

Table 2
Overnight visitors by State/Territory visited

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS ^(a)	NT	ACT ^(b)	Total ^(c)
'000									
Interstate visitors									
2006									
December quarter	1 988	1 296	1 457	463	347	185	167	na	6 056
2007									
March quarter	1 957	1 274	1 357	552	267	343	100	na	6 069
June quarter	1 986	1 394	1 396	511	326	265	214	na	6 194
September quarter	1 797	1 326	1 684	467	325	129	269	na	6 145
December quarter	1 836	1 425	1 430	487	299	246	114	na	6 018
Year ended 31 December									
2006	8 157	5 423	5 955	1 938	1 349	1 014	685	na	24 931
2007	7 575	5 419	5 867	2 017	1 218	983	698	na	24 427
Intrastate visitors									
2006									
December quarter	4 258	2 886	3 085	851	1 376	251	93	na	12 480
2007									
March quarter	4 476	3 608	2 863	965	1 419	369	77	na	13 448
June quarter	4 387	2 816	3 443	859	1 303	268	115	na	12 792
September quarter	3 729	2 607	3 061	738	1 207	245	115	na	11 319
December quarter	4 006	2 949	2 786	834	1 232	261	99	na	11 814
Year ended 31 December									
2006	16 694	12 001	11 207	3 354	5 414	1 073	356	na	48 633
2007	16 598	11 981	12 153	3 397	5 161	1 142	406	na	49 373
Total visitors									
2006									
December quarter	6 246	4 181	4 543	1 315	1 723	437	259	446	18 536
2007									
March quarter	6 433	4 882	4 220	1 517	1 687	712	177	504	19 517
June quarter	6 373	4 210	4 840	1 370	1 629	533	330	476	18 986
September quarter	5 526	3 934	4 745	1 205	1 533	374	384	525	17 464
December quarter	5 842	4 374	4 216	1 321	1 530	507	213	459	17 833
Year ended 31 December									
2006	24 851	17 424	17 161	5 292	6 764	2 087	1 041	1 908	73 564
2007	24 174	17 399	18 021	5 414	6 379	2 126	1 104	1 965	73 800

na Data not available.

(a) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(b) Data for Australian Capital Territory (ACT) 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.

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

How to read this table:

Table 2 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, there were 5,161,000 overnight trips taken within Western Australia by Western Australian residents.

Table 3
Visitor nights by State/Territory visited

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS ^(a)	NT	ACT ^(b)	Total ^(c)
'000									
Interstate visitor nights									
2006									
December quarter	7 739	5 499	9 250	2 258	3 095	1 051	1 450	na	31 691
2007									
March quarter	10 446	6 704	8 951	3 004	2 279	3 007	703	na	36 801
June quarter	7 147	5 260	7 901	2 112	3 037	1 620	1 745	na	30 140
September quarter	7 132	4 630	12 406	2 206	3 721	748	2 243	na	34 340
December quarter	7 487	5 738	8 687	2 290	3 334	1 715	1 038	na	31 622
Year ended 31 December									
2006	35 247	22 785	38 189	9 296	10 101	6 877	5 824	na	133 867
2007	32 211	22 332	37 944	9 612	12 370	7 091	5 730	na	132 904
Intrastate visitor nights									
2006									
December quarter	12 353	6 663	10 530	2 533	4 847	555	316 *	na	37 860
2007									
March quarter	15 706	11 706	10 600	3 035	5 523	1 204	246 *	na	48 243
June quarter	12 459	6 601	9 578	2 310	4 907	650	389 *	na	36 898
September quarter	10 179	5 774	9 786	1 879	5 497	529	419 *	na	34 134
December quarter	12 620	6 831	9 161	2 270	4 386	746	374 *	na	36 424
Year ended 31 December									
2006	50 951	30 667	37 022	9 779	19 570	2 558	1 053	na	151 794
2007	50 965	30 911	39 125	9 494	20 313	3 128	1 429	na	155 699
Total visitor nights									
2006									
December quarter	20 092	12 162	19 781	4 790	7 941	1 605	1 766	1 356	69 550
2007									
March quarter	26 152	18 410	19 551	6 040	7 802	4 211	950	1 928	85 044
June quarter	19 606	11 861	17 479	4 422	7 943	2 270	2 134	1 323	67 039
September quarter	17 311	10 404	22 191	4 085	9 218	1 277	2 663	1 254	68 474
December quarter	20 107	12 569	17 848	4 560	7 720	2 461	1 413	1 339	68 045
Year ended 31 December									
2006	86 197	53 452	75 210	19 075	29 671	9 434	6 877	5 612	285 661
2007	83 176	53 244	77 069	19 107	32 684	10 219	7 159	5 844	288 603

na Data not available.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of NVS data on page 36 for further information.

(a) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

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

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

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

How to read this table:

Table 3 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, a total of 77,069,000 visitor nights were spent in Queensland, while during the December quarter 2007, 8,687,000 nights were spent in Queensland by interstate visitors.

Table 4
Overnight visitors: State/Territory visited by main purpose of visit
Year ended 31 December 2007

	Holiday/leisure		VFR		Business		Other		Total ^(a)	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Interstate visitors to:										
NSW	3 005	29	2 463	31	1 896	27	406	36	7 575	31
VIC	1 843	18	1 760	22	1 738	24	234	21	5 419	22
QLD	2 797	27	1 730	22	1 327	19	180	16	5 867	24
SA	735	7	629	8	590	8	106	9	2 017	8
WA	422	4	293	4	512	7	27 *	2 *	1 218	5
TAS ^(b)	529	5	245	3	209	3	27 *	2 *	983	4
NT	386	4	109	1	187	3	23 *	2 *	698	3
ACT ^(c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total interstate visitors ^(d)	10 200	100	7 949	100	7 097	100	1 120	100	24 427	100
Intrastate visitors to:										
NSW	7 378	32	6 151	35	2 345	30	967	34	16 598	34
VIC	6 162	26	4 105	23	1 240	16	548	19	11 981	24
QLD	5 039	22	4 235	24	2 363	30	688	24	12 153	25
SA	1 638	7	1 063	6	501	6	223	8	3 397	7
WA	2 347	10	1 575	9	964	12	338	12	5 161	10
TAS ^(b)	579	2	337	2	164	2	73	3	1 142	2
NT	151	1	63	0	169	2	30 *	1 *	406	1
ACT ^(c)	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na	na
Total intrastate visitors ^(d)	23 296	100	17 533	100	7 750	100	2 869	100	49 373	100
Total visitors to:										
NSW	10 383	32	8 614	34	4 240	29	1 373	36	24 174	33
VIC	8 005	25	5 865	23	2 977	21	782	21	17 399	24
QLD	7 836	24	5 965	24	3 689	25	867	23	18 021	24
SA	2 373	7	1 691	7	1 091	8	329	9	5 414	7
WA	2 769	9	1 869	7	1 476	10	366	10	6 379	9
TAS ^(b)	1 108	3	582	2	373	3	100	3	2 126	3
NT	537	2	172	1	356	2	52 *	1 *	1 104	1
ACT	483	2	724	3	642	4	119	3	1 965	3
Total ^(d)	32 171	100	25 011	100	14 487	100	3 770	100	73 800	100

na Data not available.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of NVS data on page 36 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as overnight visitors may report several purposes for visiting various locations on a trip.

(b) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(c) Data for Australian Capital Territory (ACT) 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.

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

How to read this table:

Table 4 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, 31 per cent of all interstate visitors travelling for the purpose of visiting friends and/or relatives visited New South Wales, while nationally, 32,171,000 visitors travelled for holiday/leisure purposes.

Table 5
Visitor nights: State/Territory visited by main purpose of visit
December quarter 2007 and year ended 31 December 2007

	Holiday/leisure		VFR		Business		Other		Total ^(a)	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
December quarter 2007										
Visitor nights in:										
NSW	8 884	28	7 495	34	2 726	25	966	32	20 107	30
VIC	5 425	17	4 614	21	1 906	18	539	18	12 569	18
QLD	9 665	30	4 906	22	2 238	21	721	24	17 848	26
SA	1 985	6	1 566	7	724	7	269 *	9 *	4 560	7
WA	3 466	11	1 821	8	1 968	18	384 *	13 *	7 720	11
TAS ^(b)	1 349	4	614	3	375 *	3 *	116 *	4 *	2 461	4
NT	817	3	143 *	1 *	443 *	4 *	9 **	0 **	1 413	2
ACT	257 *	1 *	662	3	367 *	3 *	52 **	2 **	1 339	2
Total ^(c)	31 874	100	21 820	100	10 751	100	3 057	100	68 045	100
Year ended 31 December 2007										
Visitor nights in:										
NSW	40 444	29	27 881	32	10 387	24	4 256	33	83 176	29
VIC	25 620	18	17 588	20	7 924	18	1 949	15	53 244	18
QLD	40 389	29	21 953	25	10 646	24	3 398	26	77 069	27
SA	9 061	6	5 910	7	2 981	7	930	7	19 107	7
WA	15 001	11	7 657	9	7 533	17	1 633	12	32 684	11
TAS ^(b)	5 797	4	2 622	3	1 320	3	383 *	3 *	10 219	4
NT	3 919	3	1 107	1	1 632	4	185 *	1 *	7 159	2
ACT	1 321	1	2 493	3	1 672	4	358 *	3 *	5 844	2
Total ^(c)	141 577	100	87 211	100	44 171	100	13 091	100	288 603	100

*** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of NVS data on page 36 for further information.

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

(b) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

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

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

How to read this table:

Table 5 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, visitors to locations in Tasmania who travelled for the purpose of business spent a total of 1,322,000 nights, while during the December quarter 2007, Victoria accounted for 21 per cent of visitor nights where the main purpose of visit was visiting friends and/or relatives.

Table 6
Overnight visitors and visitor nights by main purpose of visit

	Holiday/leisure		VFR		Business		Other		Total ^(a)	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
Overnight visitors										
2006										
December quarter	7 869	42	6 696	36	3 441	19	943	5	18 536	100
2007										
March quarter	9 744	50	6 351	33	3 009	15	839	4	19 517	100
June quarter	7 976	42	6 494	34	3 978	21	960	5	18 986	100
September quarter	7 130	41	5 757	33	3 888	22	1 060	6	17 464	100
December quarter	7 321	41	6 409	36	3 613	20	912	5	17 833	100
Year ended 31 December										
2006	32 126	44	25 907	35	13 522	18	3 790	5	73 564	100
2007	32 171	44	25 011	34	14 487	20	3 770	5	73 800	100
Visitor nights										
2006										
December quarter	32 027	46	22 759	33	10 786	16	3 399	5	69 550	100
2007										
March quarter	46 272	54	25 327	30	9 701	11	3 484	4	85 044	100
June quarter	31 125	46	20 870	31	11 670	17	3 147	5	67 039	100
September quarter	32 306	47	19 193	28	12 049	18	3 403	5	68 474	100
December quarter	31 874	47	21 820	32	10 751	16	3 057	4	68 045	100
Year ended 31 December										
2006	137 347	48	91 710	32	40 949	14	13 658	5	285 661	100
2007	141 577	49	87 211	30	44 171	15	13 091	5	288 603	100

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

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

How to read this table:

Table 6 shows that, during the December quarter 2007, 3,613,000 visitors were travelling for business purposes and they stayed a total of 10,751,000 nights.

Table 7
Overnight visitors: State/Territory visited by State/Territory of origin
December quarter 2007 and year ended 31 December 2007

	State/Territory of origin								Total
	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS ^(a)	NT	ACT	
'000									
December quarter 2007									
Visitors to:									
NSW	4 006	657	548	142	73	37 *	17 *	362	5 842
VIC	626	2 949	263	251	132	91	16 *	45 *	4 374
QLD	855	347	2 786	74	58	30 *	21 *	45 *	4 216
SA	122	226	47 *	834	38 *	15 *	22 *	17 *	1 321
WA	89	96	44 *	34 *	1 232	10 **	11 **	15 *	1 530
TAS ^(a)	54	108	47 *	7 **	21 *	261	3 **	6 **	507
NT	22 *	26 *	12 *	25 *	19 *	0 **	99	11 **	213
ACT	334	48 *	40 *	16 *	11 **	3 **	3 **	3 **	459
Total ^(b)	6 109	4 458	3 787	1 383	1 585	448	192	504	17 833
Year ended 31 December 2007									
Visitors to:									
NSW	16 598	2 853	2 455	502	319	152	65	1 229	24 174
VIC	2 577	11 981	860	946	414	360	61	199	17 399
QLD	3 335	1 603	12 153	318	237	128	86	160	18 021
SA	494	961	217	3 397	153	49 *	80	63	5 414
WA	341	406	222	131	5 161	33 *	41 *	44 *	6 379
TAS ^(a)	238	437	171	48 *	60	1 142	9 **	19 *	2 126
NT	166	178	150	92	79	9	406	24 *	1 104
ACT	1 274	332	190	80	42 *	23 *	15 *	8 **	1 965
Total ^(b)	25 025	18 751	16 418	5 514	6 469	1 897	764	1 747	73 800

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of NVS data on page 36 for further information.

(a) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(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.

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

How to read this table:

Table 7 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, 128,000 visitors to Queensland were residents of Tasmania, while during the December quarter 2007, 261,000 Tasmanian residents took an overnight trip in their own State.

Table 8
Overnight visitors by State/Territory of origin and Australian
population by State/Territory of residence
December quarter 2007 and year ended 31 December 2007

	Origin of visitors		Population ^(a)		Visitor rate ^(b)
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	
December quarter 2007					
State/Territory of residence					
New South Wales	6 109	34	5 580	33	1.1
Victoria	4 458	25	4 160	25	1.1
Queensland	3 787	21	3 301	20	1.1
South Australia	1 383	8	1 272	8	1.1
Western Australia	1 585	9	1 669	10	0.9
Tasmania ^(c)	448	3	395	2	1.1
Northern Territory	192	1	158	1	1.2
Australian Capital Territory	504	3	268	2	1.9
Total	17 833	100	16 802	100	1.1
Year ended 31 December 2007					
State/Territory of residence					
New South Wales	25 024	34	5 580	33	4.5
Victoria	18 751	25	4 160	25	4.5
Queensland	16 418	22	3 301	20	5.0
South Australia	5 514	7	1 272	8	4.3
Western Australia	6 469	9	1 669	10	3.9
Tasmania ^(c)	1 897	3	395	2	4.8
Northern Territory	764	1	158	1	4.8
Australian Capital Territory	1 747	2	268	2	6.5
Total	73 800	100	16 802	100	4.4

(a) Population figures are as of 31 December 2007.

(b) The visitor rate is a measure of frequency of travel by Australian residents. It is the ratio of visitors to population for a State/Territory of residence. For example, a rate of 2.0 for Australia would indicate that, on average, Australians took 2.0 overnight trips each during the period.

(c) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

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

How to read this table:

Table 8 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, Northern Territory residents took 764,000 overnight trips. The visitor rate shows that this is an average of 4.8 trips per Northern Territory resident.

Table 9
Overnight visitors: Duration of visit by State/Territory visited
Year ended 31 December 2007

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS ^(a)	NT	ACT	Total ^(b)
'000									
Duration of visit ^(c)									
1 night	6 903	5 337	4 854	1 439	1 555	516	191	694	21 246
2 nights	6 592	5 023	3 952	1 481	1 556	476	158	582	19 714
3 nights	3 614	2 730	2 449	778	921	304	131	248	11 137
4-7 nights	5 302	3 418	4 653	1 286	1 442	446	338	345	17 046
8-14 nights	1 360	678	1 583	330	589	279	195	75	5 019
15-21 nights	243	142	295	69	141	69	49 *	11 **	1 015
22 nights or more	160	71	236	32 *	176	35 *	42 *	10 **	750
Total	24 174	17 399	18 021	5 414	6 379	2 126	1 104	1 965	73 800
Average duration of visit									
	3	3	4	4	5	5	6	3	4
Median duration of visit ^(d)									
	2	2	3	2	3	3	4	22	
Per cent									
Duration of visit ^(c)									
1 night	29	31	27	27	24	24	17	35	29
2 nights	27	29	22	27	24	22	14	30	27
3 nights	15	16	14	14	14	14	12	13	15
4-7 nights	22	20	26	24	23	21	31	18	23
8-14 nights	6	4	9	6	9	13	18	4	7
15-21 nights	1	1	2	1	2	3	4 *	1 **	1
22 nights or more	1	0	1	1 *	3	2 *	4 *	1 **	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 NVS data on page 36 for further information.

(a) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(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 visits to destinations in New South Wales were of two nights or less.

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

How to read this table:

Table 9 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, 1,439,000 or 27 per cent of all overnight visitors to South Australia stayed for 1 night only.

Table 10
Overnight visitors: Accommodation used by State/Territory visited
Year ended 31 December 2007

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS ^(a)	NT	ACT	Total ^(b)
	'000								
Accommodation used ^(c)									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	8 940	5 821	6 948	1 773	2 107	821	525	979	26 889
Guest house, bed & breakfast	389	349	124	117	124	104	5 **	15 *	1 216
Rented house / apartment / flat / unit	1 633	1 086	1 828	323	480	211	48 *	36 *	5 614
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	2 061	1 381	875	653	633	179	119	47 *	5 610
Caravan or camping on private property	871	571	880	212	280	124	128	22 *	2 951
Friend's or relative's property	9 675	7 090	7 141	2 044	2 508	743	241	820	29 836
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	698	928	435	276	216	100	9 **	3 **	2 664
Other	885	670	742	276	412	115	133	50 *	3 233
Total ^(d)	24 174	17 399	18 021	5 414	6 379	2 126	1 104	1 965	73 800
	Per cent								
Accommodation used ^(c)									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	37	33	39	33	33	39	48	50	36
Guest house, bed & breakfast	2	2	1	2	2	5	0 **	1 *	2
Rented house / apartment / flat / unit	7	6	10	6	8	10	4 *	2 *	8
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	9	8	5	12	10	8	11	2 *	8
Caravan or camping on private property	4	3	5	4	4	6	12	1 *	4
Friend's or relative's property	40	41	40	38	39	35	22	42	40
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	3	5	2	5	3	5	1 **	0 **	4
Other	4	4	4	5	6	5	12	3 *	4
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 NVS data on page 36 for further information.

(a) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(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) The accommodation categories and definitions changed in the March Quarter 2003. See Glossary for further information.

(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.

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

How to read this table:

Table 10 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, 875,000 or 5 per cent of overnight visitors to Queensland stayed in a caravan park or a commercial camping ground.

Table 11
Visitor nights: Accommodation used by State/Territory visited
Year ended 31 December 2007

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS ^(a)	NT	ACT	Total ^(b)
	'000								
Accommodation used ^(c)									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	22 025	14 115	23 566	4 694	7 146	2 746	2 512	2 434	79 239
Guest house, bed & breakfast	933	763	329 *	237 *	372 *	381 *	29 **	22 **	3 086
Rented house / apartment / flat / unit	7 362	4 897	10 665	1 395	2 941	1 033	244 *	117 *	28 653
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	10 158	5 129	6 085	2 686	4 772	1 077	921	203 *	31 031
Caravan or camping on private property	2 817	1 704	2 729	866	1 607	502	514	59 **	10 798
Friend's or relative's property	33 334	21 670	27 329	7 075	10 566	3 443	1 933	2 830	108 188
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	2 668	2 887	2 013	764	1 057	396 *	46 **	20 **	9 852
Other	3 519	1 891	3 671	1 157	3 199	521	626	159 *	14 815
Total ^(d)	83 176	53 244	77 069	19 107	32 684	10 219	7 159	5 844	288 603
	Per cent								
Accommodation used ^(c)									
Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn	26	27	31	25	22	27	35	42	27
Guest house, bed & breakfast	1	1	0 *	1 *	1 *	4 *	0 **	0 **	1
Rented house / apartment / flat / unit	9	9	14	7	9	10	3 *	2 *	10
Caravan park, commercial camping ground	12	10	8	14	15	11	13	3 *	11
Caravan or camping on private property	3	3	4	5	5	5	7	1 **	4
Friend's or relative's property	40	41	35	37	32	34	27	48	37
Own property (e.g. holiday house)	3	5	3	4	3	4 *	1 **	0 **	3
Other	4	4	5	6	10	5	9	3 *	5
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 36 for further information.

(a) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

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

(c) The accommodation categories and definitions changed in the March Quarter 2003. See Glossary for further information.

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

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

How to read this table:

Table 11 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, 27 per cent of all visitor nights were spent in a hotel, resort, motel or motor inn, while 2,830,000 visitor nights in the Australian Capital Territory were spent in a friend's or relative's property.

Table 12
Overnight visitors: State/Territory visited by main transport used
Year ended 31 December 2007

	Air transport	Private vehicle	Other transport	Total ^(a)
	'000			
Interstate visitors to:				
NSW	3 109	4 090	576	7 575
VIC	3 371	1 811	485	5 419
QLD	3 987	1 755	574	5 867
SA	1 092	803	216	2 017
WA	1 079	123	162	1 218
TAS ^(b)	757	196	329	983
NT	517	134	134	698
ACT ^(c)	na	na	na	na
Total interstate visitors ^(d)	14 423	10 235	2 613	24 427
Intrastate visitors to:				
NSW	668	14 653	1 331	16 598
VIC	113	10 972	920	11 981
QLD	1 320	10 049	933	12 153
SA	159	3 042	210	3 397
WA	468	4 380	354	5 161
TAS ^(b)	14 *	1 034	98	1 142
NT	73	291	46 *	406
ACT ^(c)	na	na	na	na
Total intrastate visitors ^(d)	2 815	44 425	3 896	49 373
Total visitors to:				
NSW	3 777	18 744	1 906	24 174
VIC	3 484	12 783	1 405	17 399
QLD	5 307	11 804	1 508	18 021
SA	1 251	3 846	426	5 414
WA	1 547	4 503	516	6 379
TAS ^(b)	771	1 231	427	2 126
NT	590	425	179	1 104
ACT	511	1 325	143	1 965
Total ^(d)	16 730	52 933	6 228	73 800

na Data not available.

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of NVS data on page 36 for further information.

(a) Components may not add to total as visitors may have used more than one form of transport on their trip.

(b) See State specific surveys on page 38 for information about additional data available for Tasmania.

(c) Data for Australian Capital Territory (ACT) 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.

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

How to read this table:

Table 12 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, 10,235,000 overnight visitors used a private vehicle when travelling interstate, while 2,815,000 visitors used air transport when travelling intrastate.

Table 13
Expenditure by overnight visitors: Items of expenditure by main purpose of trip
Year ended 31 December 2007

	Holiday/leisure	VFR	Business	Other	Total
	\$ million				
Expenditure items					
Package tours	1 097.2	39.6 *	361.4	103.6	1 601.9
Taxis	150.3	86.6	305.2	15.0 *	557.1
Airline fares	1 739.9	1 537.6	1 872.4	134.9	5 284.8
Organised tours, side trips	400.5	35.3 *	49.9	5.2 **	490.9
Car hire costs	470.2	170.4	227.3	18.1 *	886.0
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	2 286.5	1 360.2	787.5	169.5	4 603.7
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	179.1	90.8	45.9 *	10.4 *	326.3
Other long distance transport costs	178.9	80.0	31.9 *	10.8 *	301.7
Other local transport costs	108.4	40.1 *	16.9 *	7.0 **	172.5
Accommodation	6 514.6	1 124.4	2 282.4	275.9	10 197.2
Takeaway & restaurant meals	3 536.5	1 437.0	1 183.8	178.7	6 336.0
Groceries etc for self-catering	1 709.0	643.4	168.5	79.6	2 600.5
Alcohol and drinks (not elsewhere included)	1 545.0	694.1	359.0	51.7	2 650.0
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	2 426.6	1 451.3	461.0	204.1	4 543.0
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos etc	845.8	176.9	58.3	22.1 *	1 103.1
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	211.8	78.0	59.8	5.3 **	354.8
Conference fees	70.1	18.6 *	234.6	4.7 **	328.0
Education, course fees	51.8	10.7 *	47.4 *	32.0 *	141.9
Other expenditure on trip	443.8	149.3	126.6	155.4	875.0
Total ^(a)	24 148.0	9 228.8	8 684.3	1 484.0	43 545.2

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of NVS data on page 36 for further information.

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

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

How to read this table:

Table 13 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, overnight holiday/leisure visitors spent a total of \$1 739.9 million on airline fares. The total expenditure for all overnight visitors for the same period was \$43.5 billion.

Table 14
Day visitors: State/Territory visited by main purpose of visit
December quarter 2007 and year ended 31 December 2007

	Holiday/leisure		VFR		Business		Other		Total	
	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent	'000	Per cent
December quarter 2007										
Day visitors to:										
NSW	5 655	32	3 590	32	1 209	34	1 235	35	11 690	33
VIC	4 586	26	2 999	27	591	17	896	25	9 072	25
QLD	3 529	20	2 311	21	789	22	583	17	7 211	20
SA	1 204	7	884	8	343	10	258	7	2 689	8
WA	1 654	9	1 060	9	404	11	356	10	3 474	10
TAS	626	4	290	3	77 *	2 *	132 *	4 *	1 126	3
NT	126 *	1 *	21 **	0 **	22 **	1 **	3 **	0 **	172	0
ACT	104 *	1 *	68 *	1 *	99 *	3 *	61 *	2 *	333	1
Total (a)	17 484	100	11 223	100	3 535	100	3 525	100	35 767	100
Year ended 31 December 2007										
Day visitors to:										
NSW	23 675	32	14 315	33	5 265	36	5 217	32	48 472	33
VIC	17 592	24	11 822	27	2 725	19	3 936	24	36 074	24
QLD	16 266	22	8 524	19	3 184	22	3 640	23	31 614	21
SA	5 319	7	3 154	7	1 073	7	1 025	6	10 571	7
WA	6 558	9	4 111	9	1 628	11	1 464	9	13 762	9
TAS	2 543	3	1 164	3	412	3	489	3	4 608	3
NT	582	1	188	0	123 *	1 *	63 *	0 *	956	1
ACT	614	1	440	1	292	2	335	2	1 680	1
Total (a)	73 150	100	43 717	100	14 701	100	16 169	100	147 737	100

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 36 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 or Territory.

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

How to read this table:

Table 14 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, there were a total of 147,737,000 day visitors, of whom 9 per cent visited destinations in Western Australia.

Table 15
Day visitors by State/Territory visited

	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	Total ^(a)
	'000								
2006									
March quarter	11 883	9 482	7 194	2 700	3 404	1 409	281	303	36 656
June quarter	11 548	7 677	7 907	2 864	3 206	1 085	291	342	34 919
September quarter	9 929	7 095	6 100	2 341	2 931	898	203	350	29 847
December quarter	10 869	7 904	7 221	2 558	2 915	1 025	193	357	33 041
2007									
March quarter	12 810	9 944	8 349	2 704	3 967	1 425	220	406	39 825
June quarter	11 891	8 722	7 908	2 550	3 105	1 113	286	528	36 102
September quarter	12 081	8 336	8 146	2 628	3 215	945	278	414	36 043
December quarter	11 690	9 072	7 211	2 689	3 474	1 126	172	333	35 767
Year ended 31 December									
2006	44 229	32 158	28 422	10 463	12 455	4 417	967	1 351	134 462
2007	48 472	36 074	31 614	10 571	13 762	4 608	956	1 680	147 737

(a) Components may not add to total as total includes unspecified and offshore visits that could not be allocated to a State/Territory.
Base: All figures relate to Australian residents aged 15 years and over.

How to read this table:

Table 15 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, destinations in New South Wales had 48,472,000 day visitors, while during the December quarter 2007, destinations in the Australian Capital Territory had 333,000 day visitors.

Table 16
Day visitors: State/Territory visited by main transport used
Year ended 31 December 2007

	Air transport	Private vehicle	Other transport	Total
	'000			
Day visitors to:				
New South Wales	540	43 089	4 844	48 472
Victoria	382	32 547	3 145	36 074
Queensland	442	29 507	1 666	31 614
South Australia	131 *	9 963	476	10 571
Western Australia	142	12 821	799	13 762
Tasmania	71 *	4 383	154	4 608
Northern Territory	31 *	890	35 *	956
Australian Capital Territory	114 *	1 390	175	1 680
Total ^(a)	1 852	134 590	11 295	147 737

* Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 36 for further information.

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

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

How to read this table:

Table 16 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, 442,000 day visitors to destinations in Queensland used air transport to travel to their destination, while destinations in the Northern Territory had 956,000 day visitors during the the same period.

Table 17
Expenditure by day visitors: Items of expenditure by main purpose of visit
Year ended 31 December 2007

	Holiday/leisure	VFR	Business	Other	Total
	\$ million				
Expenditure items					
Package tours	44.2	11.0 *	0.5 **	2.1 **	57.8
Taxis	9.0 *	6.5 *	34.9	9.5 *	59.9
Airline fares	10.4 *	47.9	231.2	20.5 *	310.0
Organised tours, side trips	35.2	8.8 *	4.8 *	9.2 *	58.0
Car hire costs	35.6	2.5 **	11.1 *	5.7 *	54.8
Fuel (petrol, diesel)	1 745.7	1 123.1	467.6	421.1	3 757.5
Vehicle maintenance or repairs	27.7	25.3	25.5	64.3	142.8
Other long distance transport costs	53.9	16.9 *	9.5 *	7.7 *	88.0
Other local transport costs	60.0	17.6 *	20.4 *	12.2 *	110.2
Takeaway & restaurant meals	1 571.1	708.9	249.3	217.4	2 746.7
Groceries etc for self-catering	436.2	215.0	25.1	86.1	762.4
Alcohol and drinks (not elsewhere included)	466.7	268.5	56.1	43.4	834.7
Shopping, gifts, souvenirs	3 020.8	693.0	195.6	374.6	4 284.1
Entertainment, museums, movies, zoos, etc	438.7	44.7	6.8 *	16.3 *	506.6
Horse racing, gambling, casinos	62.2	20.3 *	5.5 *	8.8 *	96.9
Conference fees	4.9 *	0.5 **	27.4	5.6 *	38.4
Education, course fees	5.4 *	1.1 **	5.3 *	37.5	49.3
Other expenditure on trip	273.5	54.1	41.3	348.1	717.0
Total ^(a)	8 301.3	3 265.9	1 417.8	1 690.1	14 675.0

* ** Subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes; see section on Reliability of data on page 36 for further information.

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

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

How to read this table:

Table 17 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, day visitors spent \$54.8 million on car hire. The overall total spent by day visitors during the same period was \$14.7 billion.

Table 18
Australians travelling overseas: Visitors and average number of nights
per trip by main destination and purpose of trip
Year ended September 2007 (a)

	Visitors ^(b)		Average nights per trip
	'000	Per cent	
Main destination			
United Kingdom	377	8	37
Other Europe	494	10	38
New Zealand	816	17	11
USA and Canada	508	11	26
Hong Kong	185	4	13
Singapore	211	4	11
Malaysia	158	3	17
Indonesia	226	5	14
Thailand	331	7	15
China	248	5	24
Other Asia	564	12	24
Other countries	626	13	21
Purpose of visit ^(c)			
Holiday/leisure	2 386	50	21
Visiting friends and/or relatives	1 123	24	26
Business	1 079	23	15
Other	154	3	43
Total	4 742	100	22

(a) Data for outbound trips is presented for the year ending September 2007 due to the three month recall period in the National Visitor Survey.

(b) Source for visitors by main destination: Australian Bureau of Statistics.

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

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

How to read this table:

Table 18 shows that, of the Australians who travelled overseas for the year ending 30 September 2007, 8 per cent had the United Kingdom as their main destination, staying overseas on average for 37 nights.

Table 19
Modelled domestic day visitor expenditure^(a) in the top 20 regions ranked by expenditure
Year ended 31 December 2007

Rank	Region	State/Territory	Expenditure ^(a)	Share of	Visitors ^(b)	Expenditure
			\$ million	expenditure	'000	per visitor
				Per cent		\$
1	Sydney	NSW	1,728	12	17,125	101
2	Melbourne	VIC	1,357	9	12,252	111
3	Brisbane	QLD	920	6	9,841	94
4	Experience Perth	WA	900	6	9,712	93
5	Gold Coast	QLD	584	4	5,999	97
6	Sunshine Coast	QLD	505	3	5,056	100
7	Hunter	NSW	468	3	4,821	97
8	North Coast NSW	NSW	434	3	3,632	120
9	Adelaide	SA	366	2	3,358	109
10	Central West NSW	NSW	361	2	2,653	136
11	Canberra	ACT	300	2	1,680	178
12	Australia's South West	WA	296	2	2,523	117
13	Central Coast	NSW	290	2	3,393	86
14	Illawarra	NSW	285	2	3,319	86
15	Peninsula	VIC	256	2	3,498	73
16	Fitzroy	QLD	246	2	1,997	123
17	South Coast	NSW	240	2	2,356	102
18	New England North West	NSW	235	2	1,845	127
19	Tropical North Queensland	QLD	232	2	1,898	122
20	Geelong	VIC	220	1	2,760	80
Top 20 regions			10,222	70	99,718	103
Total Australia^(c)			14,675	100	147,737	99

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(b) Number of visitors do not sum to the total as visitor numbers are calculated as net visits. More information on the expenditure allocation method is in the Methodology section.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/Territory.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 19 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, there were 5.1 million domestic day visitors to Sunshine Coast who spent a total of \$505 million in the region or 3% of total domestic day visitor expenditure in Australia.

Table 20
Modelled domestic day visitor expenditure ^(a) in capital cities and regional areas
for each State/Territory
Year ended 31 December 2007

State/Territory	Expenditure ^(a)	Share of	Visitors ^(b)	Expenditure per
	\$ million	expenditure Per cent	'000	visitor \$
Sydney	1,728	35	17,125	101
Regional NSW	3,153	65	31,347	101
Total NSW	4,882	100	48,472	101
Melbourne	1,357	40	12,252	111
Regional VIC	2,026	60	23,822	85
Total VIC	3,383	100	36,074	94
Gold Coast	584	18	5,999	97
Brisbane	920	29	9,841	94
Regional QLD	1,714	53	15,774	109
Total QLD	3,218	100	31,614	102
Adelaide	366	40	3,358	109
Regional SA	547	60	7,213	76
Total SA	913	100	10,571	86
Experience Perth	900	63	9,712	93
Regional WA	518	37	4,049	128
Total WA	1,417	100	13,762	103
Hobart	114	27	1,185	96
Regional TAS	307	73	3,423	90
Total TAS	421	100	4,608	91
Darwin	90	63	561	161
Regional NT	52	37	395	131
Total NT	142	100	956	149
Canberra	300	100	1,680	178
Total ACT	300	100	1,680	178
Total capitals	6,359	43	61,713	103
Total regional	8,316	57	86,024	97
Total Australia ^(c)	14,675	100	147,737	99

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(b) Number of visitors do not sum to the total as visitor numbers are calculated as net visits. More information on the expenditure allocation method is in the Methodology section.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/Territory.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 20 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, there were 15.8 million domestic day visitors in regional QLD, who spent a total of \$1.7 billion in QLD, or 53% of total domestic day visitor expenditure in QLD - an average of \$109 per visitor.

Table 21
Modelled domestic day visitor expenditure ^(a) (destination expenditure only) by purpose of visit for each State/Territory
Year ended 31 December 2007

Destination	Holiday/leisure		VFR		Business		Other ^(b)		Total	
	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent
NSW	2,584	34	896	33	385	34	518	34	4,384	34
VIC	1,782	23	715	26	211	19	289	19	2,996	23
QLD	1,698	22	580	21	221	20	374	25	2,872	22
SA	466	6	200	7	64	6	81	5	811	6
WA	749	10	206	8	162	14	150	10	1,267	10
TAS	223	3	71	3	30	3	50	3	374	3
NT	59	1	18	1	15	1	22	1	114	1
ACT	147	2	47	2	37	3	34	2	264	2
Total Australia ^(c)	7,707	100	2,732	100	1,123	100	1,519	100	13,081	100

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(b) Other includes visiting a State/Territory for education, employment and medical reasons.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/Territory.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 21 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, domestic day visitors who travelled for VFR purposes in WA spent a total of \$206 million, or 8% of total VFR expenditure in Australia.

Table 22
Modelled domestic overnight visitor expenditure ^(a) in the top 20 regions ranked by expenditure,
including airfares and long distance transport costs
Year ended 31 December 2007

Rank	Region	State	Expenditure ^(a)	Share of	Visitors ^(b)	Visitor	Expenditure	Expenditure	Average
			\$ million	Per cent	'000	nights	per visitor	per night	length of stay
							\$	\$	Nights
1	Melbourne	VIC	4,533	10	6,497	18,966	698	239	3
2	Sydney	NSW	4,486	10	7,357	21,882	610	205	3
3	Gold Coast	QLD	3,027	7	3,707	16,476	817	184	4
4	Brisbane	QLD	2,691	6	4,881	15,412	551	175	3
5	Experience Perth	WA	2,155	5	3,126	11,811	689	182	4
6	Sunshine Coast	QLD	1,705	4	2,696	10,978	632	155	4
7	North Coast NSW	NSW	1,673	4	3,282	13,213	510	127	4
8	Tropical North Queensland	QLD	1,545	4	1,438	7,938	1,074	195	6
9	Adelaide	SA	1,532	4	2,247	7,994	682	192	4
10	Canberra	ACT	985	2	1,965	5,844	502	169	3
11	Australia's South West	WA	977	2	1,950	7,676	501	127	4
12	South Coast	NSW	823	2	2,063	7,902	399	104	4
13	Hunter	NSW	756	2	2,148	5,733	352	132	3
14	Northern Rivers Tropical NSW	NSW	730	2	1,789	6,531	408	112	4
15	Darwin	NT	717	2	637	3,929	1,125	183	6
16	Hobart and Surrounds	TAS	654	2	894	3,871	732	169	4
17	Western	VIC	589	1	1,693	5,337	348	110	3
18	Central West NSW	NSW	573	1	1,820	5,159	315	111	3
19	Central Coast	NSW	559	1	1,327	4,035	421	139	3
20	Whitsundays	QLD	551	1	522	2,566	1,055	215	5
Top 20 regions			31,262	72	48,735	183,253	641	171	4
Total Australia ^(c)			43,545	100	73,800	288,603	590	151	4

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(b) The number of visitors do not sum to the total as visitor numbers are calculated as net visits.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/Territory.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 22 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, there were 2.2 million domestic overnight visitors to Adelaide who spent a total of \$1.5 billion or 4% of total domestic overnight visitor expenditure in Australia. This expenditure includes airfares and long distance transport costs.

Table 23
Modelled domestic overnight visitor expenditure ^(a) in the top 20 regions ranked by expenditure,
excluding airfares and long distance transport costs
Year ended 31 December 2007

Rank	Region	State	Expenditure ^(a)	Share of expenditure	Visitors ^(b)	Visitor nights	Expenditure per visitor	Expenditure per night	Average length of stay
			\$ million	Per cent	'000	'000	\$	\$	Nights
1	Sydney	NSW	3,451	9	7,357	21,882	469	158	3
2	Melbourne	VIC	3,394	9	6,497	18,966	522	179	3
3	Gold Coast	QLD	2,736	7	3,707	16,476	738	166	4
4	Brisbane	QLD	2,071	6	4,881	15,412	424	134	3
5	Sunshine Coast	QLD	1,582	4	2,696	10,978	587	144	4
6	Experience Perth	WA	1,558	4	3,126	11,811	498	132	4
7	North Coast NSW	NSW	1,544	4	3,282	13,213	470	117	4
8	Tropical North Queensland	QLD	1,313	4	1,438	7,938	913	165	6
9	Adelaide	SA	1,152	3	2,247	7,994	513	144	4
10	Australia's South West	WA	913	2	1,950	7,676	468	119	4
11	South Coast	NSW	806	2	2,063	7,902	391	102	4
12	Canberra	ACT	783	2	1,965	5,844	398	134	3
13	Hunter	NSW	747	2	2,148	5,733	348	130	3
14	Northern Rivers Tropical NSW	NSW	676	2	1,789	6,531	378	104	4
15	Western	VIC	570	2	1,693	5,337	337	107	3
16	Central Coast	NSW	555	1	1,327	4,035	418	138	3
17	Central West NSW	NSW	547	1	1,820	5,159	301	106	3
18	Darwin	NT	534	1	637	3,929	838	136	6
19	Hobart and Surrounds	TAS	498	1	894	3,871	557	129	4
20	Whitsundays	QLD	476	1	522	2,566	911	185	5
	Top 20 regions		25,908	70	48,735	183,253	532	141	4
	Total Australia ^(c)		37,030	100	73,800	288,603	502	128	4

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(b) The number of visitors do not sum to the total as visitor numbers are calculated as net visits.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/Territory.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 23 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, there were 2.1 million domestic overnight visitors to South Coast who spent a total of \$806 million or 2% of total domestic overnight visitor expenditure in Australia. This expenditure excludes airfares and long distance transport costs.

Table 24
Modelled domestic overnight visitor expenditure ^(a) in capital cities and regional areas
for each State/Territory, including airfares and long distance transport costs
Year ended 31 December 2007

State/Territory	Expenditure ^(a)	Share of expenditure	Visitors ^(b)	Visitor nights	Expenditure per visitor	Expenditure per night	Average length of stay
	\$ million	Per cent	'000	'000	\$	\$	Nights
Sydney	4,486	37	7,357	21,882	610	205	3
Regional NSW	7,493	63	17,352	61,294	432	122	4
Total NSW	11,979	100	24,174	83,176	496	144	3
Melbourne	4,533	54	6,497	18,966	698	239	3
Regional VIC	3,865	46	11,402	34,278	339	113	3
Total VIC	8,398	100	17,399	53,244	483	158	3
Gold Coast	3,027	25	3,707	16,476	817	184	4
Brisbane	2,691	22	4,881	15,412	551	175	3
Regional QLD	6,447	53	10,218	45,181	631	143	4
Total QLD	12,165	100	18,021	77,069	675	158	4
Adelaide	1,532	55	2,247	7,994	682	192	4
Regional SA	1,272	45	3,386	11,113	376	114	3
Total SA	2,804	100	5,414	19,107	518	147	4
Experience Perth	2,155	49	3,126	11,811	689	182	4
Regional WA	2,217	51	3,584	20,873	619	106	6
Total WA	4,371	100	6,379	32,684	685	134	5
Hobart	654	42	894	3,871	732	169	4
Regional TAS	916	58	1,530	6,348	599	144	4
Total TAS	1,570	100	2,126	10,219	739	154	5
Darwin	717	57	637	3,929	1,125	183	6
Regional NT	550	43	604	3,230	911	170	5
Total NT	1,268	100	1,104	7,159	1,148	177	6
Canberra	985	100	1,965	5,844	502	169	3
Total ACT	985	100	1,965	5,844	502	169	3
Total capitals	20,781	48	30,402	106,185	684	196	3
Total regional	22,764	52	46,694	182,417	488	125	4
Total Australia ^(c)	43,545	100	73,800	288,603	590	151	4

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(b) The number of visitors do not sum to the total as visitor numbers are calculated as net visits.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/Territory.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 24 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, there were 1.5 million domestic overnight visitors who stayed in regional areas of TAS. These visitors spent a total of \$916 million, or 58% of total domestic overnight visitor expenditure in TAS. This expenditure includes airfares and long distance transport costs.

Table 25
Modelled domestic overnight visitor expenditure ^(a) in capital cities and regional areas
for each State/Territory, excluding airfares and long distance transport costs
Year ended 31 December 2007

State/Territory	Expenditure ^(a)	Share of	Visitors ^(b)	Visitor nights	Expenditure	Expenditure	Average
	\$ million	expenditure Per cent	'000	'000	per visitor \$	per night \$	length of stay Nights
Sydney	3,451	33	7,357	21,882	469	158	3
Regional NSW	7,081	67	17,352	61,294	408	116	4
Total NSW	10,532	100	24,174	83,176	436	127	3
Melbourne	3,394	48	6,497	18,966	522	179	3
Regional VIC	3,734	52	11,402	34,278	327	109	3
Total VIC	7,128	100	17,399	53,244	410	134	3
Gold Coast	2,736	26	3,707	16,476	738	166	4
Brisbane	2,071	20	4,881	15,412	424	134	3
Regional QLD	5,632	54	10,218	45,181	551	125	4
Total QLD	10,438	100	18,021	77,069	579	135	4
Adelaide	1,152	49	2,247	7,994	513	144	4
Regional SA	1,209	51	3,386	11,113	357	109	3
Total SA	2,362	100	5,414	19,107	436	124	4
Experience Perth	1,558	44	3,126	11,811	498	132	4
Regional WA	1,995	56	3,584	20,873	557	96	6
Total WA	3,553	100	6,379	32,684	557	109	5
Hobart	498	39	894	3,871	557	129	4
Regional TAS	764	61	1,530	6,348	499	120	4
Total TAS	1,263	100	2,126	10,219	594	124	5
Darwin	534	55	637	3,929	838	136	6
Regional NT	433	45	604	3,230	716	134	5
Total NT	967	100	1,104	7,159	876	135	6
Canberra	783	100	1,965	5,844	398	134	3
Total ACT	783	100	1,965	5,844	398	134	3
Total capitals	16,177	44	30,402	106,185	532	152	3
Total regional	20,852	56	46,694	182,417	447	114	4
Total Australia ^(c)	37,030	100	73,800	288,603	502	128	4

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(b) The number of visitors do not sum to the total as visitor numbers are calculated as net visits.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/Territory.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 25 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, there were 1.5 million domestic overnight visitors who stayed in regional areas of TAS. These visitors spent a total of \$764 million, or 61% of total domestic overnight visitor expenditure in TAS. This expenditure excludes airfares and long distance transport costs.

Table 26
Modelled domestic overnight visitor expenditure ^(a) (destination expenditure only) by total intrastate and interstate origin for each State/Territory
Year ended 31 December 2007

Destination State/Territory	Interstate Origin										Total
	Intrastate	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT	ACT	All interstate	
\$ million											
NSW	5,996	-	1,470	1,280	363	300	83	52	438	3,987	9,983
VIC	3,342	1,505	-	482	578	437	243	61	98	3,404	6,746
QLD	4,620	2,577	1,711	-	349	316	146	98	221	5,418	10,038
SA	982	319	515	171	-	93	38	71	np	1,248	2,230
WA	2,233	292	362	246	126	-	34	47	np	1,142	3,376
TAS	292	242	362	167	51	93	-	np	np	933	1,225
NT	159	156	210	154	103	99	np	-	np	782	940
ACT	46	429	122	np	27	np	np	np	-	690	736
Total Australia ^(c)	17,669	5,522	4,751	2,573	1,597	1,361	565	346	891	17,606	35,276

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/Territory.

np Not published due to reliability concerns.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 26 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, QLD residents spent \$4.6 billion on overnight travel within QLD (intrastate travel).

Residents from other states/territories spent \$5.4 billion on travel within QLD.

Domestic overnight visitors from NSW contribute the largest amount of interstate expenditure to QLD (\$2.6 billion), followed by VIC (\$1.7 billion) and SA (\$349 million).

Table 27
Modelled domestic overnight visitor expenditure ^(a) (destination expenditure only) by purpose of visit for each State/Territory
Year ended 31 December 2007

Destination	Holiday/leisure		VFR		Business		Other ^(b)		Total	
	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent	\$ million	Per cent
NSW	5,547	27	2,294	32	1,710	28	433	27	9,983	28
VIC	3,879	19	1,416	20	1,208	20	243	15	6,746	19
QLD	6,228	30	1,885	27	1,534	25	391	25	10,038	28
SA	1,236	6	505	7	358	6	131	8	2,230	6
WA	1,914	9	544	8	703	12	215	14	3,376	10
TAS	854	4	175	2	147	2	49	3	1,225	3
NT	612	3	85	1	182	3	61	4	940	3
ACT	246	1	187	3	249	4	53	3	736	2
Total Australia ^(c)	20,515	100	7,090	100	6,094	100	1,576	100	35,276	100

Base: All visitors aged 15 and over.

Figures may not add to the total due to rounding.

(a) Expenditure excludes major purchases such as motor vehicles.

(b) Other includes visiting a State/Territory for education, employment and medical reasons.

(c) Total Australia includes small amounts that cannot be allocated to a particular State/territory.

Source: Tourism Research Australia expenditure allocation method applied to 2007 National Visitor Survey data.

How to read this table:

Table 27 shows that, during the year ended 31 December 2007, domestic overnight visitors who travelled for holiday/leisure purposes in WA spent a total of \$1.9 billion, or 9% of total holiday/leisure expenditure in Australia.

Introduction to the National Visitor Survey

The National Visitor Survey is Australia's primary measure of domestic tourism activity, being the major source of information on the characteristics and travel patterns of domestic tourists.

Since 1 January 2005 interviews have been conducted with approximately 120,000 Australian residents aged 15 years and over on an annual basis. Between 1998 and 2004, just 80,000 interviews were undertaken annually. This sample increased to enhance estimates for smaller States/Territories and at the regional level.

Respondents are interviewed in their homes using random digit dialling and Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing system. The survey contains over 70 questions including:

- Destination
- Purpose
- Transportation
- Travel package
- Sources to obtain information about the trip
- Activities
- Expenditure
- Accommodation
- Travel party
- Demographics

National Visitor Survey (NVS) definitions are based on those provided by the World Tourism Organisation and therefore interviews people who have travelled for purposes including holiday, visiting friends and relatives, business, education and employment. These travellers must not have been away from home continuously for more than 364 days, or in a leap year 365 days.

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

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

Results from the NVS are published quarterly and are available for free download in PDF format from the Tourism Research Australia website, go to www.tra.australia.com

Survey Methodology

Break in series between NVS and DTM

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

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

Weighting and benchmarking

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

Determining domestic visitor expenditure in regional Australia

The NVS provides information on travel activity and expenditure by domestic visitors. Information on expenditure by these visitors is only collected for the respondent's entire journey, not for individual stops. In order to determine the impact that the visitor activity is having on a particular region, TRA uses a model based approach to allocate visitors' expenditure to Australia's tourism regions.

Expenditure

Regional Expenditure Allocation Methodology

A very brief summary of the process by which expenditure by domestic visitors is allocated to regions is given below. A full explanation of expenditure allocation methods can be found in Collins, D. and Galliano, K. (2006). For both overnight and day visitors, information is collected on the following three types of expenditure:

- expenditure by respondent during the trip
- expenditure by respondent before or after the trip, and
- expenditure paid by employer or other who is not travelling.

For each of these three types of expenditure, information is collected on the amount spent on 20 expenditure items. Expenditure on capital goods (for example, motor vehicles, property, and office equipment) is not included in the published NVS estimates, as it is not regarded as tourism expenditure. All the other expenditure items are included in the expenditure estimates for domestic day and overnight visitors.

Overnight trips expenditure allocation process

The process of allocating money spent on overnight trips begins with the identification of four major sub-components of total expenditure:

- expenditure attributable to the respondent's home region
- expenditure on airfares and other long-distance fares
- expenditure attributable to the destination region or regions, and
- expenditure on long trips.

All *expenditure spent by the traveller in the home region* (the region where the survey respondent lives) before and after the trip, is allocated to a single region. Fuel expenses paid by someone other than the respondent and meals paid for before or after the trip are assigned to the home region in the proportion:

$1 / (\text{number of stops} + 1)$ – with the remainder going to destination regions.

Airfares and other long-distance expenditure are allocated equally according to where each air or long-distance leg of the trip started and ended. In the few cases where there is no major airport in the departure and/or arrival region (for example, the Central Coast of NSW or Melbourne East in Victoria) the share of airfare expenditure is allocated to the nearest region with a major airport. For trips where there is more than one destination, information on the transport mode used to get to each stopover is used to allocate airfares and other long distance transport fares to regions. For example, if a traveller uses air travel on three legs of their trip, one third of the airfare expenditure is allocated to the departure and arrival regions for each leg.

Unpublished work by TRA has shown that, on average, about 60 per cent of package expenditure is taken up by airfares and other long distance fares and the remaining 40 per cent by other items like accommodation, food and car hire. Package expenditure is split into these proportions, with the airfare and other long distance component allocated with other reported airfare expenditure, and the remaining 40 per cent allocated by the iteration process.

Destination region expenditure excludes expenditure on capital items, includes 40 per cent of package expenditure, and is allocated by the iterative process.

For *expenditure on long trips* (trips with more than 21 stops) a single expenditure figure is collected for these trips, which is equal to total expenditure for the entire trip. This amount is allocated to regions in proportion to the nights spent at each stop.

The iterative process

Overnight trips expenditure is allocated by iteration in three steps:

1. A regional cost indicator is calculated for each region that has an expenditure sample – national average expenditure used for those regions where there is no expenditure sample.
2. Preliminary expenditure estimates for each stop in the trip are calculated by multiplying the cost indicator for the region at the stop by the length of stay at that stop. Preliminary estimates of expenditure are rescaled using the formula:

$$r = p * (E / R)$$

where

r = rescaled value for this stop
p = preliminary estimate for this stop
E = reported total expenditure for the trip
R = sum of preliminary estimates for the trip

3. New regional cost indicators are calculated by summing rescaled expenditure values for each region, and dividing this number by the total nights spent in that region. If cost indicators for the current iteration differ from estimates from the previous iteration by less than an agreed amount the process is stopped, otherwise it is repeated from step 2.

Experience has shown:

- Cost indicators for most regions reach a value close to their final value after four or five iterations, however 15 iterations are usually enough to get successive differences well below \$1.00
- The process is not sensitive to initial estimates of cost indicators
- The main driver of the process is the nights spent at each stop

Day trips expenditure allocation process

Expenditure allocation for day trips is similar in principle to expenditure allocation for overnight trips, but is much simpler because each trip has just one destination region. All day trip expenditure is apportioned between home and destination regions using predetermined proportions, which are the same as those for overnight trips. Unlike the overnight trip analysis, there is no need to further apportion expenditure to multiple destination regions.

Reference:

Collins, D. and Galliano, K., 2006, *Travel expenditure by domestic and international visitors in Australia's regions, 2005*, Tourism Research, Canberra.

Data Reliability

Reliability of NVS data

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

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

In Table 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 true figure (which might be obtained from a census) is 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 ('000s)	Overnight Visitors	Visitor Nights	Overnight Expenditure	Day Visitors	Day Visitor Expenditure	Overseas Trips
20	>50	>100	>100	>100	>100	37.5
50	47.5	>100	>100	>50	>100	23.3
80	37.7	>100	>100	>50	>100	18.3
100	33.8	>100	>100	>50	>100	16.3
200	24.0	>50	>100	42.2	>100	11.3
300	19.6	>50	>100	34.6	>100	9.2
500	15.3	45.7	>100	26.9	>100	7.1
1,000	10.8	32.4	>100	19.1	>100	4.9
2,000	7.7	23.0	>100	13.5	>100	3.4
3,000	6.3	18.8	>100	11.1	>100	2.8
5,000	4.9	14.6	>100	8.6	>100	2.1
7,000	4.2	12.3	>100	7.3	>100	1.8
10,000	3.5	10.3	>100	6.1	>50	
20,000	2.5	7.3	>50	4.3	>50	
30,000	2.0	6.0	>50	3.6	>50	
50,000	1.6	4.6	>50	2.8	45.8	
70,000	1.3	3.9	49.5	2.3	39.8	
100,000	1.1	3.3	41.8	2.0	34.2	
140,000	0.9	2.8	35.7	1.7	29.7	
200,000	0.8	2.3	30.1	1.4	25.5	
500,000	0.5	1.5	19.5	0.9	17.3	
1,000,000		1.0	14.1		12.9	
2,000,000			10.1		9.6	
5,000,000			6.6		6.5	
10,000,000			4.7		4.9	
20,000,000			3.4		3.6	
50,000,000			2.2		2.5	

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 following formula gives an approximation of the confidence interval width for the difference between two estimates:

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

Note that this formula is an approximation only, and assumes that the two estimates being tested are of similar size, and are based on similar samples.

In the example used above, an observed change from our estimate of overnight visitors of 7,000,000 would be significant (at the 95% level), if there is a difference in a subsequent or earlier estimate of 7.8 per cent (1.4142*5.5%) or more. Therefore, if another estimate is outside the range 6 454 000 to 7 546 000 (+/- 7.8%), we can state that there are 19 chances out of 20 that the apparent movement reflects a true trend in the population.

Use of NVS data to analyse national, State/Territory, or regional domestic tourism performance should be based on an understanding of the data’s level of reliability. Through understanding the confidence interval of the data, users are able to determine when a change between years is likely to be statistically significant and when it is not (that is, when it is more likely to be simply the result of random sample variation).

Increasing the sample of the NVS by 50% to 120,000 will progressively improve the reliability of survey estimates. On average, the confidence intervals associated with particular quarterly estimates will reduce by 16 per cent. Year ending estimates will not achieve the same level of improvement until December 2005 as it will take this long for the full flow on effect of the increase in sample to be realised. TRA will review and update the confidence intervals to apply to future NVS estimates in coming months.

For more information about the use of confidence intervals in the NVS or the impact the increase in sample will have on reliability of data, please contact the Manager Surveys on 02 6228 6110.

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.

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% and 100% are marked with a single asterisk (*) in tables. When the confidence interval width exceeds the estimate (that is, is greater than 100%), 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% and 100%)
**	subject to sampling variability too high for practical purposes (confidence interval width of 100% 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 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 Government conducts regular survey of visitors to the State. Results of the survey are available from Tourism Tasmania:

Tourism Tasmania
GPO Box 399
Hobart TAS 7001
Phone: (03) 6230 8231
Fax: (03) 6230 8353
Email: statistics@tourism.tas.gov.au
Web site: www.tourismtasmania.com.au

Glossary of Terms

Accommodation used

This indicates the type of accommodation used by an overnight visitor when visiting a particular location. The main categories of accommodation include:

- Hotel, resort, motel / motor inn
- Guest house/bed and breakfast
- Friend's or relative's property
- Rented house/apartment/flat/unit
- Caravan park or commercial camping ground
- Caravan or camping on private property
- Own property (eg: holiday house)

There were some modifications made to the accommodation categories and definitions used from the March quarter 2003 to align with the Australian Bureau of Statistics *Survey of Tourist Accommodation* and to bring consistency between the *International Visitor Survey (IVS)* and the NVS. In 2003 the main change was the splitting of Hotel, resort, motel, motor inn into two categories: Luxury hotel/luxury serviced apartment/luxury resort (4 or 5 star) and Standard hotel/motel/motor inn or standard serviced apartment (below 4 star). The Rented house/apartment/flat/unit category was also refined to indicate this accommodation was not serviced on a daily basis.

The introduction of the new accommodation categories and definitions has resulted in some redistribution of response. It appears there has been leakage from the guest house/bed and breakfast and caravan park or commercial camping ground categories into hotel, resort, motel, motor inn. Consequently care should be taken when comparing estimates with earlier periods.

Average nights

The sum of all nights divided by the sum of all visitors for a particular category. This is commonly referred to as average length of stay.

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.

Duration of visit

The total amount of time that a visitor spends in a State or Territory or region while on an overnight trip. In the example at the end of the Glossary of Terms relates to a Newcastle resident, where the duration of visit to NSW 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 NSW would instead be 4 nights.

Expenditure

Expenditure in the NVS is collected for the traveller's entire journey. 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	The purchase of motor vehicles is not included in the estimates, as this is not regarded as tourism expenditure.
Expenditure – other	This includes miscellaneous trip expenditure such as phone calls, postage, film processing, medical expenses, repairs and dry cleaning.
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 at the end of the Glossary of Terms, the traveller was an intrastate visitor to the Sydney region.
Intrastate visitor night	Any night spent in the same State or Territory as that the traveller resides. In the example at the end of the Glossary, there are 2 intrastate visitor nights spent in NSW.
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.
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 at the end of the Glossary, the traveller was an interstate visitor to Canberra, Melbourne and the High Country regions.
Interstate visitor night	Any night spent in a State or Territory other than that in which the visitor resides. In the example at the end of the Glossary, there could be a total of 10 interstate visitor nights - 2 visitor nights spent in the ACT and the remaining 8 visitor nights spent in Victoria.
Median nights	Represents the mid point length of stay for which 50% of visitors stay less time and 50% stay longer.
Modelling Expenditure	Tourism Research Australia has used a model based approach to derive regional expenditure estimates for domestic day and overnight visitors. This enables the production of consistent estimates of domestic tourism expenditure in Australian States and Territories and in the major Australian tourism regions.
Overnight trips	<p>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.</p> <p>The trip is the basic collection unit used in the NVS to obtain information about overnight travel undertaken by Australians.</p>
Overnight visitors	<p>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.</p> <p>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, and thus a trip may include multiple visits.</p> <p>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.</p>

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 travel** – includes holidays, travel for leisure, entertainment, sport as a participant and spectator, shopping, relaxation and just ‘getting away’.
- **Visits to friends and relatives (VFR)** - travel such as to a friend’s or relative’s wedding or funeral.
- **Business** - includes business, work travel for transport crews, attendance at conferences, conventions, exhibitions and trade fairs, 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).

Note: the following example highlights an important point – travellers may have 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.

Example: one trip could include - travel to Sydney to visit friends, a visit to Canberra for holidays, a visit to Melbourne for business and a visit to the High Country for holidays. This visitor is counted as a visitor to NSW to visit friends and/or relatives, a holiday visitor to the ACT, a business visitor as well as a holiday visitor to Victoria.

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 NSW, 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.

Example

This example is referred to in some of the above definitions:

Consider a 12 night trip 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 NSW. 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.

State and Territory Abbreviations

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

About Tourism Research Australia

Tourism Research Australia is a business unit of Tourism Australia, a Federal Government statutory authority established 1 July 2004.

Tourism Research Australia provides independent, accurate, timely and strategically relevant statistics and analysis to the tourism industry, government and the community at large to enhance the contribution of tourism to the well-being of the Australian community.

Tourism Research Australia is based in Canberra and is jointly funded by the Commonwealth, State and Territory Governments.

Research publications and reports

Tourism Research Australia publications and reports are available in electronic formats for free PDF download. Selected publications are available for purchase in hardcopy formats. For further information go to www.tra.australia.com

If you would like to receive email alerts advising of new releases, go to www.tra.australia.com and register for the Tourism Research Australia Publications Advisory Service.

Statistical Enquiry Service

Tourism Research Australia Statistical Enquiry Service is available for industry operators, academics and other interested parties. This service is maintained by a Tourism Research Information Officer who plays a key role in linking the tourism industry to important tourism research data.

This service can provide Tourism Research Australia data in excel tables tailored to meet specific research needs.

Tourism Research Australia is a cost recovery organisation and charges apply for some research services. These will be dependent on the complexity of the information required. A consultancy quotation will be provided for data needs via email. All major credit cards are accepted with the exception Diners. A tax invoice will be supplied on completion.

For further information on the Statistical Enquiry Service please contact research@tourism.australia.com

Online Data Package

Tourism Research Australia has designed an online facility that allows paid subscribers authorised access to real time research information using Tourism Research Australia databases.

This online environment provides users with the ability to manipulate and use data to generate tables which are relevant to specific needs as well as expanded functionality including:

- immediate access to the new data each quarter on the day of release
- capability to store and update customised tables of user specified data in a password protected online database
- saved tables which can be built to update immediately when quarterly data is uploaded by Tourism Research Australia, and
- access from any computer with an internet service, allowing the user improved flexibility.

If you would like to receive information about the Online Data subscription costs or have further enquiries please email tra@tourism.australia.com

Tourism Research Australia Destination Visitor Surveys

In addition to the International Visitor Survey (IVS) and the National Visitor Survey (NVS), Tourism Research Australia has developed a program of Destination Visitor Surveys (DVS). These projects are a regional initiative and are aimed at non-capital city destinations.

The Destination Visitor Surveys program allows the analysis of visitor type, trip characteristics and destination specific issues.

The data from these surveys are weighted to the IVS and NVS data in order to gain accurate and cross-comparable statistics. For further information on the regional Destination Visitor Surveys program, go to www.tra.australia.com

- **Visitor Profile and Satisfaction program**

In response to a number of industry requests, Tourism Research Australia has developed a Visitor Profile and Satisfaction (VPS) program. In this program the research design, questionnaires, analysis and reporting are standardised.

The standardised surveys enable regional destinations to work in partnership with Tourism Research Australia and leading market research companies to support localised marketing and business decision making. This program allows destinations to minimise the cost and time normally taken to complete such projects.

The VPS program is open to any Australian tourism destination - projects are funded by the broader Destination Visitor Survey program. Opportunities are available for destinations to fund their own VPS project. To date those participating in these projects have covered a diverse range of visitor profiles and destination types, from remote outback destinations to some of the busiest tourism destinations in Australia.

For more detailed information read the [Visitor Profile and Satisfaction Program - A Guide for Tourism Destinations 2008](#) on our website at www.tra.australia.com

Please note: initial contact *must* be made with the relevant [State Tourism Organisations](#).

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