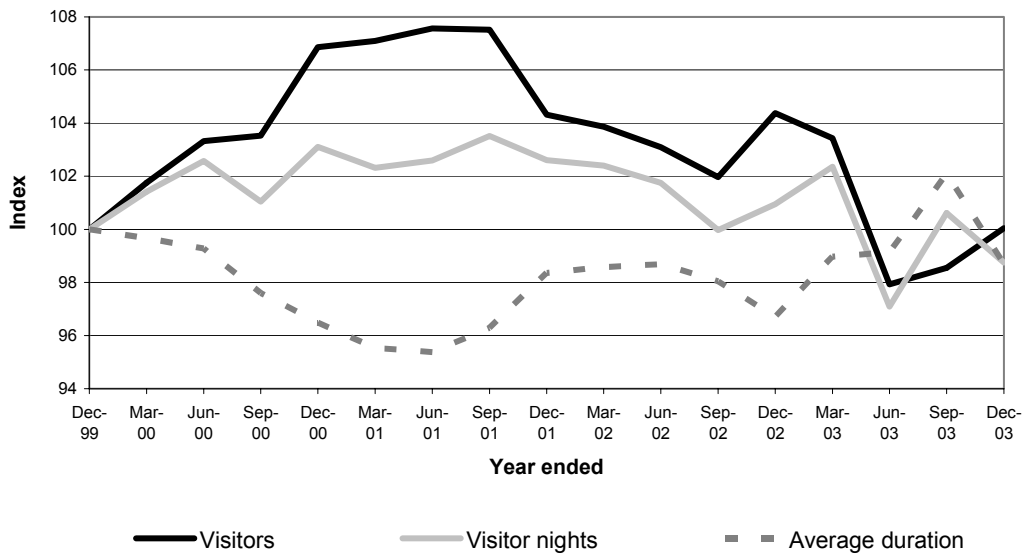
Trends in international travel by accommodation used in Australia

The most popular choice of accommodation for international visitors in 2003 was a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn used by 59 per cent of travellers, followed by the home of a friend or relative (37 per cent), accommodation in a rented house, apartment, unit or flat (12 per cent) and backpacker or hostel style accommodation (11 per cent).

Hotels, resorts, motels or motor inns

The annual number of international visitors to Australia using hotel, resorts, motel or motor inn accommodation increased 8 per cent between December 1999 and September 2001. Nights spent in this form of accommodation recorded growth of 4 per cent over the same period. Since September 2001 the number of visitors to hotels, motels, resorts or motor inns has steadily declined, as have the number of nights spent in these establishments. During 2003, 2.6 million visitors used this style of accommodation and stayed 19.5 million nights, representing falls of 7 per cent and 5 per cent respectively compared with the year ending September 2001 (Figure 4.10).

Figure 4.10 International travel: Use of hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns, 1999 – 2003

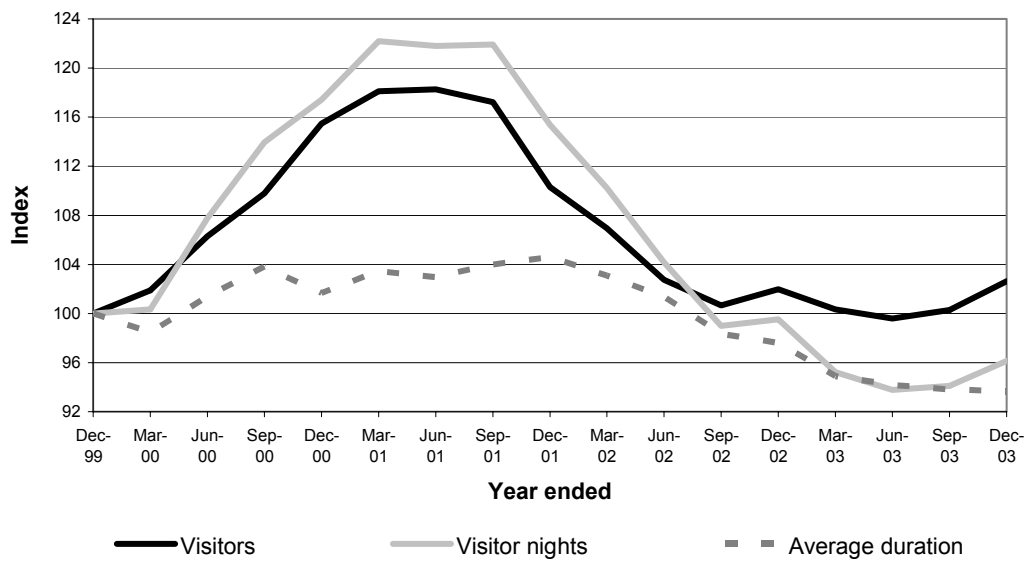


Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Home of a friend or relative

Between the year ending December 1999 and March 2001 the number of visitors who stayed at a friend's or relative's property at some stage on their trip increased by 18 per cent. The number of nights spent in this accommodation experienced similar growth (22 per cent) over this period. From March 2001 there was initially a levelling off in the use of friends' or relatives' property by international visitors then a sharp decline between September 2001 and 2002. In the twelve months to September 2002 the number of visitors who stayed with friends or relatives fell 14 per cent while nights spent in this form of accommodation declined 19 per cent. Since September 2002 there has been some recovery in the number of visitors staying at a friend's or relative's property but nights have fallen slightly further (3 per cent). The average length of stay at a friend's or relative's property peaked during the year ending December 2001 at 22 nights but has since declined 10 per cent to 20 nights for the 2003 calendar year (Figure 4.11).

Figure 4.11 International travel: Use of friends' or relatives' property, 1999 – 2003

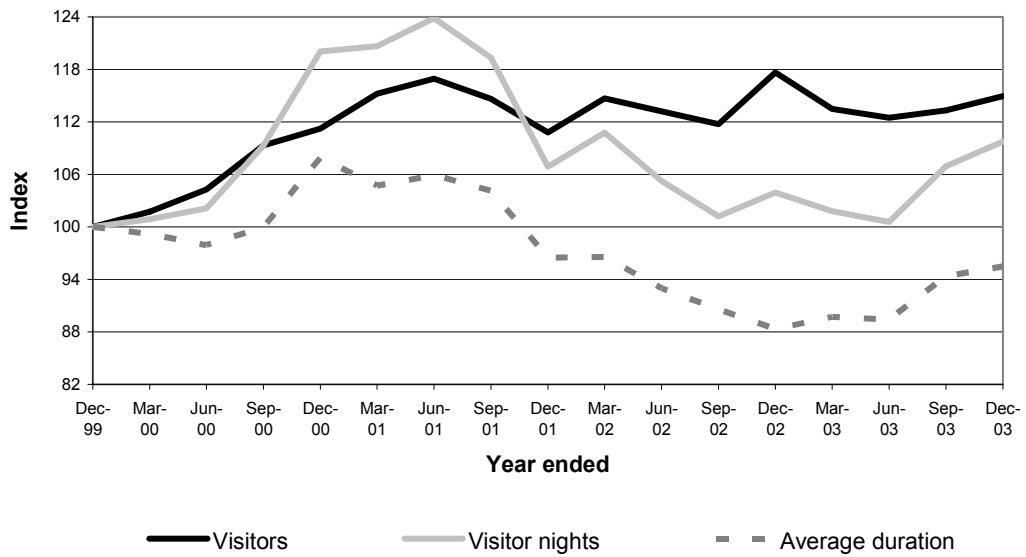


Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Backpackers or youth hostel

The annual number of international visitors who stayed in backpacker or youth hostel accommodation when visiting Australia increased by 17 per cent between the year ending December 1999 and June 2001. Growth was slightly stronger (24 per cent) for the nights they spent in this accommodation over the same period. Since June 2001 the number of visitors using backpacker or youth hostel accommodation has remained relatively stable. During 2003, 468,000 visitors stayed in this form of accommodation, 2 per cent less than in June 2001. Nights spent in backpacker or youth hostel accommodation declined by 19 per cent in the two years to June 2003 but there has been a slight recovery since to 11.6 million for the 2003 calendar year. The average length of stay in backpacker or youth hostel accommodation peaked at 28 nights for the year ending December 2000 and has since fallen 12 per cent to 25 nights in 2003 (Figure 4.12).

Figure 4.12 International travel: Use of backpackers or youth hostel, 1999 – 2003

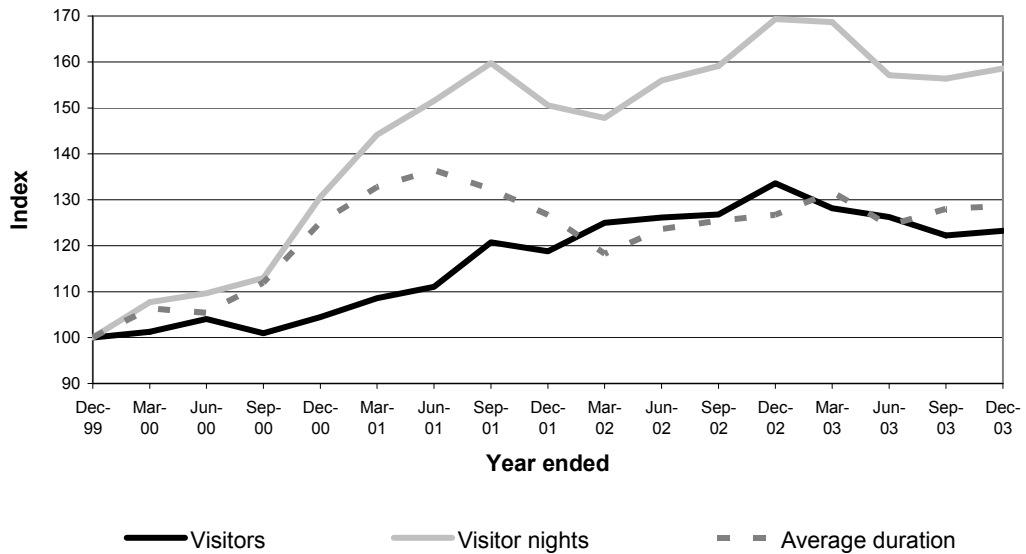


Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Rented house, apartment, unit or flat

In the three years to December 2002 there was strong growth in the use of rented house, apartment, unit or flat accommodation. Over this period the number of visitors using this form of accommodation increased 34 per cent to 550,000 while the number of nights they spent increased 69 per cent to 36.6 million. During 2003, 507,000 visitors used this style of accommodation and stayed 34.3 million nights, representing falls of 8 per cent and 6 per cent respectively compared with the year ending December 2002 (Figure 4.13).

Figure 4.13 International travel: Use of a rented house, apartment, unit or flat, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

International travel by country of residence

In 2003, the largest source of international visitors to Australia was New Zealand accounting for 17 per cent of all visitors. The next largest share of visitors came from the United Kingdom (14 per cent), followed by Japan (13 per cent) and the USA (9 per cent).

In terms of visitor nights and expenditure the United Kingdom was by far the most important source market, accounting for 20 per cent of all nights spent and 17 per cent of all expenditure in Australia by international visitors. New Zealand and the USA provided the next largest share of visitor nights and expenditure in Australia, in both cases with 9 per cent each.

New Zealand

The largest contributor to Australia's international visitor market since 2000 has been New Zealand. During 2003, 763,000 international visitors to Australia (17 per cent) came from New Zealand. They also spent 10.4 million visitor nights, representing a 9 per cent share of nights spent in Australia by international visitors.

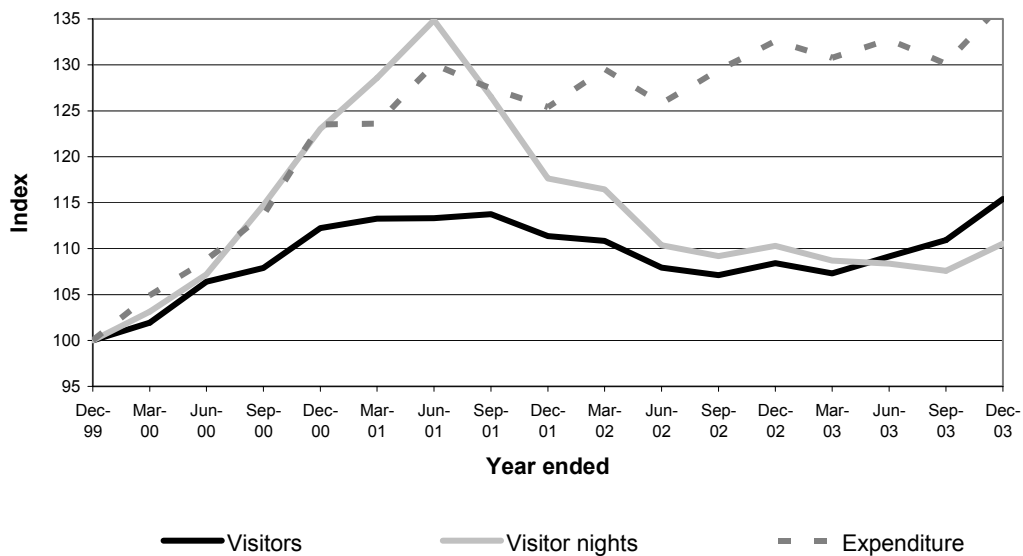
New Zealand is the second largest market for visitors travelling to Australia to visit friends and/or relatives. During 2003, visitors from New Zealand accounted for 214,000 (24 per cent) of travellers to Australia for this reason. New Zealand is also an important market for business travel, with 168,000 visitors in 2003 representing a 26 per cent share of travel to Australia for this purpose. Another feature of travel from New Zealand is that visitors are far more likely to be repeat visitors. During 2003, 94 per cent of visitors had been to Australia previously.

Since 1999 there has been considerably less variation in the number of visitors travelling to Australia from New Zealand than for the nights spent in Australia by these visitors. While there was an increase of 13 per cent in the number of New Zealand visitors between December 1999 and June 2001, growth in visitor nights was much more significant (35 per cent). From June 2001 to September 2002 there was a decline in both the number of visitors from New Zealand and the nights they stayed. However, the fall for visitors (5 per cent) was far less than for nights spent (19 per cent).

The number of visitors from New Zealand has recovered strongly since September 2002, increasing by 8 per cent to a peak of 763,000 in 2003. Over the same period nights spent in Australia by New Zealand visitors have been relatively flat.

The total expenditure of New Zealand visitors in Australia has increased substantially since December 1999. Between December 1999 and 2003 their expenditure in Australia grew 37 per cent (in nominal terms) from \$721 million to \$986 million (Figure 4.14).

Figure 4.14 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for New Zealand, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

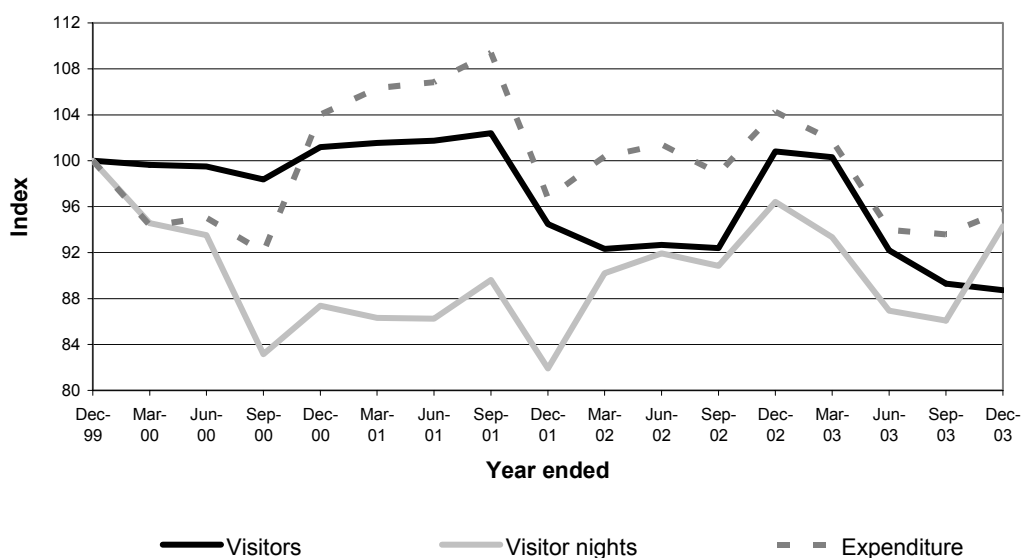
Japan

Japan is an important source market of international visitors to Australia. During 2003, 588,000 of all international visitors to Australia (13 per cent) were Japanese visitors. The 9.1 million nights they spent in Australia, contributed less to visitor nights (8 per cent) as on average they stay in Australia for shorter periods than visitors from most other countries. The vast majority (80 per cent) of visitors from Japan in 2003 travelled on a holiday. Japan was the leading holiday market for Australia, accounting for 20 per cent of all holiday visitors for the year.

During the period 1999 to 2003 both the number of visitors to Australia from Japan and the nights they stay have declined. Over this period the number of Japanese visitors fell 11 per cent while visitor nights decreased 6 per cent. Visitor numbers were adversely affected by two periods of sharp decline, coinciding with the events of September 11, 2001 and the SARS outbreak in the first half of 2003. While visitor nights also declined at these times, there was a period between December 2001 and 2002 with relatively strong growth (18 per cent). Despite the outbreak of SARS, the number of visitor nights to Australia by Japanese visitors during 2003 was only marginally less (2 per cent) than for the previous year.

The total expenditure of Japanese visitors in Australia peaked at \$1.1 billion during the year ending September 2001. During 2003, Japanese visitors spent \$971 million in Australia, 13 per cent less than in the year ending September 2001 (Figure 4.15).

Figure 4.15 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Japan, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom has always been a leading market for travel to Australia. This position has been reinforced in recent years with both the number of visitors and the nights spent in Australia by these visitors having increased. During 2003, there were 632,000 visitors who stayed 23.9 million nights. They accounted for 14 per cent of all international visitors to Australia while their 20 per cent share of visitor nights was the largest for any source market.

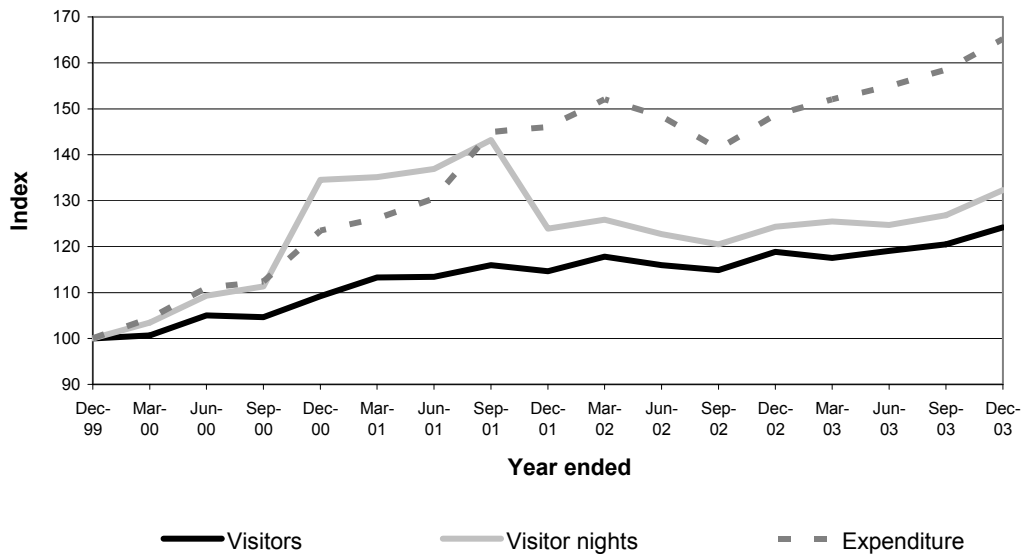
During 2003, visitors from the United Kingdom were the most likely to travel to Australia to visit friends and/or relatives, with 34 per cent travelling for this purpose. They accounted for 24 per cent of all travel to Australia for this reason in 2003. The United Kingdom was also the leading market for employment and backpacker travel to Australia. United Kingdom visitors' share of employment and backpacker travel in 2003 was 31 per cent and 26 per cent respectively.

During the period 1999 to 2003 there was consistent growth in the number of visitors coming to Australia from the United Kingdom, with an increase of 24 per cent recorded. While growth in nights spent in Australia by visitors from the United Kingdom was slightly stronger (32 per cent) over the same period it was more variable.

Between December 1999 and September 2001 there was an increase of 43 per cent in visitor nights to a peak of 25.8 million followed immediately by a sharp fall coinciding with the events of September 11, 2001. Since December 2001 nights spent in Australia by United Kingdom visitors have increased steadily (7 per cent) but the 23.9 million nights in 2003 remained 8 per cent less than the number recorded for the year ending September 2001.

The total expenditure of United Kingdom visitors in Australia has increased considerably in the four years to December 2003. Over this period expenditure grew 65 per cent from \$1.2 billion to \$1.9 billion (Figure 4.16).

Figure 4.16 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for the United Kingdom, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

USA

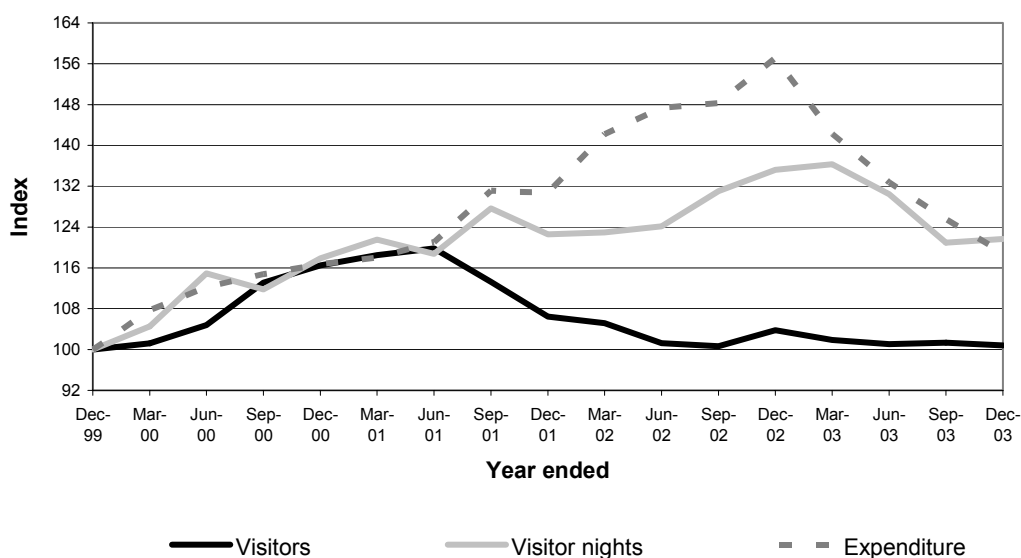
The United States is a major international market for tourism to Australia. In 2003, there were 396,000 visitors from the United States and they stayed 10.3 million nights. These visitors accounted for 9 per cent of travellers and visitor nights to Australia.

During the period 1999 to 2003 there was no sustained growth in the number of visitors coming to Australia from the United States. While there was an increase of 20 per cent in visitors between December 1999 and June 2001 to a peak of 470,000, this was followed by a similar decline (16 per cent) from June 2001 to September 2002. Since September 2002 visitor numbers from the United States have been flat.

The trend for nights spent in Australia by travellers from the United States has been considerably different. There was an extended period of growth between December 1999 and March 2003 where visitor nights increased 36 per cent to a peak of 11.5 million. By December 2003 nights spent in Australia by United States visitors had fallen back 11 per cent to 10.3 million.

The total expenditure of United States visitors in Australia increased markedly (57 per cent) in the three years to December 2002 when their spending reached \$1.4 billion. The \$1.0 billion they spent during 2003 was 24 per cent less than for the previous year (Figure 4.17).

Figure 4.17 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for the USA, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Singapore

During 2003, there were 220,000 visitors to Australia from Singapore who stayed 4.8 million nights. They accounted for 5 per cent of all visitors to Australia and their share of visitor nights was 4 per cent. This contribution is slightly less than prior to the events of September 11, 2001 and the outbreak of SARS.

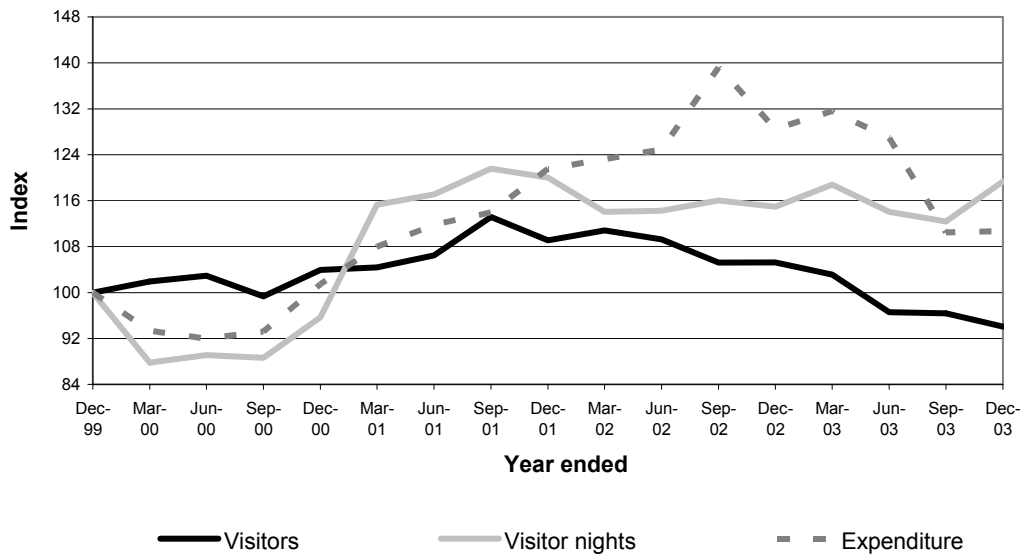
The majority of visitors from Singapore have been to Australia before, with this trend increasing in the four years to December 2003. Over this period the proportion of all visitors from Singapore who were repeat visitors increased from 73 per cent to 84 per cent.

During the period 1999 to 2003 there was a decline of 6 per cent in visitors from Singapore. While the number of visitors increased 13 per cent between December 1999 and September 2001 to a peak of 265,000, this was more than offset by a decline of 17 per cent between September 2001 and December 2003.

Nights spent in Australia by Singapore visitors also peaked in September 2001 at 4.9 million. However, the fall in visitor nights since September 2001 has been less substantial than for visitors. The 4.8 million visitor nights spent in Australia by Singapore visitors in 2003 was just 2 per cent less than recorded in September 2001.

The total expenditure of Singapore visitors in Australia increased 39 per cent between December 1999 and September 2002 to a peak of \$739 million. The \$588 million spent in December 2003 was 20 per cent less than for the year ending September 2002 (Figure 4.18).

Figure 4.18 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Singapore, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

China

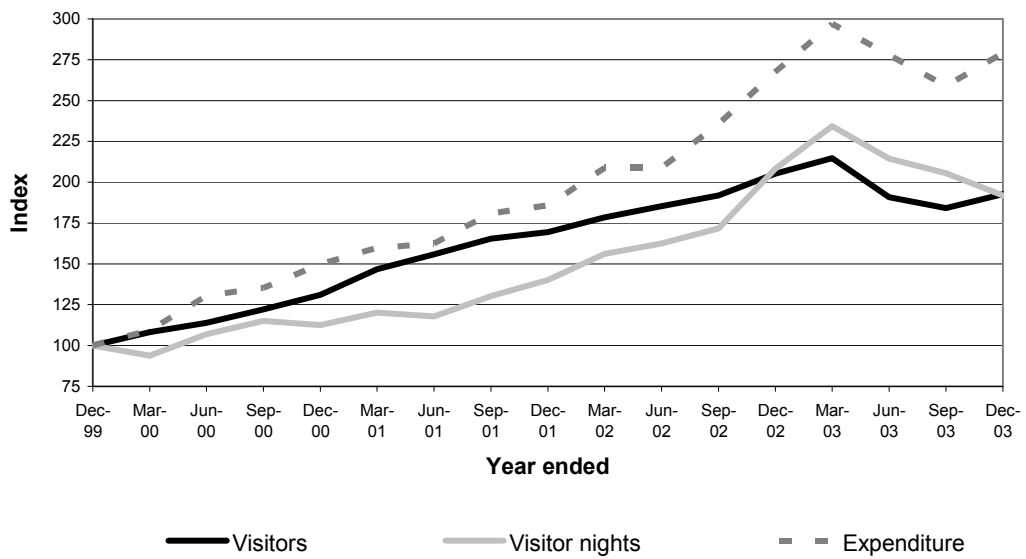
China is a leading growth market for tourism to Australia. During 2003, Chinese visitors represented 4 per cent of all visitors to Australia and their share of visitor nights was slightly higher at 5 per cent. Four years earlier China contributed just 2 per cent of visitors and a 3 per cent share of nights spent in Australia.

The main reasons for people from China visiting Australia during 2003 were holidays and business. The 69,700 holiday visitors accounted for 41 per cent of Chinese visitors and the 48,200 travelling for business represented a further 29 per cent.

During the period 1999 to 2003 there was a significant increase in both the number of visitors from China and the nights they spent in Australia. Despite an impact from the SARS outbreak in early 2003, visitor numbers grew by 93 per cent to 169,000 and visitor nights increased 92 per cent to 6.4 million over this period.

The total expenditure of Chinese visitors in Australia has grown even more rapidly. The \$687 million they spent during 2003 was 179 per cent more than the \$246 million expenditure four years earlier (Figure 4.19).

Figure 4.19 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for China, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

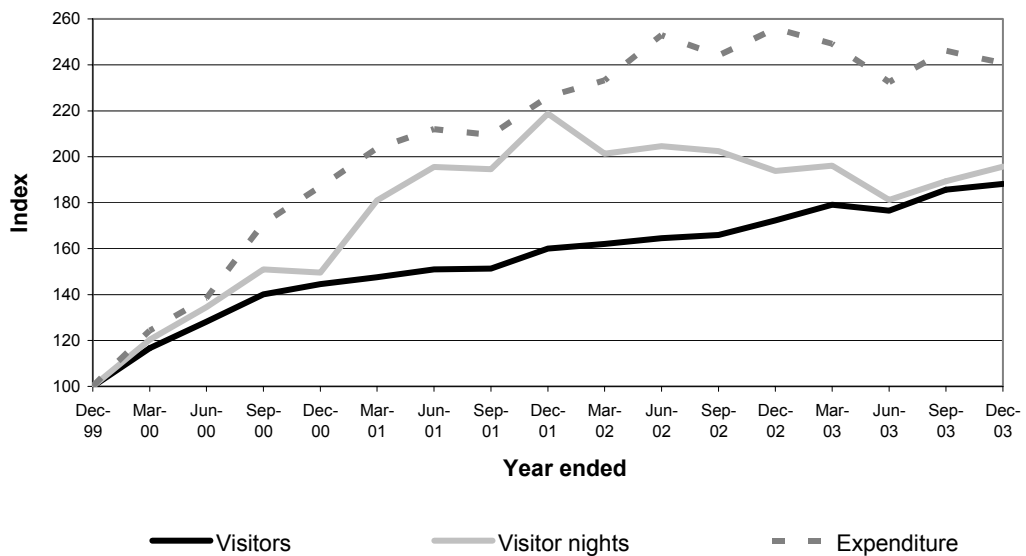
Korea

Korea is another Asian source market for which there has been considerable growth in recent years. Between December 1999 and 2003 the number of visitors to Australia from Korea increased consistently, up 88 per cent from 100,000 to 188,000 visitors. Over this period Korea has been one of only a few countries to record growth in first time visitors, with an increase of 73 per cent to 106,400.

During the period 1999 to 2003 growth was slightly greater for visitor nights (96 per cent) than for visitors. However, the 5.6 million nights spent in Australia during 2003 was 11 per cent less than the peak of 6.3 million visitor nights for the 2001 calendar year.

Despite a decline since December 2002, the total expenditure of Korean visitors in Australia increased markedly between December 1999 and 2003. The \$526 million they spent in 2003 was 141 per cent more than the \$218 million of expenditure four years earlier (Figure 4.20)

Figure 4.20 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Korea, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Malaysia

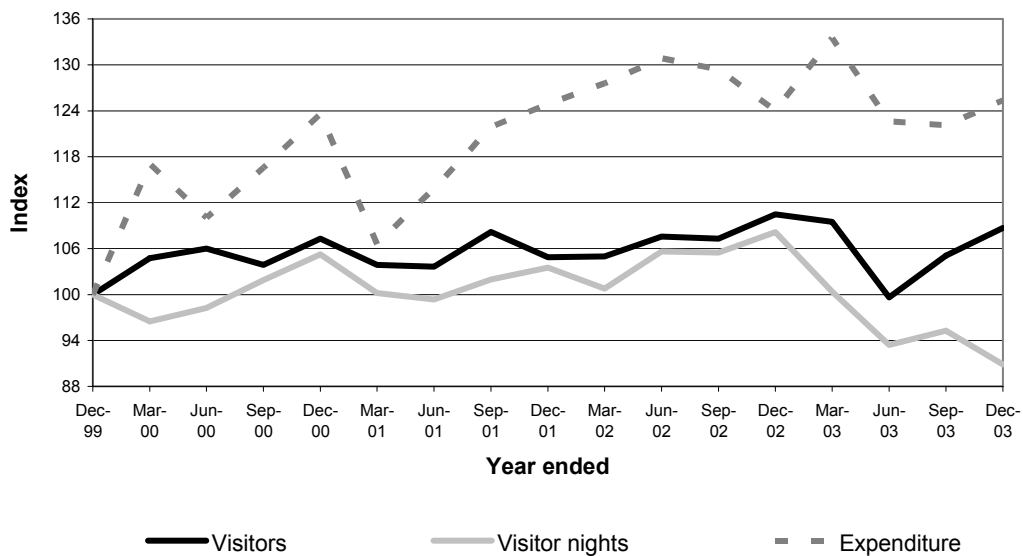
During 2003, there were 137,000 visitors to Australia from Malaysia, representing 3 per cent of all international visitors. These visitors spent 3.1 million visitor nights, accounting for 3 per cent of nights spent in Australia by international visitors.

During the period December 1999 to 2003, the number of Malaysian visitors to Australia increased 9 per cent. While there was a decline at the time of the SARS outbreak, by the year ending December 2003 visitor numbers had recovered, approaching the peak of 140,000 visitors in 2002.

Between December 1999 and 2002, there was growth of 8 per cent in nights spent in Australia by Malaysian visitors to a peak of 3.7 million. However, in the twelve months to December 2003 visitor nights declined 16 per cent, leaving their number 9 per cent lower than recorded in 1999.

The total expenditure of Malaysian visitors in Australia increased by 33 per cent from \$310 million in the year ending December 1999 to \$414 million for the year ending March 2003. There has been a marginal decline in expenditure since then, with \$388 million spent during the 2003 calendar year (Figure 4.21).

Figure 4.21 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Malaysia, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Hong Kong

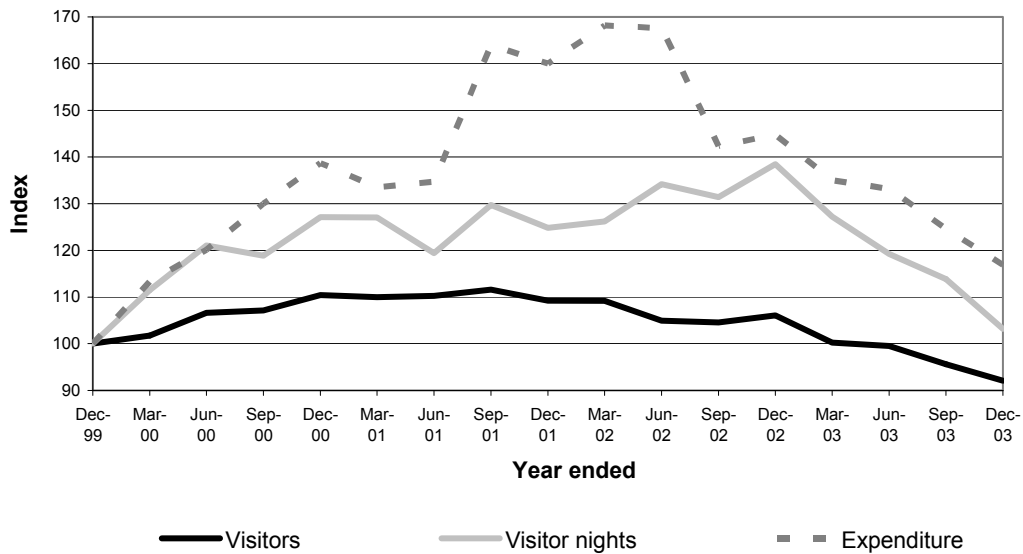
During 2003, there were 118,000 visitors to Australia from Hong Kong and they stayed 2.9 million nights. These visitors accounted for 3 per cent of international visitors to Australia and they contributed 2 per cent of the nights spent in Australia.

Between December 1999 and 2003 there was an 8 per cent decline in the number of visitors from Hong Kong. While visitor numbers increased 12 per cent to a peak of 143,000 for the year ending September 2001, September 11, 2001 and the SARS outbreak appear to have had an adverse impact in the period since.

Visitor nights withstood the events of September 11, 2001, recording growth of 38 per cent between December 1999 and 2002 to peak at 3.9 million. While nights spent in Australia by Hong Kong visitors have since declined 25 per cent their number in 2003 remained 3 per cent higher than recorded in 1999.

During the period December 1999 to March 2002, there was a strong growth (68 per cent) in the total expenditure of Hong Kong visitors in Australia from \$300 million to \$505 million. Since then there has been a substantial decline in their spending, with the \$351 million of expenditure in 2003, 30 per cent less than spent in the twelve months to March 2002 (Figure 4.22).

Figure 4.22 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Hong Kong, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Germany

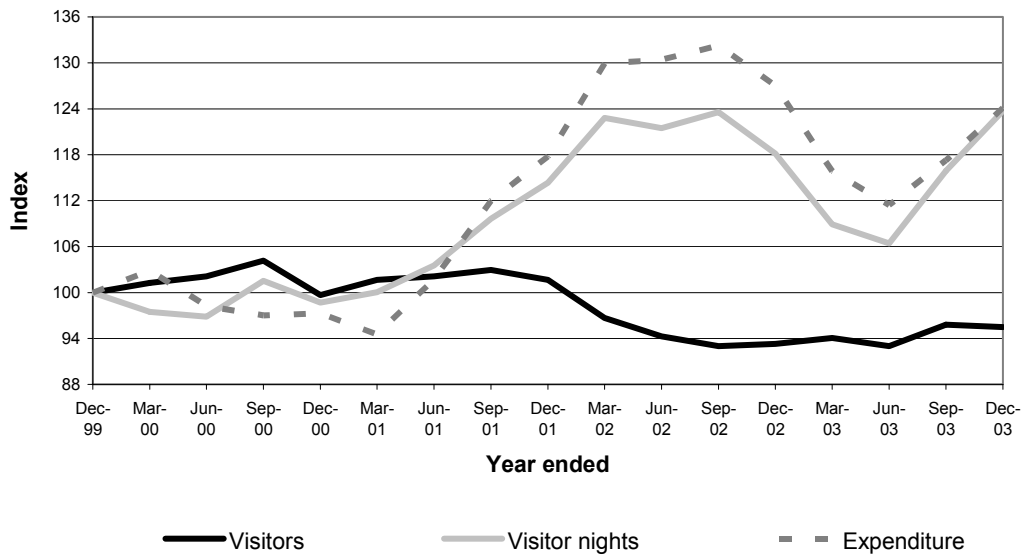
During 2003, there were 134,000 German visitors to Australia who spent 5.5 million nights. While they accounted for 3 per cent of all international visitors to Australia, their share of visitor nights was higher (5 per cent) as they stay in Australia for longer periods than visitors from most other countries. In 2003, 51,600 or 39 per cent of all German visitors were backpacker travellers.

Although the number of visitors from Germany declined 5 per cent during the period December 1999 to 2003, there were some signs of recovery later in this period. Between September 2002 and December 2003 an increase of 3 per cent in visitor numbers was recorded.

The trends for visitor nights and total expenditure in Australia have been considerably different. Between December 1999 and September 2002 there was 24 per cent growth in the nights spent in Australia by German visitors to 5.4 million and an increase of 32 per cent in their spending to \$487 million.

While there was a relatively sharp decline in both visitor nights and expenditure from September 2002 to June 2003, there has been a recovery since. The 5.5 million nights spent in Australia and \$457 million expenditure in 2003 were both 24 per cent higher than the respective 1999 figures (Figure 4.23).

Figure 4.23 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Germany, 1999 – 2003



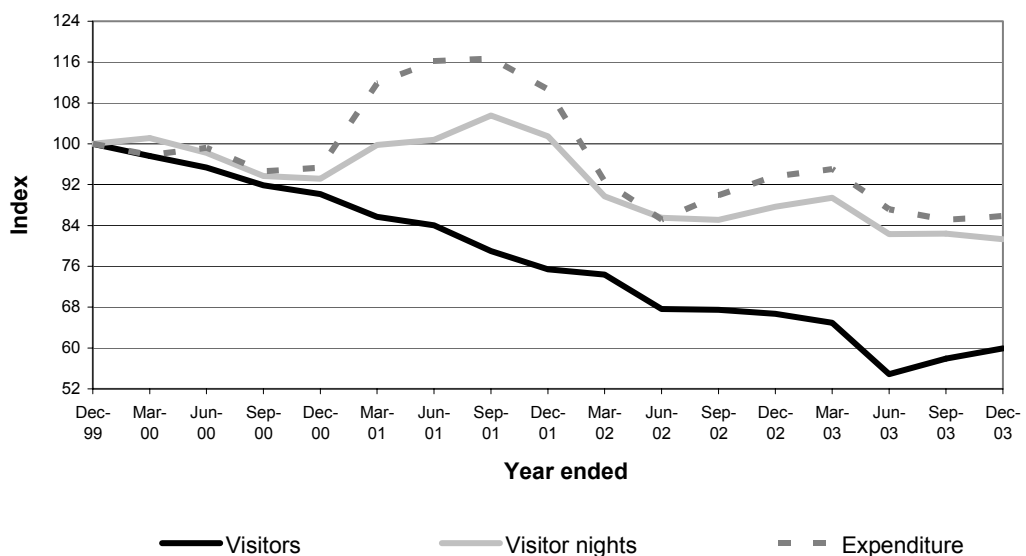
Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Taiwan

During the period December 1999 to 2003 the number of visitors to Australia from Taiwan has declined considerably. Over this period the number of Taiwanese visitors fell 40 per cent from 134,000 to 80,000.

Visitor nights and expenditure have also declined, particularly since September 2001, but not to the same extent as for visitors. The 1.9 million nights spent in Australia by visitors from Taiwan in 2003 was 19 per cent less than recorded four years earlier. Taiwanese visitor's total expenditure in Australia during 2003 was \$195 million, 14 per cent lower than in 1999 (Figure 4.24).

Figure 4.24 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Taiwan, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Canada

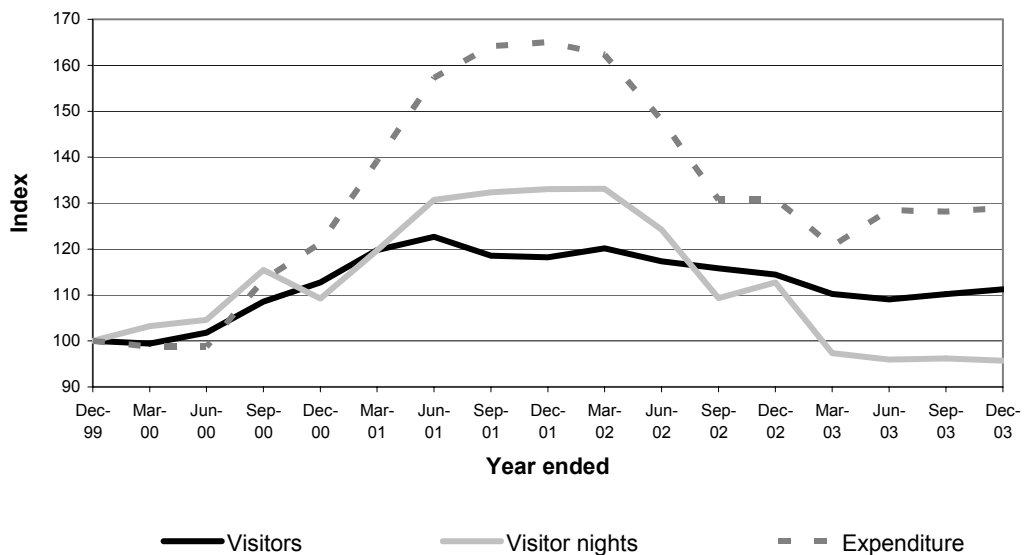
The number of international visitors coming to Australia from Canada in 2003 was 84,000 and they stayed a total of 2.7 million nights. During this period, Canadian visitors accounted for 2 per cent of all international visitors and visitor nights spent in Australia.

Between the year ending December 1999 and 2003 there was an increase of 11 per cent in the number of visitors from Canada. Growth was relatively strong (23 per cent) to the year ending June 2001 when numbers peaked at 92,000. Since June 2001 the number of Canadian visitors has steadily declined.

Nights spent in Australia by Canadian visitors grew 33 per cent between December 1999 and March 2002 to a peak of 3.8 million. During the period March 2002 to December 2003 visitor nights have fallen 28 per cent, leaving nights spent in Australia by Canadian visitors in 2003 4 per cent lower than recorded four years earlier.

Total expenditure in Australia by Canadian visitors showed strong growth (65 per cent) between the years ending December 1999 and 2001 when spending peaked at \$312 million. The \$244 million expenditure during 2003 was 22 per cent below this peak but remained 29 per cent higher than for the year ending December 1999 (Figure 4.25).

Figure 4.25 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Canada, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Indonesia

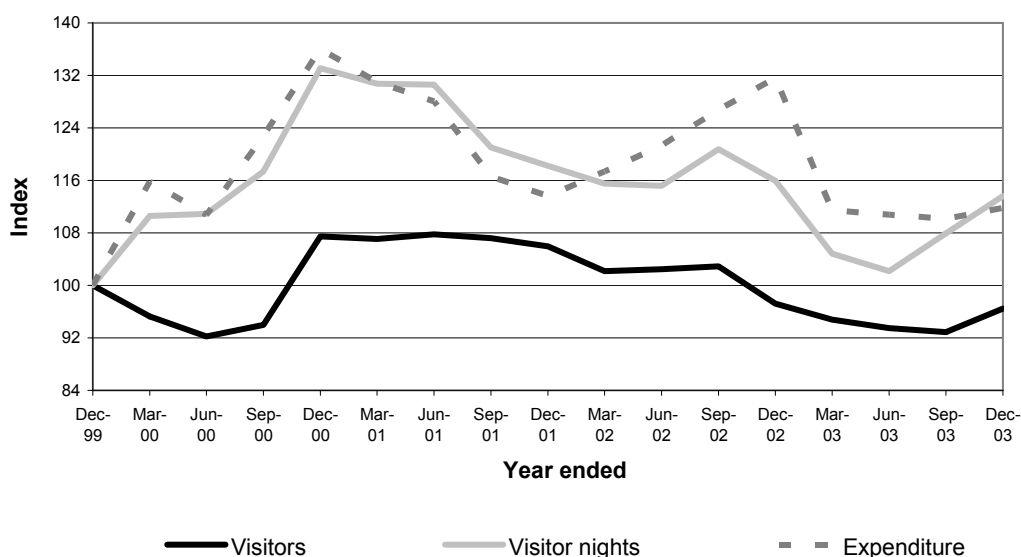
There were 80,000 international visitors to Australia from Indonesia during 2003 and they spent 3.0 million nights in the country. These visitors accounted for 2 per cent of international visitors to Australia and 3 per cent of visitor nights. In 2003, 21 per cent of visitors from Indonesia travelled to Australia for education.

The number of Indonesian visitors to Australia peaked during the year ending June 2001 at 89,000. Since June 2001 there has been a general decline in visitor numbers. The 80,000 visitors during 2003, was 10 per cent less than recorded for the year ending June 2001.

Nights spent in Australia by Indonesian visitors increased sharply (33 per cent) in the twelve months to December 2000 to reach 3.5 million, before declining 23 per cent between December 2000 and June 2003. Since June 2003 there has been some recovery in visitor nights and the 3.0 million spent in Australia during 2003 remained 14 per cent higher than four years earlier.

The total expenditure in Australia of Indonesian visitors also peaked during the year ending December 2000 at \$372 million. The \$306 million spent during 2003 was 18 per cent below this peak but remained 12 per cent more than spent in 1999 (Figure 4.26).

Figure 4.26 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Indonesia, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

Thailand

During 2003, there were 67,000 visitors to Australia from Thailand who stayed 2.3 million nights. These visitors accounted for 2 per cent of international visitors and visitor nights to Australia over the year.

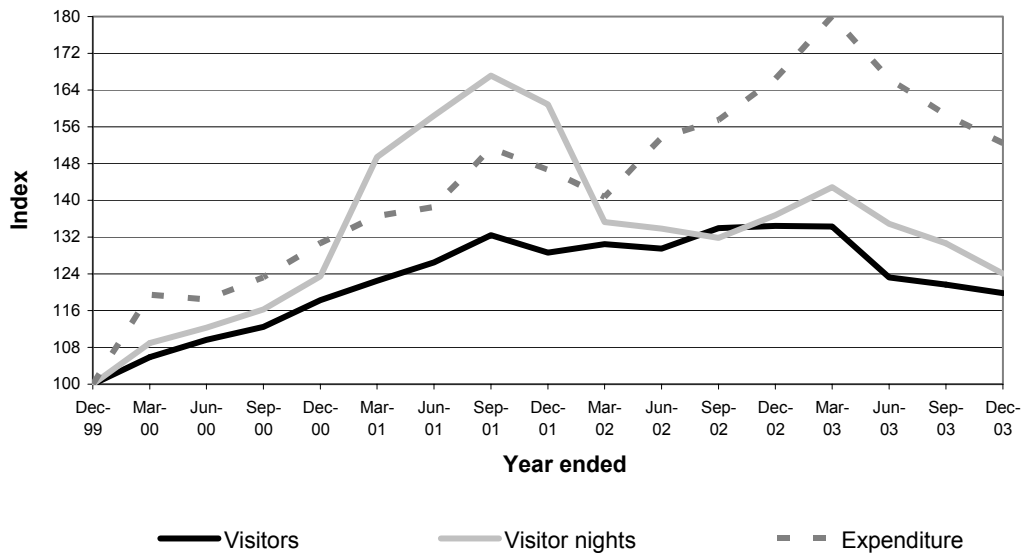
The number of visitors from Thailand to Australia grew strongly in the period to September 2001 then slowed until the year ending March 2003. The 75,000 visitors for the year ending March 2003, was 34 per cent higher than recorded during 1999. By the year ending December 2003, visitor numbers had fallen 11 per cent from this peak.

There was strong growth in visitor nights to Australia by visitors from Thailand up until September 2001. Between December 1999 and September 2001 the increase was 67 per cent to 3.0 million.

Although nights spent in Australia have fallen 26 per cent since September 2001, the 2.3 million spent in Australia during 2003 remained 24 per cent higher than recorded in 1999.

Between December 1999 and March 2003 the total expenditure in Australia of visitors from Thailand recorded strong growth, increasing 80 per cent to \$275 million. By the year ending December 2003, expenditure had fallen to \$233 million, still 52 per cent more than spent in 1999 (Figure 4.27).

Figure 4.27 Visitors, nights and expenditure in Australia for Thailand, 1999 – 2003



Source: TRA International Visitor Survey, 1999 – 2003.

5. DOMESTIC TRAVEL TRENDS

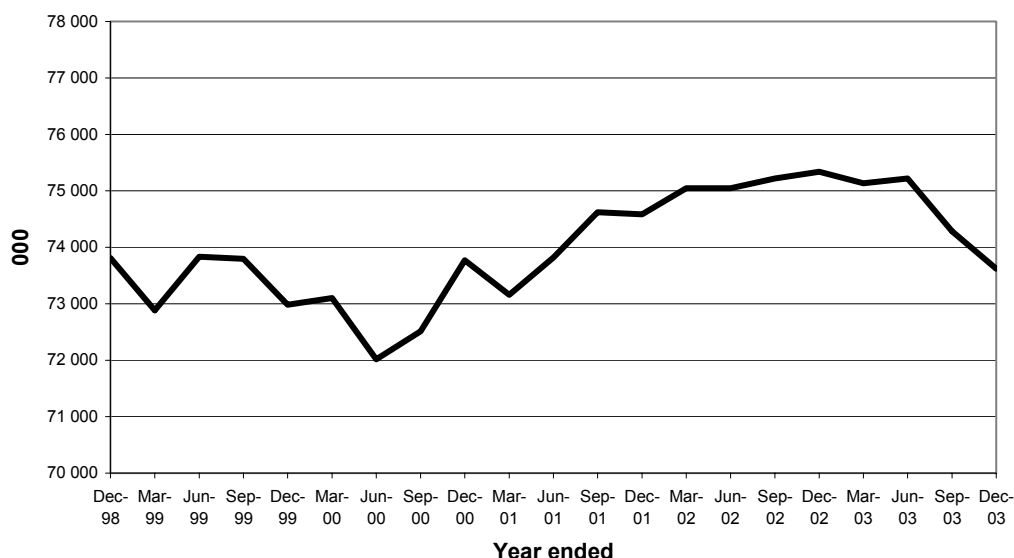
This section focuses on trends in travel by Australians from the start of the NVS in 1998 up to the end of 2003. The trend analysis includes presentation of rolling annual estimates of overnight, day and outbound travel on a quarter by quarter basis.

A number of figures are presented which make use of a rolling annual index. The index plots percentage change over time against a base year. The 1998 calendar year is used as the base year and it is assigned a value of 100. Where later values in a time series exceed 100 it indicates growth in comparison to the base year while values less than 100 indicate decline compared to the base year.

Broad overnight travel trends

The annual number of domestic overnight trips showed steady growth between the year ending June 2000 and December 2002 (5 per cent) but has since declined slightly. During the year ending December 2003 there were 73.6 million overnight trips taken, this being 2 per cent less than for the year ending December 2002 (Figure 5.1).

Figure 5.1 Domestic overnight trips, 1998 – 2003

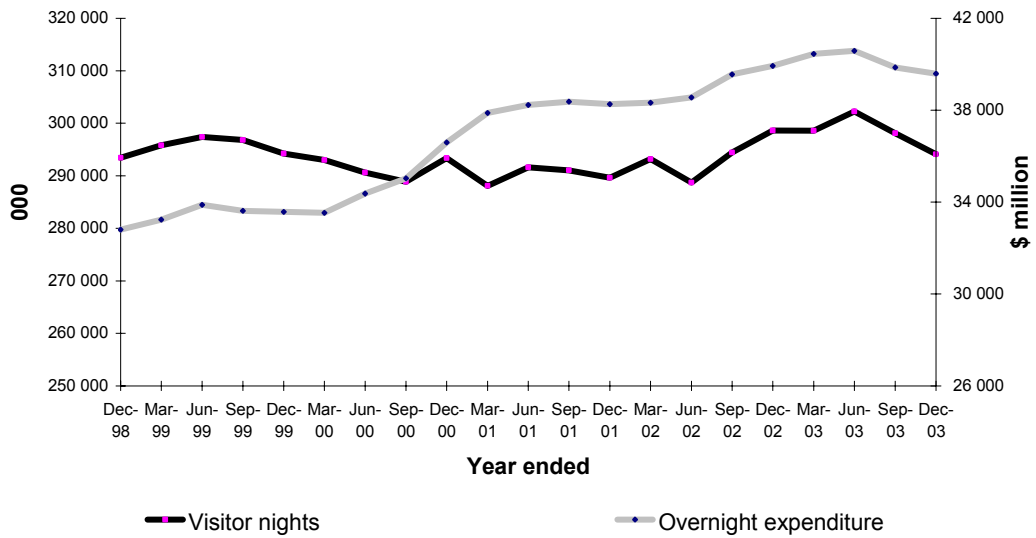


Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Following a period between the year ending September 2000 and June 2002 where visitor nights fluctuated without sustaining any increases, there were 12 months of strong growth (5 per cent). This resulted in a peak of 302.3 million visitor nights for the year ending June 2003. Since then visitor nights have declined 3 per cent to 294.1 million trips for the 2003 calendar year.

Total expenditure by domestic overnight visitors has increased markedly since the NVS began in 1998. The \$39.6 billion spent during the year ending December 2003 was an increase of 21 per cent in nominal terms on expenditure since the year ending December 1998. The inflation rate over the same period as measured by the general Consumer Price Index (CPI) was 17 per cent (ABS Catalogue 6401.0, 2004) (Figure 5.2).

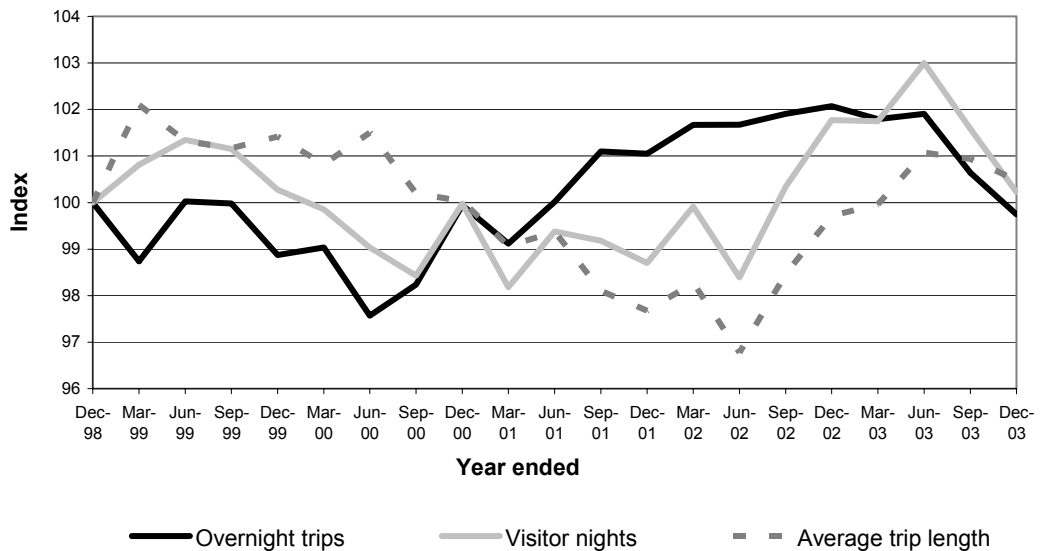
Figure 5.2 Domestic visitor nights and overnight expenditure, 1998 – 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

From the year ending March 1999 to June 2002 there was a downward trend in the average duration of domestic overnight trips. Over this period the average length of stay declined by 5 per cent from 4.06 nights to 3.85 nights. With growth in visitor nights outpacing growth in overnight trips in most quarters since June 2002 there has been a reversal in the trend of average length of trips. During the year ending December 2003 the average length of overnight trips was 3.99 nights (Figure 5.3).

Figure 5.3 Domestic overnight travel: Summary, 1998 – 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Trends in interstate overnight travel

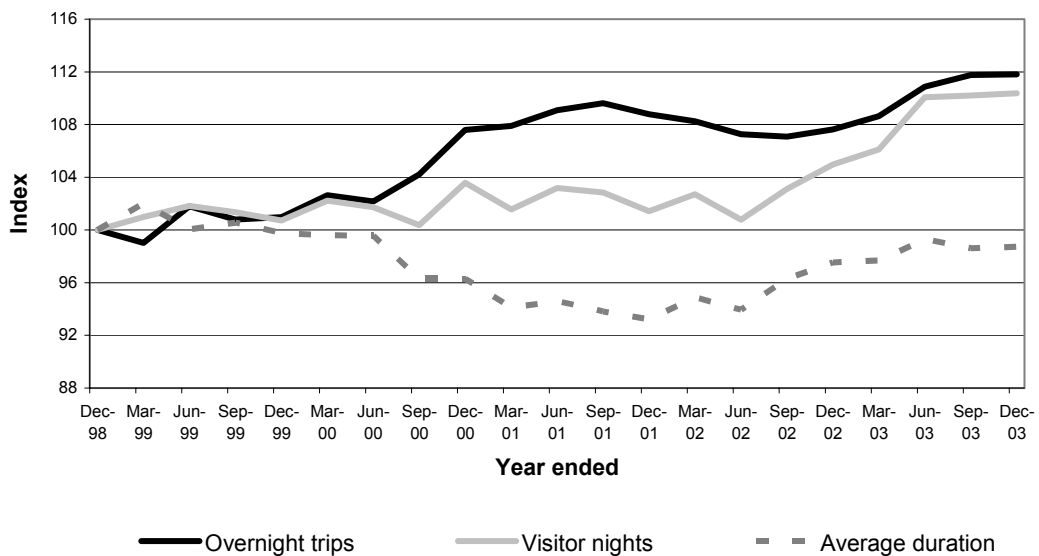
Interstate overnight travel is less common than intrastate travel but an important sector of the domestic travel market as these visitors tend to stay away longer and spend more while away. During the year ending December 2003 interstate travel accounted for 32 per cent of overnight trips and 46 per cent of visitor nights. The average length of these trips was 5.88 nights.

The number of interstate trips grew steadily from the year ending December 1998 to June 2000 then more rapidly between the year ending June 2000 and September 2001. In this almost three year period annual interstate trips increased by 10 per cent to 22.7 million trips in September 2001. This large increase coincided with the entry of a third major airline into the domestic market and the Sydney Olympic and Paralympic Games. Between the year ending September 2001 and September 2002 there was some decline in interstate overnight trips. Strong growth since (4 per cent) resulted in a peak of 23.2 million trips for the 2003 calendar year.

Annual interstate visitor nights have been more variable than trips. They enjoyed comparatively modest growth of 4 per cent between December 1998 and December 2000 and then a moderate decline (3 per cent) until June 2002. Since the year ending June 2002 there has been strong growth in interstate visitor nights (10 per cent) resulting in a peak of 136.4 million nights for the 2003 calendar year.

The average length of interstate trips declined steadily between the years ending March 1999 and December 2001 when the annual average duration of a trip was 5.55 nights. There was 6 per cent growth in the average length of trip to 5.88 nights in the two years ending December 2003 (Figure 5.4).

Figure 5.4 Domestic overnight travel: Interstate, 1998 – 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

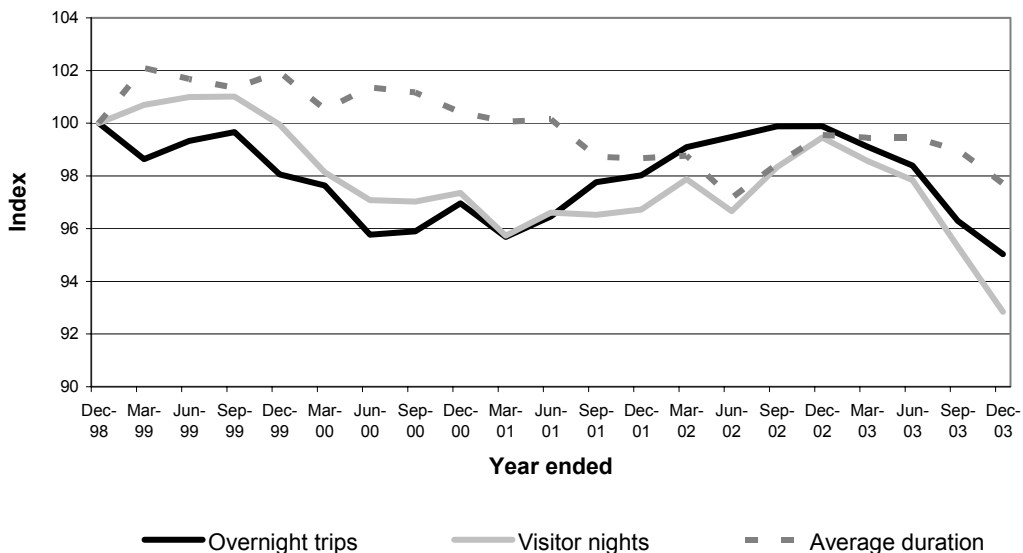
Trends in intrastate overnight travel

The majority of overnight domestic trips are taken within the visitor's own State/Territory. During the year ending December 2003 this intrastate travel accounted for 68 per cent of overnight trips and 54 per cent of visitor nights. The average length of these trips was 3.13 nights.

The annual number of intrastate trips and visitor nights generally declined between December 1998 and March 2001. Over this period intrastate trips and visitor nights both fell 4 per cent to 50.8 million and 162.7 million respectively. Between the year ending March 2001 and December 2002 the number of intrastate trips and nights rebounded increasing by 4 per cent. However, in the twelve months to December 2003 intrastate travel has declined sharply. Intrastate trips have fallen 5 per cent to 50.4 million and nights 7 per cent to 157.7 million.

The average length of intrastate trips declined steadily from the year ending March 1999 until June 2002 when the average duration of a trip was 3.11 nights. There has been a slight increase in the average length of trip since the year ending June 2002 (Figure 5.5).

Figure 5.5 Domestic overnight travel: Intrastate, 1998 – 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

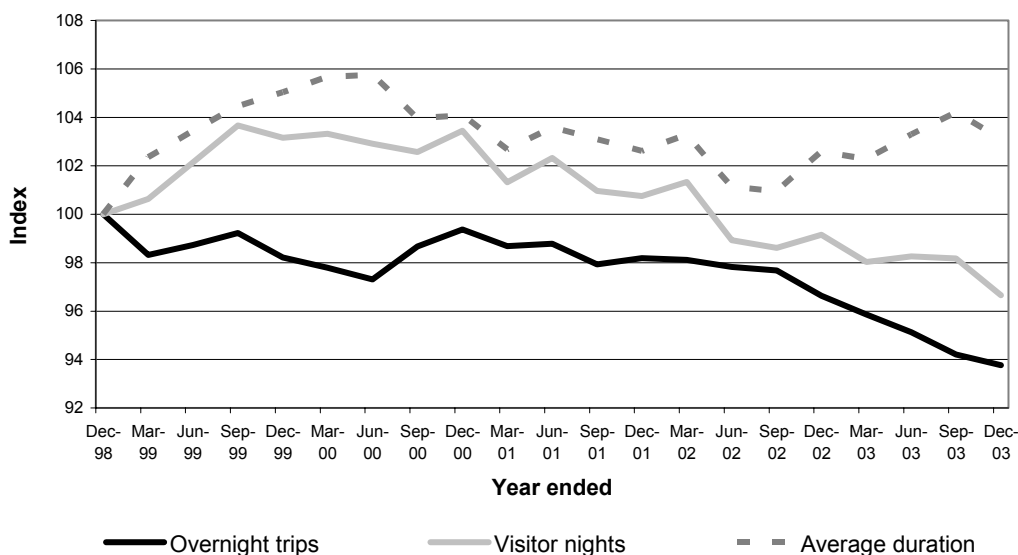
Trends in the purpose of overnight travel

The main reasons for overnight travel are holiday/leisure, visiting friends and/or relatives and business. During the year ending December 2003, 42 per cent of overnight travel involved a holiday or leisure component, 37 per cent involved visiting friends and/or relatives and 19 per cent involved travel for business.

Holiday/leisure

The annual numbers of overnight visits and nights spent away for holiday/leisure travel have been declining steadily since December 2000. The 31.0 million holiday/leisure visits taken during the year ending December 2003 was 6 per cent less than the number taken during 2000. Over the same period visitor nights fell by 7 per cent to 134.9 million nights. The average length of holiday/leisure visits has increased slightly since September 2002 (2 per cent) averaging 4.35 nights during the year ending December 2003 (Figure 5.6).

Figure 5.6 Domestic overnight travel: Holiday/leisure, 1998 – 2003

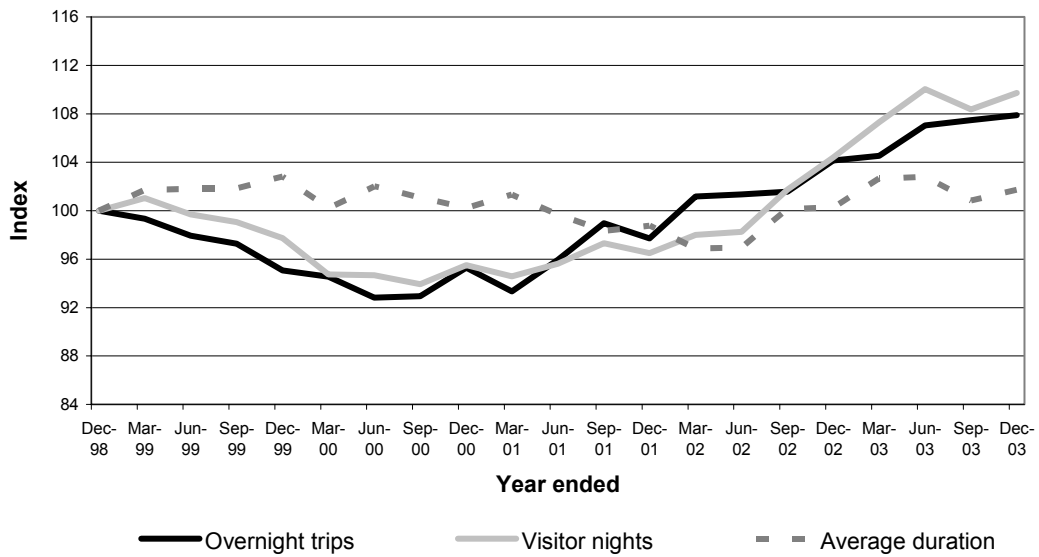


Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Visiting friends and/or relatives

After a period of decline between the years ending December 1998 and 2000, overnight travel to visit friends and/or relatives has shown strong growth over the past three years. During the year ending December 2003 there were 27.0 million overnight visits to see friends and/or relatives involving 97.5 million nights away. This was a 13 per cent increase in overnight visits and 15 per cent in visitor nights for this purpose of travel compared with the 2000 calendar year. The average length of these visits has increased marginally (5 per cent) since March 2002 and was 3.61 nights for the year ending December 2003 (Figure 5.7).

Figure 5.7 Domestic overnight travel: Visiting friends and/or relatives, 1998 – 2003

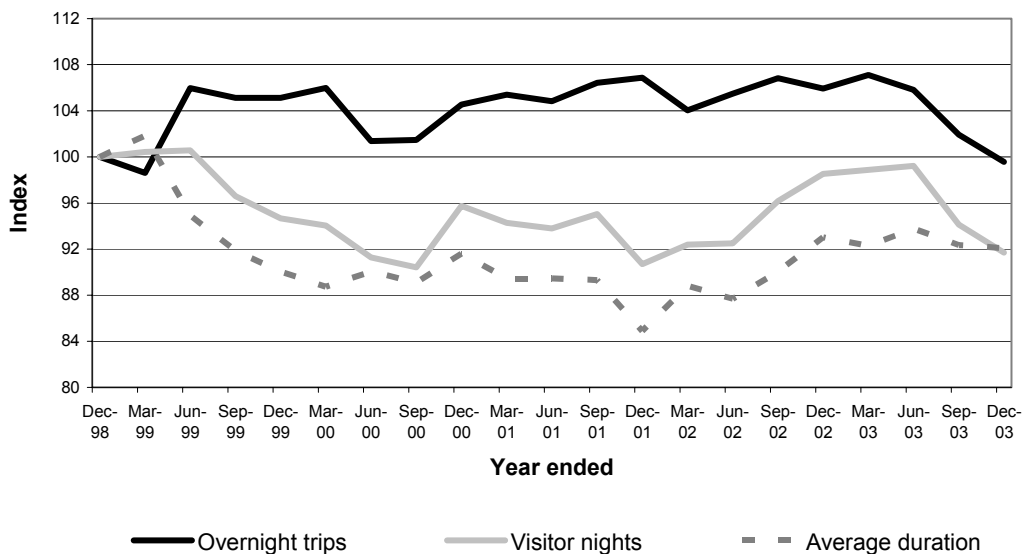


Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Business

Between the year ending June 2000 and December 2002 there was a 4 per cent increase in overnight business trips to 14.9 million and an 8 per cent increase in business visitor nights to 46.0 million. However, in the twelve months to December 2003 the number of business trips and nights has declined quite sharply. Trips have fallen by 6 per cent to 14.0 million and nights by 7 per cent to 42.8 million. The average length of business visits declined steadily from the year ending March 1999 until December 2001 when the annual average duration was 2.82 nights. The average length of business trips has generally trended up since and was 3.06 nights for the 2003 calendar year (Figure 5.8).

Figure 5.8 Domestic overnight travel: Business, 1998 – 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

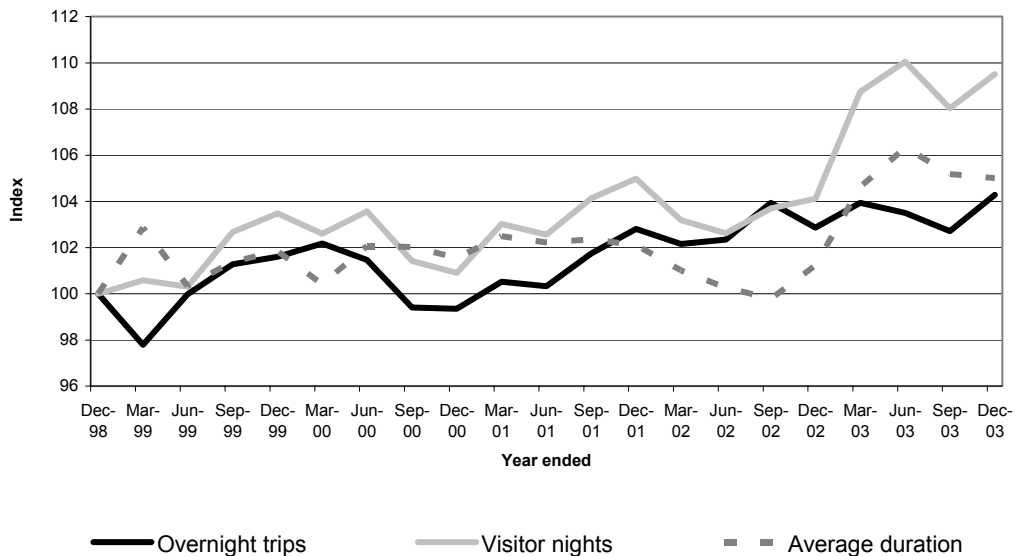
Trends in accommodation used on overnight travel

The most popular choice of accommodation for overnight visitors in 2003 was a friend's and/or relative's property, with 45 per cent of visitors choosing this type at some stage on their trip. Hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns were the next most popular, with 34 per cent of visitors staying in these kind of establishments. Twelve per cent of visitors stayed in a caravan, caravan park or camped, and 7 per cent stayed in a self catering cottage or apartment at some stage while travelling.

Hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns

The annual number of overnight visits involving use of hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns has shown steady growth since December 2000. The 24.7 million visits using this form of accommodation during the year ending December 2003 was 5 per cent higher than three years earlier. The number of visitor nights spent in hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns has fluctuated but generally trended upward over time. Between December 2000 and 2003 nights increased 9 per cent to 73.0 million. The average length of overnight visits to hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns fell between the year ending March 2001 and June 2002 but has since recovered. For the year ending December 2003 the average length of visit (2.95 nights) was 5 per cent higher compared with the year ending June 2002 (Figure 5.9).

Figure 5.9 Domestic overnight travel: Use of hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns, 1998 – 2003

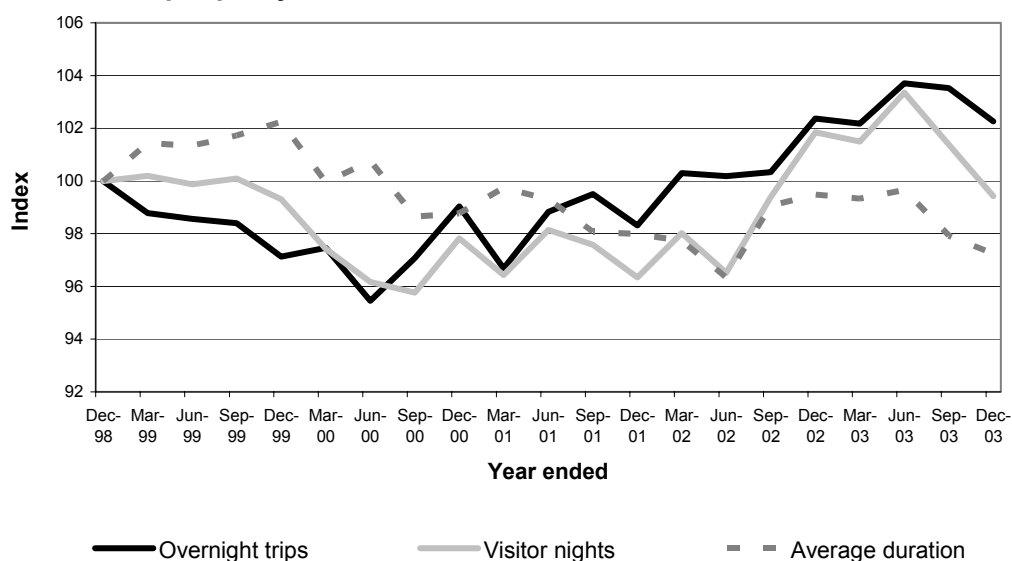


Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Home of a friend or relative

After a period of decline between the year ending December 1998 and June 2000, the number of overnight visits involving a stay at a friend's or relative's property increased steadily (9 per cent) over the next three years until the year ending June 2003. The 32.9 million visits spent in this form of accommodation during the year ending December 2003 was similar to the number recorded twelve months earlier. Visitor nights spent at the home of a friend or relative recorded strong growth (7 per cent) between the year ending June 2002 and 2003. This has not been sustained with nights falling 4 per cent since to 118.8 million for the 2003 calendar year. Despite some improvement since June 2002, the average length of visits spent in a friend's or relative's property has generally trended downward since the year ending December 1999. The average length of visit during the year ending December 2003 (3.61 nights) was 5 per cent less than for the same period in 1999 (Figure 5.10).

Figure 5.10 Domestic overnight travel: Use of a friend's or relative's property, 1998 – 2003

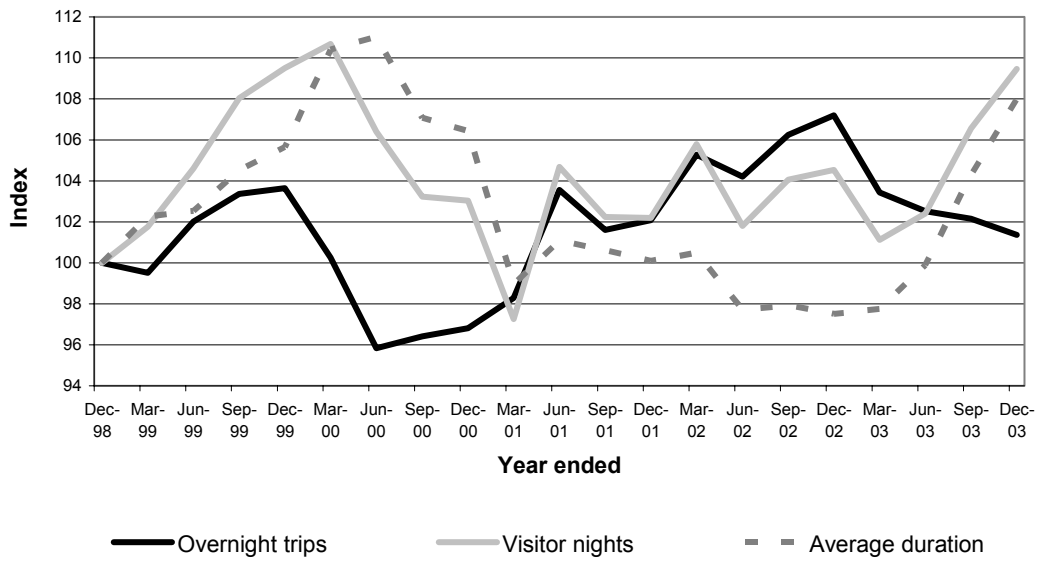


Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Caravan, caravan park or camping

After a period of growth (12 per cent) between the year ending June 2000 and December 2002, the number of overnight visits spent in a caravan, caravan park or camping has since declined. The 8.9 million visits spent in this form of accommodation during the year ending December 2003 was 5 per cent lower than recorded the previous calendar year. The number of nights spent in a caravan, caravan park or camping has generally trended upward since March 2001. The 43.7 million nights spent in this form of accommodation during the year ending December 2003 was 13 per cent higher than recorded during the year ending March 2001. The average length of caravan, caravan park or camping visits declined between the year ending June 2000 and December 2002. They have since recovered (11 per cent) to 4.89 nights during the year ending December 2003 (Figure 5.11).

Figure 5.11 Domestic overnight travel: Use of caravan, caravan park or camping, 1998 – 2003



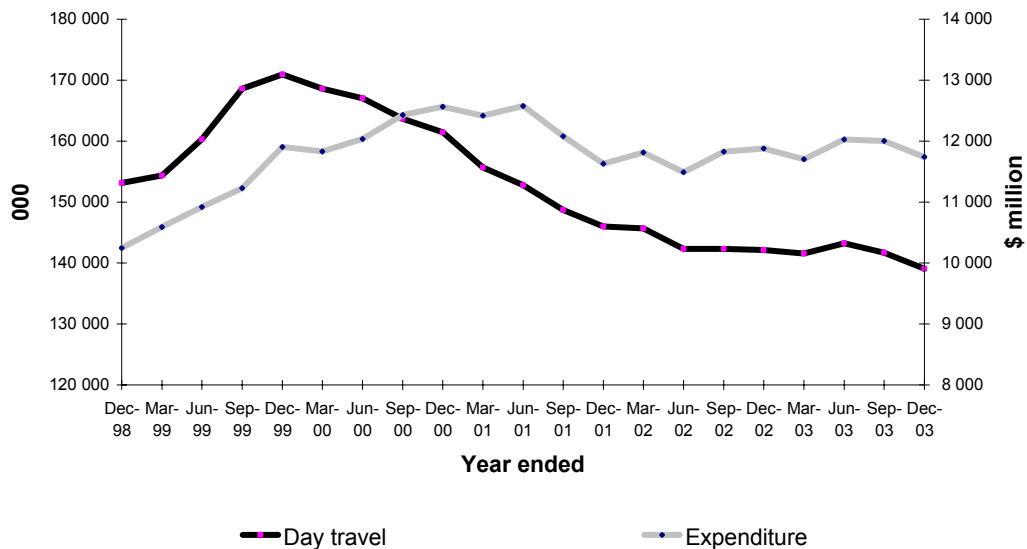
Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Broad day travel trends

The annual number of day trips peaked in December 1999 at 170.9 million. Since then there has been a sustained decline in their number. By the year ending December 2003 day trips had declined 19 per cent to 139.1 million.

Annual day trip expenditure maintained upward growth until June 2001 when it peaked at \$12.6 billion. Day expenditure during the year ending December 2003 was \$11.7 billion, 7 per cent less than for the year ending June 2001 (Figure 5.12).

Figure 5.12 Day travel and expenditure, 1998 – 2003



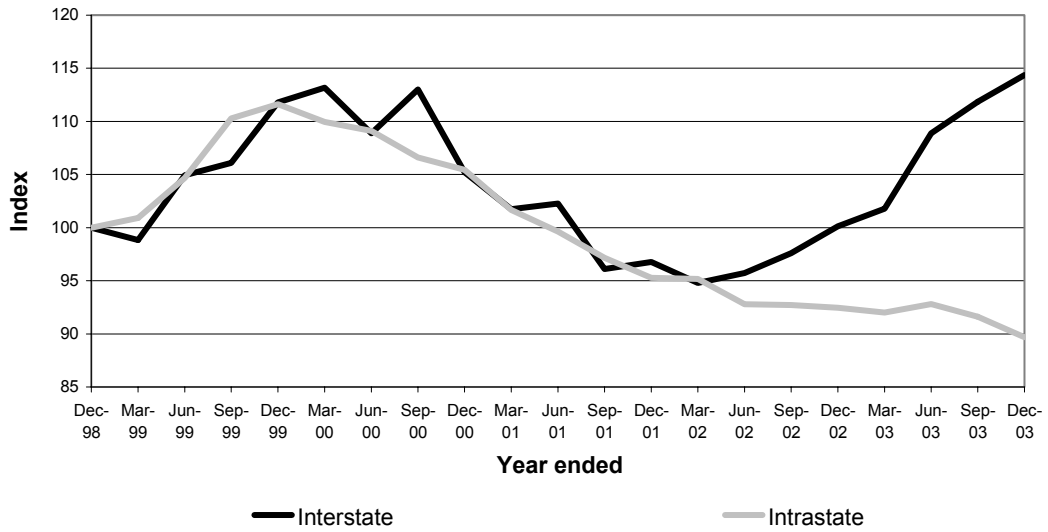
Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Trends in interstate and intrastate day travel

Intrastate travel dominated the day market accounting for 94 per cent of trips during the year ending December 2003. Over this period there were 131.1 million intrastate day trips taken within Australia and 8.0 million interstate day trips.

The trend in both interstate and intrastate day travel was almost identical between the years ending December 1998 and March 2002. However, since then interstate day travel has recorded 21 per cent growth to the year ending December 2003 while the intrastate day market has continued to decline (Figure 5.13).

Figure 5.13 Day travel: Interstate and intrastate visit, 1998 – 2003

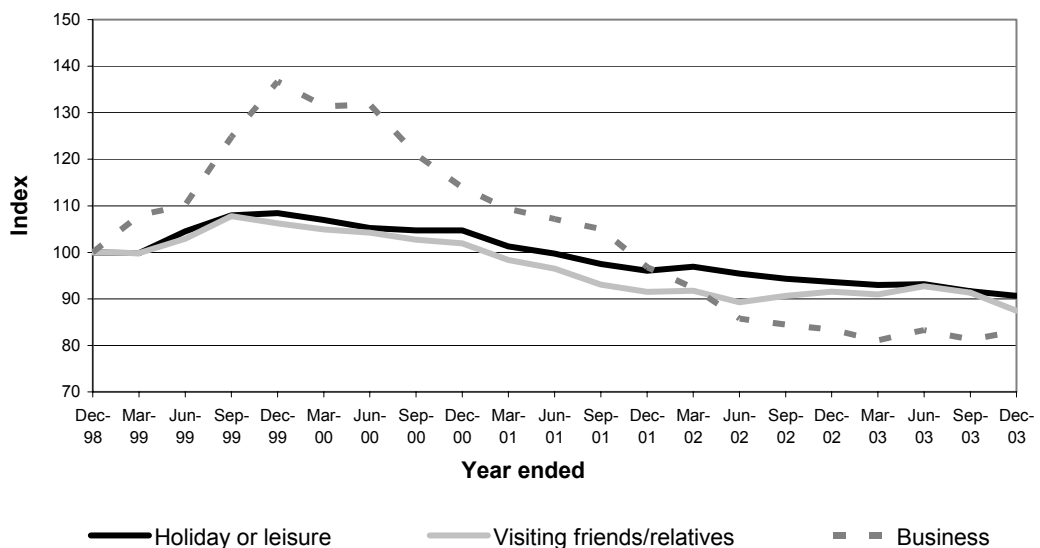


Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Trends in the purpose of day travel

The downward trend in day travel that began during the year ending December 1999 has affected each main purpose for travel. The decline has been most pronounced for business travel and more gradual for both leisure travel and visits to see friends and/or relatives. There were 11.5 million same day trips for business during the year ending December 2003, 39 per cent less than for the same period in 1999. Over the same period day trips for leisure fell 16 per cent to 72.2 million and day trips to visit friends and/or relatives fell 18 per cent to 40.5 million (Figure 5.14).

Figure 5.14 Day travel: Main purpose of visit, 1998 – 2003



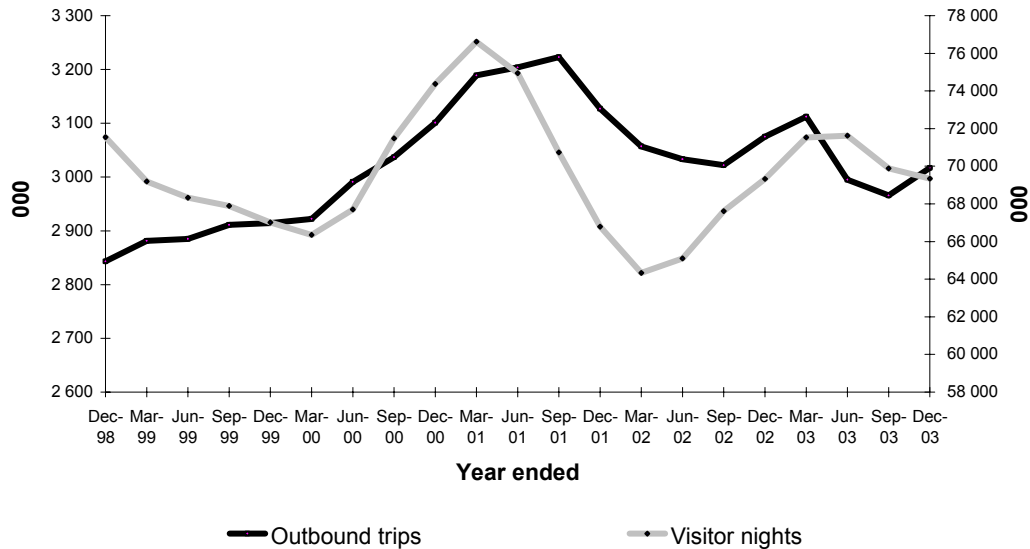
Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Broad outbound travel trends

Following three years of steady growth (13 per cent), the annual number of outbound trips peaked in September 2001 at 3.2 million. Following the terrorist attacks of 11 September 2001 in the United States, there was a fall in outbound trips over the next year before a brief recovery to March 2003. The impact of the 2003 Iraq War and the SARS outbreak then contributed to a further decline in outbound trips. The 3.0 million outbound trips taken during 2003 was 6 per cent less than for the year ending September 2001.

Outbound visitor nights have been more variable than outbound trips. After declining by 7 per cent between the year ending December 1998 and March 2000, outbound visitor nights surged by 15 per cent in the subsequent 12 months coinciding with the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games. In the 12 months ending March 2002 outbound visitor nights declined sharply (16 per cent) as travel behaviour changed following the events of September 11, 2001. Outbound visitor nights again rebounded strongly between the year ending March 2002 and June 2003 before falling slightly to 69.3 million nights for the 2003 calendar year (Figure 5.15).

Figure 5.15 Outbound travel, 1998 – 2003



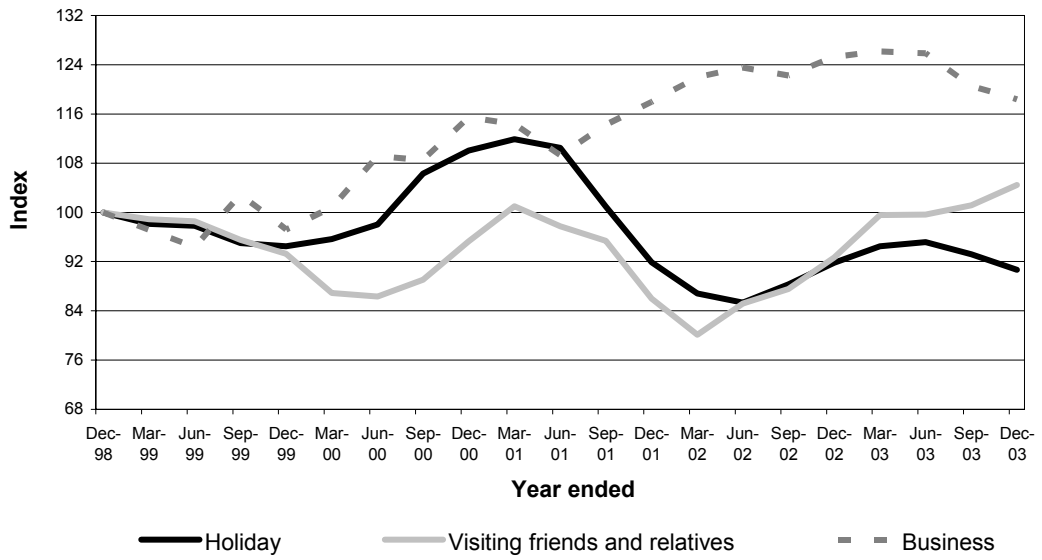
Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

Trends in the purpose of outbound travel

The movements in the number of nights spent overseas by Australians travelling for holiday or visiting friends and/or relatives was similar until the year ending June 2003. However, outbound holiday travel tended to be more responsive to world events with a relatively larger increase around the Sydney 2000 Olympic Games and a more significant decrease after the events of September 11, 2001.

Visitor nights spent overseas for business purposes have generally trended upward, indicating this form of travel has been more insulated from world events. Between the year ending December 1998 and December 2003 the overall increase in outbound visitor nights for business purposes was 18 per cent. Over the same period nights spent overseas for holiday declined by 9 per cent, while outbound nights for visiting friends and/or relatives increased by 4 per cent due primarily to strong growth since the year ending March 2002 (Figure 5.16).

Figure 5.16 Outbound visitor nights: Main purpose of visit, 1998 – 2003



Source: TRA National Visitor Survey, 1998 – 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES

National

Table 1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Australia

Table 2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights – Australia

Table 3: Profile of international and domestic travel
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Australia

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Australia

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Australia - Accommodation

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Table 10: Time series of domestic travel
Australia - Interstate and intrastate travel

Table 1: Summary of international and domestic travel**Australia**

year ending December 2003

	International ^(a)		Domestic overnight		Total overnight ^(a)		Domestic day		Outbound ^(b)	
	%cng ^(c)		%cng ^(c)		%cng ^(c)		%cng ^(c)		%cng ^(c)	
NATIONAL RESULTS										
Visitors ('000)	4 385	-2	73 621	-2	78 006	-2	139 060	-2	3 018	-5
Visitor nights ('000)	119 093	-2	294 112	-2	413 205	-2			69 344	-10
Duration of visit (nights)	27	0	4.0	1	5.3	1			23	1
Expenditure ^(d) (\$ million)	11 171	-3	39 589	-1	50 760	-1	11 739	-1		
Average expenditure ^(d)										
- per trip (\$)	2 548	-1	538	1	651	1	84	1		
- per night (\$)	94	-1	135	1	123	0				
STATE/TERRITORY RESULTS										
Visitors ^(e) :	'000	%^(f)	'000	%^(f)	'000	%^(f)	'000	%^(f)	'000	%^(f)
New South Wales	2 420	55	26 492	36	28 912	37	44 988	32	1 249	41
Victoria	1 208	28	18 024	24	19 232	25	36 499	26	741	25
Queensland	1 813	41	16 195	22	18 008	23	27 250	20	472	16
South Australia	300	7	5 407	7	5 707	7	10 546	8	138	5
Western Australia	570	13	6 423	9	6 993	9	12 135	9	302	10
Tasmania ^(g)	96	2	2 129	3	2 225	3	4 705	3	38	1
Northern Territory ^(g)	328	7	936	1	1 264	2	1 049	1	17	1
Australian Capital Territory	170	4	1 958	3	2 128	3	1 888	1	61	2
Total visitors ^(h)	4 385		73 621		78 006		139 060		3 018	
Visitor nights:	'000	%^(f)	'000	%^(f)	'000	%^(f)			'000	%^(f)
New South Wales	42 272	35	88 188	30	130 460	32			25 496	37
Victoria	25 998	22	54 892	19	80 890	20			18 208	26
Queensland	26 757	22	78 839	27	105 596	26			11 055	16
South Australia	4 514	4	21 146	7	25 660	6			4 151	6
Western Australia	12 790	11	29 997	10	42 787	10			7 208	10
Tasmania ^(g)	1 330	1	9 647	3	10 977	3			1 031	1
Northern Territory ^(g)	2 593	2	6 141	2	8 734	2			530	1
Australian Capital Territory	2 369	2	5 235	2	7 604	2			1 665	2
Total visitor nights ^(h)	119 093		294 112		413 205				69 344	
Average duration of visit:	nights		nights		nights				nights	
New South Wales	17.5		3.3		4.5				20	
Victoria	21.5		3.0		4.2				25	
Queensland	14.8		4.9		5.9				23	
South Australia	15.1		3.9		4.5				30	
Western Australia	22.4		4.7		6.1				24	
Tasmania ^(g)	13.8		4.5		4.9				28	
Northern Territory ^(g)	7.9		6.6		6.9				31	
Australian Capital Territory	13.9		2.7		3.6				27	
Total duration ^(h)	27.2		4.0		5.3				23	

(a) Includes some international visitors who did not stay in Australia overnight.

(b) Estimates refer to the origin of the outbound traveller.

(c) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(d) For international visitors expenditure includes spending in Australia only.

(e) Components may add to more than the total as overnight travellers may visit more than one State/Territory.

(f) Percentage share of the total.

(g) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(h) Total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2002 - 2003.

**Table 2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Australia**
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day		Outbound ^(a)	
	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)
VISITORS								
Purpose ^(c)								
Holiday/leisure	2 351	54	31 028	42	72 210	52	1 228	41
Visiting friends and/or relatives	904	21	27 024	37	40 498	29	821	27
Business	648	15	13 989	19	11 525	8	908	30
Education	267	6	600	1	1 042	1	28	1
Accommodation ^(d)								
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	2 579	59	24 715	34			na	
Friend's or relative's property	1 642	37	32 924	45			na	
Caravan, caravan park or camping	320	7	8 941	12			na	
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	507	12	5 513	7			na	
Backpackers or youth hostel	468	11	475	1			na	
Duration of visit								
1 night	108	2	20 826	28			50	2
2 nights	156	4	19 584	27			78	3
3 to 7 nights	1 515	35	25 308	34			716	24
8 to 14 nights	996	23	5 547	8			806	27
15 to 27 nights	677	15	1 554	2			591	20
28 nights or more	903	21	802	1			777	26
28 to 56 nights	434	10	na				544	18
More than 56 nights	469	11	na				233	8
Activities undertaken ^(e)								
Outdoor or nature activities	3 164	72	25 089	34	27 566	20	na	
Sports or active outdoor activities	932	21	17 373	24	13 062	9	na	
Arts, heritage or festival activities	2 030	46	9 319	13	9 587	7	na	
Local attractions or tourist activities	3 069	70	11 990	16	11 029	8	na	
Social/other activities	3 740	85	63 209	86	110 919	80	na	
Age								
15 to 24 years	729	17	13 151	18	26 195	19	413	14
25 to 44 years	1 953	45	28 541	39	50 215	36	1 340	44
45 to 64 years	1 420	32	24 256	33	43 659	31	1 045	35
65 years or more	279	6	7 673	10	18 991	14	219	7
Total visitors	4 385		73 621		139 060		3 018	
VISITOR NIGHTS								
Purpose ^(c)								
Holiday	46 265	39	134 900	46			29 278	42
Visiting friends and relatives	21 533	18	97 544	33			23 672	34
Business	6 396	5	42 805	15			13 691	20
Education	34 257	29	2 325	1			1 264	2
Accommodation								
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	19 494	16	73 026	25			na	
Friend's or relative's property	33 021	28	118 760	40			na	
Caravan, caravan park or camping	4 418	4	43 709	15			na	
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	34 269	29	28 634	10			na	
Backpackers or youth hostel	11 648	10	1 572	1			na	
Age								
15 to 24 years	43 889	37	44 543	15			14 111	20
25 to 44 years	46 489	39	101 084	34			28 323	41
45 to 64 years	21 674	18	99 020	34			21 463	31
65 years or more	7 008	6	49 464	17			5 448	8
Total visitor nights	119 093		294 112				69 344	

(a) Estimates refer to overseas travel by Australians.

(b) Percentage share of the total.

(c) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia, day visitors and outbound travellers. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(e) Visitors may have participated in more than one activity. See glossary for further information on activity groups.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

**Table 3: Profile of international and domestic travel
Expenditure - Australia**
year ending December 2003

EXPENDITURE	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day		Total	
	\$ million	% ^(a)	\$ million	% ^(a)	\$ million	% ^(a)	\$ million	% ^(a)
Expenditure in Australia								
Accommodation (can include food)	2 233	20	8 680	22			10 912	17
Restaurants, takeaways and groceries	2 464	22	10 323	26	3 404	29	16 191	26
Shopping, gifts and souvenirs	2 052	18	4 942	12	3 663	31	10 657	17
Car hire costs	303	3	659	2	39	0	1 001	2
Fuel	162 *	1	4 039	10	2 549	22	6 750	11
Gambling	203	2	252	1	88	1	543	1
Entertainment	340	3	1 239	3	428	4	2 008	3
Domestic airfares	171 *	2	4 548	11	294	3	5 013	8
International airfares	218	2					218	0
Local and long distance transport costs (excluding airfares)	438	4	767	2	162	1	1 367	2
Organised tours	525	5	266	1	41	0	833	1
Education fees	1 453	13	116	0	57	0	1 626	3
Package expenditure			1 723	4	39	0	1 762	3
Other expenditure	608	5	2 036	5	974	8	3 618	6
Total expenditure in Australia^(b)	11 171		39 589		11 739		62 499	
Prepaid expenditure^(c)								
Package expenditure	3 666							
International airfares	4 928							
Expenditure including prepaid	19 546		39 589		11 739		70 874	
Expenditure by main purpose of visit^(b)								
Holiday/leisure	4 773	43	20 191	51	6 738	57	31 703	51
Visiting friends and/or relatives	1 460	13	8 843	22	2 473	21	12 777	20
Business	1 290	12	9 367	24	971	8	11 628	19
Education	2 946	26	219	1	88	1	3 252	5
Expenditure by age group^(b)								
15 to 24 years	3 370	30	3 765	10	1 689	14	8 823	14
25 to 44 years	4 791	43	17 573	44	5 181	44	27 545	44
45 to 64 years	2 589	23	14 737	37	3 828	33	21 154	34
65 years or more	418	4	3 515	9	1 040	9	4 973	8

(a) Percentage share of the total expenditure in Australia.

(b) Expenditure amount reported in the International and National Visitor Surveys quarterly publications.

(c) Prepaid expenditure for international visitors is excluded from the published expenditure amount in the International Visitor Survey quarterly.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

**Table 4: Profile of international travel
Australia**

year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	763	17	10 381	9
Japan	588	13	9 072	8
Hong Kong	118	3	2 898	2
Singapore	220	5	4 800	4
Malaysia	137	3	3 072	3
Indonesia	80	2	2 991	3
Taiwan	80	2	1 896	2
Thailand	67	2	2 250	2
Korea	188	4	5 619	5
China	169	4	6 364	5
Other Asia	107	2	4 085	3
USA	396	9	10 296	9
Canada	84	2	2 729	2
United Kingdom	632	14	23 859	20
Germany	134	3	5 451	5
Other Europe	383	9	15 823	13
Other Countries	241	5	7 508	6
Quarter returned				
March quarter	1 140	26	35 178	30
June quarter	821	19	19 775	17
September quarter	1 062	24	29 602	25
December quarter	1 362	31	34 539	29
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	2 243	51	83 217	70
Adult couple	1 186	27	19 076	16
Family group - parent(s) and children	389	9	6 011	5
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	438	10	9 835	8
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	129	3	955	1
First or return visit				
First visit	1 662	38	50 471	42
Return visit	2 723	62	68 622	58
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	1 308	30	17 908	15
No package component to trip	3 077	70	101 185	85
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	492	11	4 094	3
Not a group tour	3 892	89	114 999	97
Number of stopovers^(b)				
1 stopover	2 230	51	46 180	39
2 stopovers	627	14	10 782	9
3 stopovers	518	12	14 006	12
4-7 stopovers	584	13	21 513	18
8-14 stopovers	262	6	13 080	11
15-20 stopovers	78	2	6 684	6
21 or more stopovers	55	1	6 379	5
Transport^(c)				
Rental car	546	12		
Aircraft	1 839	42		
Private or company car	1 390	32		
Taxi local transport	1 109	25		
Charter/ tour bus	682	16		
Long distance bus, coach or train	424	10		
Total	4 385		119 093	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Some international visitors reported no stopovers as they did not stay in Australia overnight.

(c) Transport used between stopovers in Australia (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

**Table 5: Profile of domestic travel
Australia**

year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Origin						
Interstate	23 194	32	136 387	46	7 953	6
Intrastate	50 427	68	157 725	54	131 107	94
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	25 304	34	95 965	33	45 078	32
Victoria	18 672	25	73 046	25	36 568	26
Queensland	14 161	19	57 413	20	27 573	20
South Australia	5 122	7	22 313	8	10 432	8
Western Australia	6 208	8	27 484	9	12 128	9
Tasmania	1 774	2	7 028	2	4 653	3
Northern Territory	634	1	4 572	2	982	1
Australian Capital Territory	1 747	2	6 289	2	1 646	1
Quarter returned						
March quarter	19 439	26	83 864	29	34 691	25
June quarter	18 436	25	67 190	23	34 982	25
September quarter	17 483	24	71 395	24	34 162	25
December quarter	18 265	25	71 662	24	35 226	25
Number of stopovers						
1 stopover	64 525	88	208 164	71	na	
2 stopovers	4 613	6	26 212	9	na	
3 stopovers	2 020	3	17 265	6	na	
4 or more stopovers	2 463	3	42 471	14	na	
Transport^(b)						
Air transport	13 087	18	59 570	20	1 107	1
Private or company vehicle	56 015	76	197 849	67	127 106	91
Other transport	6 575	9	30 239	10	10 847	8
Travel party						
Travelling alone	18 807	26	66 352	23	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	20 067	27	92 229	31	na	
Family group - parents and children	15 063	20	64 730	22	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	3 588	5	14 398	5	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	11 429	16	40 380	14	na	
Business associates travelling together	3 444	5	11 040	4	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	1 142	2	4 544	2	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	10 293	14	35 985	12	20 629	15
Midlife single	5 956	8	20 939	7	9 379	7
Young/midlife couple, no children	10 220	14	33 726	11	15 973	11
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	9 228	13	33 244	11	18 110	13
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	9 700	13	34 867	12	18 475	13
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	6 102	8	22 424	8	10 743	8
Older working single	2 121	3	7 836	3	4 053	3
Older non-working single	3 232	4	17 846	6	7 877	6
Older working married person	8 117	11	31 108	11	13 008	9
Older non-working married person	8 143	11	53 934	18	20 113	14
Employment status						
Working-full time	39 105	53	134 043	46	61 436	44
Working-part time	11 039	15	40 242	14	21 532	15
Unemployed and looking for work	1 514	2	5 835	2	3 651	3
Retired or on a pension	10 996	15	69 259	24	27 748	20
Mainly doing home duties	4 006	5	17 534	6	10 099	7
Studying	5 906	8	22 302	8	12 500	9
Total	73 621		294 112		139 060	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 6: Time series of international and domestic travel**Australia - Summary**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day		Outbound ^(a)	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
Visitors								
1999	4 143		72 981		170 939		2 914	
2000	4 567	10	73 771	1	161 464	-6	3 102	6
2001	4 475	-2	74 585	1	146 008	-10	3 127	1
2002	4 463	0	75 339	1	142 133	-3	3 075	-2
2003	4 385	-2	73 621	-2	139 060	-2	3 018	-2
Visitor nights								
1999	102 110		294 266				67 011	
2000	119 164	17	293 384	0			74 379	11
2001	121 261	2	289 644	-1			66 796	-10
2002	121 548	0	298 658	3			69 331	4
2003	119 093	-2	294 112	-2			69 344	0
Duration of visit								
1999	24.6		4.03				23.0	
2000	26.1	6	3.98	-1			24.0	4
2001	27.1	4	3.88	-2			21.4	-11
2002	27.2	1	3.96	2			22.5	6
2003	27.2	0	3.99	1			23.0	2
Expenditure ^(c)								
1999	\$ 8 452		\$ 33 579		\$ 11 905		\$ 13 492	
2000	10 071	19	36 593	9	12 563	6	15 794	17
2001	10 977	9	38 262	5	11 630	-7	14 890	-6
2002	11 539	5	39 929	4	11 878	2	16 129	8
2003	11 171	-3	39 589	-1	11 739	-1	na	
Expenditure per trip ^(c)								
1999	\$ 2 040		\$ 460		\$ 70		\$ 4 630	
2000	2 205	8	496	8	78	12	5 092	10
2001	2 453	11	513	3	80	2	4 762	-6
2002	2 586	5	530	3	84	5	5 245	10
2003	2 548	-1	538	1	84	1	na	
Expenditure per night ^(c)								
1999	\$ 83		\$ 114				\$ 201	
2000	85	2	125	9			212	5
2001	91	7	132	6			223	5
2002	95	5	134	1			233	4
2003	94	-1	135	1			na	

(a) Estimates refer to overseas travel by Australians.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(c) For international visitors expenditure includes spending in Australia only.

na Not available

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 7: Time series of international and domestic travel**Australia - Purpose of travel ^(a)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day		Outbound ^(b)	
	'000	% cng ^(c)	'000	% cng ^(c)	'000	% cng ^(c)	'000	% cng ^(c)
VISITORS								
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>								
1999	2 393		32 499		86 345		1 368	
2000	2 517	5	32 882	1	83 397	-3	1 437	5
2001	2 461	-2	32 490	-1	76 511	-8	1 402	-2
2002	2 446	-1	31 978	-2	74 582	-3	1 341	-4
2003	2 351	-4	31 028	-3	72 210	-3	1 228	-8
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>								
1999	829		23 813		49 183		664	
2000	929	12	23 871	0	47 169	-4	696	5
2001	923	-1	24 474	3	42 360	-10	695	0
2002	853	-8	26 089	7	42 372	0	730	5
2003	904	6	27 024	4	40 498	-4	821	12
<i>Business</i>								
1999	582		14 768		18 978		832	
2000	661	14	14 686	-1	15 822	-17	903	9
2001	632	-4	15 014	2	13 444	-15	963	7
2002	660	4	14 880	-1	11 577	-14	936	-3
2003	648	-2	13 989	-6	11 525	0	908	-3
<i>Education</i>								
1999	158		617		1 777		27	
2000	181	15	819	33	1 014	-43	31	15
2001	213	18	740	-10	934	-8	32	3
2002	261	23	774	5	1 123	20	30	-6
2003	267	2	600	-22	1 042	-7	28	-7
VISITOR NIGHTS								
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>								
1999	47 437		143 976				30 506	
2000	54 216	14	144 375	0			35 533	16
2001	53 094	-2	140 616	-3			29 676	-16
2002	48 459	-9	138 381	-2			29 644	0
2003	46 265	-5	134 900	-3			29 278	-1
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>								
1999	21 284		86 881				21 137	
2000	25 183	18	84 897	-2			21 602	2
2001	23 274	-8	85 777	1			19 487	-10
2002	21 253	-9	92 814	8			21 005	8
2003	21 533	1	97 544	5			23 672	13
<i>Business</i>								
1999	6 846		44 195				11 504	
2000	7 422	8	44 706	1			13 350	16
2001	7 440	0	42 346	-5			13 643	2
2002	8 192	10	46 000	9			14 493	6
2003	6 396	-22	42 805	-7			13 691	-6
<i>Education</i>								
1999	20 376		3 103				1 547	
2000	24 144	18	2 913	-6			1 557	1
2001	27 610	14	3 029	4			2 661	71
2002	33 180	20	3 268	8			1 813	-32
2003	34 257	3	2 325	-29			1 264	-30

(a) Main reason of visit for international, outbound and day travellers. Domestic overnight visitors may report several purposes for the one trip.

(b) Estimates refer to overseas travel by Australians.

(c) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 8: Time series of international and domestic travel**Australia - Accommodation**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Total overnight	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
VISITORS						
<i>Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn</i>						
1999	2 578		24 080		26 658	
2000	2 755	7	23 547	-2	26 302	-1
2001	2 690	-2	24 367	3	27 057	3
2002	2 691	0	24 378	0	27 069	0
2003	2 579	-4	24 715	1	27 294	1
<i>Friend's or relative's property</i>						
1999	1 600		31 274		32 874	
2000	1 848	15	31 887	2	33 735	3
2001	1 765	-4	31 654	-1	33 419	-1
2002	1 632	-8	32 960	4	34 592	4
2003	1 642	1	32 924	0	34 566	0
<i>Caravan, caravan park or camping</i>						
1999	243		9 141		9 384	
2000	251	3	8 539	-7	8 790	-6
2001	280	12	9 005	5	9 285	6
2002	328	17	9 455	5	9 783	5
2003	320	-2	8 941	-5	9 261	-5
<i>Rented house, apartment, unit or flat</i>						
1999	411		5 046		5 457	
2000	430	4	5 503	9	5 933	9
2001	489	14	5 707	4	6 196	4
2002	550	12	5 992	5	6 542	6
2003	507	-8	5 513	-8	6 020	-8
<i>Backpackers or youth hostel</i>						
1999	407		346		753	
2000	453	11	462	34	915	21
2001	451	0	283	-39	734	-20
2002	479	6	386	36	865	18
2003	468	-2	475	23	943	9
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn</i>						
1999	19 742		69 005		88 747	
2000	20 355	3	67 284	-2	87 639	-1
2001	20 256	0	70 009	4	90 265	3
2002	19 929	-2	69 436	-1	89 365	-1
2003	19 494	-2	73 026	5	92 520	4
<i>Friend's or relative's property</i>						
1999	34 350		118 615		152 965	
2000	40 332	17	116 837	-1	157 169	3
2001	39 632	-2	115 073	-2	154 705	-2
2002	34 187	-14	121 643	6	155 830	1
2003	33 021	-3	118 760	-2	151 781	-3
<i>Caravan, caravan park or camping</i>						
1999	2 952		43 722		46 674	
2000	3 283	11	41 143	-6	44 426	-5
2001	3 353	2	40 804	-1	44 157	-1
2002	5 983	78	41 739	2	47 722	8
2003	4 418	-26	43 709	5	48 127	1
<i>Rented house, apartment, unit or flat</i>						
1999	21 611		26 018		47 629	
2000	28 227	31	28 096	8	56 323	18
2001	32 536	15	27 836	-1	60 372	7
2002	36 598	12	30 371	9	66 969	11
2003	34 269	-6	28 634	-6	62 903	-6
<i>Backpackers or youth hostel</i>						
1999	10 612		1 724		12 336	
2000	12 740	20	2 379	38	15 119	23
2001	11 343	-11	1 249	-47	12 592	-17
2002	11 031	-3	1 399	12	12 430	-1
2003	11 648	6	1 572	12	13 220	6

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 9: Time series of international travel
Australia - Country of residence
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	New Zealand		Japan		Hong Kong		Singapore	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors								
1999	661		662		128		234	
2000	741	12	670	1	141	10	243	4
2001	736	-1	626	-7	140	-1	255	5
2002	716	-3	668	7	136	-3	246	-3
2003	763	6	588	-12	118	-13	220	-11
Visitor nights								
1999	9 391		9 623		2 808		4 022	
2000	11 555	23	8 409	-13	3 569	27	3 849	-4
2001	11 048	-4	7 883	-6	3 504	-2	4 826	25
2002	10 358	-6	9 278	18	3 888	11	4 624	-4
2003	10 381	0	9 072	-2	2 898	-25	4 800	4
Duration of visit								
	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)
1999	14		15		22		17	
2000	16	10	13	-14	25	15	16	-8
2001	15	-4	13	0	25	-1	19	19
2002	14	-4	14	10	29	14	19	-1
2003	14	-6	15	11	25	-14	22	16
Expenditure ^(b)								
	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)
1999	721		1016		300		531	
2000	891	24	1057	4	417	39	539	1
2001	904	2	983	-7	481	15	645	20
2002	956	6	1059	8	435	-10	682	6
2003	986	3	971	-8	351	-19	588	-14
Expenditure per trip ^(b)								
	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)
1999	1 091		1 534		2 349		2 268	
2000	1 201	10	1 576	3	2 949	26	2 214	-2
2001	1 229	2	1 571	0	3 441	17	2 527	14
2002	1 334	9	1 586	1	3 205	-7	2 768	10
2003	1 293	-3	1 652	4	2 982	-7	2 669	-4
Expenditure per night ^(b)								
	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)
1999	77		106		107		132	
2000	77	0	126	19	117	9	140	6
2001	82	6	125	-1	137	18	134	-4
2002	92	13	114	-8	112	-18	148	10
2003	95	3	107	-6	121	8	122	-17

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) For international visitors expenditure includes spending in Australia only.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 9 (cont): Time series of international travel
Australia - Country of residence
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Malaysia		Indonesia		Taiwan		Thailand	
Visitors	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	126		82		134		56	
2000	136	7	89	7	120	-10	66	18
2001	133	-2	87	-1	101	-16	72	9
2002	140	5	80	-8	89	-12	75	5
2003	137	-2	80	-1	80	-10	67	-11
Visitor nights	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	3 381		2 633		2 333		1 814	
2000	3 558	5	3 505	33	2 174	-7	2 239	23
2001	3 499	-2	3 112	-11	2 367	9	2 918	30
2002	3 656	4	3 053	-2	2 045	-14	2 481	-15
2003	3 072	-16	2 991	-2	1 896	-7	2 250	-9
Duration of visit	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)
1999	27		32		17		33	
2000	26	-2	40	24	18	3	34	4
2001	26	1	36	-10	23	30	41	20
2002	26	-1	38	7	23	-2	33	-19
2003	22	-15	38	-1	24	3	34	2
Expenditure^(b)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)
1999	310		273		227		153 *	
2000	383	24	372	36	217	-5	200	31
2001	387	1	311	-16	252	16	224	12
2002	384	-1	360	16	213	-15	254	13
2003	388	1	306	-15	195	-8	233	-8
Expenditure per trip^(b)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)
1999	2 450		3 316		1 701		2 744 *	
2000	2 821	15	4 198	27	1 798	6	3 032	10
2001	2 918	3	3 555	-15	2 496	39	3 130	3
2002	2 751	-6	4 489	26	2 388	-4	3 396	9
2003	2 825	3	3 844	-14	2 437	2	3 492	3
Expenditure per night^(b)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)
1999	92		104		97		84 *	
2000	108	17	106	2	100	2	89	6
2001	111	3	100	-6	106	7	77	-14
2002	105	-5	118	18	104	-2	103	33
2003	126	20	102	-13	103	-1	104	1

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) For international visitors expenditure includes spending in Australia only.

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 9 (cont): Time series of international travel
Australia - Country of residence
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Korea		China		Other Asia		USA	
Visitors	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	100		87		102		392	
2000	145	44	115	31	115	13	457	17
2001	160	11	148	29	113	-1	418	-9
2002	172	8	180	21	107	-5	407	-2
2003	188	9	169	-6	107	0	396	-3
Visitor nights	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	2 871		3 315		4 270		8 462	
2000	4 292	49	3 730	13	4 510	6	9 975	18
2001	6 282	46	4 646	25	5 057	12	10 370	4
2002	5 565	-11	6 907	49	4 793	-5	11 441	10
2003	5 619	1	6 364	-8	4 085	-15	10 296	-10
Duration of visit	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)
1999	29		38		42		22	
2000	30	3	33	-14	39	-6	22	1
2001	39	32	31	-4	45	13	25	14
2002	32	-18	38	23	45	0	28	13
2003	30	-8	38	-2	38	-15	26	-7
Expenditure^(b)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)
1999	218		246		274		860	
2000	408	87	369	50	293	7	1004	17
2001	494	21	458	24	322	10	1124	12
2002	558	13	659	44	344	7	1351	20
2003	526	-6	687	4	281	-18	1023	-24
Expenditure per trip^(b)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)
1999	2 181		2 816		2 687		2 192	
2000	2 821	29	3 221	14	2 556	-5	2 196	0
2001	3 083	9	3 088	-4	2 836	11	2 691	23
2002	3 237	5	3 671	19	3 208	13	3 317	23
2003	2 790	-14	4 075	11	2 620	-18	2 586	-22
Expenditure per night^(b)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)
1999	76		74		64		102	
2000	95	25	99	33	65	1	101	-1
2001	79	-17	99	0	64	-2	108	8
2002	100	28	95	-3	72	13	118	9
2003	94	-7	108	13	69	-4	99	-16

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) For international visitors expenditure includes spending in Australia only.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 9 (cont): Time series of international travel
Australia - Country of residence
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Canada		United Kingdom		Germany		Other Europe		Other Countries	
Visitors	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	75		509		140		389		265	
2000	85	13	556	9	139	0	457	18	291	10
2001	89	5	583	5	142	2	398	-13	274	-6
2002	86	-3	605	4	131	-8	385	-3	239	-13
2003	84	-3	632	4	134	2	383	-1	241	1
Visitor nights	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	2 850		18 036		4 405		15 610		6 284	
2000	3 112	9	24 258	34	4 347	-1	18 568	19	7 513	20
2001	3 793	22	22 349	-8	5 038	16	17 168	-8	7 401	-1
2002	3 213	-15	22 424	0	5 205	3	15 657	-9	6 960	-6
2003	2 729	-15	23 859	6	5 451	5	15 823	1	7 508	8
Duration of visit	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)
1999	38		35		31		40		24	
2000	37	-3	44	23	31	-1	41	1	26	9
2001	43	16	38	-12	35	14	43	6	27	5
2002	37	-12	37	-3	40	13	41	-6	29	8
2003	33	-13	38	2	41	2	41	2	31	7
Expenditure^(b)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)	\$ million	% cng ^(a)
1999	189		1161		368		1120		484	
2000	229	21	1433	23	358	-3	1324	18	579	20
2001	312	36	1695	18	434	21	1337	1	615	6
2002	247	-21	1725	2	468	8	1309	-2	533	-13
2003	244	-2	1917	11	457	-2	1408	8	610	15
Expenditure per trip^(b)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)
1999	2 513		2 281		2 631		2 883		1 826	
2000	2 701	8	2 579	13	2 568	-2	2 895	0	1 989	9
2001	3 508	30	2 905	13	3 047	19	3 361	16	2 243	13
2002	2 873	-18	2 852	-2	3 582	18	3 399	1	2 228	-1
2003	2 911	1	3 034	6	3 420	-5	3 677	8	2 538	14
Expenditure per night^(b)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)	\$	% cng ^(a)
1999	66		64		84		72		77	
2000	74	11	59	-8	82	-1	71	-1	77	0
2001	82	12	76	28	86	4	78	9	83	8
2002	77	-6	77	1	90	4	84	7	77	-8
2003	89	16	80	4	84	-7	89	6	81	6

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) For international visitors expenditure includes spending in Australia only.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 10: Time series of domestic travel
Australia - Interstate and intrastate travel

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Domestic overnight					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	20 947		53 842		74 789	
2000	22 306	6	53 313	-1	75 619	1
2001	22 569	1	53 990	1	76 559	1
2002	22 329	-1	55 238	2	77 567	1
2003	23 194	4	52 444	-5	75 638	-2
Visitor nights						
1999	124 458		169 808		294 266	
2000	127 983	3	165 401	-3	293 384	0
2001	125 320	-2	164 324	-1	289 644	-1
2002	129 698	3	168 960	3	298 658	3
2003	136 387	5	157 725	-7	294 112	-2
Duration of visit						
1999	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)
1999	5.9		3.2		3.9	
2000	5.7	-3	3.1	-2	3.9	-1
2001	5.6	-3	3.0	-2	3.8	-2
2002	5.8	5	3.1	0	3.9	2
2003	5.9	1	3.0	-2	3.9	1
	Domestic day					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	7 773		163 166		170 939	
2000	7 317	-6	154 147	-6	161 464	-6
2001	6 730	-8	139 278	-10	146 008	-10
2002	6 963	3	135 170	-3	142 133	-3
2003	7 953	14	131 107	-3	139 060	-2

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

New South Wales

Table 1.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
New South Wales tourism regions

Table 1.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - New South Wales

Table 1.3: Profile of international travel
New South Wales

Table 1.4: Profile of domestic travel
New South Wales

Table 1.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
New South Wales - Summary

Table 1.6: Time series of international and domestic travel
New South Wales - Purpose of travel

Table 1.7: Time series of international travel
New South Wales - Country of residence

Table 1.8: Time series of domestic travel
New South Wales - Interstate and intrastate travel

Table 1.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
New South Wales tourism regions
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Total overnight		Domestic day	
NEW SOUTH WALES	%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)	
Visitors ('000)	2 420	-5	26 492	-4	28 912	-4	44 988	-11
Visitor nights ('000)	42 272	-14	88 188	-5	130 460	-8		
Duration of visit (nights)	17	-10	3.3	-2	4.5	-5		
NEW SOUTH WALES TOURISM REGIONS^(b)								
Visitors^(c) :	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)
Sydney	2 311	95	7 982	30	10 293	36	15 270	34
North Coast NSW	165	7	3 533	13	3 698	13	3 167	7
South Coast	67	3	2 652	10	2 719	9	1 934	4
Central NSW	31	1	2 258	9	2 289	8	2 568	6
Hunter	95	4	2 081	8	2 176	8	4 245	9
Northern Rivers - Tropical NSW	192	8	1 931	7	2 123	7	2 639	6
New England North West	58	2	1 532	6	1 590	5	2 324	5
Central Coast	29	1	1 486	6	1 515	5	3 465	8
The Murray	25	1	1 196	5	1 221	4	822	2
Riverina	21	1	1 157	4	1 178	4	1 376	3
Capital Country	16	1	1 006	4	1 022	4	2 174	5
Illawarra	36	1	874	3	910	3	2 730	6
Blue Mountains	64	3	612	2	676	2	1 688	4
Snowy Mountains	20	1	595	2	615	2	300	1
Outback NSW	13	1	490	2	503	2	272	1
Visitor nights:	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)		
Sydney	35 577	84	22 435	25	58 012	44		
North Coast NSW	826 *	2	13 591	15	14 417 *	11		
South Coast	265 *	1	10 339	12	10 604 *	8		
Central NSW	223 *	1	5 335	6	5 558 *	4		
Hunter	1 301	3	5 304	6	6 605	5		
Northern Rivers - Tropical NSW	1 303	3	7 227	8	8 530	7		
New England North West	274 *	1	3 525	4	3 799 *	3		
Central Coast	269 *	1	4 110	5	4 379 *	3		
The Murray	209 **	0	2 962	3	3 171 **	2		
Riverina	224 *	1	3 090	4	3 314 *	3		
Capital Country	164 **	0	2 344	3	2 508 **	2		
Illawarra	1 165	3	2 123	2	3 288	3		
Blue Mountains	211 **	0	1 226	1	1 437 **	1		
Snowy Mountains	106 **	0	2 098	2	2 204 **	2		
Outback NSW	53 **	0	1 598	2	1 651 **	1		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) Tourism regions have been ranked according to the number of domestic overnight visitors.

(c) Components may add to more than the total as overnight travellers may visit more than one region.

(d) Percentage share of the state total.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2002 - 2003.

Table 1.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - New South Wales
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
VISITORS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	1 389	57	10 657	40	22 369	50
Visiting friends and/or relatives	659	27	9 710	37	13 253	29
Business	369	15	5 091	19	3 937	9
Education	102	4	161	1	420	1
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	1 364	56	9 123	34		
Friend's or relative's property	751	31	11 496	43		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	94	4	3 318	13		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	142	6	1 574	6		
Backpackers or youth hostel	308	13	182	1		
Duration of visit						
1 night	133	6	7 810	29		
2 nights	317	13	7 487	28		
3 to 7 nights	1 074	44	9 229	35		
8 to 14 nights	433	18	1 559	6		
15 to 27 nights	184	8	283	1		
28 nights or more	278	12	124	0		
28 to 56 nights	118	5	na			
More than 56 nights	160	7	na			
Activities undertaken^(d)						
Outdoor or nature activities	1 839	76	7 996	30	8 126	18
Sports or active outdoor activities	537	22	5 680	21	3 659	8
Arts, heritage or festival activities	1 333	55	2 994	11	2 850	6
Local attractions or tourist activities	1 779	74	3 249	12	3 057	7
Social/other activities	2 227	92	21 858	83	35 030	78
Age						
15 to 24 years	480	20	4 449	17	8 131	18
25 to 44 years	1 108	46	9 924	37	15 694	35
45 to 64 years	722	30	9 135	34	14 489	32
65 years or more	109	4	2 982	11	6 674	15
Total visitors	2 420		26 492		44 988	
VISITOR NIGHTS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	12 984	31	39 771	45		
Visiting friends and/or relatives	10 005	24	31 042	35		
Business	2 356	6	12 925	15		
Education	12 820	30	575	1		
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	6 330	15	22 124	25		
Friend's or relative's property	12 466	29	36 882	42		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	903	2	13 639	15		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	14 825	35	7 790	9		
Backpackers or youth hostel	3 987	9	428 *	0		
Age						
15 to 24 years	17 484	41	13 420	15		
25 to 44 years	17 228	41	30 264	34		
45 to 64 years	6 261	15	30 149	34		
65 years or more	1 297	3	14 355	16		
Total visitor nights	42 272		88 188			

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia and day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(c) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Activities undertaken by international visitors are collected at the national level. As a result the activities reported may not apply to the state visited. See glossary for further information.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

**Table 1.3: Profile of international travel
New South Wales**
year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	313	13	3 694	9
Japan	238	10	2 569	6
Hong Kong	69	3	1 630	4
Singapore	71	3	1 150	3
Malaysia	42	2	707 *	2
Indonesia	35	1	1 022	2
Taiwan	56	2	980	2
Thailand	36	1	971	2
Korea	162	7	3 304	8
China	107	4	3 172	8
Other Asia	51	2	1 155	3
USA	278	11	3 612	9
Canada	59	2	1 015	2
United Kingdom	413	17	8 080	19
Germany	90	4	1 353	3
Other Europe	266	11	5 405	13
Other Countries	133	6	2 452	6
Quarter returned				
March quarter	662	27	13 249	31
June quarter	432	18	7 066	17
September quarter	569	24	10 144	24
December quarter	757	31	11 813	28
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	1 316	54	32 097	76
Adult couple	654	27	5 561	13
Family group - parent(s) and children	153	6	1 158	3
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	228	9	3 154	7
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	68	3	301 *	1
First or return visit				
First visit	1 059	44	16 769	40
Return visit	1 361	56	25 502	60
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	760	31	4 260	10
No package component to trip	1 659	69	38 011	90
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	295	12	1 098	3
Not a group tour	2 125	88	41 173	97
Number of stopovers^(b)				
1 stopover	1 002	41	20 955	50
2 stopovers	371	15	2 744	6
3 stopovers	321	13	3 787	9
4-7 stopovers	413	17	6 464	15
8-14 stopovers	197	8	3 878	9
15-20 stopovers	68	3	2 667	6
21 or more stopovers	47	2	1 776	4
Transport^(c)				
Rental car	158	7		
Aircraft	979	40		
Private or company car	601	25		
Taxi local transport	553	23		
Charter/ tour bus	187	8		
Long distance bus, coach or train	227	9		
Total	2 420		42 272	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Transport used between stopovers (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

**Table 1.4: Profile of domestic travel
New South Wales**
year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Origin						
Interstate	8 285	31	34 636	39	3 602	8
Intrastate	18 206	69	53 551	61	41 386	92
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	18 206	69	53 551	61	41 386	92
Victoria	3 243	12	14 080	16	995	2
Queensland	2 723	10	11 153	13	1 354	3
South Australia	488	2	2 524	3	33 *	0
Western Australia	322	1	1 771	2	0 **	0
Tasmania	116	0	712	1	0 **	0
Northern Territory	57	0	581	1	0 **	0
Australian Capital Territory	1 336	5	3 816	4	1 219	3
Quarter returned						
March quarter	7 058	27	27 249	31	11 178	25
June quarter	6 506	25	20 125	23	11 453	25
September quarter	6 475	24	19 589	22	10 715	24
December quarter	6 452	24	21 225	24	11 642	26
Number of stopovers^(b)						
1 stopover	22 341	84	66 669	76	na	
2 stopovers	1 893	7	8 094	9	na	
3 stopovers	930	4	4 605	5	na	
4 or more stopovers	1 329	5	8 819	10	na	
Transport^(c)						
Air transport	3 569	13	12 128	14	395	1
Private or company vehicle	20 886	79	67 040	76	39 854	89
Other transport	2 226	8	8 072	9	4 738	11
Travel party						
Travelling alone	6 902	26	19 652	22	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	7 306	28	26 608	30	na	
Family group - parents and children	5 432	21	20 555	23	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	1 206	5	4 323	5	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	4 076	15	12 471	14	na	
Business associates travelling together	1 101	4	3 121	4	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	447	2	1 419	2	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	3 445	13	10 743	12	6 604	15
Midlife single	2 217	8	6 359	7	3 179	7
Young/midlife couple, no children	3 489	13	9 862	11	4 762	11
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	3 130	12	10 077	11	5 720	13
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	3 508	13	11 005	12	5 553	12
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	2 437	9	7 423	8	3 703	8
Older working single	736	3	2 193	2	1 396	3
Older non-working single	1 194	5	5 458	6	2 502	6
Older working married person	2 943	11	9 361	11	4 430	10
Older non-working married person	3 210	12	15 119	17	6 930	15
Employment status						
Working-full time	14 170	53	40 717	46	19 662	44
Working-part time	3 809	14	12 227	14	6 816	15
Unemployed and looking for work	473	2	1 625	2	1 302	3
Retired or on a pension	4 281	16	20 282	23	9 328	21
Mainly doing home duties	1 294	5	4 852	6	3 105	7
Studying	2 098	8	7 245	8	3 980	9
Total	26 492		88 188		44 988	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

**Table 1.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
New South Wales - Summary**
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	2 371		26 537		59 125	
2000	2 706	14	26 111	-2	55 678	-6
2001	2 627	-3	26 543	2	50 676	-9
2002	2 534	-4	27 490	4	50 410	-1
2003	2 420	-5	26 492	-4	44 988	-11
Visitor nights						
1999	35 717		93 866			
2000	46 238	29	92 559	-1		
2001	47 689	3	89 447	-3		
2002	49 057	3	93 269	4		
2003	42 272	-14	88 188	-5		
Duration of visit						
1999	15.1		3.54			
2000	17.1	13	3.54	0		
2001	18.2	6	3.37	-5		
2002	19.4	7	3.39	1		
2003	17.5	-10	3.33	-2		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 1.6: Time series of international and domestic travel**New South Wales - Purpose of travel ^(a)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
VISITORS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	1 524		11 317		29 518	
2000	1 644	8	11 601	3	29 554	0
2001	1 583	-4	11 029	-5	25 706	-13
2002	1 530	-3	11 250	2	24 884	-3
2003	1 389	-9	10 657	-5	22 369	-10
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	525		9 033		16 507	
2000	671	28	8 476	-6	15 106	-8
2001	711	6	8 926	5	15 488	3
2002	641	-10	9 850	10	16 103	4
2003	659	3	9 710	-1	13 253	-18
<i>Business</i>						
1999	319		5 201		6 930	
2000	391	23	4 972	-4	5 465	-21
2001	342	-13	5 429	9	4 664	-15
2002	354	3	5 360	-1	4 556	-2
2003	369	4	5 091	-5	3 937	-14
<i>Education</i>						
1999	59		241		622	
2000	76	29	341	41	252	-59
2001	90	18	263	-23	231	-8
2002	118	31	199	-24	433	87
2003	102	-14	161	-19	420	-3
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	15 470		43 832			
2000	17 824	15	45 908	5		
2001	16 695	-6	41 524	-10		
2002	15 156	-9	42 516	2		
2003	12 984	-14	39 771	-6		
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	8 781		31 160			
2000	12 036	37	28 415	-9		
2001	12 181	1	29 973	5		
2002	10 742	-12	32 468	8		
2003	10 005	-7	31 042	-4		
<i>Business</i>						
1999	2 843		13 314			
2000	3 638	28	13 171	-1		
2001	2 909	-20	12 803	-3		
2002	3 713	28	13 227	3		
2003	2 356	-37	12 925	-2		
<i>Education</i>						
1999	6 573		749			
2000	9 671	47	1 168	56		
2001	11 403	18	798	-32		
2002	15 397	35	585	-27		
2003	12 820	-17	575	-2		

(a) Main reason of visit for day travellers. Multiple responses allowed for domestic overnight and international visitors.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 1.7: Time series of international travel
New South Wales - Country of residence
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	New Zealand		Japan		Hong Kong		Singapore		Malaysia	
<i>Visitors</i>	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	283		364		79		72		44	
2000	325	15	373	2	85	8	84	16	48	8
2001	319	-2	327	-12	90	5	85	1	47	-3
2002	299	-6	310	-5	82	-9	79	-7	49	5
2003	313	5	238	-23	69	-15	71	-10	42	-15
<i>Visitor nights</i>										
1999	2 806		3 637		1 548		782 *		669 *	
2000	4 378	56	2 534	-30	1 440	-7	914	17	1 201	80
2001	4 529	3	2 435	-4	1 806	25	835 *	-9	715 *	-41
2002	3 984	-12	2 819	16	1 964	9	1 396	67	1 049	47
2003	3 694	-7	2 569	-9	1 630	-17	1 150	-18	707 *	-33
	Indonesia		Taiwan		Thailand		Korea		China	
<i>Visitors</i>	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	31		88		33		82		72	
2000	42	33	77	-12	36	8	124	50	92	28
2001	37	-13	72	-8	43	20	139	13	115	25
2002	35	-6	60	-16	44	2	150	8	127	10
2003	35	0	56	-6	36	-17	162	8	107	-16
<i>Visitor nights</i>										
1999	697 *		997		728 *		1 763		1 947	
2000	1 582	127	986	-1	825 *	13	2 418	37	2 577	32
2001	1 100	-30	1 057	7	1 501	82	4 321	79	2 783	8
2002	1 318	20	980	-7	1 174	-22	3 307	-23	3 974	43
2003	1 022	-22	980	0	971	-17	3 304	0	3 172	-20
	Other Asia		USA		Canada		United Kingdom		Germany	
<i>Visitors</i>	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
1999	55		277		55		328		97	
2000	67	20	336	21	62	13	366	12	93	-4
2001	66	-1	297	-12	66	6	382	4	106	14
2002	60	-9	290	-3	67	1	394	3	92	-13
2003	51	-15	278	-4	59	-12	413	5	90	-3
<i>Visitor nights</i>										
1999	1 486		2 602		1 051		6 472		1 213	
2000	2 107	42	3 838	47	924	-12	9 302	44	1 136	-6
2001	2 724	29	3 696	-4	1 515	64	7 968	-14	1 547	36
2002	1 776	-35	5 197	41	1 346	-11	8 380	5	1 804	17
2003	1 155	-35	3 612	-30	1 015	-25	8 080	-4	1 353	-25
	Other Europe		Other Countries		TOTAL					
<i>Visitors</i>	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)				
1999	268		141		2 371					
2000	324	21	172	22	2 706	14				
2001	279	-14	158	-8	2 627	-3				
2002	262	-6	135	-15	2 534	-4				
2003	266	2	133	-1	2 420	-5				
<i>Visitor nights</i>										
1999	4 984		2 336		35 717					
2000	7 051	41	3 026	30	46 238	29				
2001	6 227	-12	2 930	-3	47 689	3				
2002	5 734	-8	2 856	-3	49 057	3				
2003	5 405	-6	2 452	-14	42 272	-14				

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 1.8: Time series of domestic travel
New South Wales - Interstate and intrastate travel
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Domestic overnight					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	7 569		18 968		26 537	
2000	8 074	7	18 038	-5	26 112	-2
2001	8 115	1	18 428	2	26 543	2
2002	7 796	-4	19 694	7	27 490	4
2003	8 285	6	18 206	-8	26 491	-4
Visitor nights						
1999	32 957		60 909		93 866	
2000	35 477	8	57 081	-6	92 558	-1
2001	33 809	-5	55 638	-3	89 447	-3
2002	33 235	-2	60 034	8	93 269	4
2003	34 636	4	53 551	-11	88 187	-5
Duration of visit						
1999	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)	nights	% cng ^(a)
1999	4.4		3.2		3.5	
2000	4.4	1	3.2	-1	3.5	0
2001	4.2	-5	3.0	-5	3.4	-5
2002	4.3	2	3.0	1	3.4	1
2003	4.2	-2	2.9	-4	3.3	-2
	Domestic day					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	3 711		55 414		59 125	
2000	3 481	-6	52 197	-6	55 678	-6
2001	3 185	-9	47 491	-9	50 676	-9
2002	3 056	-4	47 354	0	50 410	-1
2003	3 602	18	41 386	-13	44 988	-11

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

Victoria

Table 2.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Victoria tourism regions

Table 2.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Victoria

Table 2.3: Profile of international travel
Victoria

Table 2.4: Profile of domestic travel
Victoria

Table 2.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Victoria - Summary

Table 2.6: Time series of international and domestic travel
Victoria - Purpose of travel

Table 2.7: Time series of international travel
Victoria - Country of residence

Table 2.8: Time series of domestic travel
Victoria - Interstate and intrastate travel

**Table 2.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Victoria tourism regions**
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Total overnight		Domestic day	
	%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)	
VICTORIA								
Visitors ('000)	1 208	0	18 024	0	19 232	0	36 499	2
Visitor nights ('000)	25 998	21	54 892	-3	80 890	3		
Duration of visit (nights)	22	21	3.0	-3	4.2	3		
VICTORIA TOURISM REGIONS^(b)								
Visitors^(c) :	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)
Melbourne	1 146	95	6 212	34	7 358	38	12 456	34
Western	137	11	1 810	10	1 947	10	2 443	7
Peninsula	27	2	1 211	7	1 238	6	3 894	11
Gippsland	27	2	1 172	7	1 199	6	1 945	5
High Country	17	1	951	5	968	5	1 038	3
Geelong	35	3	928	5	963	5	2 555	7
Bendigo Loddon	18	1	871	5	889	5	1 736	5
Central Murray	12	1	853	5	865	4	698	2
Mallee	25	2	769	4	794	4	439	1
Phillip Island	30	3	761	4	791	4	1 162	3
Ballarat	32	3	665	4	697	4	1 497	4
Lakes	37	3	660	4	697	4	471	1
Goulburn	9	1	549	3	558	3	1 100	3
Murray East	9	1	368	2	377	2	494	1
Central Highlands	48	4	336	2	384	2	240	1
Spa Country	2 *	0	322	2	324 *	2	625	2
Melbourne East	19	2	299	2	318	2	1 923	5
Western Grampians	8	1	246	1	254	1	425	1
Upper Yarra	3 *	0	221	1	224 *	1	382	1
Macedon	6 *	0	186	1	192 *	1	768	2
Wimmera	3 *	0	135	1	138 *	1	130 *	0
Visitor nights:	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)		
Melbourne	22 999	88	18 863	34	41 862	52		
Western	395 *	2	5 000	9	5 395 *	7		
Peninsula	292 *	1	3 600	7	3 892 *	5		
Gippsland	338 *	1	2 968	5	3 306 *	4		
High Country	297 *	1	2 525	5	2 822 *	3		
Geelong	355 *	1	2 629	5	2 984 *	4		
Bendigo Loddon	86 **	0	2 288	4	2 374 **	3		
Central Murray	56 **	0	2 339	4	2 395 **	3		
Mallee	274 *	1	2 236	4	2 510 *	3		
Phillip Island	87 **	0	2 110	4	2 197 **	3		
Ballarat	158 **	1	1 355	2	1 513 **	2		
Lakes	71 **	0	2 012	4	2 083 **	3		
Goulburn	116 **	0	1 235	2	1 351 **	2		
Murray East	27 **	0	912	2	939 **	1		
Central Highlands	93 **	0	965	2	1 058 **	1		
Spa Country	8 **	0	584	1	592 **	1		
Melbourne East	210 **	1	814	1	1 024 **	1		
Western Grampians	28 **	0	608	1	636 **	1		
Upper Yarra	7 **	0	520	1	527 **	1		
Macedon	36 **	0	464	1	500 **	1		
Wimmera	13 **	0	428 *	1	441 **	1		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) Tourism regions have been ranked according to the number of domestic overnight visitors.

(c) Components may add to more than the total as overnight travellers may visit more than one region.

(d) Percentage share of the state total.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2002 - 2003.

Table 2.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Victoria
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
VISITORS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	645	53	7 819	43	18 423	50
Visiting friends and/or relatives	361	30	6 670	37	11 087	30
Business	207	17	3 046	17	3 191	9
Education	77	6	181	1	287	1
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	643	53	5 332	30		
Friend's or relative's property	382	32	8 106	45		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	62	5	2 297	13		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	117	10	1 158	6		
Backpackers or youth hostel	139	11	107	1		
Duration of visit						
1 night	76	6	5 838	32		
2 nights	124	10	5 228	29		
3 to 7 nights	510	42	5 881	33		
8 to 14 nights	221	18	842	5		
15 to 27 nights	99	8	177	1		
28 nights or more	178	15	58	0		
28 to 56 nights	72	6	na			
More than 56 nights	106	9	na			
Activities undertaken^(d)						
Outdoor or nature activities	808	67	5 144	29	6 741	18
Sports or active outdoor activities	238	20	3 621	20	3 027	8
Arts, heritage or festival activities	638	53	2 054	11	2 458	7
Local attractions or tourist activities	827	68	2 367	13	2 641	7
Social/other activities	973	81	15 278	85	29 027	80
Age						
15 to 24 years	211	17	3 289	18	6 686	18
25 to 44 years	542	45	7 124	40	13 144	36
45 to 64 years	379	31	5 718	32	11 605	32
65 years or more	75	6	1 893	11	5 064	14
Total visitors	1 208		18 024		36 499	
VISITOR NIGHTS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	5 289	20	24 872	45		
Visiting friends and/or relatives	6 278	24	19 923	36		
Business	1 822	7	7 496	14		
Education	9 706	37	488	1		
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	3 069	12	12 298	22		
Friend's or relative's property	7 160	28	25 134	46		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	336 *	1	7 431	14		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	10 005	38	4 172	8		
Backpackers or youth hostel	1 704	7	272 *	0		
Age						
15 to 24 years	10 407	40	9 767	18		
25 to 44 years	10 027	39	19 416	35		
45 to 64 years	4 343	17	17 143	31		
65 years or more	1 201	5	8 566	16		
Total visitor nights	25 998		54 892			

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia and day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(c) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Activities undertaken by international visitors are collected at the national level. As a result the activities reported may not apply to the state visited. See glossary for further information.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

Table 2.3: Profile of international travel**Victoria**

year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	182	15	1 956	8
Japan	60	5	1 170	5
Hong Kong	30	2	532 *	2
Singapore	66	5	1 617	6
Malaysia	51	4	928	4
Indonesia	24	2	860	3
Taiwan	26	2	266 *	1
Thailand	21	2	846 *	3
Korea	26	2	894	3
China	74	6	2 145	8
Other Asia	36	3	1 666	6
USA	123	10	2 039	8
Canada	28	2	608 *	2
United Kingdom	208	17	4 810	19
Germany	52	4	1 033	4
Other Europe	145	12	3 009	12
Other Countries	54	4	1 618	6
Quarter returned				
March quarter	359	30	7 982	31
June quarter	205	17	4 173	16
September quarter	262	22	5 829	22
December quarter	382	32	8 014	31
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	646	53	19 585	75
Adult couple	297	25	2 937	11
Family group - parent(s) and children	97	8	1 785	7
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	125	10	1 476	6
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	43	4	215 **	1
First or return visit				
First visit	514	43	11 236	43
Return visit	694	57	14 762	57
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	307	25	2 353	9
No package component to trip	900	75	23 645	91
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	121	10	520 *	2
Not a group tour	1 086	90	25 478	98
Number of stopovers^(b)				
1 stopover	347	29	9 701	37
2 stopovers	178	15	2 118	8
3 stopovers	195	16	3 759	14
4-7 stopovers	275	23	5 917	23
8-14 stopovers	126	10	2 611	10
15-20 stopovers	45	4	810 *	3
21 or more stopovers	42	3	1 081	4
Transport^(c)				
Rental car	154	13		
Aircraft	455	38		
Private or company car	329	27		
Taxi local transport	276	23		
Charter/ tour bus	67	6		
Long distance bus, coach or train	101	8		
Total	1 208		25 998	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Transport used between stopovers (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 2.4: Profile of domestic travel**Victoria**

year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Origin						
Interstate	5 188	29	22 723	41	1 245	3
Intrastate	12 836	71	32 170	59	35 254	97
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	2 744	15	10 186	19	1 029	3
Victoria	12 836	71	32 170	59	35 254	97
Queensland	699	4	4 377	8	4 **	0
South Australia	916	5	3 896	7	162	0
Western Australia	261	1	1 686	3	10 **	0
Tasmania	311	2	1 388	3	8 **	0
Northern Territory	33 *	0	322 *	1	0 **	0
Australian Capital Territory	224	1	867	2	32 *	0
Quarter returned						
March quarter	5 095	28	17 479	32	10 330	28
June quarter	4 658	26	13 423	24	9 312	26
September quarter	3 964	22	11 194	20	8 209	22
December quarter	4 307	24	12 795	23	8 648	24
Number of stopovers^(b)						
1 stopover	15 712	87	43 510	79	na	
2 stopovers	1 078	6	3 746	7	na	
3 stopovers	459	3	2 557	5	na	
4 or more stopovers	774	4	5 079	9	na	
Transport^(c)						
Air transport	2 737	15	9 668	18	257	1
Private or company vehicle	14 012	78	39 534	72	33 602	92
Other transport	1 455	8	5 012	9	2 639	7
Travel party						
Travelling alone	4 576	25	13 186	24	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	4 967	28	15 744	29	na	
Family group - parents and children	3 409	19	11 396	21	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	920	5	2 933	5	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	3 090	17	8 819	16	na	
Business associates travelling together	781	4	1 894	3	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	274	2	734	1	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	2 685	15	8 098	15	5 350	15
Midlife single	1 550	9	4 036	7	2 627	7
Young/midlife couple, no children	2 593	14	7 217	13	4 312	12
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	2 226	12	6 197	11	4 615	13
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	2 188	12	5 978	11	4 664	13
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	1 452	8	4 269	8	2 820	8
Older working single	506	3	1 336	2	1 247	3
Older non-working single	787	4	3 474	6	2 214	6
Older working married person	1 880	10	5 302	10	3 219	9
Older non-working married person	1 998	11	8 452	15	5 234	14
Employment status						
Working-full time	9 425	52	25 241	46	16 672	46
Working-part time	2 722	15	7 554	14	5 222	14
Unemployed and looking for work	458	3	1 246	2	885	2
Retired or on a pension	2 677	15	11 747	21	7 328	20
Mainly doing home duties	912	5	3 056	6	2 293	6
Studying	1 563	9	5 122	9	3 379	9
Total	18 024		54 892		36 499	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 2.5: Time series of international and domestic travel**Victoria - Summary**year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
Visitors	'000	% cng^(a)	'000	% cng^(a)	'000	% cng^(a)
1999	1 075		16 670		44 542	
2000	1 145	6	17 974	8	42 795	-4
2001	1 226	7	18 142	1	38 582	-10
2002	1 210	-1	18 036	-1	35 945	-7
2003	1 208	0	18 024	0	36 499	2
Visitor nights	'000	% cng^(a)	'000	% cng^(a)		
1999	17 981		52 565			
2000	20 008	11	54 039	3		
2001	21 404	7	55 747	3		
2002	21 563	1	56 684	2		
2003	25 998	21	54 892	-3		
Duration of visit	nights	% cng^(a)	nights	% cng^(a)		
1999	16.7		3.15			
2000	17.5	5	3.01	-5		
2001	17.5	0	3.07	2		
2002	17.8	2	3.14	2		
2003	21.5	21	3.05	-3		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 2.6: Time series of international and domestic travel**Victoria - Purpose of travel ^(a)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
VISITORS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	614		7 912		21 621	
2000	635	3	7 999	1	20 428	-6
2001	690	9	8 320	4	19 044	-7
2002	691	0	7 930	-5	18 814	-1
2003	645	-7	7 819	-1	18 423	-2
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	314		5 577		14 117	
2000	348	11	6 016	8	14 307	1
2001	385	11	5 959	-1	11 894	-17
2002	360	-6	6 398	7	11 515	-3
2003	361	0	6 670	4	11 087	-4
<i>Business</i>						
1999	154		2 703		4 878	
2000	177	15	3 244	20	4 394	-10
2001	180	2	3 035	-6	4 152	-6
2002	170	-5	2 923	-4	2 383	-43
2003	207	22	3 046	4	3 191	34
<i>Education</i>						
1999	36		125		367	
2000	42	16	168	34	257	-30
2001	44	5	180	7	314	22
2002	64	45	255	42	363	16
2003	77	20	181	-29	287	-21
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	5 205		26 675			
2000	4 499	-14	25 916	-3		
2001	5 654	26	27 252	5		
2002	5 272	-7	25 423	-7		
2003	5 289	0	24 872	-2		
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	5 799		16 754			
2000	6 976	20	17 562	5		
2001	6 732	-3	17 733	1		
2002	6 380	-5	19 877	12		
2003	6 278	-2	19 923	0		
<i>Business</i>						
1999	1 291		6 802			
2000	1 672	30	7 453	10		
2001	1 457	-13	7 504	1		
2002	1 444	-1	7 359	-2		
2003	1 822	26	7 496	2		
<i>Education</i>						
1999	4 581		522			
2000	5 697	24	562	8		
2001	5 621	-1	743	32		
2002	6 778	21	963	30		
2003	9 706	43	488	-49		

(a) Main reason of visit for day travellers. Multiple responses allowed for domestic overnight and international visitors.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 2.7: Time series of international travel**Victoria - Country of residence**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	New Zealand		Japan		Hong Kong		Singapore		Malaysia	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors										
1999	142		80		23		69		37	
2000	169	19	75	-5	35	50	62	-9	38	3
2001	182	8	70	-8	34	-1	74	18	41	9
2002	173	-5	74	6	31	-11	75	1	47	13
2003	182	6	60	-18	30	-2	66	-11	51	9
Visitor nights										
1999	1 657		1 048		332 *		1 101		1 050	
2000	1 966	19	919	-12	1 018	207	974	-12	893	-15
2001	1 612	-18	760 *	-17	941	-8	954	-2	1 289	44
2002	1 758	9	1 157	52	1 058	12	1 341	41	1 062	-18
2003	1 956	11	1 170	1	532 *	-50	1 617	21	928	-13
	Indonesia		Taiwan		Thailand		Korea		China	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors										
1999	24		47		17		15		39	
2000	22	-10	48	3	17	4	25	61	40	5
2001	26	16	38	-21	26	50	26	5	62	53
2002	19	-27	34	-12	22	-17	24	-8	68	10
2003	24	29	26	-24	21	-1	26	9	74	9
Visitor nights										
1999	881		351 *		501 *		288 *		846 *	
2000	558 *	-37	408 *	16	562 *	12	833 *	190	625 *	-26
2001	960	72	262 *	-36	637 *	13	660 *	-21	1 077	72
2002	836 *	-13	400 *	53	408 *	-36	815 *	23	1 392	29
2003	860	3	266 *	-34	846 *	107	894	10	2 145	54
	Other Asia		USA		Canada		United Kingdom		Germany	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors										
1999	28		122		29		153		53	
2000	27	-5	141	16	23	-19	170	11	52	-2
2001	32	20	129	-8	28	21	199	17	56	8
2002	33	1	124	-4	29	1	203	2	54	-4
2003	36	11	123	-1	28	-2	208	2	52	-4
Visitor nights										
1999	935		1 468		534 *		2 391		867	
2000	1 030	10	2 058	40	432 *	-19	2 712	13	633 *	-27
2001	1 184	15	1 944	-6	513 *	19	3 370	24	819 *	29
2002	1 754	48	1 705	-12	454 *	-12	3 174	-6	866	6
2003	1 666	-5	2 039	20	608 *	34	4 810	52	1 033	19
	Other Europe		Other Countries		TOTAL					
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)				
Visitors										
1999	138		60		1 075					
2000	141	2	58	-4	1 145	6				
2001	146	3	57	-1	1 226	7				
2002	149	2	53	-7	1 210	-1				
2003	145	-3	54	1	1 208	0				
Visitor nights										
1999	2 807		926		17 981					
2000	3 133	12	1 252	35	20 008	11				
2001	3 117	-1	1 304	4	21 404	7				
2002	2 582	-17	799 *	-39	21 563	1				
2003	3 009	17	1 618	103	25 998	21				

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 2.8: Time series of domestic travel
Victoria - Interstate and intrastate travel
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Domestic overnight					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	4 358		12 312		16 670	
2000	4 680	7	13 294	8	17 974	8
2001	5 107	9	13 035	-2	18 142	1
2002	4 922	-4	13 114	1	18 036	-1
2003	5 188	5	12 836	-2	18 024	0
Visitor nights						
1999	19 755		32 810		52 565	
2000	19 348	-2	34 691	6	54 039	3
2001	22 602	17	33 145	-4	55 747	3
2002	22 701	0	33 983	3	56 684	2
2003	22 723	0	32 170	-5	54 893	-3
Duration of visit						
1999	4.5		2.7		3.2	
2000	4.1	-9	2.6	-2	3.0	-5
2001	4.4	7	2.5	-3	3.1	2
2002	4.6	4	2.6	2	3.1	2
2003	4.4	-5	2.5	-3	3.0	-3
	Domestic day					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	1 267		43 275		44 542	
2000	1 039	-18	41 755	-4	42 794	-4
2001	849	-18	37 732	-10	38 581	-10
2002	920	8	35 026	-7	35 946	-7
2003	1 245	35	35 254	1	36 499	2

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

Queensland

Table 3.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Queensland tourism regions

Table 3.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Queensland

Table 3.3: Profile of international travel
Queensland

Table 3.4: Profile of domestic travel
Queensland

Table 3.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Queensland - Summary

Table 3.6: Time series of international and domestic travel
Queensland - Purpose of travel

Table 3.7: Time series of international travel
Queensland - Country of residence

Table 3.8: Time series of domestic travel
Queensland - Interstate and intrastate travel

**Table 3.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Queensland tourism regions**
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Total overnight		Domestic day	
QUEENSLAND	%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)	
Visitors ('000)	1 813	-5	16 195	-1	18 008	-1	27 250	10
Visitor nights ('000)	26 757	8	78 839	3	105 596	4		
Duration of visit (nights)	15	13	4.9	4	5.9	6		
QUEENSLAND TOURISM REGIONS^(b)								
Visitors^(c) :	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)
Brisbane	753	42	4 656	29	5 409	30	8 716	32
Gold Coast	678	37	3 625	22	4 303	24	5 816	21
Sunshine Coast	221	12	2 482	15	2 703	15	3 660	13
Tropical North Queensland	747	41	1 457	9	2 204	12	1 765	6
Darling Downs	31	2	1 274	8	1 305	7	1 981	7
Fitzroy	90	5	1 080	7	1 170	6	1 116	4
Hervey Bay or Maryborough	185	10	1 018	6	1 203	7	1 168	4
Northern	115	6	919	6	1 034	6	867	3
Bundaberg	49	3	603	4	652	4	831	3
Outback Qld	35	2	557	3	592	3	457	2
Mackay	48	3	527	3	575	3	658	2
Whitsundays	201	11	492	3	693	4	191	1
Visitor nights:	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)		
Brisbane	8 546	32	16 600	21	25 146	24		
Gold Coast	5 953	22	16 853	21	22 806	22		
Sunshine Coast	1 961	7	12 523	16	14 484	14		
Tropical North Queensland	5 297	20	8 793	11	14 090	13		
Darling Downs	318 *	1	3 394	4	3 712 *	4		
Fitzroy	339 *	1	3 942	5	4 281 *	4		
Hervey Bay or Maryborough	792 *	3	4 177	5	4 969 *	5		
Northern	1 171	4	2 972	4	4 143	4		
Bundaberg	266 *	1	2 218	3	2 484 *	2		
Outback Qld	167 **	1	2 632	3	2 799 **	3		
Mackay	887	3	1 811	2	2 698	3		
Whitsundays	1 030	4	2 418	3	3 448	3		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) Tourism regions have been ranked according to the number of domestic overnight visitors.

(c) Components may add to more than the total as overnight travellers may visit more than one region.

(d) Percentage share of the state total.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2002 - 2003.

Table 3.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Queensland
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
VISITORS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	1 387	77	7 394	46	14 874	55
Visiting friends and/or relatives	365	20	5 831	36	7 906	29
Business	131	7	2 662	16	1 928	7
Education	50	3	118	1	59 *	0
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	1 144	63	5 888	36		
Friend's or relative's property	407	22	7 073	44		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	122	7	1 537	9		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	195	11	1 688	10		
Backpackers or youth hostel	224	12	70	0		
Duration of visit						
1 night	41	2	4 304	27		
2 nights	160	9	3 571	22		
3 to 7 nights	838	46	5 776	36		
8 to 14 nights	386	21	1 801	11		
15 to 27 nights	198	11	522	3		
28 nights or more	190	10	221	1		
28 to 56 nights	111	6	na			
More than 56 nights	78	4	na			
Activities undertaken^(d)						
Outdoor or nature activities	1 521	84	7 081	44	7 238	27
Sports or active outdoor activities	691	38	4 176	26	2 719	10
Arts, heritage or festival activities	914	50	1 610	10	1 936	7
Local attractions or tourist activities	1 464	81	3 491	22	2 747	10
Social/other activities	1 658	91	14 473	89	22 389	82
Age						
15 to 24 years	317	17	3 124	19	5 648	21
25 to 44 years	802	44	6 164	38	9 979	37
45 to 64 years	558	31	5 224	32	8 331	31
65 years or more	134	7	1 683	10	3 292	12
Total visitors	1 813		16 195		27 250	
VISITOR NIGHTS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	13 394	50	39 759	50		
Visiting friends and/or relatives	6 422	24	24 484	31		
Business	815 *	3	9 683	12		
Education	4 562	17	629	1		
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	6 504	24	21 195	27		
Friend's or relative's property	6 816	25	29 831	38		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	1 138	4	10 614	13		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	4 960	19	11 391	14		
Backpackers or youth hostel	3 395	13	332 *	0		
Age						
15 to 24 years	8 143	30	12 439	16		
25 to 44 years	9 890	37	26 630	34		
45 to 64 years	6 082	23	25 147	32		
65 years or more	2 632	10	14 623	19		
Total visitor nights	26 757		78 839			

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia and day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(c) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Activities undertaken by international visitors are collected at the national level. As a result the activities reported may not apply to the state visited. See glossary for further information.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

**Table 3.3: Profile of international travel
Queensland**
year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	297	16	3 543	13
Japan	416	23	3 467	13
Hong Kong	39	2	341 *	1
Singapore	50	3	577 *	2
Malaysia	30	2	279 *	1
Indonesia	10	1	324 *	1
Taiwan	45	3	545 *	2
Thailand	10	1	154 **	1
Korea	72	4	951	4
China	62	3	431 *	2
Other Asia	23	1	359 *	1
USA	146	8	2 644	10
Canada	36	2	618 *	2
United Kingdom	269	15	5 298	20
Germany	68	4	1 543	6
Other Europe	154	8	3 461	13
Other Countries	86	5	2 222	8
Quarter returned				
March quarter	436	24	7 200	27
June quarter	340	19	4 397	16
September quarter	477	26	8 095	30
December quarter	560	31	7 066	26
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	675	37	16 014	60
Adult couple	634	35	5 903	22
Family group - parent(s) and children	192	11	1 755	7
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	251	14	2 812	11
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	60	3	273 *	1
First or return visit				
First visit	932	51	13 015	49
Return visit	881	49	13 743	51
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	817	45	7 150	27
No package component to trip	996	55	19 607	73
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	337	19	1 547	6
Not a group tour	1 475	81	25 211	94
Number of stopovers^(b)				
1 stopover	573	32	8 688	32
2 stopovers	354	20	3 452	13
3 stopovers	282	16	3 649	14
4-7 stopovers	322	18	4 485	17
8-14 stopovers	178	10	3 240	12
15-20 stopovers	62	3	1 731	6
21 or more stopovers	41	2	1 511	6
Transport^(c)				
Rental car	244	13		
Aircraft	770	42		
Private or company car	322	18		
Taxi local transport	168	9		
Charter/ tour bus	383	21		
Long distance bus, coach or train	220	12		
Total	1 813		26 757	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Transport used between stopovers (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

**Table 3.4: Profile of domestic travel
Queensland**
year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% (a)	'000	% (a)	'000	% (a)
Origin						
Interstate	5 443	34	42 020	53	1 144	4
Intrastate	10 752	66	36 819	47	26 106	96
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	3 259	20	20 692	26	1 144	4
Victoria	1 396	9	13 644	17	0 **	0
Queensland	10 752	66	36 819	47	26 106	96
South Australia	304	2	3 137	4	0 **	0
Western Australia	184	1	1 634	2	0 **	0
Tasmania	72	0	745	1	0 **	0
Northern Territory	73	0	1 120	1	0 **	0
Australian Capital Territory	156	1	1 049	1	0 **	0
Quarter returned						
March quarter	3 846	24	20 008	25	5 695	21
June quarter	4 092	25	16 712	21	6 738	25
September quarter	4 120	25	22 735	29	7 815	29
December quarter	4 138	26	19 384	25	7 002	26
Number of stopovers (b)						
1 stopover	13 173	81	52 055	66	na	
2 stopovers	1 228	8	7 428	9	na	
3 stopovers	693	4	5 492	7	na	
4 or more stopovers	1 102	7	13 864	18	na	
Transport (c)						
Air transport	3 846	24	21 285	27	170	1
Private or company vehicle	11 392	70	47 999	61	25 257	93
Other transport	1 511	9	8 301	11	1 823	7
Travel party						
Travelling alone	3 671	23	15 866	20	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	4 650	29	26 984	34	na	
Family group - parents and children	3 867	24	18 864	24	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	798	5	4 163	5	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	2 232	14	9 211	12	na	
Business associates travelling together	722	4	2 492	3	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	238	1	1 229	2	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	2 406	15	10 047	13	4 184	15
Midlife single	1 119	7	5 205	7	1 583	6
Young/midlife couple, no children	2 323	14	9 067	12	3 498	13
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	2 114	13	8 729	11	3 659	13
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	2 145	13	9 383	12	4 164	15
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	1 237	8	5 855	7	2 014	7
Older working single	460	3	1 953	2	631	2
Older non-working single	700	4	4 507	6	1 499	6
Older working married person	1 745	11	7 768	10	2 413	9
Older non-working married person	1 867	12	16 007	20	3 518	13
Employment status						
Working-full time	8 411	52	34 568	44	12 147	45
Working-part time	2 462	15	10 512	13	4 550	17
Unemployed and looking for work	350	2	1 725	2	718	3
Retired or on a pension	2 503	15	20 245	26	5 037	18
Mainly doing home duties	1 073	7	5 147	7	2 325	9
Studying	1 184	7	5 500	7	2 266	8
Total	16 195		78 839		27 250	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

**Table 3.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Queensland - Summary**
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	1 958		16 362		31 614	
2000	1 975	1	16 102	-2	28 415	-10
2001	1 971	0	16 275	1	25 735	-9
2002	1 901	-4	16 329	0	24 707	-4
2003	1 813	-5	16 195	-1	27 250	10
Visitor nights						
1999	24 756		78 083			
2000	24 911	1	74 087	-5		
2001	27 586	11	75 002	1		
2002	24 824	-10	76 342	2		
2003	26 757	8	78 839	3		
Duration of visit						
1999	12.6		4.77			
2000	12.6	0	4.60	-4		
2001	14.0	11	4.61	0		
2002	13.1	-7	4.68	1		
2003	14.8	13	4.87	4		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 3.6: Time series of international and domestic travel**Queensland - Purpose of travel ^(a)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
VISITORS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	1 541		7 435		16 775	
2000	1 527	-1	7 371	-1	15 011	-11
2001	1 552	2	7 373	0	14 956	0
2002	1 493	-4	7 429	1	14 102	-6
2003	1 387	-7	7 394	0	14 874	5
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	361		4 869		8 820	
2000	394	9	4 965	2	8 029	-9
2001	369	-7	5 089	2	6 288	-22
2002	338	-8	5 226	3	6 121	-3
2003	365	8	5 831	12	7 906	29
<i>Business</i>						
1999	114		3 526		3 229	
2000	132	15	3 249	-8	2 574	-20
2001	122	-8	3 115	-4	1 825	-29
2002	134	10	3 152	1	1 874	3
2003	131	-2	2 662	-16	1 928	3
<i>Education</i>						
1999	31		134		368	
2000	28	-10	124	-7	247	-33
2001	45	59	180	45	232	-6
2002	47	5	122	-32	101 *	-56
2003	50	7	118	-3	59 *	-42
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	14 655		40 340			
2000	13 815	-6	38 132	-5		
2001	15 667	13	39 843	4		
2002	13 614	-13	39 535	-1		
2003	13 394	-2	39 759	1		
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	5 832		20 420			
2000	6 449	11	20 166	-1		
2001	6 224	-3	20 008	-1		
2002	5 421	-13	20 849	4		
2003	6 422	18	24 484	17		
<i>Business</i>						
1999	746 *		11 244			
2000	838 *	12	10 780	-4		
2001	891	6	9 720	-10		
2002	1 567	76	10 083	4		
2003	815 *	-48	9 683	-4		
<i>Education</i>						
1999	2 225		1 113			
2000	2 176	-2	418 *	-62		
2001	3 830	76	839	101		
2002	3 166	-17	682	-19		
2003	4 562	44	629	-8		

(a) Main reason of visit for day travellers. Multiple responses allowed for domestic overnight and international visitors.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 3.7: Time series of international travel
Queensland - Country of residence
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	New Zealand		Japan		Hong Kong		Singapore		Malaysia	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors										
1999	260		490		50		67		30	
2000	269	4	466	-5	58	15	64	-4	37	23
2001	271	1	449	-4	51	-13	67	4	32	-15
2002	273	1	461	3	43	-14	58	-14	28	-11
2003	297	9	416	-10	39	-11	50	-14	30	7
Visitor nights										
1999	3 502		3 234		404 *		568 *		258 *	
2000	3 838	10	3 088	-5	570 *	41	595 *	5	323 *	26
2001	3 753	-2	3 287	6	441 *	-23	1 100	85	423 *	31
2002	3 286	-12	3 360	2	424 *	-4	453 *	-59	241 *	-43
2003	3 543	8	3 467	3	341 *	-20	577 *	28	279 *	16
	Indonesia		Taiwan		Thailand		Korea		China	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors										
1999	13		97		10		54		33	
2000	14	12	81	-17	11	10	52	-3	42	26
2001	15	2	57	-29	12	8	70	36	65	56
2002	11	-21	51	-11	12	1	69	-1	75	15
2003	10	-9	45	-11	10	-13	72	4	62	-17
Visitor nights										
1999	89 *		672 *		135 *		474 *		287 *	
2000	253 *	183	584 *	-13	172 *	27	525 *	11	278 *	-3
2001	223 *	-12	551 *	-6	168 *	-2	931 *	77	401 *	44
2002	181 *	-19	489 *	-11	194 *	16	783 *	-16	880	120
2003	324 *	79	545 *	12	154 *	-21	951	21	431 *	-51
	Other Asia		USA		Canada		United Kingdom		Germany	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors										
1999	33		171		35		241		75	
2000	33	-2	183	7	40	14	250	4	70	-6
2001	28	-14	165	-10	44	11	273	9	78	12
2002	33	18	154	-7	40	-10	261	-4	70	-11
2003	23	-31	146	-5	36	-9	269	3	68	-3
Visitor nights										
1999	1 026		2 419		714 *		4 485		973	
2000	446 *	-57	1 842	-24	916	28	5 110	14	907	-7
2001	465 *	4	2 441	33	1 002	9	5 610	10	1 188	31
2002	314 *	-33	2 211	-9	795 *	-21	4 845	-14	1 017	-14
2003	359 *	14	2 644	20	618 *	-22	5 298	9	1 543	52
	Other Europe		Other Countries		TOTAL					
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)				
Visitors										
1999	190		110		1 958					
2000	196	3	110	0	1 975	1				
2001	185	-6	111	0	1 971	0				
2002	166	-10	97	-12	1 901	-4				
2003	154	-7	86	-11	1 813	-5				
Visitor nights										
1999	3 766		1 749		24 756					
2000	3 855	2	1 609	-8	24 911	1				
2001	3 870	0	1 731	8	27 586	11				
2002	3 354	-13	1 995	15	24 824	-10				
2003	3 461	3	2 222	11	26 757	8				

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 3.8: Time series of domestic travel
Queensland - Interstate and intrastate travel
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Domestic overnight					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	4 835		11 527		16 362	
2000	5 105	6	10 996	-5	16 101	-2
2001	5 045	-1	11 230	2	16 275	1
2002	5 279	5	11 050	-2	16 329	0
2003	5 443	3	10 752	-3	16 195	-1
Visitor nights						
1999	38 532		39 552		78 084	
2000	36 678	-5	37 409	-5	74 087	-5
2001	35 803	-2	39 199	5	75 002	1
2002	38 750	8	37 592	-4	76 342	2
2003	42 020	8	36 819	-2	78 839	3
Duration of visit						
1999	8.0		3.4		4.8	
2000	7.2	-10	3.4	-1	4.6	-4
2001	7.1	-1	3.5	3	4.6	0
2002	7.3	3	3.4	-3	4.7	1
2003	7.7	5	3.4	1	4.9	4
	Domestic day					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	934		30 680		31 614	
2000	1 115	19	27 301	-11	28 416	-10
2001	878	-21	24 857	-9	25 735	-9
2002	1 022	16	23 685	-5	24 707	-4
2003	1 144	12	26 106	10	27 250	10

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

South Australia

Table 4.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
South Australia tourism regions

Table 4.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - South Australia

Table 4.3: Profile of international travel
South Australia

Table 4.4: Profile of domestic travel
South Australia

Table 4.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
South Australia - Summary

Table 4.6: Time series of international and domestic travel
South Australia - Purpose of travel

Table 4.7: Time series of international travel
South Australia - Country of residence

Table 4.8: Time series of domestic travel
South Australia - Interstate and intrastate travel

**Table 4.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
South Australia tourism regions**

year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Total overnight		Domestic day	
	%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)	
SOUTH AUSTRALIA								
Visitors ('000)	300	-1	5 407	-2	5 707	-2	10 546	0.3
Visitor nights ('000)	4 514	1	21 146	4	25 660	3		
Duration of visit (nights)	15	2	3.9	6	4.5	6		
SOUTH AUSTRALIA TOURISM REGIONS^(b)								
Visitors^(c) :	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)
Adelaide	284	95	2 186	40	2 470	43	3 090	29
Fleurieu Peninsula	13	4	552	10	565	10	2 373	23
Limestone Coast	37	12	537	10	574	10	779	7
Yorke Peninsula	3 *	1	523	10	526 *	9	597	6
Flinders Ranges	37	12	475	9	512	9	436	4
Eyre Peninsula	13	4	417	8	430	8	373	4
Murraylands	3 *	1	299	6	302 *	5	519	5
Riverland	7 *	2	267	5	274 *	5	206	2
Outback SA	41	14	266	5	307	5	25 **	0
Barossa	21	7	216	4	237	4	841	8
Clare Valley	5 *	2	185	3	190 *	3	356	3
Kangaroo Island	29	10	99	2	128	2	74 *	1
Adelaide Hills	4 *	1	93	2	97 *	2	849	8
Visitor nights:	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)		
Adelaide	3 753	83	7 934	38	11 687	46		
Fleurieu Peninsula	54 **	1	1 793	8	1 847 **	7		
Limestone Coast	105 **	2	1 380	7	1 485 **	6		
Yorke Peninsula	15 **	0	1 909	9	1 924 **	7		
Flinders Ranges	109 **	2	1 322	6	1 431 **	6		
Eyre Peninsula	60 **	1	2 068	10	2 128 **	8		
Murraylands	15 **	0	759	4	774 **	3		
Riverland	35 **	1	911	4	946 **	4		
Outback SA	109 **	2	892	4	1 001 **	4		
Barossa	117 **	3	605	3	722 **	3		
Clare Valley	9 **	0	480	2	489 **	2		
Kangaroo Island	74 **	2	522	2	596 **	2		
Adelaide Hills	25 **	1	279 *	1	304 **	1		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) Tourism regions have been ranked according to the number of domestic overnight visitors.

(c) Components may add to more than the total as overnight travellers may visit more than one region.

(d) Percentage share of the state total.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2002 - 2003.

Table 4.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - South Australia
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
VISITORS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	207	69	2 137	40	5 892	56
Visiting friends and/or relatives	66	22	1 759	33	3 039	29
Business	32	11	1 203	22	580	5
Education	11	4	47 *	1	105 *	1
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	134	45	1 640	30		
Friend's or relative's property	82	27	2 129	39		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	47	16	963	18		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	19	6	332	6		
Backpackers or youth hostel	66	22	27 *	0		
Duration of visit						
1 night	22	7	1 432	26		
2 nights	26	9	1 345	25		
3 to 7 nights	145	48	2 050	38		
8 to 14 nights	53	18	426	8		
15 to 27 nights	25	8	106	2		
28 nights or more	29	10	47 *	1		
28 to 56 nights	14	5	na			
More than 56 nights	15	5	na			
Activities undertaken^(d)						
Outdoor or nature activities	233	78	1 509	28	1 728	16
Sports or active outdoor activities	88	30	1 272	24	1 104	10
Arts, heritage or festival activities	194	65	653	12	828	8
Local attractions or tourist activities	230	77	830	15	1 263	12
Social/other activities	245	82	4 424	82	8 897	84
Age						
15 to 24 years	59	20	847	16	2 200	21
25 to 44 years	127	42	1 941	36	3 924	37
45 to 64 years	91	30	1 972	36	3 100	29
65 years or more	24	8	647	12	1 322	13
Total visitors	300		5 407		10 546	
VISITOR NIGHTS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	1 574	35	8 645	41		
Visiting friends and/or relatives	1 150	25	7 046	33		
Business	231 *	5	3 705	18		
Education	1 385	31	135 *	1		
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	562 *	12	4 803	23		
Friend's or relative's property	1 557	34	8 241	39		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	300 *	7	3 822	18		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	859	19	1 477	7		
Backpackers or youth hostel	379 *	8	83 **	0		
Age						
15 to 24 years	1 415	31	2 935	14		
25 to 44 years	1 821	40	6 820	32		
45 to 64 years	1 033	23	7 734	37		
65 years or more	245 *	5	3 657	17		
Total visitor nights	4 514		21 146			

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia and day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(c) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Activities undertaken by international visitors are collected at the national level. As a result the activities reported may not apply to the state visited. See glossary for further information.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

**Table 4.3: Profile of international travel
South Australia**
year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	27	9	219 **	5
Japan	10	3	199 **	4
Other Asia	46	15	1 276	28
North America	42	14	472 *	10
United Kingdom	66	22	935	21
Other Europe	96	32	1 190	26
Other Countries	11	4	224 *	5
Quarter returned				
March quarter	97	32	1 310	29
June quarter	49	16	973	22
September quarter	62	21	905	20
December quarter	92	31	1 326	29
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	148	49	2 646	59
Adult couple	92	31	810 *	18
Family group - parent(s) and children	18	6	415 *	9
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	35	12	608 *	13
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	6 *	2	36 **	1
First or return visit				
First visit	145	48	2 059	46
Return visit	155	52	2 455	54
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	76	25	636 *	14
No package component to trip	224	75	3 879	86
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	16	5	186 **	4
Not a group tour	284	95	4 328	96
Number of stopovers^(b)				
1 stopover	38	13	1 101	24
2 stopovers	24	8	475 *	11
3 stopovers	31	10	514 *	11
4-7 stopovers	75	25	1 116	25
8-14 stopovers	68	23	597 *	13
15-20 stopovers	28	9	345 *	8
21 or more stopovers	35	12	367 *	8
Transport^(c)				
Rental car	58	19		
Aircraft	138	46		
Private or company car	57	19		
Taxi local transport	14	5		
Charter/ tour bus	28	9		
Long distance bus, coach or train	53	18		
Total	300		4 514	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Transport used between stopovers (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 4.4: Profile of domestic travel
South Australia
year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% (a)	'000	% (a)	'000	% (a)
Origin						
Interstate	1 933	36	10 789	51	317	3
Intrastate	3 474	64	10 358	49	10 229	97
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	537	10	3 019	14	30 *	0
Victoria	912	17	3 949	19	269	3
Queensland	227	4	1 443	7	18 **	0
South Australia	3 474	64	10 358	49	10 229	97
Western Australia	127	2	1 400	7	0 **	0
Tasmania	40 *	1	326 *	2	0 **	0
Northern Territory	58	1	480	2	0 **	0
Australian Capital Territory	32 *	1	171 *	1	0 **	0
Quarter returned						
March quarter	1 433	27	6 283	30	2 996	28
June quarter	1 275	24	5 211	25	2 436	23
September quarter	1 302	24	4 823	23	2 456	23
December quarter	1 397	26	4 829	23	2 657	25
Number of stopovers (b)						
1 stopover	4 208	78	14 232	67	na	
2 stopovers	481	9	2 111	10	na	
3 stopovers	230	4	1 302	6	na	
4 or more stopovers	488	9	3 502	17	na	
Transport (c)						
Air transport	1 002	19	3 991	19	60 *	1
Private or company vehicle	4 036	75	14 654	69	9 852	93
Other transport	411	8	1 820	9	634	6
Travel party						
Travelling alone	1 309	24	4 952	23	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	1 555	29	6 868	32	na	
Family group - parents and children	1 047	19	4 094	19	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	261	5	913	4	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	797	15	2 826	13	na	
Business associates travelling together	326	6	1 177	6	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	89	2	282 *	1	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	650	12	2 276	11	1 791	17
Midlife single	361	7	1 340	6	691	7
Young/midlife couple, no children	653	12	2 338	11	1 326	13
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	693	13	2 457	12	1 369	13
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	684	13	2 215	10	1 201	11
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	460	9	1 268	6	718	7
Older working single	162	3	688	3	283	3
Older non-working single	278	5	1 422	7	643	6
Older working married person	736	14	2 792	13	980	9
Older non-working married person	697	13	4 018	19	1 434	14
Employment status						
Working-full time	2 779	51	9 758	46	4 313	41
Working-part time	837	15	2 979	14	1 719	16
Unemployed and looking for work	62	1	170 *	1	288	3
Retired or on a pension	927	17	4 919	23	2 015	19
Mainly doing home duties	276	5	1 252	6	845	8
Studying	428	8	1 498	7	1 169	11
Total	5 407		21 146		10 546	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

**Table 4.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
South Australia - Summary**
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	320		5 426		12 271	
2000	355	11	5 862	8	12 274	0
2001	363	2	5 529	-6	11 177	-9
2002	303	-16	5 544	0	10 519	-6
2003	300	-1	5 407	-2	10 546	0
Visitor nights						
1999	4 344		19 272			
2000	5 303	22	21 251	10		
2001	5 537	4	19 508	-8		
2002	4 481	-19	20 424	5		
2003	4 514	1	21 146	4		
Duration of visit						
1999	13.6		3.55			
2000	14.9	10	3.63	2		
2001	15.3	2	3.53	-3		
2002	14.8	-3	3.68	4		
2003	15.1	2	3.91	6		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 4.6: Time series of international and domestic travel**South Australia - Purpose of travel ^(a)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
VISITORS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	212		2 463		6 807	
2000	234	11	2 500	2	6 950	2
2001	247	6	2 411	-4	6 252	-10
2002	211	-14	2 300	-5	5 735	-8
2003	207	-2	2 137	-7	5 892	3
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	81		1 685		3 243	
2000	91	11	1 691	0	3 342	3
2001	85	-6	1 731	2	3 053	-9
2002	68	-21	1 776	3	2 886	-5
2003	66	-2	1 759	-1	3 039	5
<i>Business</i>						
1999	29		1 027		1 057	
2000	39	35	1 352	32	1 072	1
2001	35	-10	1 036	-23	971	-9
2002	33	-6	1 200	16	870	-10
2003	32	-2	1 203	0	580	-33
<i>Education</i>						
1999	9		36 *		185	
2000	14	51	61	69	75 *	-59
2001	15	3	36 *	-41	42 *	-44
2002	10	-32	57	58	20 **	-52
2003	11	15	47 *	-18	105 *	425
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	1 513		8 895			
2000	1 780	18	9 702	9		
2001	1 625	-9	8 965	-8		
2002	1 486	-9	8 769	-2		
2003	1 574	6	8 645	-1		
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	1 215		6 186			
2000	1 551	28	5 943	-4		
2001	1 543	0	6 059	2		
2002	1 111	-28	6 778	12		
2003	1 150	3	7 046	4		
<i>Business</i>						
1999	291 *		2 643			
2000	282 *	-3	4 058	54		
2001	305 *	8	2 663	-34		
2002	381 *	25	3 092	16		
2003	231 *	-39	3 705	20		
<i>Education</i>						
1999	1 199		302 *			
2000	1 478	23	166 *	-45		
2001	1 867	26	102 *	-39		
2002	1 392	-25	195 *	91		
2003	1 385	-1	135 *	-31		

(a) Main reason of visit for day travellers. Multiple responses allowed for domestic overnight and international visitors.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 4.7: Time series of international travel
South Australia - Country of residence
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	<u>New Zealand</u>		<u>Japan</u>		<u>Other Asia</u>		<u>North America</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors								
1999	26		19		41		50	
2000	28	7	16	-13	46	12	66	31
2001	23	-18	11	-30	45	-2	54	-18
2002	25	10	14	25	43	-5	40	-25
2003	27	9	10	-26	46	8	42	4
Visitor nights								
1999	208	**	145	**	1 157		509	*
2000	316	* 52	244	* 68	1 236	7	822	* 61
2001	182	** -42	165	** -32	1 679	36	844	* 3
2002	245	* 34	283	* 72	1 220	-27	462	* -45
2003	219	** -10	199	** -30	1 276	5	472	* 2
	<u>United Kingdom</u>		<u>Other Europe</u>		<u>Other Countries</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors								
1999	71		97		17		320	
2000	77	8	107	10	17	1	355	11
2001	95	23	119	12	16	-5	363	2
2002	74	-22	98	-17	9	-42	303	-16
2003	66	-10	96	-2	11	24	300	-1
Visitor nights								
1999	1 019		1 103		202	**	4 344	
2000	1 227	20	1 182	7	276	* 36	5 303	22
2001	1 109	-10	1 331	13	226	* -18	5 537	4
2002	940	-15	1 141	-14	190	** -16	4 481	-19
2003	935	-1	1 190	4	224	* 18	4 514	1

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 4.8: Time series of domestic travel
South Australia - Interstate and intrastate travel
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Domestic overnight					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	1 778		3 648		5 426	
2000	2 025	14	3 837	5	5 862	8
2001	1 852	-9	3 677	-4	5 529	-6
2002	1 845	0	3 699	1	5 544	0
2003	1 933	5	3 474	-6	5 407	-2
Visitor nights						
1999	8 908		10 363		19 271	
2000	10 186	14	11 065	7	21 251	10
2001	8 585	-16	10 923	-1	19 508	-8
2002	9 535	11	10 889	0	20 424	5
2003	10 789	13	10 358	-5	21 147	4
Duration of visit						
1999	5.0		2.8		3.6	
2000	5.0	0	2.9	2	3.6	2
2001	4.6	-8	3.0	3	3.5	-3
2002	5.2	11	2.9	-1	3.7	4
2003	5.6	8	3.0	1	3.9	6
	Domestic day					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	332		11 939		12 271	
2000	268	-19	12 007	1	12 275	0
2001	291	9	10 886	-9	11 177	-9
2002	259	-11	10 260	-6	10 519	-6
2003	317	22	10 229	0	10 546	0

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

Western Australia

Table 5.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Western Australia tourism regions

Table 5.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Western Australia

Table 5.3: Profile of international travel
Western Australia

Table 5.4: Profile of domestic travel
Western Australia

Table 5.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Western Australia - Summary

Table 5.6: Time series of international and domestic travel
Western Australia - Purpose of travel

Table 5.7: Time series of international travel
Western Australia - Country of residence

Table 5.8: Time series of domestic travel
Western Australia - Interstate and intrastate travel

**Table 5.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Western Australia tourism regions**
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Total overnight		Domestic day	
	%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)		%cng ^(a)	
WESTERN AUSTRALIA								
Visitors ('000)	570	0	6 423	-6	6 993	-5	12 135	-6
Visitor nights ('000)	12 790	-9	29 997	1	42 787	-2		
Duration of visit (nights)	22	-10	4.7	7	6.1	3		
WESTERN AUSTRALIA TOURISM REGIONS^(b)								
Visitors^(c) :	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)
Perth	552	97	2 317	36	2 869	41	5 769	48
South West	96	17	1 648	26	1 744	25	1 803	15
Wheatbelt	35	6	654	10	689	10	1 273	10
Midwest	63	11	568	9	631	9	237	2
Great Southern	65	11	557	9	622	9	472	4
Peel	16	3	424	7	440	6	1 765	15
Goldfields	28	5	378	6	406	6	240	2
Kimberley	47	8	273	4	320	5	136 *	1
Pilbara	32	6	234	4	266	4	175	1
Gascoyne	60	11	224	3	284	4	78 *	1
South East	23	4	186	3	209	3	107 *	1
Visitor nights:	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)	'000	%^(d)		
Perth	10 327	81	9 043	30	19 370	45		
South West	500 *	4	5 344	18	5 844 *	14		
Wheatbelt	195 **	2	1 760	6	1 955 **	5		
Midwest	250 *	2	2 352	8	2 602 *	6		
Great Southern	245 *	2	1 871	6	2 116 *	5		
Peel	147 **	1	924	3	1 071 **	3		
Goldfields	104 **	1	1 867	6	1 971 **	5		
Kimberley	422 *	3	2 646	9	3 068 *	7		
Pilbara	185 **	1	964	3	1 149 **	3		
Gascoyne	347 *	3	1 583	5	1 930 *	5		
South East	54 **	0	963	3	1 017 **	2		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(b) Tourism regions have been ranked according to the number of domestic overnight visitors.

(c) Components may add to more than the total as overnight travellers may visit more than one region.

(d) Percentage share of the state total.

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2002 - 2003.

Table 5.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Western Australia
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
VISITORS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	372	65	2 764	43	6 536	54
Visiting friends and/or relatives	161	28	2 075	32	3 436	28
Business	61	11	1 342	21	1 044	9
Education	32	6	48 *	1	101 *	1
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	292	51	1 979	31		
Friend's or relative's property	196	34	2 742	43		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	73	13	944	15		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	55	10	521	8		
Backpackers or youth hostel	77	14	69	1		
Duration of visit						
1 night	18	3	1 620	25		
2 nights	26	5	1 677	26		
3 to 7 nights	201	35	2 220	35		
8 to 14 nights	118	21	579	9		
15 to 27 nights	101	18	204	3		
28 nights or more	106	19	122	2		
28 to 56 nights	58	10	na			
More than 56 nights	48	8	na			
Activities undertaken^(d)						
Outdoor or nature activities	447	78	2 421	38	2 490	21
Sports or active outdoor activities	149	26	1 799	28	1 684	14
Arts, heritage or festival activities	295	52	939	15	817	7
Local attractions or tourist activities	422	74	1 289	20	874	7
Social/other activities	506	89	5 434	85	9 671	80
Age						
15 to 24 years	75	13	1 045	16	2 064	17
25 to 44 years	243	43	2 600	40	4 614	38
45 to 64 years	195	34	2 158	34	3 825	32
65 years or more	57	10	620	10	1 633	13
Total visitors	570		6 423		12 135	
VISITOR NIGHTS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	5 422	42	13 226	44		
Visiting friends and/or relatives	3 199	25	8 824	29		
Business	525 *	4	5 086	17		
Education	3 197	25	205 *	1		
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	1 835	14	6 548	22		
Friend's or relative's property	3 862	30	10 966	37		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	1 071	8	5 213	17		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	2 359	18	2 619	9		
Backpackers or youth hostel	1 295	10	347 *	1		
Age						
15 to 24 years	4 007	31	3 723	12		
25 to 44 years	4 817	38	10 553	35		
45 to 64 years	2 839	22	10 985	37		
65 years or more	1 126	9	4 736	16		
Total visitor nights	12 790		29 997			

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia and day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(c) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Activities undertaken by international visitors are collected at the national level. As a result the activities reported may not apply to the state visited. See glossary for further information.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

**Table 5.3: Profile of international travel
Western Australia**
year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	35	6	609 *	5
Japan	44	8	1 213	9
Other Asia	162	28	3 754	29
North America	42	7	822 *	6
United Kingdom	158	28	3 333	26
Other Europe	95	17	2 564	20
Other Countries	34	6	495 *	4
Quarter returned				
March quarter	153	27	3 386	26
June quarter	101	18	2 114	17
September quarter	120	21	2 908	23
December quarter	196	34	4 382	34
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	277	48	8 162	64
Adult couple	170	30	2 696	21
Family group - parent(s) and children	52	9	702 *	5
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	59	10	1 156	9
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	12	2	75 **	1
First or return visit				
First visit	197	34	4 201	33
Return visit	374	66	8 590	67
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	143	25	1 942	15
No package component to trip	427	75	10 848	85
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	40	7	483 *	4
Not a group tour	530	93	12 308	96
Number of stopovers^(b)				
1 stopover	230	40	4 347	34
2 stopovers	54	10	986	8
3 stopovers	76	13	1 845	14
4-7 stopovers	98	17	2 251	18
8-14 stopovers	64	11	1 708	13
15-20 stopovers	20	4	674 *	5
21 or more stopovers	28	5	978	8
Transport^(c)				
Rental car	76	13		
Aircraft	211	37		
Private or company car	187	33		
Taxi local transport	102	18		
Charter/ tour bus	51	9		
Long distance bus, coach or train	33	6		
Total	570		12 790	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Transport used between stopovers (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 5.4: Profile of domestic travel
Western Australia
year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% (a)	'000	% (a)	'000	% (a)
Origin						
Interstate	983	15	9 876	33	21 **	0
Intrastate	5 440	85	20 121	67	12 114	100
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	377	6	2 948	10	17 **	0
Victoria	305	5	3 301	11	0 **	0
Queensland	101	2	1 475	5	0 **	0
South Australia	120	2	1 077	4	0 **	0
Western Australia	5 440	85	20 121	67	12 114	100
Tasmania	21 *	0	410 *	1	0 **	0
Northern Territory	38 *	1	471	2	4 **	0
Australian Capital Territory	21 *	0	193 *	1	0 **	0
Quarter returned						
March quarter	1 667	26	7 624	25	2 498	21
June quarter	1 561	24	6 343	21	3 030	25
September quarter	1 547	24	8 177	27	3 241	27
December quarter	1 647	26	7 853	26	3 365	28
Number of stopovers (b)						
1 stopover	5 386	84	19 157	64	na	
2 stopovers	446	7	2 850	10	na	
3 stopovers	223	3	2 244	7	na	
4 or more stopovers	367	6	5 745	19	na	
Transport (c)						
Air transport	1 125	18	6 391	21	73 *	1
Private or company vehicle	4 908	76	18 283	61	11 440	94
Other transport	592	9	3 638	12	622	5
Travel party						
Travelling alone	1 635	25	7 189	24	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	1 702	26	9 271	31	na	
Family group - parents and children	1 278	20	6 104	20	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	341	5	1 467	5	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	1 011	16	3 970	13	na	
Business associates travelling together	362	6	1 510	5	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	85	1	371 *	1	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	791	12	2 920	10	1 519	13
Midlife single	514	8	2 190	7	782	6
Young/midlife couple, no children	907	14	3 157	11	1 381	11
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	874	14	3 641	12	1 659	14
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	903	14	3 700	12	1 777	15
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	513	8	2 180	7	948	8
Older working single	194	3	900	3	362	3
Older non-working single	271	4	1 975	7	657	5
Older working married person	732	11	3 498	12	1 129	9
Older non-working married person	680	11	5 572	19	1 877	15
Employment status						
Working-full time	3 470	54	13 629	45	5 464	45
Working-part time	1 023	16	4 509	15	1 904	16
Unemployed and looking for work	126	2	634	2	260	2
Retired or on a pension	848	13	6 782	23	2 557	21
Mainly doing home duties	430	7	2 145	7	1 000	8
Studying	441	7	1 677	6	856	7
Total	6 423		29 997		12 135	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

**Table 5.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Western Australia - Summary**
year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	545		6 443		14 708	
2000	607	11	6 345	-2	13 905	-5
2001	571	-6	6 698	6	12 288	-12
2002	568	0	6 827	2	12 902	5
2003	570	0	6 423	-6	12 135	-6
Visitor nights						
1999	11 866		29 219			
2000	14 087	19	28 857	-1		
2001	11 940	-15	28 068	-3		
2002	14 123	18	29 748	6		
2003	12 790	-9	29 997	1		
Duration of visit						
1999	21.8		4.53			
2000	23.2	7	4.55	0		
2001	20.9	-10	4.19	-8		
2002	24.9	19	4.36	4		
2003	22.4	-10	4.67	7		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 5.6: Time series of international and domestic travel**Western Australia - Purpose of travel ^(a)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
VISITORS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	328		2 987		7 218	
2000	370	13	2 949	-1	6 930	-4
2001	370	0	2 857	-3	6 369	-8
2002	373	1	2 822	-1	6 851	8
2003	372	0	2 764	-2	6 536	-5
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	203		1 839		4 454	
2000	214	6	1 820	-1	4 235	-5
2001	174	-19	1 920	5	3 771	-11
2002	162	-7	2 101	9	3 906	4
2003	161	-1	2 075	-1	3 436	-12
<i>Business</i>						
1999	55		1 323		1 680	
2000	67	22	1 259	-5	1 391	-17
2001	55	-18	1 616	28	1 004	-28
2002	60	9	1 514	-6	1 164	16
2003	61	1	1 342	-11	1 044	-10
<i>Education</i>						
1999	32		50 *		114 *	
2000	28	-13	48 *	-4	122 *	7
2001	28	1	42 *	-13	61 *	-50
2002	33	20	70	67	66 *	8
2003	32	-4	48 *	-31	101 *	53
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	3 976		14 653			
2000	6 180	55	14 583	0		
2001	5 025	-19	12 878	-12		
2002	5 620	12	12 757	-1		
2003	5 422	-4	13 226	4		
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	3 551		7 083			
2000	3 917	10	7 078	0		
2001	3 074	-22	6 870	-3		
2002	3 341	9	7 871	15		
2003	3 199	-4	8 824	12		
<i>Business</i>						
1999	537 *		5 349			
2000	503 *	-6	4 834	-10		
2001	546 *	9	5 145	6		
2002	508 *	-7	6 197	20		
2003	525 *	3	5 086	-18		
<i>Education</i>						
1999	3 099		209 *			
2000	2 693	-13	206 *	-1		
2001	2 439	-9	281 *	36		
2002	3 650	50	286 *	2		
2003	3 197	-12	205 *	-28		

(a) Main reason of visit for day travellers. Multiple responses allowed for domestic overnight and international visitors.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 5.7: Time series of international travel
Western Australia - Country of residence
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	<u>New Zealand</u>		<u>Japan</u>		<u>Other Asia</u>		<u>North America</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors								
1999	33		49		168		48	
2000	42	26	58	18	178	6	48	0
2001	34	-18	48	-18	172	-4	52	8
2002	37	7	51	6	172	0	45	-14
2003	35	-6	44	-13	162	-6	42	-6
Visitor nights								
1999	768	*	1 077		3 921		937	
2000	592	* -23	1 144	6	4 275	9	953	2
2001	683	* 15	831	* -27	3 727	-13	1 107	16
2002	793	* 16	918	11	4 394	18	1 409	27
2003	609	* -23	1 213	32	3 754	-15	822	* -42
	<u>United Kingdom</u>		<u>Other Europe</u>		<u>Other Countries</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors								
1999	118		103		25		545	
2000	138	16	106	3	37	48	607	11
2001	131	-5	96	-9	38	3	571	-6
2002	148	14	88	-9	28	-25	568	0
2003	158	7	95	8	34	22	570	0
Visitor nights								
1999	2 389		2 220		554	*	11 866	
2000	3 665	53	2 646	19	811	* 46	14 087	19
2001	2 728	-26	2 141	-19	723	* -11	11 940	-15
2002	3 656	34	2 194	2	759	* 5	14 123	18
2003	3 333	-9	2 564	17	495	* -35	12 790	-9

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 5.8: Time series of domestic travel
Western Australia - Interstate and intrastate travel
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Domestic overnight					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	900		5 543		6 443	
2000	987	10	5 358	-3	6 345	-2
2001	831	-16	5 867	9	6 698	6
2002	890	7	5 937	1	6 827	2
2003	983	10	5 440	-8	6 423	-6
Visitor nights						
1999	8 882		20 337		29 219	
2000	8 778	-1	20 078	-1	28 856	-1
2001	8 434	-4	19 634	-2	28 068	-3
2002	8 571	2	21 177	8	29 748	6
2003	9 876	15	20 121	-5	29 997	1
Duration of visit						
1999	9.9		3.7		4.5	
2000	8.9	-10	3.7	2	4.5	0
2001	10.1	14	3.3	-11	4.2	-8
2002	9.6	-5	3.6	7	4.4	4
2003	10.0	4	3.7	4	4.7	7
	Domestic day					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	14 **		14 694		14 708	
2000	20 **	43	13 885	-6	13 905	-5
2001	39 *	95	12 249	-12	12 288	-12
2002	30 *	-23	12 873	5	12 903	5
2003	21 **	-30	12 114	-6	12 135	-6

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

Tasmania

Table 6.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Tasmania tourism regions

Table 6.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Tasmania

Table 6.3: Profile of international travel
Tasmania

Table 6.4: Profile of domestic travel
Tasmania

Table 6.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Tasmania - Summary

Table 6.6: Time series of international and domestic travel
Tasmania - Purpose of travel

Table 6.7: Time series of international travel
Tasmania - Country of residence

Table 6.8: Time series of domestic travel
Tasmania - Interstate and intrastate travel

**Table 6.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Tasmania tourism regions**

year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Total overnight		Domestic day	
		%cng ^(b)		%cng ^(b)		%cng ^(b)		%cng ^(b)
TASMANIA^(a)								
Visitors ('000)	96	-11	2 129	14	2 225	13	4 705	4
Visitor nights ('000)	1 330	-25	9 647	10	10 977	4		
Duration of visit (nights)	14	-16	4.5	-4	4.9	-8		
TASMANIA TOURISM REGIONS^(c)								
Visitors^(d) :	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)
Greater Hobart	83	87	859	40	942	42	1 099	23
Greater Launceston	40	42	589	28	629	28	1 204	26
North West	29	30	494	23	523	24	906	19
East Coast	25	26	384	18	409	18	217	5
Southern	18	19	291	14	309	14	785	17
West Coast	23	24	175	8	198	9	59 *	1
Northern	7 *	7	157	7	164 *	7	415	9
Visitor nights:	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)		
Greater Hobart	769 *	58	3 042	32	3 811 *	35		
Greater Launceston	294 *	22	1 480	15	1 774 *	16		
North West	106 **	8	1 892	20	1 998 **	18		
East Coast	50 **	4	1 069	11	1 119 **	10		
Southern	38 **	3	749	8	787 **	7		
West Coast	46 **	3	391 *	4	437 **	4		
Northern	25 **	2	362 *	4	387 **	4		

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(c) Tourism regions have been ranked according to the number of domestic overnight visitors.

(d) Components may add to more than the total as overnight travellers may visit more than one region.

(e) Percentage share of the state total.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2002 - 2003.

Table 6.2: Profile of international and domestic travel**Visitors and visitor nights - Tasmania ^(a)**

year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)
VISITORS						
Purpose ^(c)						
Holiday/leisure	69	72	982	46	2 495	53
Visiting friends and/or relatives	19	20	683	32	1 232	26
Business	5 *	6	415	19	410	9
Education	4 *	5	16 *	1	36 *	1
Accommodation ^(d)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	41	42	818	38		
Friend's or relative's property	24	25	850	40		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	11	12	240	11		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	9	9	163	8		
Backpackers or youth hostel	26	28	28 *	1		
Duration of visit						
1 night	3 *	3	554	26		
2 nights	7 *	7	507	24		
3 to 7 nights	48	49	704	33		
8 to 14 nights	24	25	274	13		
15 to 27 nights	7 *	7	68	3		
28 nights or more	8	8	23 *	1		
28 to 56 nights	5 *	5	na			
More than 56 nights	3 *	3	na			
Activities undertaken ^(e)						
Outdoor or nature activities	73	76	797	37	787	17
Sports or active outdoor activities	19	20	461	22	424	9
Arts, heritage or festival activities	62	65	376	18	377	8
Local attractions or tourist activities	75	78	480	23	289	6
Social/other activities	79	82	1 802	85	3 648	78
Age						
15 to 24 years	17	18	298	14	845	18
25 to 44 years	40	41	784	37	1 660	35
45 to 64 years	29	30	757	36	1 527	32
65 years or more	10	10	291	14	672	14
Total visitors	96		2 129		4 705	
VISITOR NIGHTS						
Purpose ^(c)						
Holiday/leisure	598 *	45	4 829	50		
Visiting friends and/or relatives	289 *	22	2 605	27		
Business	30 **	2	1 207	13		
Education	369 *	28	50 **	1		
Accommodation ^(d)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	208 **	16	2 655	28		
Friend's or relative's property	386 *	29	3 564	37		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	82 **	6	1 224	13		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	187 **	14	717	7		
Backpackers or youth hostel	162 **	12	78 **	1		
Age						
15 to 24 years	475 *	36	853	9		
25 to 44 years	468 *	35	3 149	33		
45 to 64 years	252 *	19	3 737	39		
65 years or more	136 **	10	1 908	20		
Total visitor nights	1 330		9 647			

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Percentage share of the total.

(c) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia and day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(e) Activities undertaken by international visitors are collected at the national level. As a result the activities reported may not apply to the state visited. See glossary for further information.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

Table 6.3: Profile of international travel**Tasmania** ^(a)

year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	9	9	63 **	5
Japan	5 *	6	148 **	11
Other Asia	15	16	323 *	24
North America	18	19	179 **	13
United Kingdom	23	24	283 *	21
Other Europe	22	23	265 *	20
Other Countries	4 *	4	69 **	5
Quarter returned				
March quarter	37	38	497 *	37
June quarter	14	15	184 **	14
September quarter	16	16	176 **	13
December quarter	30	31	474 *	36
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	54	56	915	69
Adult couple	27	28	254 *	19
Family group - parent(s) and children	8	8	84 **	6
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	6 *	6	73 **	5
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	2 **	2	5 **	0
First or return visit				
First visit	37	38	449 *	34
Return visit	59	62	882	66
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	21	22	186 **	14
No package component to trip	75	78	1 145	86
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	6 *	7	43 **	3
Not a group tour	90	93	1 288	97
Number of stopovers ^(c)				
1 stopover	9	10	334 *	25
2 stopovers	9	10	178 **	13
3 stopovers	9	9	189 **	14
4-7 stopovers	30	31	259 *	19
8-14 stopovers	24	25	214 **	16
15-20 stopovers	6 *	6	44 **	3
21 or more stopovers	8	8	114 **	9
Transport ^(d)				
Rental car	29	31		
Aircraft	73	76		
Private or company car	11	12		
Taxi local transport	1 **	1		
Charter/ tour bus	9	9		
Long distance bus, coach or train	8	8		
Total	96		1 330	

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Percentage share of the total.

(c) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(d) Transport used between stopovers (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 6.4: Profile of domestic travel**Tasmania (a)**

year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% (b)	'000	% (b)	'000	% (b)
Origin						
Interstate	845	40	6 419	67	60 *	1
Intrastate	1 285	60	3 228	33	4 645	99
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	158	7	1 426	15	22 **	0
Victoria	490	23	3 039	32	13 **	0
Queensland	98	5	1 234	13	24 **	1
South Australia	42 *	2	310 *	3	0 **	0
Western Australia	20 *	1	175 *	2	0 **	0
Tasmania	1 285	60	3 228	33	4 645	99
Northern Territory	8 **	0	94 *	1	0 **	0
Australian Capital Territory	29 *	1	141 *	1	0 **	0
Quarter returned						
March quarter	673	32	3 357	35	1 324	28
June quarter	552	26	2 557	27	1 240	26
September quarter	401	19	1 238	13	1 004	21
December quarter	503	24	2 494	26	1 137	24
Number of stopovers (c)						
1 stopover	1 639	77	5 571	58	na	
2 stopovers	150	7	764	8	na	
3 stopovers	83	4	549	6	na	
4 or more stopovers	258	12	2 763	29	na	
Transport (d)						
Air transport	606	28	2 753	29	39 *	1
Private or company vehicle	1 379	65	4 356	45	4 456	95
Other transport	374	18	2 019	21	210	4
Travel party						
Travelling alone	487	23	2 161	22	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	698	33	3 587	37	na	
Family group - parents and children	371	17	1 720	18	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	92	4	292 *	3	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	337	16	1 483	15	na	
Business associates travelling together	116	5	299 *	3	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	27 *	1	103 *	1	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	226	11	655	7	668	14
Midlife single	148	7	835	9	307	7
Young/midlife couple, no children	295	14	1 071	11	442	9
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	247	12	832	9	647	14
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	274	13	1 151	12	646	14
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	165	8	763	8	261	6
Older working single	86	4	351 *	4	112 *	2
Older non-working single	86	4	634	7	290	6
Older working married person	264	12	1 018	11	450	10
Older non-working married person	319	15	2 261	23	861	18
Employment status						
Working-full time	1 068	50	4 397	46	1 642	35
Working-part time	305	14	1 158	12	857	18
Unemployed and looking for work	46 *	2	190 *	2	122 *	3
Retired or on a pension	397	19	2 776	29	1 134	24
Mainly doing home duties	143	7	598	6	418	9
Studying	138	6	421 *	4	474	10
Total	2 129		9 647		4 705	

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Percentage share of the total.

(c) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(d) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 6.5: Time series of international and domestic travel**Tasmania ^(a) - Summary**year ending December 1999 - 2003

	<u>International</u>		<u>Domestic overnight</u>		<u>Domestic day</u>	
Visitors	'000	% cng^(b)	'000	% cng^(b)	'000	% cng^(b)
1999	101		2 047		5 849	
2000	111	9	1 962	-4	5 501	-6
2001	106	-4	1 852	-6	4 863	-12
2002	108	1	1 864	1	4 514	-7
2003	96	-11	2 129	14	4 705	4
Visitor nights	'000	% cng^(b)	'000	% cng^(b)		
1999	1 586		8 517			
2000	1 993	26	8 139	-4		
2001	1 660	-17	7 970	-2		
2002	1 780	7	8 775	10		
2003	1 330	-25	9 647	10		
Duration of visit	nights	% cng^(b)	nights	% cng^(b)		
1999	15.6		4.16			
2000	18.0	15	4.15	0		
2001	15.6	-13	4.30	4		
2002	16.5	6	4.71	9		
2003	13.8	-16	4.53	-4		

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 6.6: Time series of international and domestic travel**Tasmania ^(a) - Purpose of travel ^(b)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(c)	'000	% cng ^(c)	'000	% cng ^(c)
VISITORS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	75		973		2 886	
2000	82	10	963	-1	2 831	-2
2001	74	-11	946	-2	2 640	-7
2002	81	10	928	-2	2 538	-4
2003	69	-15	982	6	2 495	-2
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	21		524		1 532	
2000	26	26	530	1	1 559	2
2001	29	10	507	-4	1 247	-20
2002	22	-23	483	-5	1 134	-9
2003	19	-12	683	41	1 232	9
<i>Business</i>						
1999	6	*	471		726	
2000	11	90	401	-15	570	-21
2001	8	-27	352	-12	509	-11
2002	5	* -31	374	6	361	-29
2003	5	* -1	415	11	410	14
<i>Education</i>						
1999	3	*	27	*	62	*
2000	4	* 27	19	* -30	32	* -48
2001	3	* -24	12	* -37	37	* 16
2002	3	* 0	36	* 200	74	* 100
2003	4	* 57	16	* -56	36	* -51
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	638	*	4 556			
2000	741	* 16	4 449	-2		
2001	721	* -3	4 356	-2		
2002	953	32	4 579	5		
2003	598	* -37	4 829	5		
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	408	*	2 136			
2000	586	* 44	2 187	2		
2001	384	* -34	1 951	-11		
2002	345	* -10	1 905	-2		
2003	289	* -16	2 605	37		
<i>Business</i>						
1999	52	**	1 363			
2000	75	** 44	1 078	-21		
2001	66	** -12	998	-7		
2002	41	** -38	1 670	67		
2003	30	** -26	1 207	-28		
<i>Education</i>						
1999	347	*	60	**		
2000	362	* 4	65	** 8		
2001	462	* 28	33	** -49		
2002	413	* -11	368	* 1015		
2003	369	* -11	50	** -86		

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Main reason of visit for day travellers. Multiple responses allowed for domestic overnight and international visitors.

(c) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 6.7: Time series of international travel**Tasmania ^(a) - Country of residence**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

<i>Visitors</i>	<u>New Zealand</u>		<u>Japan</u>		<u>Other Asia</u>		<u>North America</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
1999	14		7 *		16		26	
2000	10	-32	6 *	-13	13	-16	25	-1
2001	8	-23	5 *	-23	16	17	28	8
2002	9	22	6 *	34	15	-6	28	2
2003	9	-4	5 *	-12	15	2	18	-36
<i>Visitor nights</i>								
1999	166 **		104 **		506 *		270 *	
2000	128 **	-23	207 **	99	303 *	-40	362 *	34
2001	67 **	-48	99 **	-52	469 *	55	343 *	-5
2002	73 **	9	348 *	251	437 *	-7	194 **	-44
2003	63 **	-14	148 **	-58	323 *	-26	179 **	-8
<i>Visitors</i>								
	<u>United Kingdom</u>		<u>Other Europe</u>		<u>Other Countries</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
1999	14		19		5 *		101	
2000	22	57	29	50	5 *	-2	111	9
2001	27	19	20	-31	4 *	-17	106	-4
2002	25	-6	21	6	3 *	-18	108	1
2003	23	-7	22	4	4 *	15	96	-11
<i>Visitor nights</i>								
1999	175 **		251 *		115 **		1 586	
2000	331 *	89	421 *	68	241 *	111	1 993	26
2001	363 *	10	206 **	-51	114 **	-53	1 660	-17
2002	258 *	-29	348 *	69	123 **	8	1 780	7
2003	283 *	10	265 *	-24	69 **	-44	1 330	-25

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 6.8: Time series of domestic travel
Tasmania (a) - Interstate and intrastate travel
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Domestic overnight					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
Visitors						
1999	683		1 364		2 047	
2000	678	-1	1 284	-6	1 962	-4
2001	658	-3	1 193	-7	1 851	-6
2002	670	2	1 195	0	1 865	1
2003	845	26	1 285	8	2 130	14
Visitor nights						
1999	4 623		3 895		8 518	
2000	4 710	2	3 429	-12	8 139	-4
2001	4 811	2	3 160	-8	7 971	-2
2002	5 711	19	3 065	-3	8 776	10
2003	6 419	12	3 228	5	9 647	10
Duration of visit	nights	% cng^(b)	nights	% cng^(b)	nights	% cng^(b)
1999	6.8		2.9		4.2	
2000	6.9	3	2.7	-6	4.1	0
2001	7.3	5	2.6	-1	4.3	4
2002	8.5	17	2.6	-3	4.7	9
2003	7.6	-11	2.5	-2	4.5	-4
	Domestic day					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
Visitors						
1999	100	*	5 749		5 849	
2000	114	*	5 387	-6	5 501	-6
2001	52	*	4 811	-11	4 863	-12
2002	63	*	4 451	-7	4 514	-7
2003	60	*	4 645	4	4 705	4

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

Northern Territory

Table 7.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Northern Territory tourism regions

Table 7.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Northern Territory

Table 7.3: Profile of international travel
Northern Territory

Table 7.4: Profile of domestic tourism
Northern Territory

Table 7.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Northern Territory - Summary

Table 7.6: Time series of international and domestic travel
Northern Territory - Purpose of travel

Table 7.7: Time series of international travel
Northern Territory - Country of residence

Table 7.8: Time series of domestic travel
Northern Territory - Interstate and intrastate travel

**Table 7.1: Summary of international and domestic travel
Northern Territory tourism regions**
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Total overnight		Domestic day	
	%cng ^(b)		%cng ^(b)		%cng ^(b)		%cng ^(b)	
NORTHERN TERRITORY^(a)								
Visitors ('000)	328	-8	936	-15	1 264	-13	1 049	2
Visitor nights ('000)	2 593	-13	6 141	-18	8 734	-17		
Duration of visit (nights)	8	-6	6.6	-4	6.9	-4		
NORTHERN TERRITORY TOURISM REGIONS^(c)								
Visitors^(d) :	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)
Darwin	138	42	456	49	594	47	604	58
Alice Springs	173	53	227	24	400	32	24	** 2
Katherine	50	15	180	19	230	18	92	* 9
Petermann	221	67	155	17	376	30	35	* 3
Tablelands	33	10	112	12	145	12	38	* 4
Kakadu	62	19	85	9	147	12	42	* 4
Arnhem	1	** 0	74	8	75	** 6	34	* 3
Macdonnell	11	4	63	7	74	6	60	* 6
Daly	13	4	41	* 4	54	4	104	* 10
Visitor nights:	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)	'000	%^(e)		
Darwin	976	38	2,700	44	3 676	42		
Alice Springs	615	* 24	922	15	1 537	* 18		
Katherine	151	** 6	677	11	828	** 9		
Petermann	519	* 20	447	* 7	966	* 11		
Tablelands	49	** 2	278	* 5	327	** 4		
Kakadu	161	** 6	198	* 3	359	** 4		
Arnhem	13	** 1	401	* 7	414	** 5		
Macdonnell	19	** 1	216	* 4	235	** 3		
Daly	51	** 2	65	** 1	116	** 1		

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for the Northern Territory.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

(c) Tourism regions have been ranked according to the number of domestic overnight visitors.

(d) Components may add to more than the total as overnight travellers may visit more than one region.

(e) Percentage share of the state total.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2002 - 2003.

Table 7.2: Profile of international and domestic travel**Visitors and visitor nights - Northern Territory ^(a)**

year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)
VISITORS						
Purpose ^(c)						
Holiday/leisure	300	92	420	45	722	69
Visiting friends and/or relatives	7 *	2	144	15	141	13
Business	12	4	271	29	85 *	8
Education	4 *	1	17 *	2	4 **	0
Accommodation ^(d)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	206	63	429	46		
Friend's or relative's property	12	4	214	23		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	96	29	229	24		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	7 *	2	33 *	4		
Backpackers or youth hostel	90	27	13 *	1		
Duration of visit						
1 night	38	12	169	18		
2 nights	49	15	207	22		
3 to 7 nights	145	44	328	35		
8 to 14 nights	63	19	111	12		
15 to 27 nights	23	7	84	9		
28 nights or more	10	3	36 *	4		
28 to 56 nights	7 *	2	na			
More than 56 nights	3 *	1	na			
Activities undertaken ^(e)						
Outdoor or nature activities	278	85	336	36	327	31
Sports or active outdoor activities	164	50	273	29	340	32
Arts, heritage or festival activities	250	76	263	28	78 *	7
Local attractions or tourist activities	263	80	236	25	65 *	6
Social/other activities	265	81	741	79	799	76
Age						
15 to 24 years	66	20	105	11	259	25
25 to 44 years	161	49	425	45	479	46
45 to 64 years	80	24	335	36	283	27
65 years or more	21	6	70	7	28 **	3
Total visitors	328		936		1 049	
VISITOR NIGHTS						
Purpose ^(c)						
Holiday/leisure	2 012	78	2 635	43		
Visiting friends and/or relatives	154 **	6	1 056	17		
Business	118 **	5	1 448	24		
Education	230 *	9	142 *	2		
Accommodation ^(d)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	778 *	30	1 611	26		
Friend's or relative's property	231 *	9	1 467	24		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	560 *	22	1 551	25		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	135 **	5	182 *	3		
Backpackers or youth hostel	647 *	25	32 **	1		
Age						
15 to 24 years	784 *	30	650	11		
25 to 44 years	1 095	42	2 407	39		
45 to 64 years	491 *	19	2 438	40		
65 years or more	223 *	9	646	11		
Total visitor nights	2 593		6 141			

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for the Northern Territory.

(b) Percentage share of the total.

(c) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia and day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(e) Activities undertaken by international visitors are collected at the national level. As a result the activities reported may not apply to the state visited. See glossary for further information.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

Table 7.3: Profile of international travel
Northern Territory^(a)
year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	13	4	172 **	7
Japan	48	15	246 *	9
Other Asia	22	7	187 **	7
North America	42	13	284 *	11
United Kingdom	73	22	501 *	19
Other Europe	119	36	1 069	41
Other Countries	11	3	134 **	5
Quarter returned				
March quarter	73	22	599 *	23
June quarter	53	16	439 *	17
September quarter	96	29	840 *	32
December quarter	106	32	715 *	28
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	131	40	1 361	52
Adult couple	125	38	665 *	26
Family group - parent(s) and children	16	5	85 **	3
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	53	16	464 *	18
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	3 *	1	19 **	1
First or return visit				
First visit	208	63	1 452	56
Return visit	120	37	1 141	44
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	142	43	718 *	28
No package component to trip	186	57	1 875	72
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	47	14	174 **	7
Not a group tour	281	86	2 419	93
Number of stopovers ^(c)				
1 stopover	15	5	125 **	5
2 stopovers	18	5	334 *	13
3 stopovers	44	13	129 **	5
4-7 stopovers	86	26	505 *	19
8-14 stopovers	86	26	603 *	23
15-20 stopovers	38	12	384 *	15
21 or more stopovers	41	13	514 *	20
Transport ^(d)				
Rental car	37	11		
Aircraft	236	72		
Private or company car	25	8		
Taxi local transport	6 *	2		
Charter/ tour bus	76	23		
Long distance bus, coach or train	53	16		
Total	328		2 593	

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for the Northern Territory.

(b) Percentage share of the total.

(c) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(d) Transport used between stopovers (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 7.4: Profile of domestic travel**Northern Territory ^(a)**

year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)	'000	% ^(b)
Origin						
Interstate	496	53	4 703	77	71 *	7
Intrastate	440	47	1 438	23	979	93
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	124	13	1 293	21	0 **	0
Victoria	135	14	1 359	22	0 **	0
Queensland	70	7	546	9	66 *	6
South Australia	72	8	780	13	0 **	0
Western Australia	75	8	556	9	5 **	0
Tasmania	11 **	1	131 *	2	0 **	0
Northern Territory	440	47	1 438	23	979	93
Australian Capital Territory	8 **	1	38 **	1	0 **	0
Quarter returned						
March quarter	137	15	849	14	171	16
June quarter	251	27	1 508	25	348	33
September quarter	309	33	2 393	39	293	28
December quarter	239	26	1 392	23	237	23
Number of stopovers ^(c)						
1 stopover	562	60	2 801	46	na	
2 stopovers	94	10	697	11	na	
3 stopovers	57	6	341 *	6	na	
4 or more stopovers	222	24	2 303	38	na	
Transport ^(d)						
Air transport	379	40	2 254	37	19 **	2
Private or company vehicle	472	50	2 525	41	928	88
Other transport	107	11	698	11	102 *	10
Travel party						
Travelling alone	276	29	1 783	29	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	190	20	1 470	24	na	
Family group - parents and children	174	19	1 219	20	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	28 *	3	124 *	2	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	154	16	1 015	17	na	
Business associates travelling together	82	9	291 *	5	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	29 *	3	227 *	4	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	91	10	580	9	205	20
Midlife single	88	9	466	8	80 *	8
Young/midlife couple, no children	122	13	527	9	125 *	12
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	138	15	778	13	207	20
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	136	15	856	14	185	18
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	60	6	336 *	5	29 **	3
Older working single	43 *	5	295 *	5	11 **	1
Older non-working single	27 *	3	206 *	3	17 **	2
Older working married person	131	14	755	12	154	15
Older non-working married person	93	10	1 289	21	38 *	4
Employment status						
Working-full time	614	66	3 412	56	680	65
Working-part time	109	12	768	13	123 *	12
Unemployed and looking for work	16 *	2	57 **	1	24 **	2
Retired or on a pension	116	12	1 201	20	53 *	5
Mainly doing home duties	30 *	3	235 *	4	28 **	3
Studying	41 *	4	246 *	4	129 *	12
Total	936		6 141		1 049	

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for the Northern Territory.

(b) Percentage share of the total.

(c) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(d) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 7.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Northern Territory ^(a) - Summary
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
Visitors						
1999	378		991		1 022	
2000	426	13	1 114	12	958	-6
2001	417	-2	1 063	-5	768	-20
2002	357	-14	1 099	3	1 027	34
2003	328	-8	936	-15	1 049	2
Visitor nights						
1999	3 172		6 430			
2000	4 046	28	7 914	23		
2001	3 310	-18	7 174	-9		
2002	2 985	-10	7 518	5		
2003	2 593	-13	6 141	-18		
Duration of visit						
1999	nights	% cng ^(b)	nights	% cng ^(b)		
1999	8.4		6.49			
2000	9.5	13	7.10	9		
2001	7.9	-16	6.75	-5		
2002	8.4	5	6.84	1		
2003	7.9	-6	6.56	-4		

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for the Northern Territory.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 7.6: Time series of international and domestic travel**Northern Territory ^(a) - Purpose of travel ^(b)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(c)	'000	% cng ^(c)	'000	% cng ^(c)
VISITORS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	348		473		682	
2000	398	14	510	8	644	-6
2001	377	-5	435	-15	506	-21
2002	325	-14	422	-3	701	39
2003	300	-8	420	0	722	3
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	15		134		120 *	
2000	14	-8	116	-13	122 *	2
2001	13	-7	132	14	130 *	7
2002	10	-22	162	23	142	9
2003	7 *	-34	144	-11	141	-1
<i>Business</i>						
1999	11		313		138 *	
2000	9	-24	414	32	126 *	-9
2001	12	36	392	-5	89 *	-29
2002	15	24	435	11	95 *	7
2003	12	-17	271	-38	85 *	-11
<i>Education</i>						
1999	2 *		15 *		18 **	
2000	1 **	-33	10 **	-33	17 **	-6
2001	2 **	42	11 **	10	4 **	-76
2002	1 **	-37	14 *	27	6 **	50
2003	4 *	231	17 *	21	4 **	-33
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	2 549		3 173			
2000	3 432	35	3 825	21		
2001	2 614	-24	3 031	-21		
2002	2 346	-10	3 235	7		
2003	2 012	-14	2 635	-19		
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	262 *		909			
2000	229 *	-13	1 074	18		
2001	330 *	44	845	-21		
2002	143 **	-57	1 035	22		
2003	154 **	8	1 056	2		
<i>Business</i>						
1999	145 **		1 532			
2000	76 **	-47	1 905	24		
2001	128 **	68	2 259	19		
2002	268 *	108	2 439	8		
2003	118 **	-56	1 448	-41		
<i>Education</i>						
1999	27 **		96 *			
2000	72 **	168	27 **	-72		
2001	30 **	-59	91 **	237		
2002	55 **	87	83 **	-9		
2003	230 *	314	142 *	71		

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for the Northern Territory.

(b) Main reason of visit for day travellers. Multiple responses allowed for domestic overnight and international visitors.

(c) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 7.7: Time series of international travel
Northern Territory ^(a) - Country of residence
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

<i>Visitors</i>	<u>New Zealand</u>		<u>Japan</u>		<u>Other Asia</u>		<u>North America</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
1999	10		52		16		57	
2000	8	-13	54	3	19	15	84	47
2001	14	64	55	1	20	7	61	-28
2002	7	* -50	56	1	21	6	53	-14
2003	13	91	48	-14	22	3	42	-20
<i>Visitor nights</i>								
1999	119	**	182	**	227	*	417	*
2000	126	** 6	141	** -22	163	** -28	560	* 34
2001	98	** -22	177	** 25	199	** 22	504	* -10
2002	81	** -18	170	** -4	231	* 16	501	* -1
2003	172	** 114	246	* 45	187	** -19	284	* -43
<i>Visitors</i>	<u>United Kingdom</u>		<u>Other Europe</u>		<u>Other Countries</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
1999	78		151		12		378	
2000	91	16	158	4	13	0	426	13
2001	95	5	155	-2	17	38	417	-2
2002	73	-23	137	-12	10	-42	357	-14
2003	73	0	119	-13	11	12	328	-8
<i>Visitor nights</i>								
1999	654	*	1 391		182	**	3 172	
2000	1 522	133	1 358	-2	175	** -4	4 046	28
2001	859	-44	1 354	0	120	** -31	3 310	-18
2002	663	* -23	1 222	-10	119	** -1	2 985	-10
2003	501	* -24	1 069	-13	134	** 13	2 593	-13

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for the Northern Territory.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 7.8: Time series of domestic travel
Northern Territory^(b) - Interstate and intrastate travel
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	Domestic overnight					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
Visitors						
1999	532		459		991	
2000	645	21	469	2	1 114	12
2001	540	-16	523	12	1 063	-5
2002	571	6	529	1	1 100	3
2003	496	-13	440	-17	936	-15
Visitor nights						
1999	4 854		1 576		6 430	
2000	6 418	32	1 496	-5	7 914	23
2001	5 554	-13	1 619	8	7 173	-9
2002	5 834	5	1 683	4	7 517	5
2003	4 703	-19	1 438	-15	6 141	-18
Duration of visit	nights	% cng^(b)	nights	% cng^(b)	nights	% cng^(b)
1999	9.1		3.4		6.5	
2000	10.0	9	3.2	-7	7.1	9
2001	10.3	3	3.1	-3	6.7	-5
2002	10.2	-1	3.2	3	6.8	1
2003	9.5	-7	3.3	3	6.6	-4
	Domestic day					
	Interstate		Intrastate		Total	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
Visitors						
1999	21	**	1 001		1 022	
2000	52	*	907	-9	959	-6
2001	20	**	748	-18	768	-20
2002	0	**	1 027	37	1 027	34
2003	71	* #DIV/0!	979	-5	1 050	2

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys in the explanatory notes for information about additional data available for the Northern Territory.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

APPENDIX TABLES (continued)

Australian Capital Territory

Table 8.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights – Australian Capital Territory

Table 8.3: Profile of international travel
Australian Capital Territory

Table 8.4: Profile of domestic travel
Australian Capital Territory

Table 8.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Australian Capital Territory - Summary

Table 8.6: Time series of international and domestic travel
Australian Capital Territory - Purpose of travel

Table 8.7: Time series of international travel
Australian Capital Territory - Country of residence

Table 8.2: Profile of international and domestic travel
Visitors and visitor nights - Australian Capital Territory
year ending December 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
VISITORS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	108	64	553	28	899	48
Visiting friends and/or relatives	26	15	799	41	404	21
Business	22	13	486	25	349	18
Education	8	5	41	* 2	29	** 2
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	80	47	903	46		
Friend's or relative's property	32	19	883	45		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	11	6	53	* 3		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	5	* 3	79	4		
Backpackers or youth hostel	36	21	1	** 0		
Duration of visit						
1 night	69	41	802	41		
2 nights	37	22	563	29		
3 to 7 nights	41	24	532	27		
8 to 14 nights	9	5	33	* 2		
15 to 27 nights	2	* 1	12	* 1		
28 nights or more	12	7	16	* 1		
28 to 56 nights	2	* 1	na			
More than 56 nights	10	6	na			
Activities undertaken^(d)						
Outdoor or nature activities	137	81	158	8	129	* 7
Sports or active outdoor activities	48	29	218	11	105	* 6
Arts, heritage or festival activities	125	73	531	27	243	13
Local attractions or tourist activities	130	77	181	9	92	* 5
Social/other activities	149	88	1 705	87	1 458	77
Age						
15 to 24 years	40	24	270	14	362	19
25 to 44 years	66	39	762	39	722	38
45 to 64 years	54	32	691	35	498	26
65 years or more	10	6	235	12	306	16
Total visitors	170		1 958		1 888	
VISITOR NIGHTS						
Purpose^(b)						
Holiday/leisure	281	* 12	1 153	22		
Visiting friends and/or relatives	269	* 11	2 566	49		
Business	135	** 6	1 239	24		
Education	1 079	46	101	* 2		
Accommodation^(c)						
Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn	208	** 9	1 792	34		
Friend's or relative's property	543	* 23	2 675	51		
Caravan, caravan park or camping	28	** 1	204	* 4		
Rented house, apartment, unit or flat	940	40	286	* 5		
Backpackers or youth hostel	78	** 3	1	** 0		
Age						
15 to 24 years	999	42	756	14		
25 to 44 years	957	40	1 821	35		
45 to 64 years	295	* 12	1 684	32		
65 years or more	118	** 5	973	19		
Total visitor nights	2 369		5 235			

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Refers to the main purpose of visit for international visitors to Australia and day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may report several purposes for the one trip. See glossary for further information.

(c) Components may not add to the total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip. See glossary for further information.

(d) Activities undertaken by international visitors are collected at the national level. As a result the activities reported may not apply to the state visited. See glossary for further information.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003

**Table 8.3: Profile of international travel
Australian Capital Territory**
year ending December 2003

	Visitors		Visitor nights	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
Country of residence				
New Zealand	7 *	4	88 **	4
Japan	4 *	3	36 **	2
Other Asia	43	25	599 *	25
North America	31	18	668 *	28
United Kingdom	32	19	498 *	21
Other Europe	43	25	207 **	9
Other Countries	10	6	273 *	12
Quarter returned				
March quarter	52	31	822 *	35
June quarter	27	16	368 *	16
September quarter	39	23	551 *	23
December quarter	52	31	629 *	27
Travel party				
Unaccompanied traveller	95	56	2 151	91
Adult couple	43	25	151 **	6
Family group - parent(s) and children	9	5	21 **	1
Friends and/or relatives travelling together	17	10	33 **	1
Business associates travelling together with or without spouses	7 *	4	14 **	1
First or return visit				
First visit	95	56	994	42
Return visit	75	44	1 375	58
Package tour				
At least part of trip was package	52	31	543 *	23
No package component to trip	118	69	1 826	77
Group tour				
Part of group tour for at least part of trip	22	13	30 **	1
Not a group tour	148	87	2 339	99
Number of stopovers^(b)				
1 stopover	16	10	931	39
2 stopovers	13	7	494 *	21
3 stopovers	20	12	134 **	6
4-7 stopovers	63	37	516 *	22
8-14 stopovers	28	16	229 *	10
15-20 stopovers	12	7	29 **	1
21 or more stopovers	18	10	37 **	2
Transport^(c)				
Rental car	29	17		
Aircraft	51	30		
Private or company car	27	16		
Taxi local transport	2 *	1		
Charter/ tour bus	20	12		
Long distance bus, coach or train	39	23		
Total	170		2 369	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Number of stopovers collected at the national level. As a result the number of stopovers reported may not apply to the state visited.

(c) Transport used between stopovers (including airport to first stopover). Components may add to more than the total as visitors may use several modes of transport.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

Table 8.4: Profile of domestic travel
Australian Capital Territory
year ending December 2003

	Domestic overnight				Domestic day	
	Visitors		Visitor nights		Visitors	
	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)	'000	% ^(a)
State/Territory of residence						
New South Wales	1 277	65	2 850	54	1 450	77
Victoria	413	21	1 505	29	37 *	2
Queensland	125	6	365 *	7	0 **	0
South Australia	69	4	231 *	4	8 **	0
Western Australia	29 *	1	131 *	3	0 **	0
Tasmania	23 *	1	85 **	2	0 **	0
Northern Territory	14 *	1	52 **	1	0 **	0
Australian Capital Territory	8 **	0	14 **	0	394	21
Quarter returned						
March quarter	379	19	1 014	19	499	26
June quarter	446	23	1 308	25	424	22
September quarter	549	28	1 245	24	428	23
December quarter	584	30	1 668	32	538	28
Number of stopovers^(b)						
1 stopover	1 501	77	4 156	79	na	
2 stopovers	239	12	522	10	na	
3 stopovers	69	4	174 *	3	na	
4 or more stopovers	149	8	382 *	7	na	
Transport^(c)						
Air transport	369	19	1 100	21	93 *	5
Private or company vehicle	1 403	72	3 446	66	1 715	91
Other transport	183	9	664	13	79 *	4
Travel party						
Travelling alone	579	30	1 553	30	na	
Adult couple (in a relationship sense)	597	30	1 696	32	na	
Family group - parents and children	303	15	778	15	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	60	3	183 *	3	na	
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	227	12	575	11	na	
Business associates travelling together	119	6	258 *	5	na	
Sporting, school, community or education group	58	3	177 *	3	na	
Lifecycle group						
Young single (living at home or in shared accommodation)	224	11	666	13	308	16
Midlife single	160	8	507	10	131 *	7
Young/midlife couple, no children	241	12	462	9	128 *	7
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	196	10	534	10	235	12
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	305	16	580	11	285	15
Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	167	9	330 *	6	251	13
Older working single	57	3	120 *	2	12 **	1
Older non-working single	53 *	3	167 *	3	56 *	3
Older working married person	264	13	614	12	232	12
Older non-working married person	275	14	1 215	23	220	12
Employment status						
Working-full time	1 075	55	2 297	44	856	45
Working-part time	242	12	536	10	341	18
Unemployed and looking for work	25 *	1	188 *	4	52 *	3
Retired or on a pension	312	16	1 306	25	296	16
Mainly doing home duties	84	4	249 *	5	84 *	4
Studying	183	9	592	11	247	13
Total	1 958		5 235		1 888	

(a) Percentage share of the total.

(b) Refers to the main mode of transport for day visitors. For domestic overnight visitors components may add to more than the total as they may use several modes of transport on the one trip.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

na Not available.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: Tourism Research Australia, National Visitor Survey, year ending December 2003.

**Table 8.5: Time series of international and domestic travel
Australian Capital Territory - Summary**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors						
1999	187		1 988		1 807	
2000	207	11	2 128	7	1 937	7
2001	191	-7	2 107	-1	1 920	-1
2002	176	-8	1 981	-6	2 108	10
2003	170	-4	1 958	-1	1 888	-10
Visitor nights						
1999	1 893		5 963			
2000	1 699	-10	6 467	8		
2001	1 440	-15	5 749	-11		
2002	2 033	41	5 382	-6		
2003	2 369	17	5 235	-3		
Duration of visit						
1999	10.1		3.00			
2000	8.2	-19	3.04	1		
2001	7.5	-8	2.73	-10		
2002	11.5	53	2.72	0		
2003	13.9	21	2.67	-2		

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 8.6: Time series of international and domestic travel**Australian Capital Territory - Purpose of travel ^(a)**

year ending December 1999 - 2003

	International		Domestic overnight		Domestic day	
	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)	'000	% cng ^(b)
VISITORS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	127		628		839	
2000	137	7	582	-7	1 049	25
2001	128	-6	710	22	1 039	-1
2002	119	-7	603	-15	956	-8
2003	108	-9	553	-8	899	-6
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	24		679		390	
2000	34	43	747	10	470	21
2001	27	-22	778	4	489	4
2002	29	10	643	-17	565	16
2003	26	-11	799	24	404	-28
<i>Business</i>						
1999	25		592		342	
2000	30	24	614	4	232	-32
2001	25	-17	520	-15	228	-2
2002	20	-21	626	20	275	21
2003	22	10	486	-22	349	27
<i>Education</i>						
1999	4 *		30 *		39 *	
2000	3 *	-10	53 *	77	12 **	-69
2001	5 *	49	25 *	-53	11 **	-8
2002	6 *	15	36 *	44	60 *	445
2003	8	39	41 *	14	29 **	-52
VISITOR NIGHTS						
<i>Holiday/leisure</i>						
1999	449 *		1 593			
2000	277 *	-38	1 842	16		
2001	318 *	15	1 830	-1		
2002	328 *	3	1 522	-17		
2003	281 *	-15	1 153	-24		
<i>Visiting friends and/or relatives</i>						
1999	369 *		2 233			
2000	564 *	53	2 447	10		
2001	269 *	-52	2 305	-6		
2002	542 *	102	2 027	-12		
2003	269 *	-50	2 566	27		
<i>Business</i>						
1999	196 **		1 948			
2000	173 **	-12	1 427	-27		
2001	128 **	-26	1 247	-13		
2002	175 **	36	1 468	18		
2003	135 **	-23	1 239	-16		
<i>Education</i>						
1999	572 *		52 **			
2000	637 *	11	300 *	477		
2001	373 *	-41	141 *	-53		
2002	709 *	90	105 *	-26		
2003	1 079	52	101 *	-4		

(a) Main reason of visit for day travellers. Multiple responses allowed for domestic overnight and international visitors.

(b) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Source: TRA, International and National Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

Table 8.7: Time series of international travel
Australian Capital Territory - Country of residence
 year ending December 1999 - 2003

	<u>New Zealand</u>		<u>Japan</u>		<u>Other Asia</u>		<u>North America</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors								
1999	7	*	12		62		29	
2000	10	54	13	9	71	15	33	12
2001	17	68	8	-42	68	-5	27	-19
2002	11	-35	5	* -29	49	-27	27	1
2003	7	* -37	4	* -19	43	-14	31	15
Visitor nights								
1999	126	**	117	**	773	*	273	*
2000	179	** 42	79	** -33	648	* -16	242	* -12
2001	94	** -47	95	** 21	587	* -9	137	** -43
2002	67	** -29	183	** 92	715	* 22	259	* 89
2003	88	** 31	36	** -80	599	* -16	668	* 158
	<u>United Kingdom</u>		<u>Other Europe</u>		<u>Other Countries</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>	
	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)	'000	% cng ^(a)
Visitors								
1999	27		36		15		187	
2000	23	-12	41	14	15	3	207	11
2001	26	13	36	-12	10	-33	191	-7
2002	34	31	41	14	7	* -25	176	-8
2003	32	-7	43	4	10	32	170	-4
Visitor nights								
1999	231	*	192	**	180	**	1 893	
2000	140	** -40	321	* 68	92	** -49	1 699	-10
2001	129	** -8	173	** -46	226	* 146	1 440	-15
2002	362	* 181	351	* 103	96	** -57	2 033	41
2003	498	* 38	207	** -41	273	* 184	2 369	17

(a) Refers to the percentage change compared with the same period the previous year.

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes. See explanatory notes for more information.

Base: All visitors aged 15 years and over.

Source: TRA, International Visitor Survey, year ending December 1999 - 2003.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

This publication includes data from the International and National Visitor Surveys. Results from the surveys have been combined to provide an overall picture of tourism activity where comparable data exists. This was possible for the following items:

- State/Territory visited
- Tourism region visited
- Purpose
- Accommodation
- Duration of visit
- Activities undertaken
- Age of traveller; and
- Expenditure in Australia.

Further information about the surveys are provided below.

The International Visitor Survey (IVS)

Inbound data in this report are from the International Visitor Survey (IVS), conducted on behalf of TRA by ACNielsen Research Pty Ltd. Approximately 20,000 interviews are conducted each year with short term international visitors (that is, with a duration of stay of less than 12 months) aged 15 years or older, at Australia's major international airports: Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Cairns, Perth, Adelaide and Darwin. All visitors are interviewed as they are departing from Australia.

The total number of interviews conducted with residents of each country or region is distributed among airports by selecting monthly samples of departing flights and visitors on those flights to achieve acceptable sample sizes in various categories.

Survey results are weighted to data on international visitor numbers over the period, provided by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA), with the assistance of the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS). The variables used in weighting the data are country of residence, main purpose of journey, airport of departure and age and sex of visitor. Overseas visitor arrivals and departures (OAD) data are also published by the ABS (Cat. No. 3401.0).

The IVS is jointly funded by the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments under the auspices of the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism (ASCOT).

Table A below shows the number of interviews conducted each year from 1999 to 2003.

Table A: Visitor interviews by country or region of residence

Country	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
New Zealand	2 443	2 376	2 572	2 420	2 468
Japan	3 261	3 560	3 261	3 482	3 468
Hong Kong	758	850	703	749	1 073
Singapore	1 469	1 237	1 209	1 222	1 743
Malaysia	786	683	781	849	874
Indonesia	538	573	504	463	519
Taiwan	687	750	597	720	693
Thailand	414	420	436	399	411
Korea	444	550	627	666	732
China	387	471	520	544	889
Other Asia	631	678	600	611	517
USA	1 594	1 867	1 763	1 731	1 692
Canada	428	439	462	439	471
United Kingdom	2 134	2 063	2 312	2 236	1 999
Germany	876	768	787	665	545
Other Europe	2 197	2 046	2 190	1 961	1 550
Other Countries	1 053	1 234	1 059	1 025	1 026
Total	20 100	20 565	20 383	20 182	20 670

Refinements to the weighting methodology as a result of changes in passenger card processing

There have been a number of changes to the way in which DIMIA have processed passenger cards over time. These changes impact on the IVS estimates because passenger card data are used as benchmarks to weight the IVS survey results. As a result of the most recent changes to passenger card processing, refinements to the IVS estimation methodology have been made to ensure estimates appropriately reflect real changes in international visitor behaviour.

Prior to June 1998 the number of international visitors who did not complete the purpose of visit question on the outgoing passenger card was negligible (less than 500 visitors). These passengers were coded as 'not stated' in the OAD data. After June 1998 the level of 'not stated' increased steadily and remained around the 40 000 to 50 000 mark until June 2000. This rise in 'not stated' coincided with a change in checking procedures by customs officers. Previously customs officers checked that a purpose of visit category was completed by all international passengers. This check no longer takes place.

More recently published passenger card data (ie since September Quarter 2001) have been processed under a different system to that previously used. As a result the level of 'not stated' has increased dramatically to between 145 000 and 165 000 each quarter or about 12 per cent of international visitors.

For the purpose of weighting the IVS, 'not stated' responses were grouped within the purpose of visit category of 'other'. This means there has been an artificial growth in the 'other' purpose category over time.

This problem was exacerbated by the fact that the purpose of visit sub-categories 'Education' and

'Employment' were weighted within the 'other' category. The result was that these visitors were assigned much higher weights than if they had been weighted separately. As the purpose of visit categories 'education' and 'employment' have much higher average lengths of stay and expenditure relative to other purpose of visit categories, the old weighting methodology led to a significant over estimate of total nights and total expenditure. Visitors arriving for the purpose of 'education' and 'employment' are now weighted separately.

As a result of these changes, the weighting methodology has been refined in order to cope with the deterioration in the quality in the OAD estimates for purpose of visit categories. All IVS data back to and including the March quarter 1999 have been re-estimated using the refined weighting methodology. This means that all IVS data from March quarter 1999 to the present are now fully comparable.

Reliability of data in the IVS

The results given in the IVS are based on a sample, rather than a census, of international visitors to Australia. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling variability, and therefore may differ from figures that would have been obtained if all international visitors to Australia had been included in the survey.

A measure of the possible degree of difference is given by the confidence interval, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might vary by chance from the true figure because only a sample of the population was included.

In the table below, the 95 per cent confidence interval widths are given for a range of estimates available in the IVS. These confidence intervals are expressed as a percentage of the estimate. That is, there are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the difference between the survey results and those that would be obtained from a census are within the range identified by applying the figures in the table.

Table B: Confidence intervals for IVS estimates at the 95 per cent level

Estimate	Visits	Nights	Expenditure
'000	Per cent		
2	>50	>100	>100
5	>50	>100	>100
10	43.7	>100	>100
20	31.5	>100	>100
50	20.4	>100	>100
100	14.7	>100	>100
200	10.6	>100	>100
500	6.9	>50	>100
1 000	4.9	46.0	>100
2 000	3.6	32.1	>100
5 000	2.3	20.0	>100
10 000	1.7	14.0	>50
20 000		9.7	>50
50 000		6.1	45.7
100 000		4.2	33.5
200 000		3.0	24.5
500 000		1.8	16.2
1 000 000			11.9
2 000 000			8.7
5 000 000			5.8
10 000 000			4.2

In Table B, the areas above the lines indicate estimates which have large confidence intervals (greater than 100 per cent of the estimate above the solid line, and between 50 per cent and 100 per cent of the estimate in the area between the dotted and solid lines). These estimates are subject to sampling variability that is too high for practical purposes and should be used with caution in analysis or in the reporting of IVS data, as they have a large margin of error. The area below the dotted line contains estimates with smaller confidence intervals. That is, the estimates are closer to the values that would be obtained if the entire Australian population were interviewed.

The following example illustrates the use of this table to determine a range within which we are 95 per cent confident that the true total lies.

For example, if the estimated number of Chinese visitors who stayed in New South Wales is 100 000, then looking at the visits column of the table above, an estimate of 100 000 has a 95 per cent confidence interval of 14.7 per cent. There are 19 chances out of 20 that the true number of Chinese who stayed in New South Wales is within 100 000 plus or minus 14.7 per cent of this number, that is in the range of 85 300 to 114 700.

For users who are familiar with statistical estimation techniques and the use of standard errors, the values in the above table are derived from the following linear regression equation:

$\ln(\text{CI}) = a + b * \ln(\text{ESTIMATE})$ where the model parameters are:

	Visits	Nights	Expenditure
a	3.509068	6.356278	7.172672
b	-0.47313	-0.517788	-0.449874

The National Visitor Survey (NVS)

The NVS is the major source of information on the characteristics and travel patterns of domestic tourists. It measures travel for all reasons, including holiday and leisure travel, business travel and travel to visit friends and/or relatives.

Each year, interviews are conducted with approximately 80 000 Australian residents aged 15 years and over. Interviews are undertaken continuously throughout the year, using computer assisted telephone interviewing. The NVS is an origin-based survey. In simple terms, this means that respondents are interviewed in their homes and details are collected about their recent travel. Details are obtained of all travel in Australia — travel involving nights away from home, as well as day trips — and travel by Australians overseas.

The NVS has been designed to optimise the reliability of regional estimates. Respondents interviewed in the NVS are representative of the Australian population, based on place of residence, age and sex.

The NVS is jointly funded by the Commonwealth, State and Territory governments under the auspices of the Australian Standing Committee on Tourism (ASCOT).

Break in series between the National Visitor Survey and the Domestic Tourism Monitor

The previous major source of domestic tourism data, the Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM), was conducted by BTR until March 1998. In its place, the NVS was introduced in January 1998. The NVS not only provides more information than the DTM on the characteristics and travel behaviour of Australians who travel within Australia, but also collects information on leisure activities, expenditure and outbound travel, which was not available from the DTM.

Aspects of the sampling and collection methodologies and the NVS questions themselves are quite different from those used in the DTM. Because of these differences, the results from the NVS cannot be compared with those from the DTM and differences between the results from the two surveys cannot validly be interpreted as changes in the level of tourism activity or travel behaviour of Australians.

Weighting and benchmarking in the National Visitor Survey

Weights for the NVS are calculated on an individual trip basis. They take into account the age, sex and place of origin of the respondent, the size of the household in which they live, month of travel, the recall period applicable to the trip (for example, 7 days for day trips, 28 days for overnight trips and 3 months for overseas trips) and the number of interviews with a return date in this recall period. The NVS is benchmarked to population estimates of those aged 15 years and over.

Reliability of data in the National Visitor Survey

The results given in the NVS are based on a sample, rather than a census, of Australian residents. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from figures that would have been obtained if the entire Australian population had been included in the survey.

A measure of the possible degree of difference is given by the confidence interval, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might vary by chance from the true figure because only a sample of the population was included.

In Table C, the 95 per cent confidence interval widths are given for a range of estimates available in the NVS. These confidence intervals are expressed as a percentage of the estimate. That is, there are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the difference between the survey results and those that would be obtained from a census are within the range identified by applying the figures in the table.

Table C: Confidence intervals for NVS estimates at the 95 per cent level

Estimate	Overnight visitors	Visitor nights	Overnight expenditure	Day visitors	Day visitor expenditure	Overseas trips
'000			Per cent			
20	>50	>100	>100	>100	>100	>100
50	>50	>100	>100	>50	>100	>100
80	41.5	>100	>100	>50	>100	>100
100	37.5	>50	>100	>50	>100	>100
200	27.4	>50	>100	42.7	>100	>50
300	22.8	>50	>100	35.7	>100	>50
500	18.1	48.3	>100	28.5	>100	>50
1 000	13.2	35.8	>100	21.0	>100	>50
2 000	9.7	26.6	>100	15.4	>100	43.6
3 000	8.1	22.3	>100	12.9	>100	38.2
5 000	6.4	17.9	>100	10.3	>50	32.3
7 000	5.5	15.5	>100	8.9	>50	29.0
10 000	4.7	13.3	>50	7.6	>50	
20 000	3.4	9.8	>50	5.6	>50	
30 000	2.8	8.3	>50	4.7	44.8	
50 000	2.3	6.6	49.4	3.7	37.1	
70 000	1.9	5.7	43.6	3.2	32.7	
100 000		4.9	38.2	2.7	28.7	
200 000		3.6	29.6	2.0	22.2	
500 000			21.1		15.8	

In Table C, the areas above the lines indicate estimates which have large confidence intervals (greater than 100 per cent of the estimate above the solid line, and between 50 per cent and 100 per cent of the estimate in the area between the dotted and solid lines). These estimates are subject to sampling variability that is too high for practical purposes and should be used with caution in analysis or in the reporting of NVS data, as they have a large margin of error. The area below the dotted line contains estimates with smaller confidence intervals. That is, the estimates are closer to the values that would be obtained if the entire Australian population were interviewed.

The following example illustrates the use of the table to determine 95 per cent confidence intervals for NVS estimates.

The estimated number of overnight visitors to a particular state was 7 000 000. Looking at the 'Overnight visitors' column this estimate has a 95 per cent confidence interval width of 5.5 per cent. Thus, there are 19 chances in 20 that, if the entire population had been included in the survey, a figure within the range 7 000 000 plus or minus 5.5 per cent of this number, that is in the range 6 615 000 to 7 385 000, would have been obtained for visitors to that state.

For users who are familiar with statistical estimation techniques and the use of standard errors, the values in the above table are derived from the following linear regression equation:

$$\text{LN (CI)} = A + B \cdot \text{LN(ESTIMATE)}$$

where CI is the confidence interval and the model parameters are:

	Overnight visitors	Visitor nights	Overnight expenditure	Day visitors	Day visitor expenditure	Overseas trips
A	1.1034522	1.9531764	3.2936456	1.4868939	3.0143087	1.6468873
B	-0.452427	-0.431377	-0.369608	-0.441356	-0.370249	-0.325895

Note: These parameters assume that the estimate is expressed in thousands.

In the above example of overnight visitors to a particular State:

$$\text{LN (CI)} = 1.1034522 + -0.452427 \cdot \text{LN}(7000)$$

$$= -2.90219$$

$$\text{CI} = \text{EXP} (2.90219)$$

$$= 0.055$$

$$= 5.5 \text{ per cent}$$

Although confidence intervals are useful in indicating the reliability of one data item they cannot simply be added to detect whether movements in data items between two periods of time are statistically significant. The formula for calculating the confidence interval width for the difference between two estimates is:

$$\text{SQUARE ROOT}(2) * \text{CONFIDENCE INTERVAL WIDTH}$$

In the example used above, the confidence interval width for testing whether the change in the number of overnight visitors estimate of 7 000 000 is significant would be 7.8 per cent (1.4142*5.5%). Therefore, a change in this estimate in the following period of more than 7.8%, that is outside the range 6 454 000 to 7 546 000, would be considered statistically significant.

Use of NVS data to analyse national, State/Territory, or regional domestic tourism performance should be based on an understanding of the data's level of reliability. Through understanding the confidence interval of the data, users are able to determine when a change between years is likely to be statistically significant and when it is not (that is, when it is more likely to be simply the result of random variability in the data). For more information about the use of confidence intervals in the NVS, please contact the NVS Survey Manager on 02 6213 6968.

Items that are not collected for long trips

In the NVS, information on purpose, accommodation, transport, leisure activities and detailed expenditure items are not asked for individual locations visited on long trips. A long trip is defined as one where a person stops overnight in more than 21 different locations. As such, some domestic overnight trips data in tables may not sum correctly to the total figures reported.

Differences in destination and origin data

It should be noted that a destination (place visited) need not necessarily cover the same geographical area as an origin (place of residence), even when both have the same name (eg. Sydney). This occurs because origin is classified according to statistical divisions (as used by the Census of Population and Housing) while destination is classified according to tourism regions. Only data below the State/Territory level is affected.

Indicators of reliability in data tables

All IVS and NVS figures reported in this publication are estimates based on the sample surveyed and as such are subject to some degree of uncertainty, indicated by the size of the confidence interval associated with the estimate. Estimates that have a confidence interval width between 50 per cent and 100 per cent are marked with a single asterisk (*) in tables. When the confidence interval width exceeds the estimate (that is, is greater than 100 per cent), the estimate is marked with a double asterisk (**). Where the estimate is marked with either a * or ** symbol, the estimate is subject to sampling variability which is too high for most practical purposes.

In tables which combine domestic and international results, the total estimate of travel is asterisked if the domestic and/or international figure(s) are asterisked. If the international estimate is presented with ** and the domestic estimate with * then the total travel estimate would be marked with ** to reflect the least reliable estimate from which the total figure has been derived.

Use of symbols in tables

na	data not available
*	subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes (confidence interval width between 50 per cent and 100 per cent)
**	subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes (confidence interval width of 100 per cent or more)

Row and column totals

Items within the body of each table may not add exactly to row or column totals. This is due to rounding and to the inclusion in totals of unallocated 'not stated' or 'unspecified' responses.

In some tables, the row or column total may be considerably different to the sum of the component values. This occurs due to multiple responses to some questions in the IVS and NVS questionnaire. Where items within the body of a table do not add exactly to row or column totals, a footnote has been provided.

State and Territory specific surveys

The Tasmanian and Northern Territory governments conduct regular surveys of visitors to their own State and Territory. Results of these surveys are available from the relevant State and Territory tourism organisation or from their website.

To contact Tourism Tasmania:

Web site: www.tourismtasmania.com.au

Tourism Tasmania
GPO Box 399
Hobart TAS 7001

Phone: (03) 6230 8231
Fax: (03) 6230 8353
Email: statistics@tourism.tas.gov.au

To contact the Northern Territory Tourist Commission

Web site: www.nttc.com.au

Northern Territory Tourist Commission
GPO Box 1155
Darwin NT 0801

Phone: (08) 8999 3900
Fax: (08) 8999 3888
Email: nttc@nt.gov.au

GLOSSARY

Accommodation used on visit - accommodation used when staying overnight at a particular location. The major categories of accommodation used in this publication are: Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn; Friend's or relative's property; Caravan, caravan park or camping; Rented house, apartment, unit or flat and Backpackers or youth hostel.

Average duration of trip - Total number of nights that a domestic or international visitor spends on an overnight trip in Australia.

Average duration of visit - Total number of nights that a domestic or international visitor spends in a State/Territory or tourism region.

Backpacker accommodation - accommodation used on the overnight visit was a backpackers or youth hostel.

Business visitors - Visitors who nominate business as their primary reason for travelling or visiting a particular location. Business travel comprises business; work travel for transport crews; attendance at conferences, conventions, exhibitions and trade fairs; and training and research related to employment.

Caravan, caravan park or camping – accommodation used was a caravan park or commercial camping ground (commercial) or camping by the side of the road, on private property, crown land or in national parks (non-commercial).

Confidence intervals - The results of the *IVS* and the *NVS* are based on a sample, rather than a census, of visitors. As with all sample surveys, the results are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from figures that would have been obtained if the entire population had been included in the survey. One measure of the likely difference is given by the confidence interval, which indicates the extent to which an estimate might have varied by chance because only a sample of the population was included. The *NVS* and the *IVS* results are published with 95 per cent confidence interval widths given for a range of estimates. A 95 percent confidence interval means there are approximately 19 chances in 20 that the difference between the survey results and those that would be obtained from a census are within the range identified.

Consumer Price Index (CPI) - A general indicator of the rate of change in prices paid by households for goods and services.

Country of residence - Resident country of the international visitor.

Day visitors or day trip visitors - are those domestic visitors aged 15 years or more who travel for a round trip distance of at least 50 kilometres, are away from home for at least 4 hours, and who do not spend a night away from home as part of their travel. Same day travel as part of overnight travel is excluded, as is routine travel such as commuting between work/school and home.

Domestic overnight trips - Trips involving a stay away from home for at least one night, at a place at least 40 kilometres from home. Trips where the respondent is away from home for 12 months or more are not included.

Domestic overnight visitors – Australians aged 15 years or more who undertake an overnight trip are referred to as overnight visitors.

Domestic tourism - Tourism by Australians aged 15 years or more travelling within Australia (including to Australian external territories such as Christmas Island).

Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM) - A major survey of domestic tourism characteristics and travel behaviour conducted by BTR from June 1984 until March 1998. In its place, the *NVS* was introduced in January 1998. Aspects of the sampling and collection methodologies and the *NVS* questions are quite different from those used in the *DTM*. Because of these differences, the results from the *NVS* cannot be compared with those from the *DTM*.

Duration of trip – Total number of nights that a domestic or international visitor spends on an overnight trip in Australia.

Duration of visit – Total number of nights that a domestic or international visitor spends in a State/Territory or tourism region.

Educational visitors - Overseas visitors coming to Australia for a period of less than twelve months and Australian residents for who indicated that education was one of their reasons for travelling in Australia.

Expenditure - Expenditure in the IVS and NVS is collected for the traveller's entire journey. As such, it is not possible in this publication to present expenditure for individual locations that may have been visited by a respondent, as this would give an inaccurate measure of tourism expenditure for individual States/Territories.

Expenditure amounts include expenditure by, and on behalf of, travellers during a trip, airfares and other transport costs such as bus and train fares, and amounts spent on trip-related items before and after the trip. Expenditure on capital goods is not included in the estimates, as this is not regarded as tourism expenditure.

TRA uses a model based approach to derive regional expenditure estimates for domestic day, overnight and international visitors. This enables the production of consistent estimates of domestic and international tourism expenditure in Australian States/Territories and in the major Australian tourism regions. These estimates are published by TRA.

Expenditure in Australia – spending by international and domestic travellers in Australia. For international visitors, expenditure in Australia excludes prepaid packages and airfares expenditure.

First visit – International visitor had not previously visited Australia.

Friend or relatives property – visitor stayed overnight with a friend or relative where no payment is involved.

Holiday/leisure visitors - visitors whose primary reason for travelling is having a holiday. Holiday/leisure travel in the NVS comprises holidays; travel for leisure; relaxation and just “getting away”; entertainment; sport (both participation and as a spectator); and shopping. The IVS includes additional categories for accompanying a business traveller and ‘working holiday’.

Hotel, resort, motel or motor inn – accommodation used by visitor was a luxury or standard hotel, resort, motel, motor inn or serviced apartment. Accommodation is “serviced” where cleaning and bed making is provided on a daily basis.

Inbound tourism - Tourism within Australia by international visitors to Australia.

Index - compares percentage change over time against a base year which is assigned a value of 100. Where later values in a time series exceed 100 it indicates growth in comparison to the base year while values less than 100 indicate decline compared to the base year.

International visitors – People visiting Australia for a period of less than 12 months who are aged 15 years or more and who are not Australian residents.

Interstate visitors – Australians who visit a State or Territory other than that in which they reside.

Intrastate visitors – Australians who visit a location in the State or Territory in which they reside.

International Visitor Survey (IVS) - profiles the characteristics, travel behaviour and expenditure of international visitors to Australia.

Leisure activities - are categorised into five broad activity groups in the IVS and NVS as follows:

- **Outdoor or nature activities:** comprises going to the beach (for activities such as swimming, surfing and diving); visit national parks, bushwalking, rainforest walks; visit botanical or other public gardens; go whale/dolphin watching (in the ocean); visit the outback; visit farms.
- **Sports or active outdoor activities:** comprises go fishing; play golf; play other sports; other outdoor activities (eg. horse riding, rock climbing, white water rafting, bungee jumping, etc); (exercise/gym/swimming at a local pool).
- **Arts, heritage or festival activities:** comprises attend theatre, concerts or other performing arts; visit museums or art galleries; visit art/craft workshops/studios; attend festivals/fairs or cultural events; experience aboriginal art/craft and cultural displays; visit an aboriginal site/community; visit history/heritage buildings, sites or monuments.
- **Local attractions or tourist activities:** comprises visit amusements/theme parks; visit wildlife parks/zoos; go on guided tours or excursions; tourist trains; visit industrial tourism attractions (eg. Breweries, mines); visit wineries.
- **Social/other:** comprises visit friends & relatives; (eat out/restaurants); (movies/videos); pubs, clubs, discos etc; visit casinos; attend an organised sporting event; (go shopping (pleasure)); (just walk or drive around/taking in the sights/general sightseeing); (daytrip to another place); (picnics/BBQ's); (ferry rides, tall ships, other tourist cruises).

Lifecycle groups - The NVS categorises domestic visitors into eleven lifecycle groups:

- **Young single living at home:** is aged less than 25 years, lives at home, is single and not a parent.
- **Young single living alone or in shared accommodation:** is aged less than 25 years, is living alone or not living at home, is single and not a parent.
- **Midlife single:** is aged 25 to 44 years, is single and not a parent.
- **Young/midlife couple, no children:** is aged 15 to 44 years, is married and not a parent.
- **Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less:** is a parent with at least one child aged 0 to 5 years.
- **Parent with youngest child aged 6 to 14:** is a parent with at least one child aged 6 to 14 years, and no children aged 0 to 5 years.
- **Parent with youngest child aged 15 to 24 still living at home:** is a parent with at least one adult child (aged 15 to 24 years) still living at home and has no children aged 0 to 14 years.
- **Older working single:** is aged 45 years or older, is single and is working either full time or part time.
- **Older non-working single:** is aged 45 years or older, is single and is working neither full time nor part time.
- **Older working married person:** is aged 45 years or older, is married and is working either full time or part time.
- **Older non-working married person:** is aged 45 years or older, is married and is working neither full time nor part time.

National Visitor Survey (NVS) - provides a profile of the Australian traveller, both within Australia and overseas.

Nights – see Visitor Nights

Origin – the state or tourism region that the domestic visitor comes from (residence).

Outbound tourism - Travel by Australians aged 15 years or more outside of Australia.

Outbound visitors - Are those Australians who visit another country. Only overseas travel where the respondent is away from home for less than 12 months is included in the outbound visitor numbers in the National Visitor Survey.

Package tourists – Tourists on a tour where all international air fare and some other trip components (eg. accommodation, meals, and organised tours) are included in the total cost of the tour.

Packages, package expenditure - Are transport and accommodation arrangements (and/or sometimes activities), sold together. A package in the IVS must include international airfares as a component. Packages in the NVS must include some transport arrangements (either air, road or rail transport).

Prepaid expenditure - expenditure made by international visitors before arriving in Australia. International airfares and package expenditure are common prepaid items. Also see *expenditure*.

Purpose of visit - is the main purpose, or the major reason for visiting a particular location. The major categories in the NVS and IVS are: Holiday/leisure (leisure for domestic day trips); Visiting friends and/or relatives (VFR); Business; Education and Other. The 'other' category includes travel for the purpose of personal appointments, health-related, and in the NVS employment/leisure travel (for example, working holidays).

Quarter returned – quarter in which the domestic visitor returned from their trip or international visitors departed Australia.

Relative standard error (RSE) - A measure of the likely difference between the published estimate and possible 'actual' values is the standard error. The standard error is the range of values either side of the published estimate within which the true value from a full census survey might fall (see confidence intervals). The relative standard error (RSE) is the standard error expressed as a percentage of the total estimate. Also see *confidence intervals*.

Rented house, apartment, unit or flat - accommodation used on the overnight visit was a rented house, apartment, unit or flat which is not serviced on a daily basis.

Repeat visit – International visitor had previously visited Australia.

Tourism regions - are formed through the aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs). Tourism regions are defined by the various State and Territory tourism authorities according to their research and marketing needs. From 1998, Tourism Research Australia (TRA) and the Australian Bureau of Statistics have adopted a coordinated approach to the use of tourism regions to enable comparability of regional data from different tourism surveys.

Travel party – includes all the persons with whom the international or domestic visitor was directly travelling with and sharing most expenses with.

The IVS categorises international visitors into 5 Travel party groups – unaccompanied traveller; adult couple; family group with children; friends and/or relatives travelling together; and business associates travelling together with or without spouse.

The NVS categorises domestic visitors into 9 Travel party groups – alone; adult couple; family group with children; friends and relatives with children travelling together; friends and relatives without children travelling together; business associates travelling with spouse; business associates travelling without spouse; school, university or college group; and sporting or community group/club.

Visiting friends and/or relatives (VFR) - visitors who nominate visiting friends and/or relatives as their primary reason for travelling. Includes travel to a friend's or relative's wedding or travel to attend a funeral (see *purpose of visit*).

Visitors - travellers who stay for one or more nights in a location while travelling (*international visitors* and domestic *overnight visitors*) or spend at least four hours on a round trip more than 50km away from home (domestic *day visitors*). Visitors may be described by the main purpose of their trip (see *purpose of visit*) such as *holiday/leisure visitors* or *business visitors*. Visitors may also be described by where they have come from (for example *USA visitors*) or where they are going (for example *interstate visitors*).

Visitor nights - refer to the number of nights spent away from home (and in Australia for international visitors) in association with individual visits.

Weighting - The NVS and the IVS are sample surveys so each respondent is given a 'weight' equalling how many visitors they represent. IVS respondents are weighted to data on international visitor numbers, known as Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data. NVS visitors are weighted to the population of Australia aged over 15.

State and Territory abbreviations

NSW New South Wales

VIC Victoria

QLD Queensland

SA South Australia

WA Western Australia

TAS Tasmania

NT Northern Territory

ACT Australian Capital Territory

Acronyms

ABS Australian Bureau of Statistics

BTR Bureau of Tourism Research

CPI Consumer Price Index

DIMIA Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs

DTM Domestic Tourism Monitor -see glossary entry DTM

IVS International Visitor Survey - see glossary entry on International Visitor Survey

NVS National Visitor Survey - see glossary entry on National Visitor Survey

OAD Overseas Arrivals and Departures, compiled by the Australian Bureau of Statistics

RSE Relative standard error - see glossary entries on confidence intervals and relative standard error

SLA Statistical Local Area - see glossary entry for Tourism regions

TRA Tourism Research Australia

TA Tourism Australia