

travel by australians

2001

Annual Results of the
National Visitor Survey

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TRAVEL BY AUSTRALIANS 2001

**Survey Research Section
Bureau of Tourism Research**

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FOREWORD

The National Visitor Survey (NVS) began in January 1998, replacing the Domestic Tourism Monitor (DTM).

The NVS is designed to provide a profile of domestic travellers, both within Australia and overseas. Data are collected on where they go, what reasons they have for travelling, what transport and accommodation they use, what they do while travelling and how much they spend.

The data collected in the NVS and assembled in this report are provided to the Australian tourism industry (operators, developers, market planners and researchers) and to government policy makers and program managers, to enhance the development of those aspects of the tourism industry which focus on travel by Australian residents.

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 A wide range of unpublished data is also available on request from the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR).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

DR PETER ROBINS
Director
Bureau of Tourism Research
August 2002

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

ABOUT THE BTR

Further information about the National Visitor Survey and the BTR and its product range is available at:

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CONTENTS

About the survey	viii
Definitions and concepts	viii
Comparing results from the NVS with those from the Domestic Tourism Monitor	viii
Summary of main findings	ix
Overnight travel within Australia	ix
Day trips within Australia	ix
International travel by Australians: Year ended 30 June 2000	x
Overnight travel within Australia	1
Where do Australians travel?	1
Why do Australians travel?	2
How long do they stay?	3
When do Australians travel the most?	3
Where do Australians stay while away from home?	4
How do Australians travel?	5
With whom do Australians travel?	5
What are the most popular destinations for overnight visitors?	5
What do Australians do while visiting?	6
How much do Australians spend on overnight travel?	6
Day trips within Australia	32
Where do Australians take day trips to?	32
Why do Australians take day trips?	33
How do Australians take day trips?	33
How much do Australians spend on same day travel?	33
International travel by Australians: Year ended 30 June 2000	45
Where do Australians travel to overseas?	45
How long do Australians spend abroad?	45
How much do Australians spend on overseas travel?	45
Where do Australian outbound travellers come from?	45
Explanatory Notes	49
The National Visitor Survey	49
Break in series between NVS and the Domestic Tourism Monitor	49
Reliability of data	49
Items that are not collected for long trips	51
Differences in destination and origin data	51
Indications of reliability in data tables	52
Use of symbols in tables	52
Row and column totals	52
State and Territory specific surveys	52
Glossary	53
Appendix	57
National Visitor Survey 2001: Questionnaire	57

TABLES

1.	Overnight visitors: State/Territory visited, 1999 - 2001	7
2.	Visitor nights: State/Territory visited, 1999 - 2001	8
3.	Overnight visitors: State/Territory visited by main purpose of visit, 2001	9
4.	Visitor nights: State/Territory visited by main purpose of visit, 2001	10
5.	Overnight visitors: State/Territory visited by State/Territory of residence, 2001	11
6.	Visitor nights: State/Territory visited by State/Territory of residence, 2001	12
7.	Overnight visitors: Duration of visit by State/Territory visited, 2001	13
8.	Overnight visitors and visitor nights: Month returned from visit by State/Territory visited, 2001	14
9.	Overnight visitors: Accommodation used by State/Territory visited, 2001	15
10.	Visitor nights: Accommodation used by State/Territory visited, 2001	16
11.	Visitor nights: Accommodation used by main purpose of visit, 2001	18
12.	Overnight visitors: State/Territory visited by transport used, 2001	19
13.	Overnight visitors: Travel party type by State/Territory visited, 2001	20
14.	Overnight visitors: Top 20 tourism regions visited, 2000 and 2001	21
15.	Overnight visitors: Leisure activities participated in by main purpose of visit, 2001	22
16.	Expenditure by overnight visitors: Items of expenditure, 1999 - 2001	23
17.	Expenditure by overnight visitors: Items of expenditure by main purpose of trip, 2001	24
18.	Average expenditure per overnight visitor: Items of expenditure by main purpose of trip, 2001	25
19.	Average expenditure by overnight visitors with expenditure on items: Items of expenditure by main purpose of trip, 2001	26
20.	Average expenditure per visitor night: Items of expenditure by main purpose of trip, 2001	27
21.	Overnight visitors: Age and sex by State/Territory visited, 2001	28
22.	Overnight visitors: Lifecycle group by State/Territory visited, 2001	29
23.	Overnight visitors: Employment status by State/Territory visited, 2001	30
24.	Overnight visitors: Annual household income by State/Territory visited, 2001	31
25.	Day visitors: State/Territory visited, 1999 - 2001	34
26.	Day visitors: State/Territory visited by main purpose of visit, 2001	35
27.	Day visitors: State/Territory visited by main transport used, 2001	36
28.	Expenditure by day visitors: Items of expenditure, 1999 - 2001	37
29.	Expenditure by day visitors: Items of expenditure by main purpose of visit, 2001	38
30.	Average expenditure by day visitors: Items of expenditure by main purpose of visit, 2001	39
31.	Average expenditure by day visitors with expenditure on items: Items of expenditure by main purpose of visit, 2001	40
32.	Day visitors: Age and sex by State/Territory visited, 2001	41
33.	Day visitors: Lifecycle group by State/Territory visited, 2001	42
34.	Day visitors: Employment status by State/Territory visited, 2001	43
35.	Day visitors: Annual household income by State/Territory visited, 2001	44
36.	Australians who visited overseas: Average number of nights per trip and average expenditure per trip by main destination, year ended 30 June 2000	47
37.	Australians who visited overseas: Visitors and visitor nights spent overseas by State/Territory and location of residence, year ended 30 June 2000	48

FIGURES

1. Visitor nights and overnight expenditure, 1999 to 2001	1
2. Share of overnight visitors to, and population for, States and Territories, 2001	2
3. Average duration of stay for visitors to each State and Territory, 2001	3
4. Month returned from travel for overnight visitors and visitor nights, 2001	4
5. Share of visitor nights in selected types of accommodation by purpose of visit, 2001	5
6. Day visitors and expenditure, 1999 to 2001	32
7. Day visitors by State/Territory visited, 2000 and 2001	33
8. Origin of outbound visitors and visitor nights by State/Territory, year ended 30 June 2000	46

ABOUT THE SURVEY

The NVS is the major source of information on the characteristics and travel patterns of domestic tourists. This report presents final results from the 2001 survey.

The results in this report are derived from a sample survey and this has implications for the reliability of the data. Details of the survey methodology are given in the Explanatory Notes at the back of this report on page 49. Details of the reliability of the data are presented in the section Reliability of Data, also at the back of this report on page 49.

All tables and results are for Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

Definitions and concepts

Important definitions and concepts used in the NVS are described in the Glossary at the back of this report on page 53.

Comparing results from the NVS with those from the Domestic Tourism Monitor

Because of differences between the two survey methodologies and the questions themselves, the results from the NVS **cannot be compared** with those from its predecessor, 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.

SUMMARY OF MAIN FINDINGS

Overnight travel within Australia

Overnight travel involves a stay away from home for at least one night, at a place at least 40 kilometres from home.

A person is an overnight visitor to a location if they stay one or more nights in the location while travelling.

Travel can be for any number of purposes, such as holidays or leisure, business, to visit friends or relatives as well as for other reasons.

- During 2001, there were 74.6 million overnight trips taken in Australia by Australian residents aged 15 years and over.
- 70 per cent of visitors travelled solely within their State or Territory of residence, with only 30 per cent travelling interstate.
- 44 per cent of overnight travel involved a holiday or leisure, 33 per cent involved visiting friends and/or relatives, and 20 per cent involved travel for business.
- Australians spent 289.6 million nights away from home in 2001.
- On average, overnight visitors were away from home for 4 nights, ranging from an average of 3 nights spent in New South Wales, Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, to an average of 7 nights spent in the Northern Territory.
- The most popular month for overnight travel by Australians within Australia during 2001 was January, with 11 per cent of visitors returning from their travel in this month. This was followed by April, July and October each accounting for 9 per cent of visitors and the remaining months accounting for between 7 and 8 per cent of visitors. The peak times coincided with the occurrence of school and public holidays.
- The most common type of transport used by overnight visitors during 2001 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 17 per cent of overnight travellers.
- Expenditure by overnight visitors amounted to \$38.3 billion in 2001. The largest items of expenditure were accommodation (22 per cent of total expenditure), takeaway and restaurant meals (15 per cent), fuel (12 per cent), airline fares (12 per cent) and shopping, gifts and souvenirs (12 per cent).

Day trips within Australia

Day visitors (or same day visitors) are those 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.

- During 2001, there were 146.0 million same day trips taken in Australia by Australian residents aged 15 years and over.
- 95 per cent of same day visitors travelled within their State or Territory of residence, with only 5 per cent travelling interstate.
- New South Wales received the largest share of day visitors in 2001, with 35 per cent of this market. The next largest State/Territory shares were Victoria with 26 per cent, followed by Queensland with 18 per cent, South Australia and Western Australia with 8 per cent each, Tasmania with 3 per cent, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory with 1 per cent each.
- 52 per cent of same day trips were for leisure, 29 per cent involved visiting friends and/or relatives, and 9 per cent involved travel for business.
- The most common form of transport used by day visitors during 2001 was a private vehicle, with 91 per cent of day visitors using this transport.
- Expenditure by same day visitors amounted to \$11.6 billion in 2001. The largest contributors to this were shopping, gifts and souvenirs (30 per cent of total day trip expenditure), fuel (23 per cent) and takeaway and restaurant meals (18 per cent).

International travel by Australians: Year ended 30 June 2000 *

Outbound or international travel involves a visit to another country, in which at least one night was spent overseas.

Only trips of less than 12 months duration qualify as international tourism.

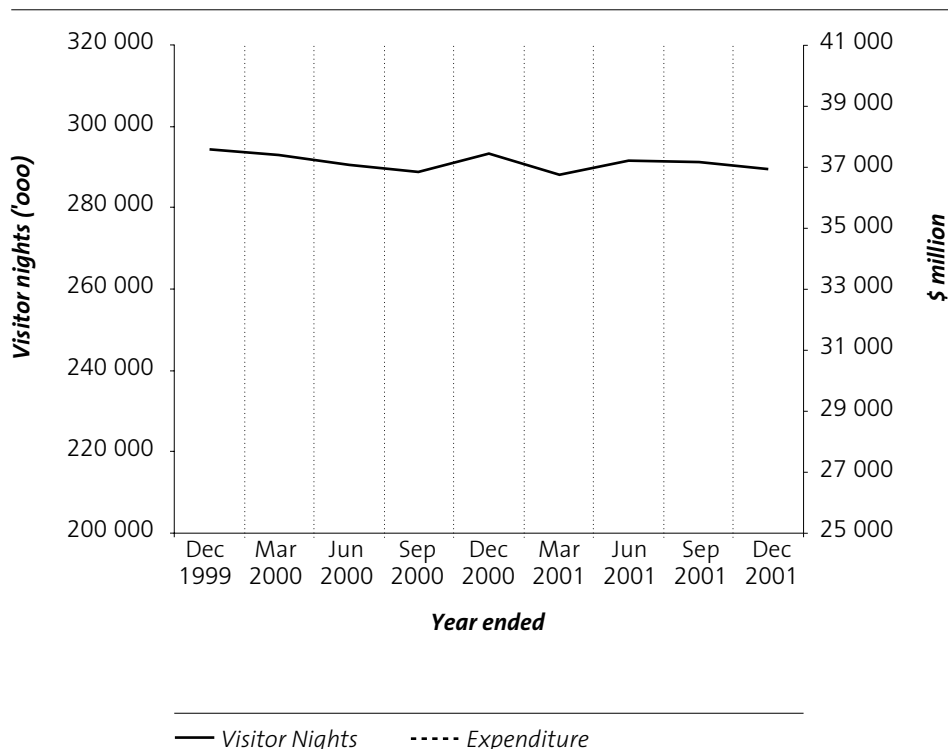
- During the year ended 30 June 2000, Australians aged 15 years and over took 3.0 million international trips.
- The most popular destinations were New Zealand (16 per cent), followed by the United States of America and Canada (13 per cent), the United Kingdom and Ireland and Other Europe (10 per cent each) and Indonesia (8 per cent).
- Australians spent an average of 23 nights abroad on each overseas trip.
- Average expenditure per trip was \$4 658. This ranged from an average of \$2 138 for trips to New Zealand to \$7 836 for trips to the United Kingdom and Ireland.

* This is the latest data available because of delays in receiving overseas arrival and departure statistics from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

OVERNIGHT TRAVEL WITHIN AUSTRALIA

- During 2001, there were 74.6 million overnight trips taken within Australia by Australian residents aged 15 years and over. This is a 1 per cent increase on the 73.8 million overnight trips taken in 2000 and 2 per cent increase on the 73.0 million overnight trips taken in 1999.
- Australians' overnight travel in 2001 involved spending 289.6 million nights away from home. This is 1 per cent less than the 293.4 million visitor nights spent away in 2000 and 2 per cent less than the 294.3 million visitor nights spent away in 1999.
- Total expenditure by overnight visitors amounted to \$38.3 billion in 2001, 5 per cent more than the \$36.6 billion spent in 2000 and 14 per cent more than the \$33.6 billion spent in 1999.

FIGURE 1: VISITOR NIGHTS AND OVERNIGHT EXPENDITURE, 1999 TO 2001



Where do Australians travel?

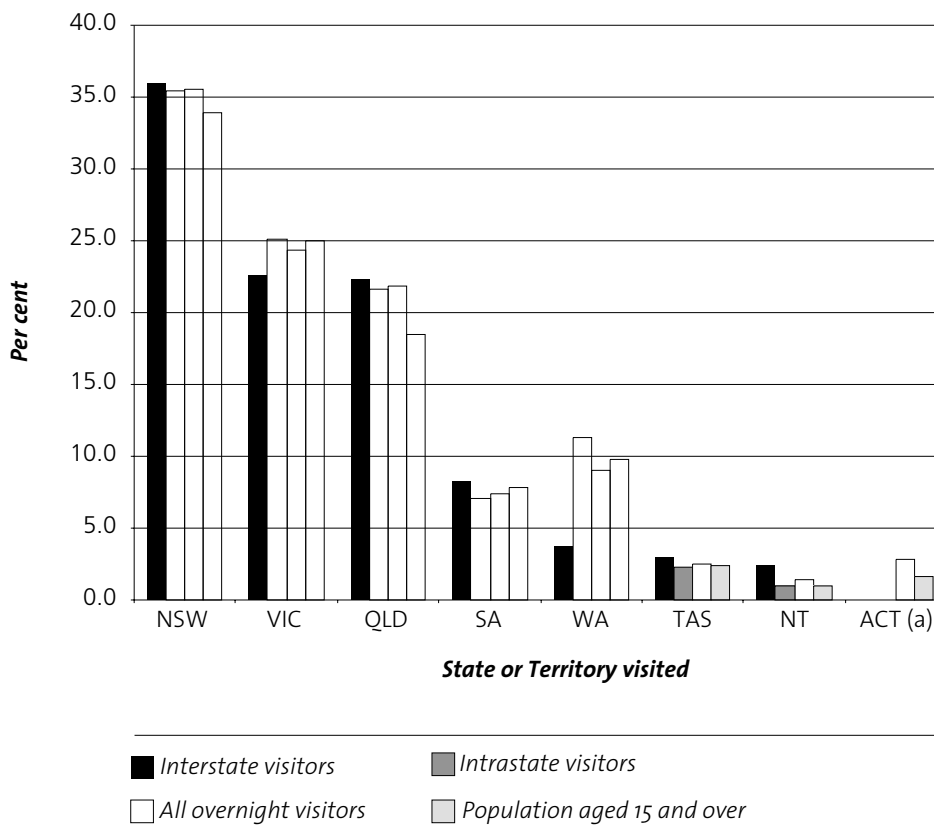
Domestic overnight travel was dominated by intrastate travel in 2001, with 52.0 million visitors (70 per cent) travelling within their own State or Territory of residence. The remaining 22.5 million visitors (30 per cent) travelled to destinations in States and Territories other than that in which they resided.

Visitor nights were more evenly distributed between those spent interstate and intrastate. Intrastate visits accounted for 164.6 million nights spent away (57 per cent) in 2001 and interstate visits 125.0 million (43 per cent).

New South Wales received the largest share of overnight visitors in 2001, with 36 per cent of overnight travellers visiting New South Wales. The next largest 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, the Australian Capital Territory with 3 per cent, Tasmania with 2 per cent and the Northern Territory with 1 per cent.

The largest share of intrastate visitors was received by New South Wales with 35 per cent followed by Victoria with 25 per cent and Queensland 22 per cent. New South Wales also attracted the largest share of interstate visitors (36 per cent), once again followed by Victoria (23 per cent) and Queensland (22 per cent).

FIGURE 2: SHARE OF OVERNIGHT VISITORS TO, AND POPULATION FOR, STATES AND TERRITORIES, 2001



(a) Data for Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.

When comparing the proportion of interstate and intrastate visitors, Western Australia (88 per cent) and Victoria (72 per cent) had the highest proportion of intrastate visitors compared to interstate visitors. The Northern Territory (51 per cent), Tasmania (36 per cent) and South Australia (34 per cent) had the highest proportion of interstate visitors compared to intrastate visitors.

Australians also spend the largest share of their nights away in New South Wales (31 per cent) followed by Queensland with 26 per cent and Victoria 19 per cent. Interstate visitors contributed most to visitor nights in the Northern Territory (77 per cent) and Tasmania (60 per cent) and least in Western Australia (30 per cent).

Why do Australians travel?

The greatest share of overnight travel in 2001 was for holiday/leisure purposes, with 44 per cent of visitors quoting this as their main purpose for visiting a destination at some stage during their trip. Visiting friends and relatives was the next most common reason, with 33 per cent, followed by business with 20 per cent.

The reasons for interstate travel differed from intrastate travel. Almost one-third of interstate travel was for business reasons, compared to 16 per cent of intrastate travel. Conversely, almost half of intrastate visitors travelled within their State/Territory of residence for holiday/leisure purposes, compared to 41 per cent of those who travelled interstate.

The purpose for visiting a destination varied across States and Territories. Tasmania had the highest proportion of visitors for holiday/leisure at 51 per cent and the Australian Capital Territory the lowest at 34 per cent. The proportion for the other States/Territories ranged from 41 per cent in the Northern Territory to 46 per cent in Victoria. Business visitors ranged from 17 per cent of visitors to Victoria, to 37 per cent of visitors to the Northern Territory.

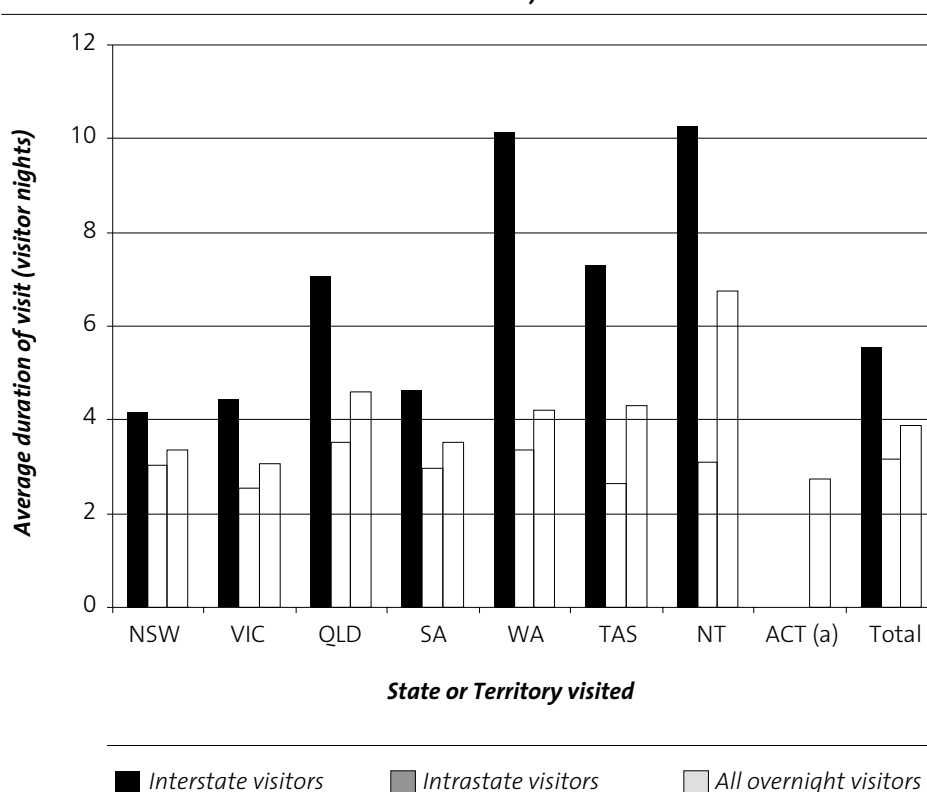
Visitor nights followed similar patterns with almost half of visitor nights being holiday/leisure based, 30 per cent of visitor nights to visit friends and/or relatives and 15 per cent

of visitor nights occurring on business travel. Business accounted for a slightly higher proportion of nights spent interstate (17 per cent) than intrastate (13 per cent) and holiday/leisure a greater share of intrastate nights (51 per cent) than interstate nights (45 per cent).

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 and 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 30 per cent of all visitors but 43 per cent of visitor nights in 2001.

FIGURE 3: AVERAGE DURATION OF STAY FOR VISITORS TO EACH STATE AND TERRITORY, 2001



(a) Data for the Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate

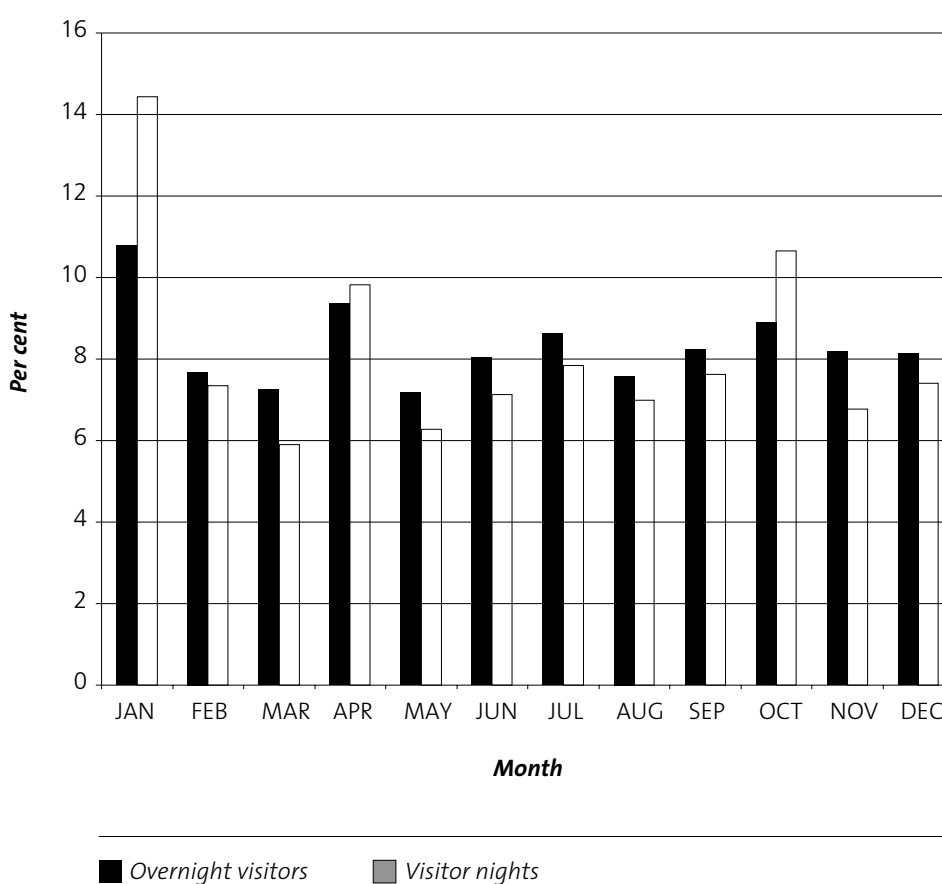
While the average trip duration in 2001 was 4 nights, the majority of trips (60 per cent) were for 2 nights or less. Trips of 4 to 7 nights accounted for 20 per cent of nights away and 3 night trips 15 per cent.

When do Australians travel the most?

The most popular month for overnight travel by Australians within Australia during 2001 was January, with 11 per cent of visitors returning from their travel in this month. This was followed by April, July and October each accounting for 9 per cent of visitors. The remaining months accounted for between 7 and 8 per cent of visitors each. Peak travel months coincided with the occurrence of school and public holidays.

In terms of visitor nights, trends were similar with January accounting for 14 per cent of nights away followed by October with 11 per cent and April 10 per cent. March and May were the months where least nights were spent away, both contributing 6 per cent.

FIGURE 4: MONTH RETURNED FROM TRAVEL FOR OVERNIGHT VISITORS AND VISITOR NIGHTS, 2001



Where do Australians stay while away from home?

The most popular choice of accommodation for overnight visitors in 2001 was a friend’s or relative’s property, with 42 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 33 per cent of visitors staying in these establishments, followed by self catering cottages and apartments, which were used by 8 per cent of visitors.

Accommodation choices varied for interstate and intrastate visitors. Hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns accounted for half the accommodation used by interstate travellers compared to 27 per cent for those visiting within their own State/Territory. In contrast, 45 per cent of intrastate visitors stayed at a friend’s or relatives property at some stage on their trip compared to 38 per cent when travelling interstate.

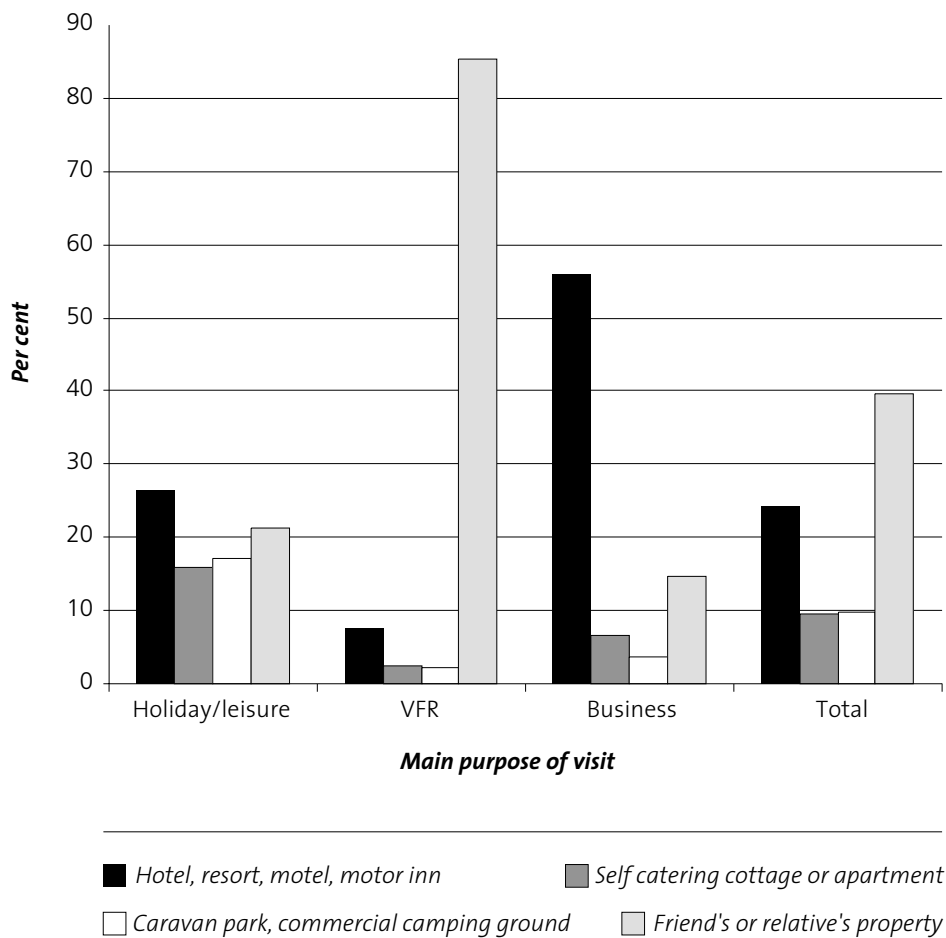
For some accommodation types, their share of visitors and visitor nights varied. For example, while one third of visitors used hotels, resorts, motels or motor inns at some stage on their trip, only 24 per cent of visitor nights were spent in these types of accommodation.

Overall, 40 per cent of visitor nights were spent at a friend’s or relative’s property. However, for visits where the primary purpose of visit was to visit friends and/or relatives, this jumped to 85 per cent.

Hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns accounted for 24 per cent of all visitor nights, with a similar proportion of holiday nights (26 per cent) spent in such accommodation. However, over half of all business nights were spent in hotels, resorts, motels and motor inns (56 per cent).

Caravan parks and commercial camping grounds, and self catering cottages and apartments were also popular for holiday/leisure visitors, with 17 per cent and 16 per cent of holiday visitor nights respectively, spent in each of these types of accommodation. For all visitor nights, the proportions were 10 per cent for each of these categories.

FIGURE 5: SHARE OF VISITOR NIGHTS IN SELECTED TYPES OF ACCOMMODATION BY PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001



How do Australians travel?

The most common type of transport used by overnight visitors during 2001 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 17 per cent of overnight travellers. However, this form of transport was more prominent for interstate visitors with 52 per cent using it on their travels.

With whom do Australians travel?

During 2001, most overnight visitors travelled alone (28 per cent) or as an adult couple (26 per cent). 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 (15 per cent).

What are the most popular destinations for overnight visitors?

During 2001, capital cities dominated the list of most visited tourism regions. Sydney, Melbourne, Brisbane, Perth, Adelaide and Canberra were ranked 1, 2, 3, 7, 9 and 11 respectively for domestic overnight visitors. Among regional tourism localities, the Gold Coast, Hunter, the South and North Coasts of New South Wales and the Sunshine Coast were the most visited with rankings of 4, 5, 6, 8 and 10 respectively.

What do Australians do while visiting?

The most popular leisure activity undertaken by overnight visitors was visiting friends and/or relatives, with 37 per cent of overnight visitors participating in this activity. This is not surprising, however, as 33 per cent of visits were for the primary purpose of visiting friends and/or relatives.

Also popular was going to the beach (which includes swimming, surfing and diving) and going to pubs, clubs and discos (each undertaken by 23 per cent of overnight visitors) and going fishing (8 per cent).

As might be expected, those travelling for business purposes reported fewer leisure activities than those travelling for any other purpose.

How much do Australians spend on overnight travel?

In 2001, 52 per cent of Australian expenditure on overnight travel (\$38.3 billion) was spent on holiday/leisure travel (\$19.9 billion). One quarter was spent on business travel (\$9.6 billion) and a further 19 per cent on visits to friends and/or relatives (\$7.4 billion).

The largest component of expenditure on overnight travel in 2001 was accommodation, accounting for 22 per cent or \$8.4 billion of total expenditure. Other significant items were takeaway and restaurant meals (15 per cent or \$5.7 billion), airline fares (12 per cent or \$4.6 billion) shopping, gifts and souvenirs (12 per cent or \$4.5 billion) and fuel (12 per cent or \$4.4 billion).

The largest component of expenditure by holiday/leisure visitors was accommodation, accounting for 25 per cent of their expenditure, followed by takeaway and restaurant meals with 15 per cent and shopping, gifts and souvenirs with 12 per cent.

The largest contributor to expenditure on trips to visit friends and/or relatives was shopping, gifts and souvenirs, accounting for 20 per cent of all expenditure on these trips, followed by takeaway and restaurant meals with 17 per cent.

For business trips, almost half of expenditure was spent on accommodation and airfares (25 per cent and 24 per cent respectively). Business travellers also accounted for half of the total expenditure on airfares by domestic overnight visitors.

The average trip expenditure for all overnight trips in 2001 was \$513. The average trip expenditure was \$618 for holiday/leisure visitors, \$640 for business visitors and \$307 for those visiting friends and/or relatives.

1. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 1999 - 2001

	1999		2000		2001	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
INTERSTATE VISITORS TO:						
New South Wales	7 569	36	8 074	36	8 112	36
Victoria	4 358	21	4 680	21	5 085	23
Queensland	4 835	23	5 105	23	5 031	22
South Australia	1 778	8	2 025	9	1 855	8
Western Australia	900	4	987	4	831	4
Tasmania (a)	683	3	678	3	658	3
Northern Territory (a)	532	3	645	3	540	2
Australian Capital Territory (b)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total interstate visitors (c)	20 947	100	22 306	100	22 538	100
INTRASTATE VISITORS TO:						
New South Wales	18 968	36	18 038	35	18 432	35
Victoria	12 312	24	13 294	26	13 058	25
Queensland	11 527	22	10 996	21	11 244	22
South Australia	3 648	7	3 837	7	3 674	7
Western Australia	5 543	11	5 358	10	5 867	11
Tasmania (a)	1 364	3	1 284	2	1 194	2
Northern Territory (a)	459	1	469	1	523	1
Australian Capital Territory (b)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total intrastate visitors (c)	52 034	100	51 465	100	52 047	100
TOTAL VISITORS TO:						
New South Wales	26 537	36	26 111	35	26 543	36
Victoria	16 670	23	17 974	24	18 142	24
Queensland	16 362	22	16 102	22	16 275	22
South Australia	5 426	7	5 862	8	5 529	7
Western Australia	6 443	9	6 345	9	6 698	9
Tasmania (a)	2 047	3	1 962	3	1 852	2
Northern Territory (a)	991	1	1 114	2	1 063	1
Australian Capital Territory	1 988	3	2 128	3	2 107	3
Total (c)	72 981	100	73 771	100	74 585	100

na: Data not available.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Data for Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.

(c) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 1 shows that, of all people visiting interstate, 831 000 visited Western Australia in 2001, compared to 987 000 in 2000 while, of those who visited the State or Territory in which they resided, 35 per cent visited destinations in New South Wales in 2001.

2. VISITOR NIGHTS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 1999 - 2001

	1999		2000		2001	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
INTERSTATE VISITOR NIGHTS IN:						
New South Wales	32 957	26	35 477	28	33 799	27
Victoria	19 755	16	19 348	15	22 547	18
Queensland	38 532	31	36 678	29	35 560	28
South Australia	8 908	7	10 186	8	8 596	7
Western Australia	8 882	7	8 778	7	8 434	7
Tasmania (a)	4 623	4	4 710	4	4 808	4
Northern Territory (a)	4 854	4	6 418	5	5 554	4
Australian Capital Territory (b)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total interstate nights (c)	124 458	100	127 983	100	125 030	100
INTRASTATE VISITOR NIGHTS IN:						
New South Wales	60 909	36	57 081	35	55 648	34
Victoria	32 810	19	34 691	21	33 200	20
Queensland	39 552	23	37 409	23	39 442	24
South Australia	10 363	6	11 065	7	10 912	7
Western Australia	20 337	12	20 078	12	19 634	12
Tasmania (a)	3 895	2	3 429	2	3 162	2
Northern Territory (a)	1 576	1	1 496	1	1 619	1
Australian Capital Territory (b)	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total intrastate nights	169 808	100	165 401	100	164 614	100
TOTAL VISITOR NIGHTS IN:						
New South Wales	93 866	32	92 559	32	89 447	31
Victoria	52 565	18	54 039	18	55 747	19
Queensland	78 083	27	74 087	25	75 002	26
South Australia	19 272	7	21 251	7	19 508	7
Western Australia	29 219	10	28 857	10	28 068	10
Tasmania (a)	8 517	3	8 139	3	7 970	3
Northern Territory (a)	6 430	2	7 914	3	7 174	2
Australian Capital Territory	5 963	2	6 467	2	5 749	2
Total visitor nights (c)	294 266	100	293 384	100	289 644	100

na: Data not available.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Data for Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.

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

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 2 shows that, of all the interstate visitor nights, 8 596 000 were spent in South Australia in 2001, compared to 10 186 000 in 2000 while, of the visitor nights spent intrastate, 24 per cent were spent in Queensland in 2001 compared to 23 per cent for both 1999 and 2000.

3. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001

	'000		Per cent		'000		Per cent		'000		Per cent	
INTERSTATE VISITORS TO:												
NSW		2 364	35			397	35					
VIC		1 450	21			285	25					
QLD		1 290	19			183	16					
SA		553	8			127	11					
WA		207	3			18*	2*					
TAS (c)		153	2			21*	2*					
NT (c)		57	1			21*	2*					
ACT (d)		na	na			na	na					
Total interstate visitors (e)		6 848	100			1 142	100					
INTRASTATE VISITORS TO:												
NSW	8 127	33	6 562	36	2 856	35	1 051	33	18 432	35		
VIC	6 602	27	4 509	25	1 300	16	605	19	13 058	25		
QLD	4 862	20	3 799	21	1 958	24	837	26	11 244	22		
SA	1 810	7	1 178	6	460	6	236	7	3 674	7		
WA	2 602	11	1 712	9	1 266	15	327	10	5 867	11		
TAS (c)	588	2	353	2	201	2	47*	1*	1 194	2		
NT (c)	159	1	75	0	220	3	69	2	523	1		
ACT (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na		
Total intrastate visitors (e)	24 766	100	18 200	100	8 263	100	3 179	100	52 047	100		
TOTAL VISITORS TO:												
NSW	11 029	34	8 926	36	5 429	36	1 448	35	26 543	36		
VIC	8 320	26	5 959	24	3 035	20	890	22	18 142	24		
QLD	7 373	23	5 089	21	3 115	21	1 020	25	16 275	22		
SA	2 411	7	1 731	7	1 036	7	363	9	5 529	7		
WA	2 857	9	1 920	8	1 616	11	346	8	6 698	9		
TAS (c)	946	3	507	2	352	2	69	2	1 852	2		
NT (c)	435	1	132	1	392	3	90	2	1 063	1		
ACT	710	2	778	3	520	3	94	2	2 107	3		
Total (e)	32 490	100	24 474	100	15 014	100	4 133	100	74 585	100		

na: Data not available.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may report several purposes for visiting various locations on a trip; total includes visits for which purpose of visit was not asked.

(c) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(d) Data for Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.

(e) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 3 shows that 35 per cent of all interstate visits for the purpose of visiting friends and/or relatives were to New South Wales, while 15 014 000 visitors travelled for business purposes.

4. VISITOR NIGHTS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001

	Holiday/ leisure (a)		VFR (a)		Business (a)		Other (a)		Total (b)	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
INTERSTATE VISITOR NIGHTS IN:										
NSW	14 146	25	11 412	30	6 425	30	1 185	25	33 799	27
VIC	8 040	14	8 315	22	4 841	22	1 056	22	22 547	18
QLD	21 209	38	8 506	23	4 033	19	1 095	23	35 560	28
SA	3 219	6	2 888	8	1 470	7	426*	9*	8 596	7
WA	2 462	4	2 409	6	1 505	7	269*	6*	8 434	7
TAS (c)	2 603	5	1 078	3	594	3	224*	5*	4 808	4
NT (c)	2 599	5	632	2	1 529	7	187*	4*	5 554	4
ACT (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total interstate nights (e)	56 104	100	37 539	100	21 645	100	4 785	100	125 030	100
INTRASTATE VISITOR NIGHTS IN:										
NSW	27 378	32	18 562	38	6 379	31	3 025	30	55 648	34
VIC	19 211	23	9 418	20	2 663	13	1 715	17	33 200	20
QLD	18 634	22	11 502	24	5 688	27	3 428	34	39 442	24
SA	5 746	7	3 172	7	1 193	6	683	7	10 912	7
WA	10 416	12	4 461	9	3 640	18	1 012	10	19 634	12
TAS (c)	1 753	2	873	2	404	2	116*	1*	3 162	2
NT (c)	431*	1*	213*	0*	730	4	158*	2*	1 619	1
ACT (d)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total intrastate nights (e)	84 512	100	48 238	100	20 701	100	10 148	100	164 614	100
TOTAL VISITOR NIGHTS IN:										
NSW	41 524	30	29 973	35	12 803	30	4 210	28	89 447	31
VIC	27 252	19	17 733	21	7 504	18	2 772	19	55 747	19
QLD	39 843	28	20 008	23	9 720	23	4 523	30	75 002	26
SA	8 965	6	6 059	7	2 663	6	1 109	7	19 508	7
WA	12 878	9	6 870	8	5 145	12	1 281	9	28 068	10
TAS (c)	4 356	3	1 951	2	998	2	340*	2*	7 970	3
NT (c)	3 031	2	845	1	2 259	5	345*	2*	7 174	2
ACT	1 830	1	2 305	3	1 247	3	352*	2*	5 749	2
Total visitor nights (e)	140 616	100	85 777	100	42 346	100	14 934	100	289 644	100

na: Data not available.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(b) Total includes visits for which purpose of visit was not asked for each stopover.

(c) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(d) Data for Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.

(e) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 4 shows that 6 per cent of all visitor nights spent interstate for the purpose of visiting friends and/or relatives were to Western Australia, while 19 211 000 visitor nights were spent within Victoria by Victorians for holiday or leisure purposes.

5. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED BY STATE/TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE, 2001

	State/Territory of residence								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
	'000								
OVERNIGHT VISITORS TO:									
NSW	18 432	3 435	2 257	483	249	109	62	1 517	26 543
VIC	2 697	13 058	702	885	242	267	35*	257	18 142
QLD	3 083	1 164	11 244	291	193	80	71	149	16 275
SA	487	935	133	3 674	138	29*	71	62	5 529
WA	252	294	109	80	5 867	21*	62	13*	6 698
TAS (a)	175	298	107	36*	29*	1 194	3**	10**	1 852
NT (a)	150	98	74	107	68	16*	523	28*	1 063
ACT	1 433	362	134	80	46*	26*	13*	12*	2 107
Total (b)	26 712	19 652	14 762	5 640	6 834	1 742	840	2 047	74 585
	Per cent								
NSW	69	17	15	9	4	6	7	74	36
VIC	10	66	5	16	4	15	4*	13	24
QLD	12	6	76	5	3	5	8	7	22
SA	2	5	1	65	2	2*	8	3	7
WA	1	1	1	1	86	1*	7	1*	9
TAS (a)	1	2	1	1*	0*	69	0**	0**	2
NT (a)	1	0	1	2	1	1*	62	1*	1
ACT	5	2	1	1	1*	1*	2*	1*	3
Total (b)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 5 shows that, of the 1 852 000 overnight visitors to Tasmania, 1 194 000 overnight visitors were Tasmanian residents and 298 000 were residents of Victoria. Residents of Tasmania made 267 000 overnight visits to Victoria.

6. VISITOR NIGHTS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED BY STATE/TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE, 2001

	State/Territory of residence								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	
	'000								
VISITOR NIGHTS IN:									
NSW	55 648	13 982	10 797	2 210	1 500	705	510	4 096	89 447
VIC	10 327	33 200	4 205	3 764	1 537	1 350	373*	990	55 747
QLD	17 226	11 017	39 442	2 249	1 899	1 095	745	1 329	75 002
SA	2 291	3 642	690	10 912	1 001	179*	518	275*	19 508
WA	2 325	2 921	1 178	960	19 634	238*	719	94*	28 068
TAS (a)	1 295	1 730	1 022	308*	335*	3 162	35**	83**	7 970
NT (a)	1 523	1 033	900	776	861	267*	1 619	195*	7 174
ACT	3 359	1 112	437*	314*	243*	146*	121*	18**	5 749
Total (b)	94 045	69 466	58 672	21 582	27 011	7 141	4 646	7 080	289 644
	Per cent								
NSW	59	20	18	10	6	10	11	58	31
VIC	11	48	7	17	6	19	8*	14	19
QLD	18	16	67	10	7	15	16	19	26
SA	2	5	1	51	4	3*	11	4*	7
WA	2	4	2	4	73	3*	15	1*	10
TAS (a)	1	2	2	1*	1*	44	1**	1**	3
NT (a)	2	1	2	4	3	4*	35	3*	2
ACT	4	2	1*	1*	1*	2*	3*	0**	2
Total (b)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

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

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 6 shows that 7 174 000 visitor nights were spent in the Northern Territory, of which 861 000 were spent by residents of Western Australia. Of all visitor nights for residents of Victoria, 48 per cent were spent in Victoria.

7. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: DURATION OF VISIT BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT	Total (b)
	'000								
DURATION OF VISIT (c)									
1 night	8 060	5 906	4 096	1 597	1 973	529	229	710	22 803
2 nights	7 618	5 273	4 080	1 412	1 774	424	201	657	21 278
3 nights	3 797	2 636	2 052	838	977	244	126	276	10 886
4-7 nights	5 076	3 294	3 734	1 166	1 235	370	231	376	15 200
8-14 nights	1 483	767	1 581	410	509	225	174	68	5 128
15-21 nights	307	167	404	66	120	35*	47*	16*	1 154
22 nights or more	203	100	328	41*	111	25*	55	4**	836
Total	26 543	18142	16 275	5 529	6 698	1 852	1 063	2 107	74 585
Average duration of visit	3	3	5	4	4	4	7	3	4
Median duration of visit (d)	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	2	2
	Per cent								
1 night	30	33	25	29	29	29	22	34	31
2 nights	29	29	25	26	26	23	19	31	29
3 nights	14	15	13	15	15	13	12	13	15
4-7 nights	19	18	23	21	18	20	22	18	20
8-14 nights	6	4	10	7	8	12	16	3	7
15-21 nights	1	1	2	1	2	2*	4*	1*	2
22 nights or more	1	1	2	1*	2	1*	5	0**	1
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

(c) See Glossary for details of how duration of visit is calculated.

(d) The median is that value at or below which values for half the population fall. For example, a median duration of 2 visitor nights for New South Wales indicates that half the visitors to New South Wales spent two nights or less visiting this State.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 7 shows that 710 000 visitors to destinations in the Australian Capital Territory stayed only one night, while visitors to destinations in South Australia spent an average of 4 nights.

8. OVERNIGHT VISITORS AND VISITOR NIGHTS: MONTH RETURNED FROM VISIT BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT	Total (b)
<i>Visitors ('000)</i>									
MONTH RETURNED									
January	2 958	2 359	1 609	618	530	243	46*	107	8 050
February	2 137	1 436	1 077	477	476	189	44*	130	5 727
March	1 728	1 531	1 047	402	500	144	116	159	5 409
April	2 568	1 732	1 452	497	588	156	70	268	6 989
May	1 961	1 206	1 153	425	475	128	103	162	5 360
June	2 105	1 395	1 384	389	533	156	114	188	5 999
July	2 165	1 656	1 323	474	615	195	119	221	6 444
August	1 913	1 190	1 528	393	546	102	125	187	5 658
September	2 087	1 288	1 670	397	626	133	79	148	6 142
October	2 556	1 406	1 486	497	686	140	117	174	6 634
November	2 232	1 461	1 195	482	622	127	74	177	6 096
December	2 133	1 482	1 352	478	503	139	56	186	6 076
Total visitors	26 543	18 142	16 275	5 529	6 698	1 852	1 063	2 107	74 585
<i>Visitor Nights ('000)</i>									
January		10 547		3 014		1 355		358*	
February		4 248		1 573		975		366*	
March		4 001		1 348		730		406*	
April		5 036		1 828		761		647	
May		3 466		1 569		525		424*	
June		3 763		1 139		627		447*	
July		4 673		1 753		460*		707	
August		3 331		1 271		386*		385*	
September		3 531		1 210		488		366*	
October		4 436		1 829		719		484	
November		3 827		1 341		381*		482	
December		4 887		1 633		563		679	
Total visitor nights		55 747		19 508		7 970		5 749	

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 8 shows that, of the 18 142 000 visitors to destinations in Victoria, 1 482 000 returned during December, while a total of 28 236 000 visitor nights were spent away from home by visitors who returned from their trips in April.

9. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: ACCOMMODATION USED BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT (b)	Total (c)
'000									
ACCOMMODATION USED BY INTERSTATE VISITORS:									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	3 648	2 572	2 270	855	459	354	301	na	11 343
Guest house, bed & breakfast	103	70	28*	24*	7**	54	6**	na	301
Self catering cottage or apartment	488	325	751	125	56	95	44*	na	2 019
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	574	189	253	128	64	63	108	na	1 422
Caravan or camping on private property	261	169	147	102	35*	18*	44*	na	823
Friend's or relative's property	2 961	1 840	1 809	586	259	206	77	na	8 655
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	235	49*	100	6**	0**	14*	1**	na	410
Other	196	175	141	100	23*	15*	33*	na	744
Total interstate visitors (d)	8 112	5 085	5 031	1 855	831	658	540	na	22 538
ACCOMMODATION USED BY INTRASTATE VISITORS:									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	5 392	2 534	3 564	751	1 537	285	173	na	14 245
Guest house, bed & breakfast	329	431	121	73	115	24*	3**	na	1 097
Self catering cottage or apartment	1 184	770	979	240	462	77	33*	na	3 745
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	1 491	1 301	663	398	524	111	38*	na	4 528
Caravan or camping on private property	822	558	742	256	440	56	87	na	2 967
Friend's or relative's property	8 148	5 864	4 888	1 641	2 377	506	129	na	23 564
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	936	1 333	393	283	353	114	6**	na	3 418
Other	654	398	513	125	325	43*	68	na	2 131
Total intrastate visitors (d)	18 432	13 058	11 244	3 674	5 867	1 194	523	na	52 047
ACCOMMODATION USED BY TOTAL VISITORS									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	9 040	5 106	5 834	1 606	1 996	639	474	885	24 367
Guest house, bed & breakfast	432	502	150	98	123	78	9**	7**	1 380
Self catering cottage or apartment	1 673	1 095	1 730	365	517	173	77	135	5 707
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	2 065	1 490	915	526	588	174	145	44*	5 571
Caravan or camping on private property	1 083	728	889	358	475	73	132	49*	3 627
Friend's or relative's property	11 109	7 705	6 697	2 227	2 636	712	207	922	31 654
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	1 171	1 381	493	290	353	128	7**	5**	3 828
Other	850	573	654	225	348	58	101	64	2 817
Total (d)	26 543	18 142	16 275	5 529	6 698	1 852	1 063	2 107	74 585

na: Data not available.

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Data for Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.

(c) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

(d) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may use several accommodation types on a trip; total includes visits for which accommodation was not asked.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 9 shows that hotels, resorts, motels or motor inns were used at some stage by 2 270 000 interstate visitors who visited Queensland, while 5 707 000 visitors stayed at a self catering cottage or apartment at some stage on their trip.

10. VISITOR NIGHTS: ACCOMMODATION USED BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT (b)	Total (c)
ACCOMMODATION USED BY INTERSTATE VISITOR NIGHTS:									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	9 662	7 148	10 452	2 535	1 967	1 849	1 483	na	37 003
Guest house, bed & breakfast	562	276*	345*	59**	22**	139*	36**	na	1 474
Self catering cottage or apartment	2 496	1 444	6 658	685	410*	507	403*	na	13 087
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	3 192	988	2 600	758	1 047	296*	938	na	9 981
Caravan or camping on private property	650	435*	800	364*	290*	89**	333*	na	3 036
Friend's or relative's property	14 957	10 820	12 421	3 254	2 771	1 530	847	na	49 381
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	905	231*	911	37**	0**	45**	26**	na	2 166
Other	742	910	655	312*	138*	45**	882	na	3 946
Total interstate visitor nights (d)	33 799	22 547	35 560	8 596	8 434	4 808	5 554	na	125 030
ACCOMMODATION USED BY INTRASTATE VISITOR NIGHTS:									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	12 148	5 047	9 684	1 559	3 625	524	360*	na	33 006
Guest house, bed & breakfast	786	1 054	357*	133*	280*	46**	6**	na	2 663
Self catering cottage or apartment	5 050	2 579	4 137	789	1 835	267*	91**	na	14 748
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	5 955	4 658	3 471	1 635	2 312	372*	106*	na	18 511
Caravan or camping on private property	1 940	1 460	2 190	694	1 704	177*	231*	na	9 277
Friend's or relative's property	23 950	13 041	15 513	4 415	7 052	1 265	419*	na	65 692
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	3 441	3 996	1 288	886	1 302	380*	93*	na	11 388
Other	2 074	1 173	2 612	682	1 420	115*	226*	na	8 316
Total intrastate visitor nights (d)	55 648	33 200	39 442	10 912	19 634	3 162	1 619	na	164 614

11. VISITOR NIGHTS: ACCOMMODATION USED BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001

	Holiday/ leisure (a)	VFR (a)	Business (a)	Other (a)	Total (b)
'000					
ACCOMMODATION USED					
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	36 987	6 399	23 718	2 905	70 009
Guest house, bed & breakfast	3 315	409*	319*	93*	4 137
Self catering cottage or apartment	22 423	2 045	2 764	604	27 836
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	23 984	1 860	1 555	1 093	28 492
Caravan or camping on private property	9 130	524	2 147	511	12 312
Friend's or relative's property	29 986	73 252	6 200	5 634	115 073
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	10 709	786	1 369	690	13 554
Other	4 081	502	4 274	3 405	12 262
Total visitor nights (c)	140 616	85 777	42 346	14 934	289 644
Per cent					
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	26	7	56	19	24
Guest house, bed & breakfast	2	0*	1*	1*	1
Self catering cottage or apartment	16	2	7	4	10
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	17	2	4	7	10
Caravan or camping on private property	6	1	5	3	4
Friend's or relative's property	21	85	15	38	40
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	8	1	3	5	5
Other	3	1	10	23	4
Total visitor nights (c)	100	100	100	100	100

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(b) Total includes visitor nights where purpose of visit for each stopover was not asked.

(c) Total includes visitor nights where accommodation for each stopover was not asked.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 11 shows that, of all visitor nights spent away from home on business purposes, 23 718 000 were spent in a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn, representing 56 per cent of all business visitor nights, while 8 per cent of holiday/leisure visitor nights were spent in a visitor's own property (such as a holiday house).

12. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED BY TRANSPORT USED, 2001

	Air transport		Private vehicle		Other transport		Total (a)	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
INTERSTATE VISITORS TO:								
New South Wales	3 055	26	4 610	41	547	25	8 112	36
Victoria	2 834	24	1 971	18	430	20	5 085	23
Queensland	2 962	25	1 873	17	477	22	5 031	22
South Australia	863	7	810	7	165	7	1 855	8
Western Australia	683	6	126	1	72	3	831	4
Tasmania (b)	493	4	160	1	200	9	658	3
Northern Territory (b)	342	3	128	1	108	5	540	2
Australian Capital Territory (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total interstate visitors (d)	11 654	100	11 153	100	2 205	100	22 538	100
INTRASTATE VISITORS TO:								
New South Wales	600	31	15 958	33	1 888	42	18 432	35
Victoria	59	3	11 924	25	995	22	13 058	25
Queensland	715	36	9 765	20	874	20	11 244	22
South Australia	128	7	3 354	7	194	4	3 674	7
Western Australia	348	18	5 148	11	399	9	5 867	11
Tasmania (b)	10**	1**	1 105	2	71	2	1 194	2
Northern Territory (b)	108	5	388	1	33*	1*	523	1
Australian Capital Territory (c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total intrastate visitors (d)	1 967	100	47 669	100	4 460	100	52 047	100
TOTAL VISITORS TO:								
New South Wales	3 655	28	20 568	36	2 436	38	26 543	36
Victoria	2 893	22	13 896	25	1 425	22	18 142	24
Queensland	3 677	28	11 639	21	1 351	21	16 275	22
South Australia	991	8	4 164	7	360	6	5 529	7
Western Australia	1 031	8	5 274	9	471	7	6 698	9
Tasmania (b)	502	4	1 265	2	271	4	1 852	2
Northern Territory (b)	450	3	516	1	141	2	1 063	1
Australian Capital Territory	422	3	1 487	3	205	3	2 107	3
Total (d)	13 007	100	56 669	100	6 428	100	74 585	100

na: Data not available.

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as visitors may have used more than one form of transport on their trip; total includes visits for which transport was not asked.

(b) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(c) Data for Australian Capital Territory not separately identified as interstate/intrastate.

(d) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 12 shows that, of all overnight visitors who travelled interstate, 11 654 000 used air transport, while 36 per cent of all visitors who used a private vehicle at some stage of their travel visited destinations in New South Wales.

13. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: TRAVEL PARTY TYPE BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT	Total (b)
	'000								
TRAVEL PARTY									
Travelling alone	7 608	4 908	4 356	1 450	1 829	430	375	600	20 847
Adult couple	7 035	5 163	4 284	1 609	1 669	555	220	581	19 656
Family group - parents and children	5 531	3 446	3 494	1 065	1 293	368	163	383	15 049
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	998	759	604	210	280	71	37*	53*	2 910
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	3 827	2 902	2 380	829	1 075	276	138	284	11 277
Business associates travelling together	1 042	570	918	272	456	124	85	130	3 433
Other	502	394	239	94	97	27*	46*	75	1 412
Total	26 543	18 142	16 275	5 529	6 698	1 852	1 063	2 107	74 585
	Per cent								
Travelling alone	29	27	27	26	27	23	35	28	28
Adult couple	27	28	26	29	25	30	21	28	26
Family group - parents and children	21	19	21	19	19	20	15	18	20
Friends or relatives travelling together - with children	4	4	4	4	4	4	3*	3*	4
Friends or relatives travelling together - without children	14	16	15	15	16	15	13	13	15
Business associates travelling together	4	3	6	5	7	7	8	6	5
Other	2	2	1	2	1	1*	4*	4	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State or Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 13 shows that at least 23 per cent of visitors to each State and Territory travelled alone, while 30 per cent of visitors to destinations in Tasmania travelled as part of an adult couple.

14. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: TOP 20 TOURISM REGIONS VISITED (a), 2000 AND 2001

	2000			2001		
	Rank	'000	Per cent	Rank	'000	Per cent
TOURISM REGION (b)						
1. Sydney, NSW	1	8 293	11	1	8 355	11
2. Melbourne, VIC	2	6 233	8	2	6 416	9
3. Brisbane, QLD	3	4 410	6	3	4 514	6
4. Gold Coast, QLD	4	3 341	5	4	3 542	5
5. Hunter, NSW	5	2 697	4	5	2 835	4
6. South Coast, NSW	10	2 342	3	6	2 657	4
7. Perth, WA	9	2 415	3	7	2 503	3
8. North Coast, NSW	6	2 695	4	8	2 494	3
9. Adelaide, SA	7	2 563	3	9	2 286	3
10. Sunshine Coast, QLD	8	2 467	3	10	2 242	3
11. Canberra, ACT	11	2 128	3	11	2 107	3
12. Explorer Country, NSW	12	1 922	3	12	1 919	3
13. Northern Rivers, NSW	13	1 800	2	13	1 843	2
14. Western, VIC	14	1 768	2	14	1 694	2
15. Big Sky Country, NSW	16	1 431	2	15	1 565	2
16. South West, WA	15	1 528	2	16	1 457	2
17. Central Coast, NSW	18	1 370	2	17	1 395	2
18. Peninsula, VIC	20	1 121	2	18	1 347	2
19. Tropical North Queensland, QLD	17	1 430	2	19	1 325	2
20. Darling Downs, QLD	na	1 118	2	20	1 221	2
Total (c)		52 177	71		53 717	72
Total (d)		73 771	100		74 585	100

(a) The regions are ranked according to the number of visitors in 2001 and the corresponding figures for 2000 are also provided.

(b) Tourism regions are determined by the relevant State and Territory tourism authority and may differ from a location of the same name.

(c) This row is the sum of overnight visitors to the 20 most visited tourism regions (may include double counting of some visitors).

(d) This row is the total number of overnight visitors.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 14 shows that in 2001, Sydney received more overnight visitors than any other tourism region (with 8 355 000 visitors to this region).

The Gold Coast and Hunter regions were the most visited tourism regions that were not capital cities. In 2000, the Tropical North Queensland region was ranked 17 of all regions visited, compared to a ranking of 19 in 2001.

15. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: LEISURE ACTIVITIES PARTICIPATED IN BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001

	Holiday/ leisure (a)	VFR (a)	Business (a)	Other (a)	Total (b)
	<i>Per cent</i>				
LEISURE ACTIVITY					
OUTDOOR ECOTOURISM					
Go to the beach (incl. swimming, surfing, diving)	39	15	5	11	23
Visit national parks, bushwalking, rainforest walks	11	4	1	6	6
Visit botanical or other public gardens	3	2	1	2	2
ACTIVE OUTDOOR/SPORT					
Go fishing	14	4	1	3	8
Play golf or other sports	12	5	3	6	8
Other outdoor activities	13	5	2	6	8
ARTS/HERITAGE					
Attend theatre, concerts or other performing arts	3	2	1	1*	2
Visit museums or art galleries	5	3	2	4	4
Attend festivals/fairs or cultural events	3	2	1	2	2
Visit history/heritage buildings, sites or monuments	7	3	1	5	4
LOCAL ATTRACTIONS, TOURIST ACTIVITIES					
Visit amusements/theme parks	4	2	1	2	2
Visit wildlife parks/zoos	3	1	1	1	2
SOCIAL/OTHER					
Tourist trains	1	0*	0**	0**	0
Visit friends or relatives	22	76	13	34	37
Pubs, clubs, discos etc	26	23	17	18	23
Visit casinos	4	2	2	2	3
Visit wineries	4	2	1	2	3
Go on a day trip to another place	8	6	2	5	6
Total ('000) (c)	32 490	24 474	15 014	4 133	74 585

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may report several purposes for visiting various locations on a trip; total includes visits where purpose of visit was not asked.

(c) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may report several activities while visiting various locations on a trip; total includes visits where leisure activities were not asked.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table

Table 15 shows that 39 per cent of overnight holiday visitors went to the beach, while 8 per cent of all overnight visitors went fishing.

16. EXPENDITURE BY OVERNIGHT VISITORS: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE, 1999 - 2001

	1999		2000		2001	
	\$million	Per cent	\$million	Per cent	\$million	Per cent
EXPENDITURE ITEMS						
Package tours	2 174	6	2 166	6	1 634	4
Taxis	372	1	379	1	411	1
Airline fares	4 352	13	4 296	12	4 627	12
Organised tours, side trips	308	1	297	1	333	1
Car hire costs	573	2	620	2	605	2
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	3 272	10	4 321	12	4 404	12
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	249	1	309	1	291	1
Other long distance transport costs	294	1	295	1	279	1
Other local transport costs	92	0	94	0	111	0
Accommodation	6 932	21	7 559	21	8 415	22
Takeaway & restaurant meals	4 833	14	5 177	14	5 668	15
Groceries etc for self-catering	1 884	6	2 040	6	2 097	5
Alcohol and drinks (not elsewhere included)	1 894	6	1 916	5	2 150	6
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	3 613	11	4 055	11	4 455	12
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	869	3	1 108	3	1 074	3
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	314	1	259	1	269	1
Conference fees	197	1	213	1	228	1
Education, course fees	98	0	65	0	130	0
Other expenditure on trip (a)	1 134	3	1 245	3	919	2
Total (b)	33 579	100	36 593	100	38 262	100

(a) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(b) Total includes visits where detailed expenditure items were not asked but excludes expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 16 shows that in 2001, \$4 627 million was spent on airline fares, representing 12 per cent of total expenditure, compared to \$4 296 million or 12 per cent in 2000 and \$4 352 million or 13 per cent for 1999. Accommodation comprised the largest single expense throughout the three year period from 1999 to 2001.

17. EXPENDITURE BY OVERNIGHT VISITORS: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP, 2001

	Holiday/leisure (a)	VFR (a)	Business (a)	Other (a)	Total
	<i>\$million</i>				
EXPENDITURE ITEMS					
Package tours	1 231	58	283	61	1 634
Taxis	75	57	258	22*	411
Airline fares	1 212	967	2 308	139	4 627
Organised tours, side trips	287	19*	15*	12*	333
Car hire costs	269	103	222	12*	605
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	1 893	1 083	1 228	199	4 404
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	167	70	21*	32*	291
Other long distance transport costs	123	105	30*	21*	279
Other local transport costs	58	30*	14*	8*	111
Accommodation	5 026	743	2 407	239	8 415
Takeaway & restaurant meals	2 923	1 224	1 330	191	5 668
Groceries etc for self-catering	1 390	487	150	71	2 097
Alcohol and drinks (not elsewhere included)	1 263	569	281	38*	2 150
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	2 314	1 453	471	217	4 455
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	781	207	66	20*	1 074
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	155	59	41*	14*	269
Conference fees	4**	0**	222	2**	228
Education, course fees	8*	1**	97	25*	130
Other expenditure on trip (b)	520	143	160	96	919
Total (c)	19 860	7 379	9 604	1 419	38 262

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(b) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(c) Total includes visits where detailed expenditure items were not asked but excludes expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 17 shows that overnight visitors travelling for holiday or leisure purposes spent \$5 026 million on accommodation, while in total, overnight visitors spent \$411 million on taxis.

18. AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER OVERNIGHT VISITOR: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP, 2001 (a)

	Holiday/ leisure (b)	VFR (b)	Business (b)	Other (b)	Total
\$					
EXPENDITURE ITEMS					
Package tours	38.30	2.43	18.87	17.96	21.91
Taxis	2.32	2.38	17.18	6.34	5.51
Airline fares	37.71	40.27	153.87	40.68	62.03
Organised tours, side trips	8.93	0.81	1.01	3.37	4.46
Car hire costs	8.36	4.29	14.78	3.50	8.12
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	58.90	45.10	81.90	58.09	59.04
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	5.20	2.93	1.40	9.34	3.90
Other long distance transport costs	3.82	4.39	2.02	5.99	3.74
Other local transport costs	1.82	1.24	0.95	2.47	1.49
Accommodation	156.35	30.92	160.45	69.86	112.82
Takeaway & restaurant meals	90.93	50.96	88.66	55.78	75.99
Groceries etc for self-catering	43.25	20.26	9.97	20.64	28.12
Alcohol and drinks (not elsewhere included)	39.28	23.69	18.71	11.02	28.83
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	72.00	60.49	31.41	63.37	59.73
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	24.30	8.61	4.39	5.96	14.40
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	4.81	2.44	2.77	4.18	3.61
Conference fees	0.13	0.00	14.82	0.49	3.06
Education, course fees	0.24	0.04	6.46	7.17	1.74
Other expenditure on trip (c)	16.18	5.96	10.69	28.00	12.33
Total (d)	617.82	307.28	640.29	414.22	513.00

(a) Average expenditure is calculated by dividing total expenditure on each item by the total number of overnight visitors.

(b) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(c) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(d) Total includes visits where detailed expenditure items were not asked but excludes expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 18 shows that overnight visitors spent, on average, \$513.00 on overnight trips. The average expenditure by overnight visitors who travelled for business reasons was \$640.29. An average of \$156.35 was spent by overnight holiday visitors on accommodation, while business travellers had the highest average accommodation expense at \$160.45.

19. AVERAGE EXPENDITURE BY OVERNIGHT VISITORS WITH EXPENDITURE ON ITEMS: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP, 2001 (a)

	Holiday/leisure (b)	VFR (b)	Business (b)	Other (b)	Total
	\$				
EXPENDITURE ITEMS					
Package tours	1 126	812	880	376	990
Taxis	49	48	96	88	73
Airline fares	536	419	565	535	519
Organised tours, side trips	360	167	196	223	319
Car hire costs	313	260	279	227	288
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	91	70	172	105	97
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	396	267	215	533	344
Other long distance transport costs	115	63	103	87	85
Other local transport costs	38	25	32	50	33
Accommodation	343	234	303	255	315
Takeaway & restaurant meals	134	83	122	89	114
Groceries etc for self-catering	93	67	63	80	82
Alcohol and drinks (not elsewhere included)	82	64	60	48	72
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	207	169	211	233	194
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	100	55	72	56	84
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	100	71	160	180	99
Conference fees	146	44	494	218	468
Education, course fees	202	140	1 066	388	655
Other expenditure on trip (c)	137	102	202	226	143
Total with expenditure (d)	650	326	691	460	545
Total (e)	618	307	640	414	513

(a) Average expenditure values in this table are different to those in table 18. In this table, average expenditure is calculated by dividing total expenditure on each item by the number of overnight visitors who had expenditure on that item, rather than dividing by all overnight visitors (as is done in table 18).

(b) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(c) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(d) This row is the average expenditure by purpose for those overnight visitors who reported some expenditure; total includes detailed expenditure items which were not asked but excludes expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles.

(e) This row is the average expenditure for all overnight visitors by purpose.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 19 shows that overnight visitors who spent money on car hire costs spent an average of \$288 on this item. Holiday visitors who spent money on shopping, gifts and souvenirs spent an average of \$207 on this item.

20. AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER VISITOR NIGHT: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF TRIP, 2001 (a)

	Holiday/ leisure (b)	VFR (b)	Business (b)	Other (b)	Total
	\$				
EXPENDITURE ITEMS					
Package tours	8.46	0.67	6.47	4.46	5.64
Taxis	0.51	0.66	5.89	1.57	1.42
Airline fares	8.33	11.17	52.75	10.10	15.97
Organised tours, side trips	1.97	0.22	0.35	0.84	1.15
Car hire costs	1.85	1.19	5.07	0.87	2.09
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	13.01	12.51	28.07	14.42	15.20
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	1.15	0.81	0.48	2.32	1.00
Other long distance transport costs	0.84	1.22	0.69	1.49	0.96
Other local transport costs	0.40	0.34	0.33	0.61	0.38
Accommodation	34.54	8.58	55.00	17.34	29.05
Takeaway & restaurant meals	20.09	14.14	30.39	13.84	19.57
Groceries etc for self-catering	9.55	5.62	3.42	5.12	7.24
Alcohol and drinks (not elsewhere included)	8.68	6.57	6.41	2.74	7.42
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	15.90	16.78	10.77	15.73	15.38
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	5.37	2.39	1.50	1.48	3.71
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	1.06	0.68	0.95	1.04	0.93
Conference fees	0.03	0.00	5.08	0.12	0.79
Education, course fees	0.05	0.01	2.21	1.78	0.45
Other expenditure on trip (c)	3.57	1.65	3.66	6.95	3.17
Total (d)	136.48	85.24	219.50	102.82	132.10

(a) Average expenditure is calculated by dividing total expenditure on each item by the total number of visitor nights.

(b) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(c) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(d) Total includes visitor nights where detailed expenditure items were not asked but excludes expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 20 shows that each overnight visitor spent an average of \$132.10 per night on their trip, while business travellers spent an average of \$5.89 per night on taxis.

21. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: AGE AND SEX BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT	Total (b)
	'000								
AGE AND SEX									
MALES									
15 - 24 years	2 528	1 788	1 743	536	669	125	64	117	7 385
25 - 44 years	6 226	3 880	3 579	1 156	1 702	394	293	435	17 026
45 - 64 years	4 484	2 926	2 781	1 134	1 224	362	249	385	12 787
65 years plus	1 337	966	775	326	329	92	57	106	3 537
Total males	14 577	9 561	8 878	3 151	3 925	973	663	1 043	40 736
FEMALES									
15 - 24 years	2 211	1 672	1 345	395	526	178	52*	169	6 401
25 - 44 years	4 548	3 206	3 002	851	1 090	341	162	351	13 024
45 - 64 years	3 722	2 699	2 222	789	890	276	121	360	10 499
65 years plus	1 487	1 005	828	344	268	84	65	183	3 925
Total females	11 967	8 582	7 397	2 378	2 774	878	400	1 063	33 849
PERSONS									
15 - 24 years	4 739	3 460	3 088	930	1 194	303	116	286	13 786
25 - 44 years	10 774	7 086	6 581	2 006	2 792	735	455	786	30 050
45 - 64 years	8 207	5 625	5 004	1 923	2 114	638	369	745	23 286
65 years plus	2 824	1 971	1 603	670	598	176	122	289	7 462
Total	26 543	18 142	16 275	5 529	6 698	1 852	1 063	2 107	74 585

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 21 shows that, of the 16 275 000 overnight visitors to destinations in Queensland, 5 004 000 were aged 45-64 years and that there were considerably more male visitors than female visitors aged 25-44 years to destinations in the Northern Territory.

22. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: LIFECYCLE GROUP BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT	Total (b)
LIFECYCLE GROUP (c)									
Young single living at home	3 017	2 358	1 720	601	741	157	73	172	8 638
Young single living alone or in shared accommodation	771	630	735	186	219	83	19*	60	2 649
Midlife single	2 488	1 679	1 418	496	506	173	155	205	6 856
Young/midlife couple, no children	3 453	2 339	2 171	563	863	237	131	285	9 634
Parent with youngest child, aged 5 or less	3 723	2 150	2 152	677	982	256	98	183	9 894
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	3 529	2 165	2 277	686	1 017	203	150	276	9 813
Parent with youngest child aged 15-24 and still living at home	1 923	1 406	1 133	489	550	145	105	165	5 689
Older working single	668	461	430	145	215	51*	42*	70	2 006
Older non-working single	1 116	715	607	239	235	75	44*	111	2 942
Older working married person	2 773	2 010	1 715	670	678	223	130	287	8 077
Older non-working married person	2 986	2 158	1 880	765	680	244	116	276	8 141
Total (d)	26 543	18 142	16 275	5 529	6 698	1 852	1 063	2 107	74 585
	Per cent								
Young single living at home	11	13	11	11	11	8	7	8	12
Young single living alone or in shared accommodation	3	3	5	3	3	4	2*	3	4
Midlife single	9	9	9	9	8	9	15	10	9
Young/midlife couple, no children	13	13	13	10	13	13	12	14	13
Parent with youngest child, aged 5 or less	14	12	13	12	15	14	9	9	13
Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	13	12	14	12	15	11	14	13	13
Parent with youngest child aged 15-24 and still living at home	7	8	7	9	8	8	10	8	8
Older working single	3	3	3	3	3	3*	4*	3	3
Older non-working single	4	4	4	4	4	4	4*	5	4
Older working married person	10	11	11	12	10	12	12	14	11
Older non-working married person	11	12	12	14	10	13	11	13	11
Total (d)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

(c) See Glossary for details of how lifecycle groups are defined.

(d) Total includes those overnight visitors whose lifecycle group could not be identified.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 22 shows that, of overnight visitors to destinations in South Australia, 677 000 (or 12 per cent) were a parent with the youngest child aged 5 years or younger, 8 077 000 or 11 per cent were older working married people.

23. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT	Total (b)
	'000								
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full time	14 577	9 525	8 539	2 891	3 717	908	682	1 103	40 318
Working part time	3 490	2 599	2 468	785	1 009	274	121	301	10 582
Unemployed, looking for work	529	280	324	111	106	55	26*	46*	1 386
Retired or on a pension	3 965	2 743	2 465	964	864	292	160	347	10 719
Mainly doing home duties	1 358	955	1 018	322	454	132	24*	122	4 185
Studying	2 242	1 810	1 267	384	479	171	50*	152	6 419
Other	301	152	148	58	53	16*	0**	13*	715
Don't know/refused	82	78	48*	14*	18*	5**	0**	23*	262
Total (c)	26 543	18 142	16 275	5 529	6 698	1 852	1 063	2 107	74 585
	Per cent								
Working full time	55	53	52	52	55	49	64	52	54
Working part time	13	14	15	14	15	15	11	14	14
Unemployed, looking for work	2	2	2	2	2	3	2*	2*	2
Retired or on a pension	15	15	15	17	13	16	15	16	14
Mainly doing home duties	5	5	6	6	7	7	2*	6	6
Studying	8	10	8	7	7	9	5*	7	9
Other	1	1	1	1	1	1*	0**	1*	1
Don't know/refused	0	0	0*	0*	0*	0**	0**	1*	0
Total (c)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

(c) Total includes those overnight visitors who did not identify their employment status.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 23 shows that, of all overnight visitors, 40 318 000 were working full time, while 15 per cent of all overnight visitors to destinations in Victoria were retired or on a pension.

24. OVERNIGHT VISITORS: ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS (a)	NT (a)	ACT	Total (b)
	'000								
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
\$1 - \$8 299	207	87	145	33*	55	17*	4**	16*	542
\$8 300 - \$15 599	991	640	727	278	266	81	37*	64	2 929
\$15 600 - \$25 999	1 591	1 108	1 219	559	481	160	50*	139	4 966
\$26 000 - \$36 399	1 934	1 282	1 402	526	525	192	74	141	5 736
\$36 400 - \$51 999	3 300	2 454	2 358	853	958	289	110	205	10 025
\$52 000 - \$77 999	4 764	3 171	3 275	993	1 199	307	233	385	13 632
\$78 000 - \$103 999	3 639	2 377	2 219	727	1 041	220	168	356	10 316
\$104 000 - \$129 999	1 636	973	797	269	365	81	80	126	4 195
\$130 000 or more	2 628	1 620	1 357	335	641	146	87	210	6 738
Don't know/refused	5 854	4 431	2 776	955	1 168	358	220	465	15 505
Total	26 543	18 142	16 275	5 529	6 698	1 852	1 063	2 107	74 585
	Per cent								
\$1 - \$8 299	1	0	1	1*	1	1*	0**	1*	1
\$8 300 - \$15 599	4	4	4	5	4	4	3*	3	4
\$15 600 - \$25 999	6	6	7	10	7	9	5*	7	7
\$26 000 - \$36 399	7	7	9	10	8	10	7	7	8
\$36 400 - \$51 999	12	14	14	15	14	16	10	10	13
\$52 000 - \$77 999	18	17	20	18	18	17	22	18	18
\$78 000 - \$103 999	14	13	14	13	16	12	16	17	14
\$104 000 - \$129 999	6	5	5	5	5	4	8	6	6
\$130 000 or more	10	9	8	6	10	8	8	10	9
Don't know/refused	22	24	17	17	17	19	21	22	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See State and Territory specific surveys on page 52 for information about additional data available for Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

(b) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may visit more than one State/Territory on a trip; total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

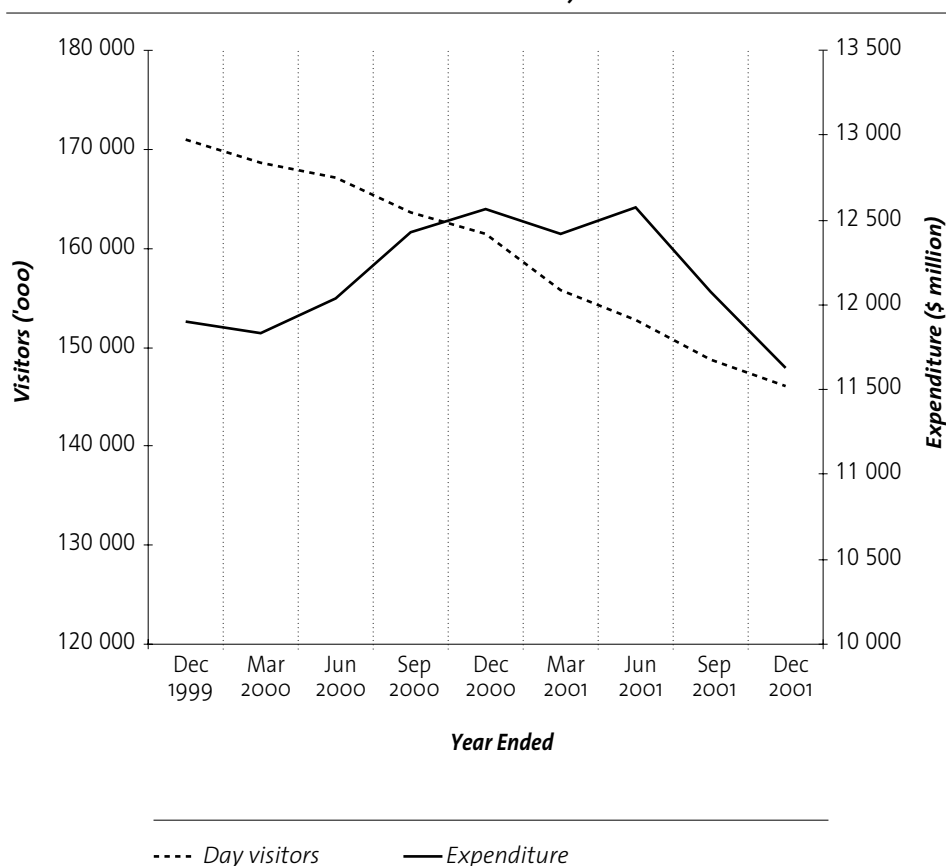
How to read this table:

Table 24 shows that 11 per cent of overnight visitors to destinations in the Australian Capital Territory had annual household incomes of less than \$26 000, while 1 620 000 visitors to destinations in Victoria had an annual household income of \$130 000 or more.

DAY TRIPS WITHIN AUSTRALIA

- During 2001, there were 146.0 million day trips taken within Australia by Australian residents aged 15 years and over. This is 10 per cent less than the 161.5 million day trips taken in 2000 and 15 per cent less than the 170.9 million day trips taken in 1999. This reflects a consistent decline in day trips since 1999.
- Expenditure on day trips amounted to \$11.6 billion in 2001, 7 per cent less than the \$12.6 billion spent in 2000 and 2 per cent less than the \$11.9 billion spent in 1999. Day travel expenditure was increasing steadily until the year ended June 2001 but has since begun to fall.

FIGURE 6: DAY VISITORS AND EXPENDITURE, 1999 TO 2001



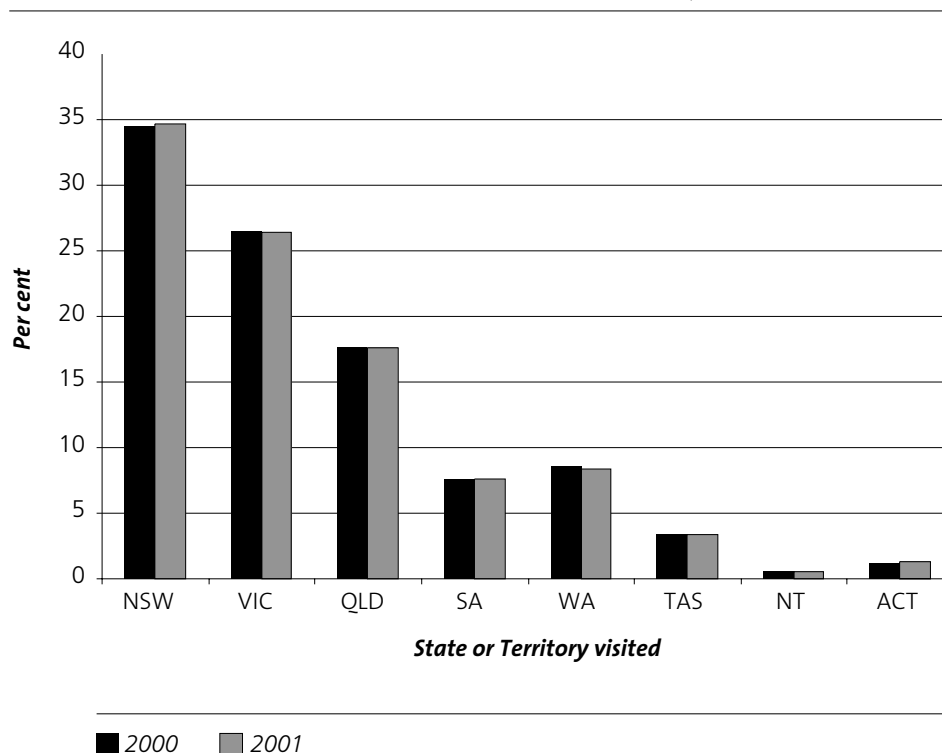
Where do Australians take day trips to?

New South Wales received the largest share of day visitors in 2001, with 35 per cent of this market. The next largest State/Territory shares were Victoria with 26 per cent, followed by Queensland with 18 per cent, South Australia and Western with 8 per cent each, Tasmania with 3 per cent and the Northern Territory and Australian Capital Territory with 1 per cent each.

In comparison with 2000, there was little difference in the share of day visitors for each State/Territory in 2001. There was a slight decrease in the proportion of day visitors to destinations in Victoria and Western Australia and a slight increase in the proportion of day visitors to destinations in New South Wales.

Same day travel was dominated by intrastate travel in 2001, with 95 per cent of day visitors travelling within their own State or Territory of residence. The remaining day visitors (5 per cent) travelled to destinations in States and Territories other than that in which they resided.

FIGURE 7: DAY VISITORS BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2000 AND 2001



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 (9 per cent). Business was a more common reason for travel when day trips were interstate (20 per cent).

How do Australians take day trips?

The most common form of transport used by day visitors during 2001 was a private vehicle, with 91 per cent of day visitors using this transport.

How much do Australians spend on same day travel?

In 2001, 57 per cent of Australians expenditure on same day travel (\$11.6 billion) was spent on leisure travel (\$6.7 billion). A further 21 per cent was spent on visits to friends and/or relatives (\$2.4 billion) and 12 per cent on same day business travel (\$1.4 billion).

The largest component of expenditure on same day travel in 2001 was shopping, gifts and souvenirs, accounting for 30 per cent or \$3.5 billion of total day trip expenditure. Other significant items were fuel (23 per cent or \$2.7 billion) and takeaway and restaurant meals (18 per cent or \$2.1 billion).

There were also differences in spending patterns for each type of trip. For instance, the largest component of expenditure for leisure day visitors was shopping, gifts and souvenirs (accounting for 36 per cent), followed by fuel (20 per cent) and takeaway and restaurant meals (19 per cent).

Fuel expenditure was the largest component (32 per cent) of expenditure by day visitors who were visiting friends and/or relatives, although shopping, gifts and souvenirs (26 per cent) and takeaway and restaurant meals (20 per cent) were also significant components of expenditure by this group of visitors.

The largest component of business day trip expenditure was airfares (25 per cent) followed by fuel (24 per cent) and takeaway and restaurant meals (15 per cent).

The average expenditure for day trips in 2001 was \$80 per trip. Average expenditure for day visitors who travelled for leisure purposes was \$87, compared to \$101 for same day business travel and \$57 for those visiting friends and/or relatives.

25. DAY VISITORS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 1999-2001

	1999		2000		2001	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
INTERSTATE VISITORS TO:						
New South Wales	3 711	48	3 481	48	3 185	47
Victoria	1 267	16	1 039	14	849	13
Queensland	934	12	1 115	15	878	13
South Australia	332	4	268	4	291	4
Western Australia	14**	0**	20**	0**	39*	1*
Tasmania	100*	1*	114*	2*	52*	1*
Northern Territory	21**	0**	52*	1*	20**	0**
Australian Capital Territory	1 394	18	1 229	17	1 417	21
Total interstate visitors	7 773	100	7 317	100	6 730	100
INTRASTATE VISITORS TO:						
New South Wales	55 414	34	52 197	34	47 491	34
Victoria	43 275	27	41 755	27	37 732	27
Queensland	30 680	19	27 301	18	24 857	18
South Australia	11 939	7	12 007	8	10 886	8
Western Australia	14 694	9	13 885	9	12 249	9
Tasmania	5 749	4	5 387	3	4 811	3
Northern Territory	1 001	1	907	1	748	1
Australian Capital Territory	414	0	708	0	504	0
Total intrastate visitors	163 166	100	154 147	100	139 278	100
TOTAL VISITORS TO:						
New South Wales	59 125	35	55 678	34	50 676	35
Victoria	44 542	26	42 795	27	38 582	26
Queensland	31 614	18	28 415	18	25 735	18
South Australia	12 271	7	12 274	8	11 177	8
Western Australia	14 708	9	13 905	9	12 288	8
Tasmania	5 849	3	5 501	3	4 863	3
Northern Territory	1 022	1	958	1	768	1
Australian Capital Territory	1 807	1	1 937	1	1 920	1
Total (a)	170 939	100	161 464	100	146 008	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 25 shows that, of all day visitors travelling interstate in 2001, 3 185 000 visited destinations in New South Wales, compared to 3 481 000 in 2000, while 18 per cent of all day visitors visited destinations in Queensland in 2001.

26. DAY VISITORS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001

	Leisure (a)		VFR (a)		Business (a)		Other (a)		Total	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
INTERSTATE VISITORS TO:										
New South Wales	1 369	45	792	53	551	41	473	58	3 185	47
Victoria	413	13	108*	7*	264	20	65*	8*	849	13
Queensland	428	14	172	12	193	14	85*	10*	878	13
South Australia	111*	4*	12**	1**	140	10	28**	3**	291	4
Western Australia	7**	0**	0**	0**	15**	1**	17**	2**	39*	1*
Tasmania	28**	1**	9**	1**	15**	1**	0**	0**	52*	1*
Northern Territory	0**	0**	18**	1**	0**	0**	2**	0**	20**	0**
Australian Capital Territory	715	23	384	26	165	12	153	19	1 417	21
Total interstate visitors	3 071	100	1 494	100	1 344	100	822	100	6 730	100
INTRASTATE VISITORS TO:										
New South Wales	24 337	33	14 697	36	4 113	34	4 344	34	47 491	34
Victoria	18 632	25	11 786	29	3 888	32	3 427	27	37 732	27
Queensland	14 529	20	6 116	15	1 632	13	2 580	20	24 857	18
South Australia	6 140	8	3 041	7	831	7	873	7	10 886	8
Western Australia	6 362	9	3 771	9	988	8	1 129	9	12 249	9
Tasmania	2 612	4	1 238	3	494	4	467	4	4 811	3
Northern Territory	506	1	113*	0*	89*	1*	40*	0*	748	1
Australian Capital Territory	324	0	105*	0*	63*	1*	11**	0**	504	0
Total intrastate visitors	73 441	100	40 866	100	12 100	100	12 871	100	139 278	100
TOTAL VISITORS TO:										
New South Wales	25 706	34	15 488	37	4 664	35	4 817	35	50 676	35
Victoria	19 044	25	11 894	28	4 152	31	3 492	26	38 582	26
Queensland	14 956	20	6 288	15	1 825	14	2 665	19	25 735	18
South Australia	6 252	8	3 053	7	971	7	901	7	11 177	8
Western Australia	6 369	8	3 771	9	1 004	7	1 145	8	12 288	8
Tasmania	2 640	3	1 247	3	509	4	467	3	4 863	3
Northern Territory	506	1	130*	0*	89*	1*	42*	0*	768	1
Australian Capital Territory	1 039	1	489	1	228	2	164	1	1 920	1
Total (b)	76 511	100	42 360	100	13 444	100	13 693	100	146 008	100

** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(b) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:
All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 26 shows that, of interstate day visitors to destinations in New South Wales, 792 000 were visiting friends and relatives, while for all day visitors who were travelling for business, 7 per cent went to destinations in South Australia.

27. DAY VISITORS: STATE/TERRITORY VISITED BY MAIN TRANSPORT USED, 2001

	Air transport		Private vehicle		Other transport		Total	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
DAY VISITORS TO:								
New South Wales	379	31	44 589	34	5 708	49	50 676	35
Victoria	245	20	35 578	27	2 758	24	38 582	26
Queensland	205	17	23 746	18	1 783	15	25 735	18
South Australia	139*	11*	10 644	8	394	3	11 177	8
Western Australia	79*	6*	11 486	9	723	6	12 288	8
Tasmania	47*	4*	4 647	3	169	1	4 863	3
Northern Territory	28**	2**	720	1	19**	0**	768	1
Australian Capital Territory	94*	8*	1 682	1	144	1	1 920	1
Total (a)	1 217	100	133 091	100	11 700	100	146 008	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 27 shows that the majority of day visitors, 133 091 000 or 91 per cent, used a private vehicle to travel to their destination, while 245 000 day visitors used air transport to travel to destinations in Victoria.

28. EXPENDITURE BY DAY VISITORS: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE, 1999 - 2001

	1999		2000		2001	
	\$ Million	Per cent	\$ Million	Per cent	\$ Million	Per cent
EXPENDITURE ITEMS						
Package tours	69	1	33	0	53	0
Taxis	52	0	39	0	51	0
Airline fares	308	3	253	2	398	3
Organised tours, side trips	39	0	50	0	41	0
Car hire costs	44	0	55	0	48	0
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	2 495	21	2 843	23	2 719	23
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	172	1	131	1	142	1
Other long distance transport costs	69	1	91	1	77	1
Other local transport costs	51	0	65	1	47	0
Takeaway & restaurant meals	2 152	18	2 122	17	2 073	18
Groceries etc for self-catering	957	8	845	7	712	6
Alcohol and drinks (not elsewhere included)	577	5	582	5	508	4
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	3 479	29	3 764	30	3 483	30
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	399	3	483	4	418	4
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	168	1	116	1	68	1
Conference fees	40	0	26	0	34	0
Education, course fees	58	0	172	1	38	0
Other expenditure on trip (a)	775	7	893	7	721	6
Total (b)	11 905	100	12 563	100	11 630	100

(a) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(b) Expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles is not included in total expenditure.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 28 shows that day visitors spent a total of \$53 million on package tours in 2001, while shopping, gifts and souvenirs comprised 30 per cent of total expenditure in 2000 and 2001 compared to 29 per cent in 1999.

29. EXPENDITURE BY DAY VISITORS: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001

	Leisure (a)	VFR (a)	Business (a)	Other (a)	Total
	<i>\$ million</i>				
EXPENDITURE ITEMS					
Package tours	40	1**	10*	2**	53
Taxis	2**	9*	33	7*	51
Airline fares	12*	40	335	11*	398
Organised tours, side trips	39	1**	0**	1**	41
Car hire costs	28	7*	9*	4*	48
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	1 328	779	326	285	2 719
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	56	30	7*	49	142
Other long distance transport costs	50	15*	3**	9*	77
Other local transport costs	32	6*	4*	4*	47
Takeaway & restaurant meals	1 256	479	201	137	2 073
Groceries etc for self-catering	485	132	26	69	712
Alcoholic drinks (not elsewhere included)	281	187	21*	19*	508
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	2 391	645	179	268	3 483
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	364	37	12*	4*	418
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	53	12*	2**	1**	68
Conference fees	0**	0**	33	0**	34
Education, course fees	6*	0**	8*	24	38
Other expenditure on trip (b)	248	54	149	270	721
Total (c)	6 672	2 434	1 360	1 164	11 630

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(b) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(c) Expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles is not included in total expenditure.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 29 shows that business travellers spent \$1 360 million on same day travel in 2001, compared to \$6 672 million for leisure visitors, while in total, day visitors spent \$2 719 million on fuel.

30. AVERAGE EXPENDITURE BY DAY VISITORS: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001 (a)

	Leisure (b)	VFR (b)	Business (b)	Other (b)	Total
	\$				
EXPENDITURE ITEMS					
Package tours	0.53	0.02	0.74	0.12	0.36
Taxis	0.03	0.22	2.43	0.49	0.35
Airline fares	0.16	0.94	24.91	0.83	2.72
Organised tours, side trips	0.51	0.03	0.02	0.09	0.28
Car hire costs	0.36	0.17	0.70	0.27	0.33
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	17.36	18.38	24.28	20.82	18.62
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	0.73	0.71	0.50	3.55	0.97
Other long distance transport costs	0.65	0.36	0.20	0.63	0.52
Other local transport costs	0.42	0.15	0.33	0.28	0.32
Takeaway & restaurant meals	16.41	11.30	14.95	10.04	14.20
Groceries etc for self-catering	6.34	3.11	1.92	5.07	4.88
Alcoholic drinks (not elsewhere included)	3.68	4.42	1.57	1.38	3.48
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	31.25	15.22	13.32	19.60	23.86
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	4.76	0.87	0.91	0.33	2.86
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	0.70	0.29	0.15	0.05	0.47
Conference fees	0.00	0.00	2.49	0.00	0.23
Education, course fees	0.07	0.01	0.62	1.75	0.26
Other expenditure on trip (c)	3.24	1.27	11.09	19.73	4.94
Total (d)	87.20	57.47	101.13	85.01	79.65

(a) Average expenditure is calculated by dividing total expenditure on each item by the total number of day visitors.

(b) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(c) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(d) Expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles is not included in total expenditure.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 30 shows that the average amount spent by leisure visitors on shopping, gifts, souvenirs was \$31.25, compared to an average of \$23.86 for all day visitors.

31. AVERAGE EXPENDITURE BY DAY VISITORS WITH EXPENDITURE ON ITEMS: ITEMS OF EXPENDITURE BY MAIN PURPOSE OF VISIT, 2001 (a)

	Leisure (b)	VFR (b)	Business (b)	Other (b)	Total
	\$				
EXPENDITURE ITEMS					
Package tours	69.31	17.03	160.15	22.40	69.10
Taxis	21.12	52.57	71.07	34.67	54.08
Airline fares	215.53	454.00	492.40	387.91	466.84
Organised tours, side trips	49.98	50.16	15.00	35.88	48.85
Car hire costs	59.39	49.53	65.27	56.68	58.47
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	31.09	30.06	40.86	33.71	31.96
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	184.94	248.26	93.86	237.97	201.99
Other long distance transport costs	22.14	17.70	11.80	25.80	20.78
Other local transport costs	10.52	6.23	8.95	6.25	9.01
Takeaway & restaurant meals	26.52	28.87	26.60	19.64	26.41
Groceries etc for self-catering	38.83	23.13	28.30	41.69	34.29
Alcoholic drinks (not elsewhere included)	23.68	26.86	16.97	14.37	23.75
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	126.91	89.53	155.49	115.92	118.04
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	37.76	24.20	32.68	15.72	35.31
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	39.44	44.75	38.95	8.24	38.85
Conference fees	11.44	0.00	149.65	0.00	134.86
Education, course fees	48.06	11.46	168.94	178.16	119.60
Other expenditure on trip (c)	18.64	6.37	45.44	71.42	25.03
Total with expenditure (d)	96.83	68.66	119.60	95.63	90.93
Total (e)	87.20	57.47	101.13	85.01	79.65

(a) Average expenditure values in this table are different to those in table 30. In this table, average expenditure is calculated by dividing total expenditure on each item by the number of visitors who had expenditure on that item, rather than dividing by all day visitors (as is done in table 30).

(b) See Glossary for information about what is included in each purpose of visit category.

(c) Other expenditure on trip includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as postage, film processing, medical expenses, dry cleaning.

(d) This is the average expenditure by purpose for those day visitors who reported some expenditure; expenditure on capital items and on the purchase of motor vehicles is not included in total expenditure.

(e) This row is the average expenditure for all day visitors by purpose, as derived in table 30.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 31 shows that, of day visitors travelling for business and who had expenditure on car hire costs, the average expenditure on this item was \$65.27.

32. DAY VISITORS: AGE AND SEX BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Total (a)
	'000								
AGE AND SEX									
MALES									
15–24 years	5 354	3 812	2 884	1 271	1 512	577	102*	109*	15 620
25–44 years	9 754	7 321	5 534	1 881	2 137	838	244	304	28 012
45–64 years	7 739	5 579	3 601	1 897	1 817	807	119*	377	21 934
65 years plus	3 278	2 510	1 222	788	770	269	1**	96*	8 935
Total males	26 125	19 221	13 240	5 837	6 236	2 491	465	886	74 502
FEMALES									
15–24 years	4 900	3 359	2 665	902	862	427	75*	395	13 586
25–44 years	9 170	7 297	4 994	1 963	2 595	862	150	305	27 336
45–64 years	7 137	6 085	3 580	1 739	1 725	723	68*	225	21 282
65 years plus	3 344	2 619	1 255	736	871	360	9**	109*	9 301
Total females	24 551	19 360	12 494	5 340	6 053	2 372	302	1 034	71 506
PERSONS									
15–24 years	10 254	7 171	5 549	2 173	2 373	1 004	177	504	29 206
25–44 years	18 924	14 618	10 528	3 844	4 732	1 700	394	609	55 349
45–64 years	14 876	11 664	7 181	3 636	3 542	1 530	187	602	43 216
65 years plus	6 622	5 129	2 477	1 524	1 641	629	10**	205	18 237
Total	50 676	38 582	25 735	11 177	12 288	4 863	768	1 920	146 008

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 32 shows that, of all day visitors travelling to destinations in the Northern Territory, 177 000 were between 15 and 24 years of age, while 2 372 000 females made a day trip to destinations in Tasmania.

33. DAY VISITORS: LIFECYCLE GROUP BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Total (a)
	'000								
LIFECYCLE GROUP (b)									
Young single living at home	6 608	5 126	3 469	1 488	1 651	618	83*	458	19 501
Young single living alone or in shared accommodation	1 468	843	723	377	351	150	58*	0**	3 970
Midlife single	4 003	3 076	2 013	741	809	296	86*	151	11 175
Young/midlife couple, no children	5 343	4 704	3 257	1 045	1 390	527	141	125*	16 532
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	6 967	4 779	4 227	1 395	1 748	636	175	221	20 148
Parent with youngest child aged 6 - 14	7 297	5 119	3 507	1 403	1 703	638	103*	231	20 000
Parent with youngest child aged 15-24 and still living at home	3 898	3 029	1 622	808	647	348	34*	155	10 541
Older working single	1 196	842	684	300	330	100*	15**	40*	3 507
Older non-working single	2 669	1 917	1 098	548	740	306	4**	120*	7 401
Older working married person	4 025	3 573	1 918	1 189	1 371	437	46*	165	12 724
Older non-working married person	6 690	5 383	3 067	1 839	1 527	790	21**	255	19 571
Total (c)	50 676	38 582	25 735	11 177	12 288	4 863	768	1 920	146 008
	Per cent								
Young single living at home	13	13	13	13	13	13	11*	24	13
Young single living alone or in shared accommodation	3	2	3	3	3	3	8*	0**	3
Midlife single	8	8	8	7	7	6	11*	8	8
Young/midlife couple, no children	11	12	13	9	11	11	18	7*	11
Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	14	12	16	12	14	13	23	12	14
Parent with youngest child aged 6 - 14	14	13	14	13	14	13	13*	12	14
Parent with youngest child aged 15-24 and still living at home	8	8	6	7	5	7	4*	8	7
Older working single	2	2	3	3	3	2*	2**	2*	2
Older non-working single	5	5	4	5	6	6	1**	6*	5
Older working married person	8	9	7	11	11	9	6*	9	9
Older non-working married person	13	14	12	16	12	16	3**	13	13
Total (c)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

(b) See Glossary for details of how lifecycle groups are defined.

(c) Total includes those day visitors whose lifecycle group could not be identified.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 33 shows that older working singles comprised 3 507 000 of all day visitors, while 13 per cent of day visitors travelling to destinations in Western Australia were young singles living at home.

34. DAY VISITORS: EMPLOYMENT STATUS BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Total (a)
	'000								
EMPLOYMENT STATUS									
Working full time	22 468	17 005	11 590	4 567	4 996	1 747	528	853	63 753
Working part time	7 454	5 673	3 941	1 942	1 971	916	75*	377	22 347
Unemployed, looking for work	1 719	998	993	253	587	158	14**	8**	4 731
Retired or on a pension	9 193	7 048	4 090	2 318	2 317	1 033	26**	332	26 357
Mainly doing home duties	3 572	3 402	2 240	868	1 115	451	56*	59*	11 763
Studying	5 153	3 712	2 524	1 109	1 115	500	68*	235	14 415
Other (b)	896	541	206	106*	168	45*	0**	57*	2 018
Total (b)	50 676	38 582	25 735	11 177	12 288	4 863	768	1 920	146 008
	Per cent								
Working full time	44	44	45	41	41	36	69	44	44
Working part time	15	15	15	17	16	19	10*	20	15
Unemployed, looking for work	3	3	4	2	5	3	2**	0**	3
Retired or on a pension	18	18	16	21	19	21	3**	17	18
Mainly doing home duties	7	9	9	8	9	9	7*	3*	8
Studying	10	10	10	10	9	10	9*	12	10
Other (b)	2	2	1	1*	2	1*	0**	3*	2
Total (b)	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

(b) Includes those day visitors who did not identify their employment status.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 34 shows that, of all day visitors to destinations in Victoria, 17 005 000 were working full time, while 10 per cent were studying.

35. DAY VISITORS: ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME BY STATE/TERRITORY VISITED, 2001

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Total (a)
	'000								
ANNUAL HOUSEHOLD INCOME									
\$1-\$8 299	583	221	320	102*	145	17**	7**	45*	1 440
\$8 300-\$15 599	2 824	1 946	1 601	755	956	365	2**	123*	8 573
\$15 600-\$25 999	4 170	3 566	2 769	1 435	1 323	707	78*	122*	14 171
\$26 000-\$36 399	4 502	3 260	2 628	1 339	1 315	609	27**	215	13 896
\$36 400-\$51 999	6 314	5 935	4 194	1 803	1 780	843	77*	163	21 110
\$52 000-\$77 999	8 201	5 850	5 123	2 093	2 224	893	223	212	24 819
\$78 000-\$103 999	5 624	3 969	3 558	1 161	1 180	360	151	237	16 238
\$104 000-\$129 999	2 866	1 396	1 056	217	395	123*	48*	245	6 344
\$130 000 or more	3 471	1 942	1 362	506	525	95*	79*	121*	8 100
Don't know/refused	12 121	10 496	3 124	1 766	2 446	851	74*	436	31 316
Total	50 676	38 582	25 735	11 177	12 288	4 863	768	1 920	146 008
	Per cent								
\$1-\$8 299	1	1	1	1*	1	0**	1**	2*	1
\$8 300-\$15 599	6	5	6	7	8	8	0**	6*	6
\$15 600-\$25 999	8	9	11	13	11	15	10*	6*	10
\$26 000-\$36 399	9	8	10	12	11	13	4**	11	10
\$36 400-\$51 999	12	15	16	16	14	17	10*	8	14
\$52 000-\$77 999	16	15	20	19	18	18	29	11	17
\$78 000-\$103 999	11	10	14	10	10	7	20	12	11
\$104 000-\$129 999	6	4	4	2	3	3*	6*	13	4
\$130 000 or more	7	5	5	5	4	2*	10*	6*	6
Don't know/refused	24	27	12	16	20	17	10*	23	21
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 49 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 35 shows that 21 110 000 of all day visitors had an annual household income of between \$36 400 and \$51 999, while 13 per cent of day visitors to destinations in South Australia had an annual household income of between \$15 600 and \$25 999.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL BY AUSTRALIANS: YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000¹

During the year ended 30 June 2000, there were 3.0 million short term² overseas trips taken by Australian residents aged 15 years and over. On average, Australians spent 23 nights abroad on each of these trips, with an average expenditure of \$4 658 per trip.

Where do Australians travel to overseas?

The most popular international destination for Australians in the year ending 30 June 2000 was New Zealand, with 16 per cent of outbound trips being to New Zealand. Other popular destinations for Australians were the United States of America and Canada (13 per cent of trips), the United Kingdom and Ireland (10 per cent) and Indonesia (8 per cent).

Asia was visited by 38 per cent of Australian outbound travellers while 20 per cent of travellers had Europe as their main destination.

How long do Australians spend abroad?

In the year ending 30 June 2000, Australians spent an average of 23 nights overseas.

Visitors to the United Kingdom and Ireland spent the most time away from home with an average length of stay of 43 nights per trip. Visitors to the rest of Europe spent slightly less time away, with an average of 40 nights per trip. Those who visited the United States of America and Canada spent an average of 27 nights abroad.

For most of the Asian countries, the average length of stay was lower than for Europe and North America. Thailand had the highest average length of stay with 18 nights, followed by Malaysia with 17 nights, Indonesia and Hong Kong each with 14 nights and Singapore with 11 nights.

While New Zealand was the most visited overseas destination, the average length of stay was only 12 nights.

How much do Australians spend on overseas travel?

On average, Australians spent \$4 658 on each overseas trip.

The highest average expenditure was reported from trips to the United Kingdom and Ireland (\$7 836) followed by the United States of America and Canada (\$7 573), and European destinations other than the United Kingdom and Ireland (\$7 125).

In comparison, average expenditure on trips to the most popular Asian destinations was considerably less, ranging from \$2 967 for Indonesia to \$3 992 for Thailand.

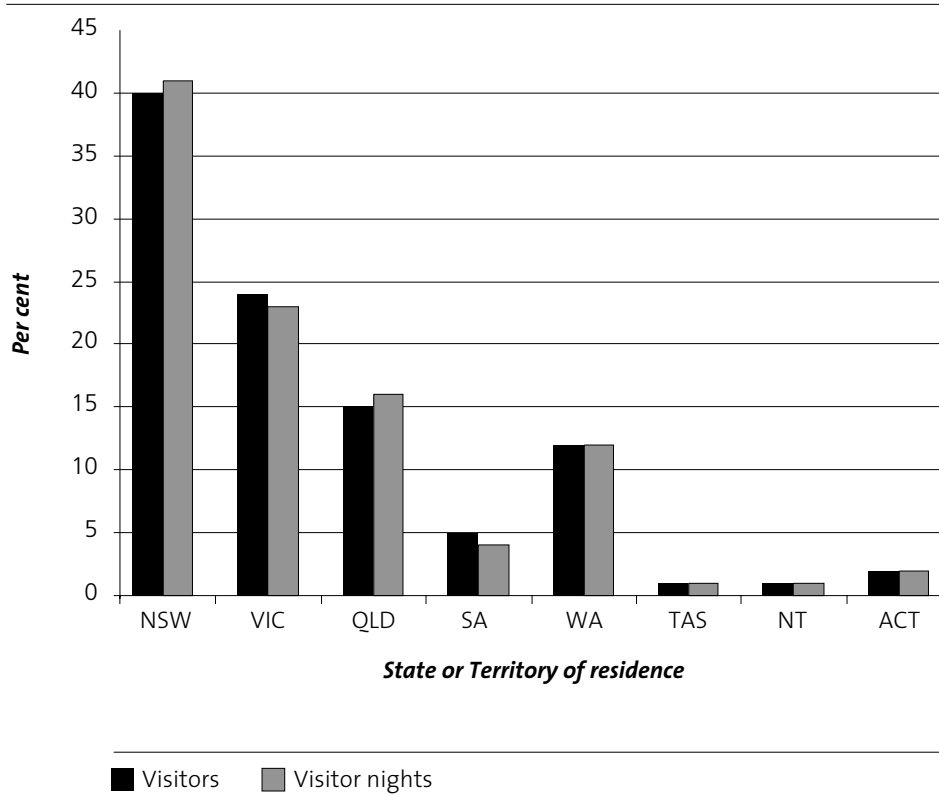
Where do Australian outbound travellers come from?

In the year ending June 2000, 40 per cent of outbound travellers were residents of New South Wales. This was followed by Victoria with 24 per cent, Queensland with 15 per cent, Western Australia with 12 per cent, South Australia with 5 per cent, 2 per cent from the Australian Capital Territory and 1 per cent from Tasmania and the Northern Territory.

¹ This is the latest data available because of delays in receiving overseas arrival and departure statistics from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

² Of at least one night, but less than 12 months duration.

**FIGURE 8: ORIGIN OF OUTBOUND VISITORS AND VISITOR NIGHTS
BY STATE/TERRITORY, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000 (a)**



(a) This is the latest data available because of delays in receiving overseas arrival and departure statistics from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

36. AUSTRALIANS WHO VISITED OVERSEAS: AVERAGE NUMBER OF NIGHTS PER TRIP AND AVERAGE EXPENDITURE PER TRIP BY MAIN DESTINATION, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000 (a)

	Visitors		Average nights per trip	Average expenditure per trip
	'000	Per cent		\$
MAIN DESTINATION				
United Kingdom & Ireland	311	10	43	7 836
Other Europe	289	10	40	7 125
New Zealand	467	16	12	2 138
USA & Canada	387	13	27	7 573
Hong Kong	143	5	14	3 103
Singapore	151	5	11	3 349
Malaysia	113	4	17	3 129
Indonesia	251	8	14	2 967
Thailand	145	5	18	3 992
Other Asia	335	11	23	4 080
Other countries	399	13	19	3 795
Total (b)	2 991	100	23	4 658

(a) This is the latest data available because of delays in overseas arrival and departure statistics from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous affairs.

(b) Total includes unspecified visits that could not be allocated to a country.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 36 shows that, of the Australians who travelled overseas for the year ending June 2000, 311 000 had the United Kingdom and Ireland as their main destination, staying for 43 nights and spending an average of \$7 836.

37. AUSTRALIANS WHO VISITED OVERSEAS: VISITORS AND VISITOR NIGHTS SPENT OVERSEAS BY STATE/TERRITORY AND LOCATION OF RESIDENCE, YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 2000 (a)

	Visitors	Visitor nights
	<i>Per cent</i>	
STATE/TERRITORY OF RESIDENCE		
New South Wales	40	41
Sydney	33	34
Other New South Wales	7	7
Victoria	24	23
Melbourne	21	20
Other Victoria	2	3
Queensland	15	16
Brisbane	8	8
Other Queensland	7	7
South Australia	5	4
Adelaide	4	4
Other South Australia	1	1
Western Australia	12	12
Perth	10	10
Other Western Australia	2	2
Tasmania	1	1
Northern Territory	1	1
Australian Capital Territory	2	2
Total	100	100

(a) This is the latest data available because of delays in receiving overseas arrival and departure statistics from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs.

Note:

All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 37 shows that, of all Australians travelling overseas in the year ending June 2000, 33 per cent were residents of Sydney, who accounted for 34 per cent of nights spent abroad.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

The National Visitor Survey

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.

During 2001, interviews were conducted with approximately 80,000 Australian residents aged 15 years and over. Interviews were 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 sample has been designed to optimise the reliability of regional estimates of visitors. Respondents interviewed in the NVS are representative of the Australian population, based on place of residence, age and sex.

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

Further technical information about the NVS is available in the first issue of BTR's *Tourism Research Report, Autumn 1999*.

Break in series between NVS and the Domestic Tourism Monitor

The previous major source of domestic tourism data, the 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.

Reliability of data

The results given in this publication 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 A, 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 A: 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
<i>ooo's</i>	<i>Per cent</i>					
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 A, the areas above the lines indicate estimates that 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 range of likely values that would be obtained if the entire Australian population were interviewed is more narrowly confined around the estimate.

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:

	<i>Overnight visitors</i>	<i>Visitor nights</i>	<i>Overnight expenditure</i>	<i>Day visitors</i>	<i>Day visitor expenditure</i>	<i>Overseas trips</i>
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:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{LN (CI)} &= 1.1034522 + 0.452427 \cdot \text{LN}(7000) \\ &= 2.90219 \\ \text{CI} &= \text{EXP}(2.90219) \\ &= 0.055 \\ &= 5.5 \text{ per cent} \end{aligned}$$

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:

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

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 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.

Differences in destination and origin data

It should be noted that a destination (place visited) need not necessarily cover the same geographical area as 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 Population Census) while destination is classified according to tourism regions. Only data below the state/territory level is affected – in this publication, tables 14 and 37 are affected.

Indications of reliability in data tables

All 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.

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 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 that occur to some questions in the 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

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GLOSSARY

Overnight trips

In the NVS, **overnight trips** are defined as trips involving a stay away from home for at least one night, at a place at least 40 kilometres from home. Only those trips where the respondent is away from home for less than 12 months are in scope.

The trip is the basic collection unit used in the NVS to obtain information about overnight travel undertaken by Australians.

Overnight visitors

Australians who undertake an overnight trip are referred to as **overnight visitors** or simply **visitors**. Occasionally in this publication, they are referred to as **overnight travellers**.

A person is a **visitor** to a location if they stay one or more nights in the location while travelling, and they are said to have made a **visit** to the location. Hence, a traveller may be a visitor to several different locations.

Within each geographic region, net visitor numbers are reported. That is, a traveller is reported as only one visitor to a geographic region, irrespective of the number of places visited within the area.

For example, consider a 12 night holiday from Newcastle, where a person spends 2 nights in Sydney, 2 nights in Canberra, 4 nights in Melbourne, 2 nights in Benalla and 2 nights in Wangaratta.

At the regional level, this respondent would be a visitor to the Sydney region, the Canberra region, the Melbourne region and the High Country region. The respondent is counted as a single visitor to the High Country region, even though they had 2 stopovers in this region – one in Benalla and one in Wangaratta.

At the State/Territory level, the respondent would be counted as a visitor to Victoria, the ACT and also a visitor to New South Wales. As with the regional level data, the traveller is counted as a single visitor to Victoria, even though they were a visitor to 2 different regions in this state.

Visitor nights

Visitor nights refer to the number of nights spent away from home in association with individual visits. In the preceding example, there was a total of 12 visitor nights, with 2 of these being spent in New South Wales, 2 in the ACT and the remaining 8 visitor nights being spent in Victoria. At a regional level, there were 2 visitor nights spent in the Sydney region, 2 visitor nights spent in the Canberra region, 4 visitor nights in the Melbourne region and 4 visitor nights spent in the High Country region.

Day visitors

Day visitors (or same day visitors) are those 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.

International visitors

International visitors, or **outbound visitors**, are those who visit another country. As for overnight travel, only international travel where the respondent is away from home for less than 12 months is included.

Purpose of visit

The **purpose of visit** is the main purpose, or the major reason for visiting a particular location.

The major categories of purpose of visit are: Holiday/leisure (Leisure for day trips); Visiting friends and/or relatives (VFR); Business; and Other.

Holiday/leisure travel comprises holidays, travel for leisure, relaxation and just “getting away”, entertainment, sport (both participation and as a spectator) and shopping.

Visits to friends and relatives also include travel such as to a friend’s or relative’s wedding or funeral.

Business travel comprises business, work travel for transport crews, attendance at conferences, conventions, exhibitions and trade fairs, and training and research related to employment.

Other includes for the purposes of education (for example, school excursions), personal appointments, health-related travel, and employment/leisure travel (for example, working holidays).

For instance, suppose in the previous example, the visit to Sydney was to visit friends, the visit to Canberra was for holidays, the visit to Melbourne was for business, and the visit to the High Country was for holidays. This visitor, then, is counted as a visitor to New South Wales to visit friends and/or relatives, a holiday visitor to the ACT, a business visitor to Victoria as well as a holiday visitor to Victoria.

This example highlights an important point – respondents are able to report different purposes for visiting different locations. As such, the sum of all visitors across purposes will be greater than the overall number of visitors to a particular geographic area.

Interstate tourism

A person is an **interstate visitor** when they visit a State or Territory other than that in which they reside.

In the example above, the traveller was an interstate visitor to Canberra, Melbourne and the High Country regions.

An **interstate visitor night** is any night spent in a State or Territory other than that in which the visitor resides.

In the example above, there are 10 interstate visitor nights, with 2 visitor nights spent in the ACT and the remaining 8 visitor nights spent in Victoria.

Intrastate tourism

A person is an **intrastate visitor** when they visit a location in the State or Territory in which they reside.

In the example above, the traveller was an intrastate visitor to the Sydney region.

An **intrastate visitor night** is any night spent in the same State or Territory as that in which the traveller resides.

In the example above, there are 2 intrastate visitor nights spent in New South Wales.

Tourism regions

In table 14 of this report, data are presented based on tourism regions. These tourism regions – formed through the aggregation of Statistical Local Areas (SLAs) – are defined by the various State and Territory tourism authorities according to their research and marketing needs. From 1998, BTR and the Australian Bureau of Statistics have adopted a coordinated approach to the use of tourism regions to enable comparison of regional data from different tourism surveys.

More information about tourism regions is available from the State/Territory tourism authorities or from the BTR.

Expenditure

Expenditure in the 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 traveller, as this would give an inaccurate measure of tourism expenditure for individual States and 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.

The BTR used a model based approach, in conjunction with the 1998 NVS data, to derive regional expenditure estimates for domestic day and overnight visitors. This enabled, for the first time, the production of consistent estimates of domestic tourism expenditure in Australian States and Territories and in the major Australian tourism regions. These estimates were published in Johnson, L. (2000) *BTR Occasional Paper Number 31, Tourism Expenditure by Domestic Visitors in Regional Australia, 1998*, Bureau of Tourism Research, Canberra. An updated paper, using 1999 NVS data, was published in July 2002.

Duration of visit

This is the total amount of time that a visitor spends in a State or Territory or region while on an overnight trip. In the example of the Newcastle resident given above, the duration of visit to New South Wales was 2 nights, the duration of their visit to the ACT was 2 nights and the duration of their visit to Victoria was 8 nights. Similarly, their duration of visit to the High Country region was 4 nights.

If the respondent spent another 2 nights in Sydney before returning home, then their duration of visit to New South Wales would instead be 4 nights.

Travellers and non-travellers

In the NVS, a **traveller** is a person reporting a trip of any type, whether this is an overnight trip (returned from in the last four weeks), a day trip (undertaken in the last week) or an international trip (returned from in the last three months).

For example, a person who reports taking a day trip to visit some friends is considered a traveller. Similarly, a person who reports taking 3 international trips, 2 overnight trips and 3 day trips is also considered a traveller.

A **non-traveller** is someone who has not undertaken travel of any type within the specified reference periods.

Lifecycle groups

The following definitions are used for each of the 11 lifecycle groups in this report.

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.

Leisure activity groups

The five broad activity groups to which specific activities, for both overnight trips and daytrips have been categorised, are:

Outdoor/Ecotourism: comprises go to the beach (incl. swimming surfing 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.

Active outdoors/sports: 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: 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: 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).

State/Territory abbreviations

The following abbreviations are used throughout this publication:

NSW	New South Wales
VIC	Victoria
QLD	Queensland
SA	South Australia
WA	Western Australia
TAS	Tasmania
NT	Northern Territory
ACT	Australian Capital Territory

National Visitors Survey - 2001

SECTION A: TRIP PROFILE

A series of questions and prompts to establish the number of trips taken within the recall period:

Overnight trips:

are those involving a stay away from home for at least one night, at a place at least 40 kilometres from home, which are less than 12 months in duration. Respondents are asked about trips returned from in the last four weeks.

Day trips:

are those involving travel for a round trip distance of at least 50 kilometres where the respondent is away from home for at least 4 hours. They do not involve a night away from home. Day trips as part of overnight travel are excluded, as are routine trips such as commuting between work/school and home. Respondents are asked about day trips returned from in the last 7 days.

Overseas trips:

involve a visit to another country. As for overnight trips, only outbound trips of less than 12 months duration are of interest. Respondents are asked about overseas trips returned from in the last 3 months.

SECTION B: DAYTRIPS

A series of questions about daytrips

B1a What was the main destination of (this / the most recent / the other) trip? IF NO MAIN DESTINATION - E.G. JUST WENT ON A DRIVE, PROBE FOR MOST DISTANT PLACE PASSED THROUGH, OR PLACE MOST TIME SPENT

1. Sydney
2. Melbourne
3. Brisbane
4. Adelaide
5. Perth
6. Canberra
7. Darwin
8. Hobart
9. Other - GO TO LOOKUP LIST

B1b What day did you do this on? USE CALENDAR TO PROBE FOR SPECIFIC DATE OF RETURN

RECORD DATE (UP TO 7 DAYS AGO)

B2 What was the main reason for this trip?

1. visiting friends (incl. weddings etc involving friends)
2. visiting relatives (incl. family weddings etc)
3. holidays / leisure / relaxation / getting away
5. entertainment / attending special event - e.g. festival, performance
6. sport - participation
7. sport - spectating
8. shopping
9. business
10. conferences/exhibitions/conventions/tradefairs
11. training and research (*employed - not student*)
12. education (*mostly students*)
13. employment/leisure (e.g. working holiday)
14. personal appointment/ business (excl. health)
17. Health-related
18. Providing transport
98. Other (SPECIFY) _____

B3 And what was the main method of transport you used on this trip?

1. air transport
2. passenger lines and ferries
4. other water transport (eg cruise, private boat/yacht, other)
5. railway
6. bus/coach
7. private/own vehicle (car, truck, motorbike) /company car
8. rented/hire vehicle
9. other land transport (SPECIFY)
10. combination of air and long road
12. combination of sea and long road
98. other transport (SPECIFY)

B4 How would you describe your travel party? Were you... PROBE TO GET BEST FITTING GP:

1. Travelling alone - GO TO B6
2. Adult couple (in a relationship sense) - GO TO B6
3. Family group - parents and children
4. Friends or relatives travelling together - with children
5. Friends or relatives travelling together - without children
6. Business associates travelling together - with spouse
7. Business associates travelling together - without spouse
10. School, uni, college group (incl if sporting)
11. (non-school) Sporting group / community group or club
8. Other (SPECIFY)

B5 So in total, how many were in your travel party? (don't forget to count yourself and any children)

RECORD NUMBER, MUST BE 2 OR MORE
IF MORE THAN 8, CHECK DEFINITION UNDERSTOOD

B6 And what (leisure activities) did you do during this trip? Did you... PROBE FOR LIKELY ACTIVITIES GIVEN PURPOSE AND PLACE. MULTI RESP. ANSWER CATEGORIES BELOW.

Outdoor/Ecotourism	Active outdoors/ sports	Arts heritage	Local attractions, "tourist" activities	Social/Other
1. go to the beach (incl. swimming, surfing, diving)	37. Scuba diving	12. attend theatre, concerts or other performing arts	19. visit amusements/theme parks	25. visit friends & relatives
2. visit national parks / state parks	7. go fishing	13. visit museums or art galleries	20. visit wildlife parks/zoos/aquariums	26. (eat out / restaurants)
36. bushwalking, rainforest walks	8. play golf	14. visit art/craft workshops/studios	21. go on guided tours or excursions	27. (movies / videos)
3. visit botanical or other public gardens	9. play other sports	15. attend festivals/fairs or cultural events	38. going to markets (street/ weekend/art/craft markets)	28. Pubs, clubs, discos etc
4. go whale/dolphin watching (in the ocean)	10. other outdoor activities (e.g. horse riding, rock climbing, white water rafting, bungee jumping, four wheel driving etc)	16. experience aboriginal art/craft and cultural displays	22. tourist trains	29. visit casinos
6. visit farms	11. (exercise / gym / swimming at a local pool or river or creek)	17. visit an aboriginal site/community	23. visit industrial tourism attractions (eg breweries, mines)	30. attend an organised sporting event
		18. visit history/heritage buildings, sites or monuments	24. visit wineries	31. (go shopping (pleasure))
				32. (just walk or drive around / taking in the sights/ general sightseeing)
				34. (picnics/BBQ's)
				35. (ferry rides, tall ships, other tourist cruises)
				97. None of these
				98. other activities (SPECIFY)

TO BE ASKED FOR ALL DAYTRIPS, EXCEPT WHERE ((B2=1 OR 2) AND B3=7)

B6a Did you use the Internet to obtain information about this trip?

1. Yes
2. No

B6b Before you left home, did you make any bookings for this trip on the internet?

1. Yes Go to B6c
2. No Go to Expenditure section
9. Don't know Go to Expenditure section

B6c What bookings did you make for this trip on the internet?

1. Air travel
2. Organised tours
3. Rental or leasing of self drive cars and rent-a-cars
4. Entertainment/theatre tickets etc
8. Other bookings made (specify)

B6d Did you pay for this for this booking / any of these bookings over the Internet?

1. Yes
 2. No
 9. Don't know
-

DETAILED EXPENDITURE FOR EACH DAY TRIP

A series of questions and prompts to collect expenditure related to each daytrip

	Paid by respondent during trip	Paid by respondent before or after trip	Paid by employer or other not travelling	(Comments if any very large or odd amounts)
Package (e.g. transport + show)				
Taxis (including to/from airport)				
Airline fares				
Organised tours / side trips				
Car hire costs (rental, leasing)				
Fuel (petrol, diesel)				
Vehicle maintenance or repairs				
Any other <u>long distance</u> transport costs (train, coach, ship etc)				
Any other <u>local</u> transport costs (bus, train, tram, ferry, etc)				
Takeaways and restaurant meals				
Groceries etc for self-catering				
Alcohol, drinks (not already reported with food above)				
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs				
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc				
Horse racing, gambling, casinos				
Conference fees				
Education, course fees				
Purchase of motor vehicles or any other major equipment?				
Other (phone, postage, medical expenses, repairs, dry cleaning, etc)				

A series of prompts to ensure that all expenditure related to each daytrip is collected.

DAYTRIP INCOME AND END OF DAYTRIP SECTION

CHECK PURPOSE OF TRIP IN B2:

- IF B2= CODES 9-11 OR 13 (BUSINESS, CONFERENCES ETC., TRAINING & RESEARCH, EMPLOYMENT/LEISURE) ASK B12
- ELSE GO TO B14

B12 Did this trip involve any work where you personally were paid by a person or company in <destination from B1>?

1. yes - received payment
2. no GO TO B14
9. refused

B13 About how much were you paid in total? (We need this information to subtract it from your expenditure to get net expenditure)

RECORD AMOUNT IN WHOLE DOLLARS. USE 999 999 IF REFUSED OR REALLY DON'T KNOW.

SECTION C: OVERNIGHT TRIPS

A series of questions about overnight trips

C1 What was the main destination of that trip? PROBE FOR CITY/TOWN NAME

1. Sydney
2. Melbourne
3. Brisbane
4. Adelaide
5. Perth
6. Canberra
7. Darwin
8. Hobart
9. Other - GO TO LOOKUP LIST

C2 What was the main purpose of that trip?

1. visiting friends (incl. weddings etc involving friends)
2. visiting relatives (incl. family weddings etc)
3. holidays / leisure / relaxation / getting away
5. entertainment / attending special event - e.g. festival, performance
6. sport - participation
7. sport - spectating
8. shopping
9. work (as driver/transport crew)
10. business / other work
11. conferences/exhibitions/conventions/tradefairs
12. training and research (*employed - not student*)
13. education (*mostly students*)
14. employment/leisure (e.g. working holiday)
16. personal appointment/business (excl health)
17. Health-related
18. Providing transport
98. Other (SPECIFY) _____

C3a Did you return on a week end or week day?

1. Week end
2. Week day

C3b And what would the date have been?

RECORD BEST ESTIMATE OF DATE AND MONTH, CONSISTENT WITH C3a (CHECK CALENDAR)

C3c How many nights were you away from home on that trip?

RECORD NUMBER.
IF ONLY ONE NIGHT GO TO C5
ELSE ASK C4

C4 Did you stay in<main destination> for all <...> nights?

1. Yes GO TO C5
 2. No GO TO C8
-

SINGLE LOCATION SEQUENCE (C5 - C7)

C5 How did you get to <... destination from C1...>? (What was the main form of transport that you used?)

1. air transport
2. passenger lines and ferries
4. other water transport (eg cruise, private boat/yacht, other)
5. railway
6. bus/coach
7. private/own vehicle (car, truck, motorbike) /company car
8. rented/hire vehicle
9. other land transport (SPECIFY)
10. combination of air and long road
12. combination of sea and long road
98. other transport (SPECIFY)

C5a And how did you get back home?

1. air transport
2. passenger lines and ferries
4. other water transport (eg cruise, private boat/yacht, other)
5. railway
6. bus/coach
7. private/own vehicle (car, truck, motorbike) /company car
8. rented/hire vehicle
9. other land transport (SPECIFY)
10. combination of air and long road
12. combination of sea and long road
98. other transport (SPECIFY)

C6 What type of accommodation did you use there?

1. Hotel, Resort, Motel, Motor inn
 2. Guest house / B&B
 3. Self-catering cottage/apartment
 4. Caravan park or commercial camping ground
 5. Backpacker / hostel
 6. University/school dormitory/college
 7. Friends or relatives property
 8. Own property (e.g. holiday house)
 9. Privately owned boat/yacht etc
 10. Caravan or camping by side of the road, or on private (non-commercial) property or on crown land or in a national park
 11. Cruise ship/commercial houseboat
 12. Slept on bus/coach/train/plane
 13. Other non-commercial property (e.g. time share, club lodge, company unit, nurses quarters)
 14. Hospital or hospital-related accommodation for relatives (e.g. Ronald MacDonald House)
 98. Other (SPECIFY) _____
-

C7 And what (leisure activities) did you do during this trip? Did you... PROBE FOR LIKELY ACTIVITIES GIVEN PURPOSE AND PLACE. ALSO PROBE FOR ACTIVITIES DONE EN-ROUTE IF APPROPRIATE.

Outdoor/Ecotourism	Active outdoors/ sports	Arts heritage	Local attractions, "tourist" activities	Social/Other
1. go to the beach (incl. Swimming, surfing, diving)	37. Scuba diving	12. attend theatre, concerts or other performing arts	19. visit amusements/theme parks	25. visit friends & relatives
2. visit national parks / state parks	7 go fishing	13. visit museums or art galleries	20. visit wildlife parks/zoos/aquariums	26. (eat out / restaurants)
36 bushwalking, rainforest walks	8 play golf	14. visit art/craft workshops/studios	21. go on guided tours or excursions	27. (movies / videos)
3. visit botanical or other public gardens	9. play other sports	15. attend festivals/fairs or cultural events	38. going to markets (street/weekend/art/craft markets)	28. Pubs, clubs, discos etc
4. go whale/dolphin watching (in the ocean)	10. other outdoor activities (e.g. horse riding, rock climbing, white water rafting, bungee jumping, four wheel driving etc)	16. experience aboriginal art/craft and cultural displays	22. tourist trains	29. visit casinos
6. visit farms	11. (exercise / gym / swimming at a local pool or river or creek)	17. visit an aboriginal site/community	23. visit industrial tourism attractions (eg breweries, mines)	30. attend an organised sporting event
		18. visit history/heritage buildings, sites or monuments	24. visit wineries	31. (go shopping (pleasure))
				32. (just walk or drive around/ taking in the sights/ general sightseeing)
				34. (picnics/BBQ's)
				35. (ferry rides, tall ships, other tourist cruises)
				33. go on a day trip to another place
				97. None of these
				98. Other activities (SPECIFY)

NOW GO TO C14

MULTI LOCATION SEQUENCE (C8-C13)

C8 Where did you stay on your first night away from home? And how many nights did you spend there? After you left <...>, where did you spend the next night? ETC, ACCOUNTING FOR ALL PLACES STAYED AND NIGHTS SPENT. USE CODEFRAME BELOW FOR EACH PLACE STAYED.

1. Sydney
2. Melbourne
3. Brisbane
4. Adelaide
5. Perth
6. Canberra
7. Darwin
8. Hobart
9. Other place, name known - GO TO LOOKUP LIST
10. Other place, name not known - SPECIFY STATE, AND DESCRIBE BY DISTANCE/DIRECTION TO NEAREST TOWN (E.G. by the side of the road, 20kms south of Nowra along the main highway)
11. Did not "stay" the night - was in transit SPECIFY PLACES IN TRANSIT BETWEEN; DO NOT ASK C9-C12 FOR IN TRANSIT PLACES
13. Did not stay the night, was on a cruise; DO NOT ASK C9-C12 FOR CRUISES

C8a Place stayed	C8b Nights spent	Cumulative total of nights spent; last row should = C3c	C9a MAIN PURPOSE	C10 TRANSP ORT	C11 ACCOMO DATION	C12 ACTIVITI ES
1.						
2.						
3.						
4.						
etc ...)						
19.						
20.						
21.						
22.			<i>Note: C9,10,11,12 not collected if more than 21 places stayed</i>			
23. etc to a maximum of 365 places (if one night per place for 365 days)						

WHEN GRID COMPLETED CHECK CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF C8b; IF IT DOES NOT EQUAL C3c, THEN IVR TO COMMENT CHECK NUMBER OF PLACES STAYED. IF MORE THAN 21, SKIP TO C14 AND AFTER C16 SKIP TO C32 ELSE CONTINUE

C9 You mentioned earlier that your main purpose for the entire trip was <....purpose from C2...>. Does that hold for every place you stayed, or did you have a different purpose for visiting some of these places?

1. Purpose the same for all places stayed - COMPUTER TO TAKE C2 AS THE REASON FOR EVERY PLACE
2. Purpose different for at least one place stayed - ASK C9a FOR EACH PLACE STAYED

C9a What was the main purpose of visiting ...?

1. visiting friends (incl. weddings etc involving friends)
2. visiting relatives (incl. family weddings etc)
3. holidays / leisure / relaxation / getting away
5. entertainment / attending special event - e.g. festival, performance
6. sport - participation
7. sport - spectating
8. shopping
9. work (as driver / transport crew)
10. business / other work
11. conferences/exhibitions/conventions/tradefairs
12. training and research (employed - not student)
13. education (mostly students)
14. employment/leisure (e.g. working holiday)
15. in transit (passing through) / stopover
16. Personal appointment/business (excl health)
17. Health related
18. Providing transport
98. Other (SPECIFY) _____

C10 Now about transport: what was the main form of transport you used to get to <first place stayed>? And how did you travel from <first place> to <second place>? REPEAT FOR EACH PLACE STAYED; RECORD USING CODES BELOW

1. air transport
2. passenger lines and ferries
4. other water transport (eg cruise, private boat/yacht, other)
5. railway
6. bus/coach
7. private/own vehicle (car, truck, motorbike)/company car
8. rented/hire vehicle
9. other land transport (**SPECIFY**)
10. combination of air and long road
12. combination of sea and long road
98. other transport (**SPECIFY**)

COMPUTER CHECK: IF MORE THAN 2 PLACES ASK C10a. ELSE SKIP STRAIGHT TO C10b.

C10a And did you keep using <transport to get to 2nd place stayed from C10> until you reached <last place stayed>?

1. Yes COMPUTER TO TAKE 2ND PLACE C10 AS THE TRANSPORT FOR EVERY PLACE
2. No - ASK C10 FOR EVERY PLACE STAYED, starting with "and how did you travel from <2nd place> to <3rd place>?"

C10b And how did you get back home?

1. air transport
2. passenger lines and ferries
4. other water transport (eg cruise, private boat/yacht, other)
5. railway
6. bus/coach
7. private/own vehicle (car, truck, motorbike) /company car
8. rented/hire vehicle
9. other land transport (SPECIFY)
10. combination of air and long road
12. combination of sea and long road
98. other transport (**SPECIFY**)

C11 And now for accommodation; what type of accommodation did you use in <first place stayed>? And in <Second place>? REPEAT FOR EACH PLACE STAYED; RECORD USING CODES BELOW

1. Hotel, Resort, Motel, Motor inn
 2. Guest house / B&B
 3. Self-catering cottage/apartment
 4. Caravan park or commercial camping ground
 5. Backpacker / hostel
 6. University/school dormitory/college
 7. Friends or relatives property
 8. Own property (e.g. holiday house)
 9. Privately owned boat/yacht etc
 10. Caravan or camping by side of the road, or on private (non-commercial) property or on crown land or in a national park
 11. Cruise ship/commercial houseboat
 12. Slept on bus/coach/train/plane
 13. Other non-commercial property (e.g. time share, club lodge, company unit, nurses quarters)
 14. Hospital or hospital-related accommodation for relatives (e.g. Ronald MacDonald House)
 98. Other (SPECIFY) _____
-

C12 And this will be my last question about each place you stayed - what (leisure activities) did you do while you were in < ...first place...>? PROBE FOR LIKELY ACTIVITIES GIVEN PURPOSE AND PLACE And in <... Second place...>? REPEAT FOR EACH PLACE STAYED

C13 And were there any other leisure activities that you did during the trip, for example, during any stops you made between places stayed, or on your way to any of the places stayed, that you have not already told me about? CODE USING FRAME BELOW - USE CODE 97 IF NO OTHER ACTIVITIES OVER THE ONES ALREADY REPORTED

Outdoor/Ecotourism	Active outdoors/ sports	Arts heritage	Local attractions, "tourist" activities	Social/Other
1. go to the beach (incl. swimming, surfing, diving)	37. Scuba diving	12. attend theatre, concerts or other performing arts	19. visit amusements/theme parks	25. visit friends & relatives
2. visit national parks / state parks	7 go fishing	13. visit museums or art galleries	20. visit wildlife parks/zoos/aquariums	26. (eat out / restaurants)
36. bushwalking, rainforest walks	8 play golf	14. visit art/craft workshops/studios	21. go on guided tours or excursions	27. (movies / videos)
3. visit botanical or other public gardens	9. play other sports	15. attend festivals/fairs or cultural events	38. going to markets (street/ weekend/art/craft markets)	28. Pubs, clubs, discos etc
4. go whale/dolphin watching (in the ocean)	10. other outdoor activities (e.g. horse riding, rock climbing, white water rafting, bungee jumping, four wheel driving etc)	16. experience aboriginal art/craft and cultural displays	22. tourist trains	29. visit casinos
6. visit farms	11. (exercise / gym / swimming at a local pool or river or creek)	17. visit an aboriginal site/community	23. visit industrial tourism attractions (eg breweries, mines)	30. attend an organised sporting event
		18. visit history/heritage buildings, sites or monuments	24. visit wineries	31. (go shopping (pleasure))
				32. (just walk or drive around/ taking in the sights/ general sightseeing)
				34. (picnics/BBQ's)
				35. (ferry rides, tall ships, other tourist cruises)
				33. go on a day trip to another place
				97. None of these
				98. other activities (SPECIFY)

C14 (Now returning to the trip as a whole...) Was this trip part of a job bonus, reward or any other incentive? (e.g. for a high level of sales)

1. Yes
2. No / don't know

C15 How would you describe your travel party? Were you... PROBE TO GET BEST FITTING CATEGORY

1. Travelling alone - GO TO C16a
2. Adult couple (in a relationship sense) - GO TO C16a
3. Family group - parents and children
4. Friends or relatives travelling together - with children
5. Friends or relatives travelling together - without children
6. Business associates travelling together - with spouse
7. Business associates travelling together - without spouse
10. School, uni, college group (incl if sporting)
11. (non-school) Sporting group / community group or club
8. Other (SPECIFY)

C16 So in total, how many were in your party (don't forget to count yourself and any children)

RECORD NUMBER, MUST BE 2 OR MORE. IF MORE THAN 8 CHECK DEFINITION UNDERSTOOD.

TO BE ASKED FOR ALL OVERNIGHT TRIPS

C16a Did you use the Internet, travel agents, tourist offices or anything else to obtain any information about this trip?

1. Yes **GO TO C16a1**
2. No **GO TO C16b**

**C16a1 Where did you get that information from? (probe for all sources)
[multiple responses allowed]**

1. Travel Agent
2. Internet
3. Tourist Office / Visitor Information Centre / Government Tourism Commission
4. Airline
5. Tour Operator
6. Travel book or guide
7. Advertising in Newspaper, Magazine, TV or Radio
8. Travel article in Newspaper or Magazine
9. Films or TV/Radio program
10. Friends or relatives
11. Motoring Associations
98. Other (Specify)

C16b Before you left home, did you make any bookings for this trip on the internet?

1. Yes Go to C16c
2. No Go to Package expenditure section
9. Don't know Go to Package expenditure section

C16c What bookings did you make for this trip on the internet?

1. Air travel
2. Organised tours
3. Rental or leasing of self drive cars and rent-a-cars
4. Accommodation
5. Entertainment/theatre tickets etc
8. Other bookings made (specify)

C16d Did you pay for this for this booking / any of these bookings over the Internet?

1. Yes
 2. No
 9. Don't know
-

PACKAGE EXPENDITURE FOR OVERNIGHT TRIPS

CHECK MODE OF TRANSPORT (C5, C10)

- IF MODE OF TRANSPORT = PRIVATE CAR FOR ALL PLACES STAYED, SKIP TO C26

C17 Was any part of your trip covered by a transport package? That is where your (airfare / coach / train / other major transport from C10) and one or more of accommodation, food, car hire or tour costs was included in the price?

1. Yes
2. No GO TO C26 (DETAILED EXPENDITURE)

C18 And what was included in this package? MULTI

- | | |
|---|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Plane 2. Bus/Coach 3. Rented vehicle - hire, etc 4. Train 5. Ship/boat 6. Other Major Transport (SPECIFY) 7. Commuter transport at location (e.g. airport/hotel transfers, bus / train pass) 8. Accommodation 9. Convention fees 10. Sit-down meals in restaurants, cafes, clubs, etc 11. Fast food/Take Away meals 12. Entertainment / Entrance fees 13. Hire fees / Charges 98. Other (SPECIFY) | AT LEAST
ONE OF
THESE
TRANSPORT
CODES
MUST BE
SELECTED |
|---|--|

IF CODE 8 IN C18 TICKED ASK C19; ELSE COMPTER TO IMPUTE ZERO FOR C19 AND SKIP TO C20

C19 How many nights in paid accommodation were covered by that travel package?

RECORD WHOLE NUMBER. QUERY IF MORE THAN TOTAL NIGHTS FROM C3 AND RECORD REASON

C20 Did you yourself actually pay for the package or did someone else pay for you?

1. Paid self
2. Part self / Part other
3. Other paid GO TO C23

C21 And how much did you actually pay both for yourself and any others in your travel party?

RECORD AMOUNT IN WHOLE DOLLARS

C22 And how many people aged 15 years and over, including yourself, did this cover?

RECORD NUMBER OF PERSONS
CHECK C22<=C16

IF C20=1 SKIP TO C26
ELSE CONTINUE

C23 Did someone not travelling in your travel party, for example your employer, pay for any of this package? Do not include anything that you have already mentioned.

1. Yes
2. No GO TO C26

C24 How much did they pay for both you and others in your travel party? IF UNSURE: Could you just give me your best estimate?

RECORD AMOUNT IN WHOLE DOLLARS; IF ABSOLUTELY DON'T KNOW AND CAN'T ESTIMATE, RECORD 999999

C25 And how many people aged 15 years and over, including yourself did this cover?

RECORD NUMBER OF PERSONS
CHECK C25<=C16

**C25a DIVIDE C24 BY C25 = X
So that's about \$X per person?
IF INCORRECT CHANGE THE AMOUNT AT C24 OR THE NUMBER AT C25**

1. Yes
2. No

IF C15=1 SKIP TO C26
ELSE CONTINUE

C25B Did someone in your travel party pay for any of this package? Do not include anything you have already mentioned.

1. Yes
2. No

DETAILED EXPENDITURE FOR EACH OVERNIGHT TRIP

A series of questions and prompts to collect expenditure related to each overnight trip.

	Paid by respondent during trip	Paid by respondent before or after trip	Paid by employer or other not travelling	(Comments if any very large or odd amounts)
Taxis (including to/from airport)				
Airline fares				
Organised tours / side trips				
Car hire costs (rental, leasing)				
Fuel (petrol, diesel)				
Vehicle maintenance or repairs				
Any other long distance transport costs (train, coach, ship etc)				
Any other local transport costs (bus, train, tram, ferry, etc)				
Accommodation (can include food e.g. breakfast if included)				
Takeaways and restaurant meals				
Groceries etc for self-catering				
Alcohol, drinks (not already reported with food above)				
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs				
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc				
Horse racing, gambling, casinos				
Conference fees				
Education, course fees				
Purchase of motor vehicles or any other major equipment?				
Other (phone, postage, medical expenses, repairs, dry cleaning, etc)				

A series of prompts to ensure that all expenditure related to each overnight trips is collected

QUESTIONS FOR PERSONS WHO HAVE RETURNED FROM A TRIP WHERE THEY STAYED AT MORE THAN 21 PLACES

C32 About how much in total would your entire trip have cost? RECORD SINGLE \$ AMOUNT

IF NEED BE, PROBE FOR WEEKLY OR MONTHLY EXPENDITURE, AND MULTIPLY ACCORDINGLY, THEN PROBE FOR LARGE ADDITIONAL PURCHASES, E.G. LUGGAGE, EQUIPMENT. *DO NOT INCLUDE CARAVAN, CAR, OR OTHER CAPITAL INVESTMENT TYPE EXPENDITURE HERE.*

C33A How many people did this cover? RECORD NUMBER

C33b Did you purchase a car or a caravan or make any other major capital investment for or on this trip?
RECORD SINGLE \$ AMOUNT COVERING ALL VEHICLE OR CAPITAL INVESTMENT TYPE EXPENDITURE.

OVERNIGHT TRIP INCOME AND END OF OVERNIGHT SECTION

C34 CHECK PURPOSE OF TRIP IN C2 and C9a

IF C2 or any C9a = CODES 9-12 OR 14 (BUSINESS, CONFERENCES ETC., TRAINING & RESEARCH, EMPLOYMENT/LEISURE)
ASK C35

ELSE GO TO C37

C35 Did this trip involve any work where you personally were paid by a person or company in ...

IF C4=1: <destination from C1> ?

IF C4=2: any of the places you visited on this trip?

1. yes - received payment
2. no GO TO C37
9. refused

C36 About how much were you paid in total? (We need this information to subtract it from your expenditure to get net expenditure)

RECORD AMOUNT IN WHOLE DOLLARS. USE 999 999 IF REFUSED OR REALLY DON'T KNOW.

SECTION D: INTERNATIONAL TRIPS

A series of questions about outbound trips

D1 Which country was the main destination of that trip? RECORD COUNTRY FROM LOOKUP LIST

D2 What was the main purpose of that trip?

1. visiting friends (incl. weddings etc involving friends)
2. visiting relatives (incl. family weddings etc)
3. holidays / leisure / relaxation / getting away
5. entertainment / attending special event - e.g. festival, performance
6. sport - participation
7. sport - spectating
8. shopping
9. work (as driver/transport crew)
10. business / other work
11. conferences/exhibitions/conventions/tradefairs
12. training and research (*employed - not student*)
13. education (*mostly students*)
14. employment/leisure (e.g. working holiday)
16. personal appointment/business (excl health)
17. Health-related
18. Providing transport
98. Other (SPECIFY) _____

D4 From which city did you leave Australia?

1. Sydney
2. Melbourne
3. Brisbane
4. Perth
5. Adelaide
6. Darwin

7. Townsville
8. Cairns
9. Hobart
10. Broome
11. Coolangatta
98. Other SPECIFY _____

D5 About what date did you return from this trip?
RECORD BEST ESTIMATE DATE AND MONTH

D6 Did you spend any nights in Australia but away from home either just before you left for overseas, or just after you returned from overseas?

1. Yes - spent at least one night away from home but still in Australia
2. No - went straight from home to overseas and back home again GO TO D8

D7 Were any of these nights spent in paid accommodation? (How many nights did you spend in paid accommodation in Australia?)
RECORD NUMBER.. QUERY IF MORE THAN 7.

D8 How many nights in total did you spend overseas on this trip? RECORD NUMBER.
IF ONLY 1 NIGHT SPENT IN TOTAL SKIP TO D12

D9 Did you stay in <..country from D1> all the nights you were away, or did you stay in other countries as well?

1. Stayed in the one country whole time GO TO D12
 2. Stayed at least one night in at least one other country
-

MULTI-COUNTRY SEQUENCE (D10-D11a inclusive)

D10 Which country did you stay in on your first night out of Australia? And how many nights did you spend there? After you left <...>, in which country did you spend the next night? ETC, ACCOUNTING FOR ALL PLACES STAYED AND NIGHTS SPENT. IF PERSON WAS IN TRANSIT BETWEEN COUNTRIES FOR A PARTICULAR NIGHT, USE THE "IN TRANSIT" CODE WHICH IS IN THE COUNTRY LOOKUP LIST. IF PERSON WAS ON A CRUISE USE THE CRUISE OPTION IN THE COUNTRY LOOKUP LIST.

D11 You mentioned earlier that your main purpose for the entire trip was <...purpose from D2...>. Does that hold for every country you stayed in, or did you have a different reason for visiting some of these countries?

1. Purpose the same for all places stayed - COMPUTER TO TAKE D2 AS THE REASON FOR EVERY PLACE
2. Purpose different for at least one place stayed - ASK D11a FOR EACH PLACE STAYED

D11a What was the main purpose of visiting <country from D10a> ...?

1. visiting friends (incl. weddings etc involving friends)
2. visiting relatives (incl. family weddings etc)
3. holidays / leisure / relaxation / getting away
5. entertainment / attending special event - e.g. festival, performance
6. sport - participation
7. sport - spectating
8. shopping
9. work (as driver/transport crew)
10. business / other work
11. conferences/exhibitions/conventions/tradefairs
12. training and research (*employed - not student*)
13. education (*mostly students*)
14. employment/leisure (e.g. working holiday)
16. personal appointment/business (excl health)
17. Health-related
18. Providing transport
98. Other (SPECIFY) _____

For D9=2 respondents only: D10a Country stayed in	D10b Nights spent	Cumulative total of nights spent; last row should = D8±3 nights	D11 PURPOSE
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			
5.			
6.			
7. <i>etc to a maximum of countries visited in 365 days</i>			

WHEN GRID COMPLETED CHECK CUMULATIVE TOTAL OF D10b; IF IT IS NOT WITHIN 3 NIGHTS OF D8, THEN IVR TO COMMENT

TO BE ASKED FOR ALL OUTBOUND TRIPS

D12a Did you use the Internet to obtain information about this trip?

1. Yes
2. No

D12b Before you left home, did you make any bookings for this trip on the internet?

1. Yes Go to D12c
2. No Go to expenditure section
9. Don't know Go to expenditure section

D12c What bookings did you make for this trip on the internet?

1. International Air Travel
2. Domestic Air Travel
3. Organised tours
4. Rental or leasing of self drive cars and rent-a-cars
5. Accommodation
- 6 Entertainment/theatre tickets etc
8. Other bookings made (specify)

D12d Did you pay for this for this booking / any of these bookings over the Internet?

1. Yes
 2. No
 9. Don't know
-

EXPENDITURE ON EACH OVERSEAS TRIP

A series of questions and prompts to collect expenditure related to each overseas trip

	Paid by respondent during trip	Paid by respondent before or after trip	Paid by employer or other not travelling	(Comments if any very large or odd amounts)
Travel Package (e.g. airfare + car hire or accommodation)				
Taxis (including to/from airport)				
Airline fares				
Organised tours / side trips				
Car hire costs (rental, leasing)				
Fuel (petrol, diesel)				
Vehicle maintenance or repairs				
Any other <u>long distance</u> transport costs (train, coach, ship etc)				
Any other <u>local</u> transport costs (bus, train, tram, ferry, etc)				
Accommodation (can include food e.g. breakfast if included)				
Takeaways and restaurant meals				
Groceries etc for self-catering				
Alcohol, drinks (not already reported with food above)				
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs, Duty Free				
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc				
Horse racing, gambling, casinos				
Conference fees				
Education, course fees				
Purchase of motor vehicles or any other major equipment?				
Other (phone, postage, medical expenses, repairs, dry cleaning, etc)				

A series of prompts to ensure that all expenditure related to each outbound trip is collected

OVERSEAS TRIP INCOME AND END OF OVERSEAS SECTION

CHECK PURPOSE OF TRIP IN D2 and D11a:

IF D2 or any D11a = CODES 9-12 OR 14 (BUSINESS, CONFERENCES ETC., TRAINING & RESEARCH, EMPLOYMENT/LEISURE) ASK D18
 ELSE GO TO D20

D18 Did this trip involve any work where you personally were paid by a person or company in ...

IF D9=1: <destination from D1> ?

IF D9=2: any of the places you visited on this trip?

- 1. yes - received payment
- 2. no GO TO D20
- 9. refused

D19 About how much were you paid in total? (We need this information to subtract it from your expenditure to get net expenditure)

RECORD AMOUNT IN WHOLE DOLLARS. USE 999 999 IF REFUSED OR REALLY DON'T KNOW.

SECTION F : GENERAL / DEMOGRAPHICS

(These next few questions are now about you, to make sure we have spoken to a good cross section of people).

F1 What is the suburb or town of this household?

RECORD USING LOOKUP LIST

F2 How many people usually live in your household? (Don't forget to count yourself and any children)

RECORD NUMBER. IF ONE, SKIP TO F8. RECORD 99 IF REFUSE.

F3 Is there anyone aged under 15 in this household?

1. Yes
2. No GO TO F5 THEN GO TO F8
9. Refused GO TO F5 THEN GO TO F8

F4 How many children are there aged under 15 in this household?

RECORD NUMBER RECORD 99 IF REFUSE.

F5 COMPUTER TO DERIVE NUMBER OF PERSONS AGED 15 OR MORE (F2 LESS F4)

F6 Are you the parent or guardian of (any of) these children?

1. Yes - parent of at least one
2. No - parent of none
9. Refused

F7 How old is the youngest child?

1. 0-5 years of age
2. 6-14 years of age
9. Refused

AFTER INTERVIEW, COMPUTER TO DERIVE LIFECYCLE STATUS IN THE FOLLOWING ORDER (i.e. if they satisfy two categories, they get coded to the first one that they satisfy):	
Category description	Computer derivation
1 Young single living at home	Age <25 (F8=1); living at home (F9a=1), single (F11=1) and not a parent (F6≠1)
2 Young single living alone or in shared accommodation	Age <25 (F8=1); living alone or not living at home (F9a≠1), single (F11=1) and not a parent (F6≠1)
3 Midlife single	Age 25-44 (F8=2), single (F11=1), and not a parent (F6≠1)
4 Young/midlife couple, no kids	Age 15-44 (F8=1-2), married (F11=2), and not a parent (F6≠1)
5 Parent with youngest child aged 5 or less	F6=1 & F5 has at least 1 aged 0-5, and respondent has not been coded to any of the above codes
6 Parent with youngest child aged 6-14	F6=1 & F5 has at least 1 aged 6-14, and respondent has not been coded to any of the above codes
7 Parent with youngest child aged 15+ still living at home	F9b has at least 1 adult child still living at home and respondent has not been coded to any of the above codes
8 Older working single	F8=45+ and F11=1 and F14=1 or 2
9 Older non-working single	F8=45+ and F11=1 and F14=3+
10 Older working married person	F8=45+ and F11=2 and F14=1 or 2
11 Older non-working married person	F8=45+ and F11=2 and F14=3+

F8 What is your age group, are you...

1. 15-19 years GO TO F9a then F10
2. 20-24 years GO TO F9a then F10
3. 25-29 years GO TO F9b then F10
4. 30-34 years GO TO F9b then F10
5. 35-39 years GO TO F9b then F10
6. 40-44 years GO TO F9b then F10
7. 45-49 years GO TO F9b then F10
8. 50-54 years GO TO F9b then F10
9. 55-59 years GO TO F9b then F10
10. 60-64 years GO TO F9b then F10
11. 65-69 years GO TO F9b then F10
12. 70+ years GO TO F9b then F10

F9a Do you still live at home (with a parent/your parents?)

1. Yes
2. No
9. Refused

F9b Are there any children aged 15-24 still living with you?

1. Yes
2. No
9. Refused

F10 RECORD SEX

1. Male
2. Female

COMPUTER TO CHECK F5: IF NUMBER OF PERSONS IN HOUSEHOLD AGED 15+ IS 2 OR MORE ASK F11

ELSE COMPUTER TO IMPUTE SINGLE FOR F11 AND SKIP RESPONDENT DIRECTLY TO F12.

F11 What is your marital status? (are you single or part of a couple?)

1. Single (never married, divorced, separated, widowed, and not part of a couple)
2. Part of a couple (married, defacto, living together)
9. Refused

F12 In which country were you born?

1. Australia SKIP TO F14
2. Canada
3. Ireland
4. New Zealand
5. South Africa
6. United Kingdom
7. USA
8. China
9. Hong Kong
10. India
11. Malaysia
12. Philippines
13. Viet Nam
14. Germany
15. Greece
16. Italy
17. Lebanon
18. Malta
19. Netherlands
20. Poland
21. Russia, USSR, Baltic States
22. Yugoslavia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Serbia, Croatia
98. other country SPECIFY _____
99. refused

F14 Which of the following applies to you? Are you.... (read out, stop at first yes)

1. Working full time?
2. Working part time?
3. Unemployed and looking for work?
4. Retired or on a pension?
5. Mainly doing home duties?
6. Studying?
7. How would you describe yourself? (SPECIFY)
9. Refused

Record time now: _____

F15 And which of these groups would contain the combined income of everyone in this household, before tax or anything else is taken out? Please include pensions and allowances from all sources. (Would it be more than \$26,000 per year, that is, more than 500 per week? Would it be more than \$52,000 etc)

	<u>Weekly</u>	<u>Annual equivalents</u>
1.	1-79	1. 1-4,199
2.	80-159	2. 4,200-8,299
3.	160-299	3. 8300-15599
4.	300-499	4. 15600-25999
5.	500-699	5. 26000-36399
6.	700-999	6. 36400-51999
7.	1000-1499	7. 52000-77999
8.	1500-1999	8. 78000-103999
9.	2000-2499	9. 104,000-129999
10.	2500+	10. 130,000+
11.	Refused	11. Refused
99.	Don't know	99. Don't know

That's the end of the interview. Thank you very much for your assistance. May I just confirm your name and telephone number. (Sometimes my supervisor needs to ring back and check my work). In case you missed it, my name is (...) and I'm calling from (...). Thank you very much for your time.

Computer records interview date, and interviewer adds additional comments and details of the interview.

