



Australian Government
Australian Trade and Investment Commission
Tourism Research Australia

Travellers with accessibility needs in Australia

May 2024



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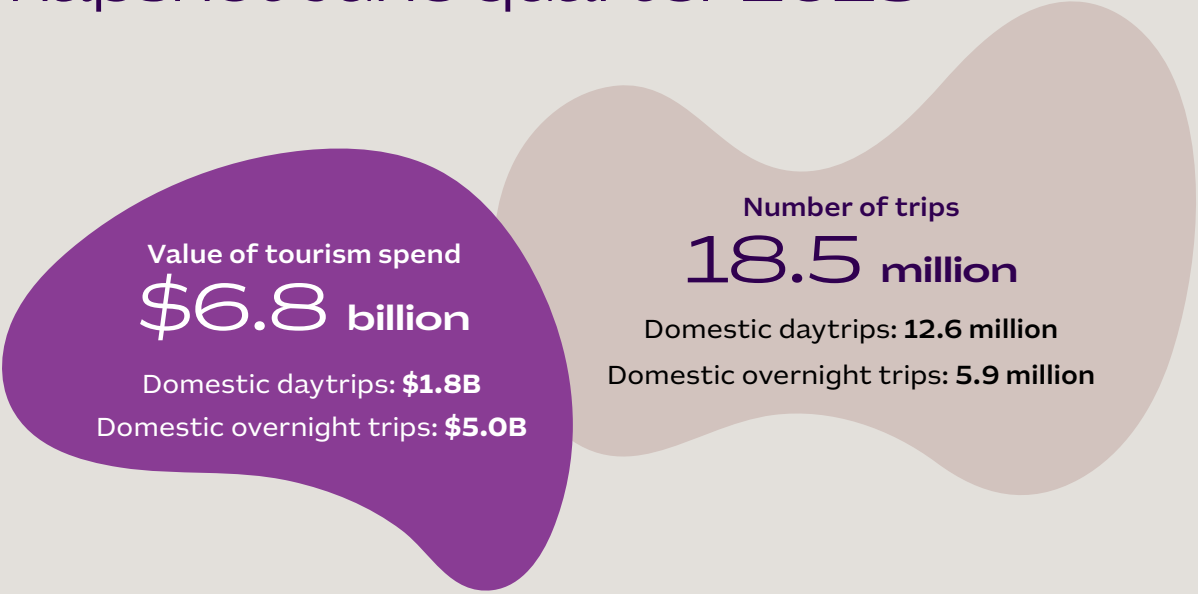
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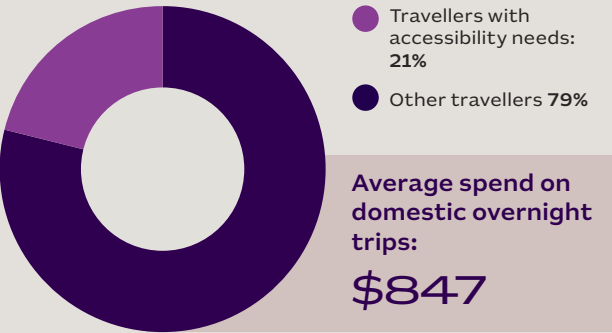
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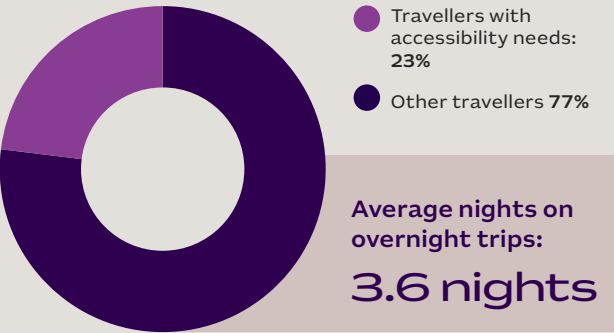
Travellers with accessibility needs – Snapshot June quarter 2023



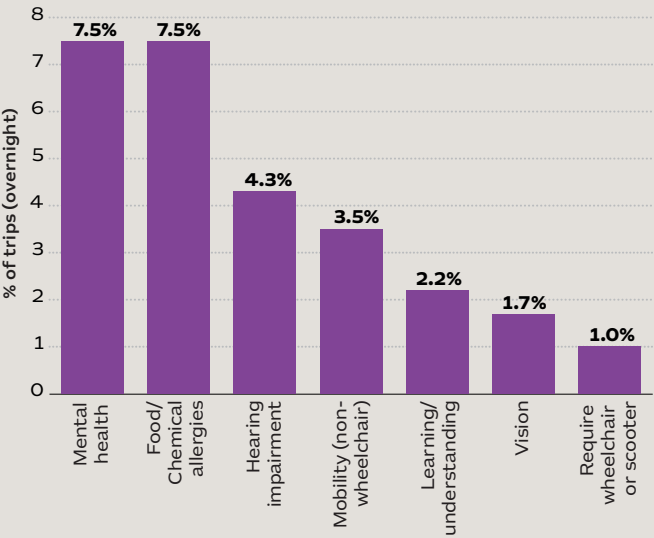
% of all domestic trip spend



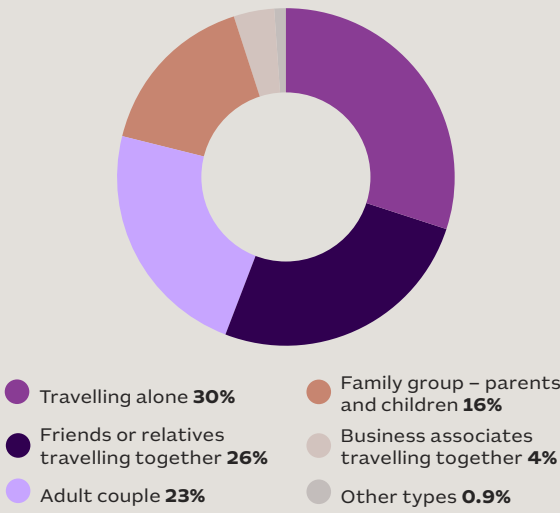
% of all domestic trips



Types of disability of travellers with accessibility needs



Travellers with accessibility needs – Travel party types



Travellers with accessibility needs in Australia

About this report

This report uses data collected through the Disability Supplementary section of the National Visitor Survey in the June quarter (April, May and June) 2023 to provide insights on domestic travellers in Australia with accessibility needs.

Introduction and summary

The tourism industry provides benefits to both its providers and consumers. While the benefits to tourism providers can be quantified in financial terms, the benefits to consumers are more intangible, but no less important. Such benefits may include improved health and quality of life. For people with disabilities or long-term health conditions, these benefits may be especially important.



According to the Australian Bureau of Statistics, in 2018 there were 4.4 million Australians (17.7% of the population) with a disability¹. Meanwhile there were 540,000 Australians aged over 85 in 2021 (2.1 % of the total population)².

Furthermore, the number of older Australians is projected to increase into the future. The ABS reports that the population over 85 is predicted to double from its 2018 level to over 1 million by 2042³. Given the links between disability, age and access requirements, it is clear that the Australian population presents a large and growing demand for accessible travel and tourism.

As one of Australia's largest industries (with over 355,000 businesses in 2023⁴ employing over 650,000 people⁵), the tourism industry stands poised to benefit by better meeting the needs of the market for travellers with accessibility needs.

This paper therefore investigates the size, value and characteristics of the market for travellers with accessibility needs in Australia, with a view to making these statistics more widely available to industry and government stakeholders, helping maximise the benefits to both the industry and the consumers with these needs.

The data has been derived from Tourism Research Australia's (TRA's) National Visitor Survey (NVS), drawing on additional insights from the disability supplementary sections of the NVS in the June 2023 quarter.

The paper looks to provide insights across 5 different domains:

- Size and scope of the market
- Spending profile of travellers with accessibility needs
- Characteristics of travellers with accessibility needs
- Reasons for travel and activities
- Travel party types of overnight travellers

Notes:

1. All data and estimates presented in this report are for domestic travel in June quarter 2023. They are also restricted to people 18 years of age or older.
2. In this report, the "travellers with accessibility needs" group is the sum of all respondents to Austrade's National Visitors Survey who identified as having a disability or travelled with a person who did.

1. ABS. Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings. [Online] 2018. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/disability/disability-ageing-and-carers-australia-summary-findings/latest-release>.
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5. ABS. Tourism Satellite Accounts: quarterly tourism labour statistics, Australia, experimental estimates. [Online] June 2023. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/economy>



Image courtesy of Tourism Australia

Key insights:

The key insights from this data snapshot (June quarter 2023) are:

- The estimated total value of domestic travel by people with accessibility needs and people who travelled with them (travellers with accessibility needs) in the June quarter 2023 alone was \$6.8 billion (21% of total domestic tourism spend in that quarter).
- The estimated number of domestic trips (both overnight and daytrips) by travellers with accessibility needs in the June quarter 2023 was 18.5 million (23% of all domestic trips that quarter).
- The average spend on overnight trips for travellers with accessibility needs was \$847 (compared with \$943 for other domestic travellers). The average total trip spend on daytrips for travellers with accessibility needs was \$145 (compared with \$143 for other travellers).
- 73% of overnight trips of travellers with accessibility needs were within the traveller's home state (intrastate travel), while the remaining 27% of overnight trips were interstate.
- Around 30% of overnight travellers with accessibility needs were travelling alone, while a further 26% were travelling with friends and relatives (including families (parents and children)) and 23% were part of an adult couple.
- The average length of an overnight trip by travellers with accessibility needs was 3.6 nights (compared with 3.4 nights for other travellers).
- Travellers with accessibility needs are slightly more likely to stay in private accommodation than commercial accommodation (50% of overnight stopovers were in private accommodation vs 47% in commercial accommodation).
- Self-drive vehicles were the mode of transport to stopover locations for 77% of the trips of travellers with accessibility needs, while 17% of trips used aircraft and the remaining 6% used other modes of transport.
- The disabilities/long-term health conditions most reported by domestic overnight travellers were:
 - mental health condition (7.5% of all trips)
 - chemical sensitivity or food allergies (7.5% of all trips)
 - hearing impairment (4.3% of all trips)
 - require other (non-wheelchair) mobility aids or have other mobility limitations (3.5% of all trips)
- The data suggests that these travellers and their travel parties are likely to engage more with travel products and operators if their needs could be better met, therefore resulting in more trips, longer trips, more interstate trips and increased spend.



1. Size and scope of the market

The domestic travel market for those with accessibility needs is a material share of the market. Data for the June quarter 2023 shows that these travellers took 18.5 million trips (23% of all domestic trips) during the quarter and spent \$6.8 billion (21% of total domestic spend) during those trips (Figure 1).

As shown in Figure 1, in the June quarter 2023, domestic travellers with accessibility needs took 5.9 million overnight trips (32% of this group's total domestic trips) and 12.6 million daytrips (68% of their total trips). Spend on overnight trips, however, represented 73% of total spend by travellers with accessibility needs.

Figure 1: Number of trips and total spend – Domestic travellers with accessibility needs (June quarter 2023)

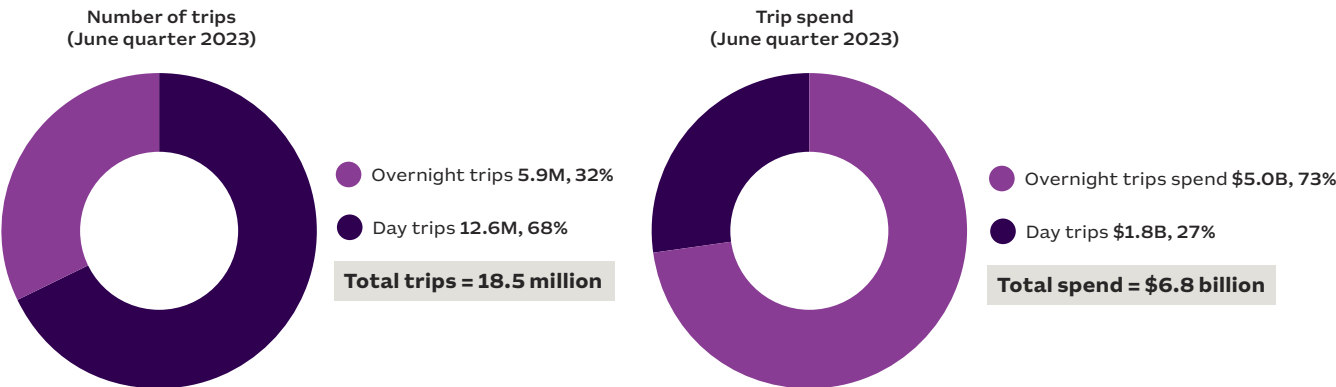
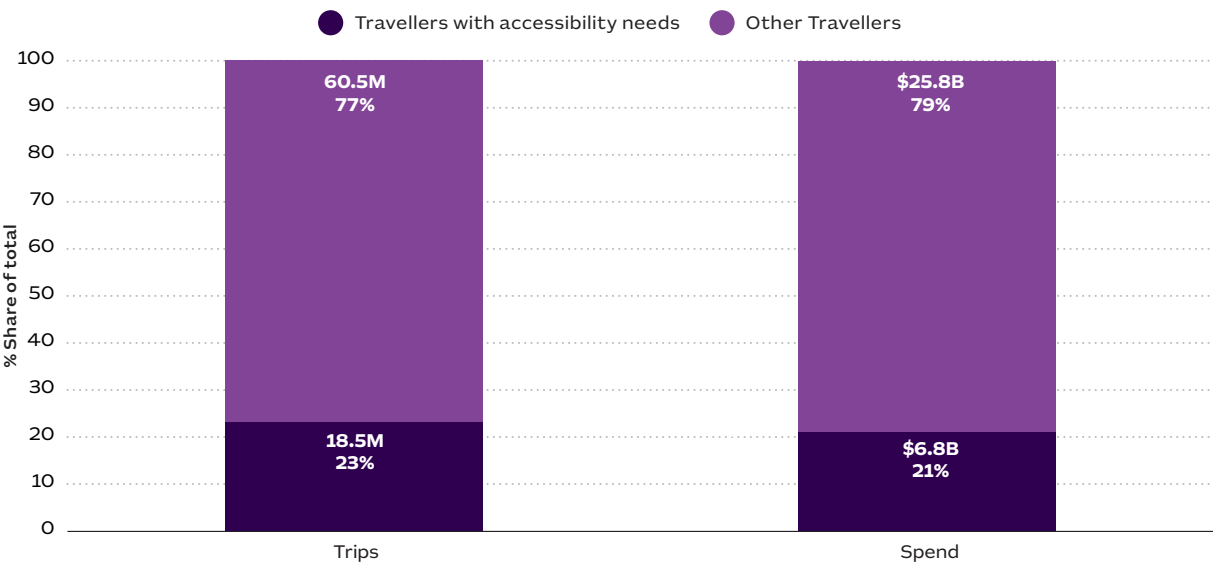


Figure 2: Number and spend value of all domestic trips (June quarter 2023)



Share of all domestic trips (daytrips and overnight trips)

Travellers with accessibility needs accounted for 21% of all domestic overnight trips (5.9 million out of 27.4 million) and 24% of daytrips (12.6 million out of 51.6 million) in the June quarter 2023. Their trip spend made up 20% of total domestic trip spend for domestic overnight trips (\$5.0 billion out of \$25.2 billion) and 25% of total domestic daytrip spend (\$1.8 billion out of \$7.4 billion) (see Tables A1 and A2 in [Appendix 3](#) for more detail).

Average trip length (overnight trips)

The average trip length of overnight travellers with accessibility needs was 3.6 nights. This was slightly higher than that for other travellers (3.4 nights).

Of the overnight trips of travellers with accessibility needs, 70% were between 1 and 3 nights and 23% were between 4 and 7 nights. Only 6% of their trips were for longer than one week.

This pattern is similar to that of other travellers where 72% of overnight trips were between 1 and 3 nights, 21% were between 4 and 7 nights and 7% were longer than one week.

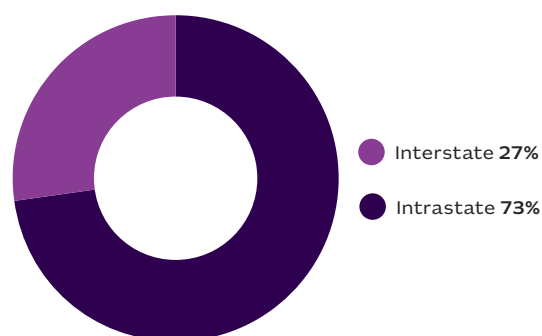
See tables A3 and A4 in [Appendix 3](#) for a full breakdown of trip length.

Interstate vs intrastate travel (overnight trips)

Travellers with accessibility needs were substantially more likely than other travellers to remain within their home state on overnight trips. In the June quarter 2023, 73% of travellers with accessibility needs remained within their home state, compared with 67% for other travellers. Conversely, only 27% of travellers with accessibility needs travelled interstate (compared with 33% of other travellers).

Figure 3: Interstate vs Intrastate travel (overnight trips)

Travellers with accessibility needs



Other travellers

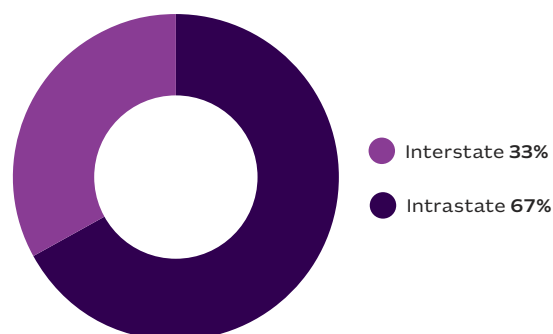


Image courtesy of Tourism Australia

For context: Total value of Australian domestic tourism in calendar year 2023

The data presented in this report is taken from a single quarter of data (June quarter 2023) drawing on supplementary questions in the National Visitor Survey. As such, it is not representative of a whole year and estimates on an annual basis have not been provided.

Full-year estimates based on a single quarter in the 2022-23 financial year are likely to have a wide band of uncertainty due to the inherently seasonal nature of travel, as well as the 2022-23 financial year still being somewhat covid-impacted, particularly the early stages.

TRA anticipates being able to provide more robust full-year estimates in future for this traveller group, as the supplementary questions will be part of the core NVS questionnaire for the full calendar year 2024.

However, it may be useful to provide the total value of domestic tourism here for context.

- The **total number of domestic trips** in calendar year was **328.8 million** (112.6 million overnight trips and 216.2 million daytrips)⁶.
- The **total value of spend** on domestic trips in calendar year was **\$142.3 billion** (\$109.3 billion spent on overnight trips and \$32.9 billion spent on daytrips).

Figure 4: Total number and spend of all domestic travellers – calendar year 2023



6. Values are for people aged 15 or over.



2. Spending profile of travellers with accessibility needs

Average spend per trip

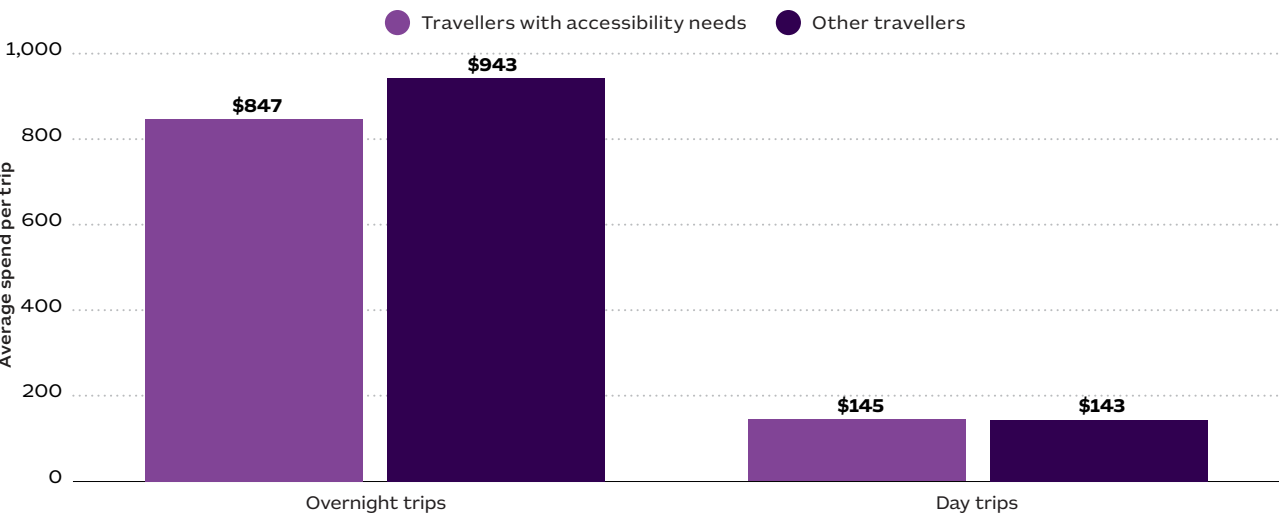
The average spend per trip for travellers with accessibility needs in the June quarter 2023 was lower than for other travellers for overnight trips and broadly equivalent with respect to day trips. Travellers with accessibility needs spent an average of \$847 per trip for overnight trips (compared with \$943 for other travellers). Travellers with accessibility needs spent \$145 per trip for daytrips (compared with \$143 per daytrip for other travellers).

Other data within the NVS suggests that some of the reasons for this difference may be:

- travellers with accessibility needs were less likely to travel interstate than other travellers, with interstate travel typically entailing greater costs
- travellers with accessibility needs were less likely to travel to their destination by aircraft than other travellers
- travellers with accessibility needs were more likely to stay at a friend's or relative's residence than other travellers.

Travellers with accessibility needs on average spent \$238 per night on overnight trips. This is 85% of the average amount spent by other travellers (\$281 per night), reflecting the lower average spend per trip relative to other travellers.

Figure 5: Average spend per trip, June quarter 2023



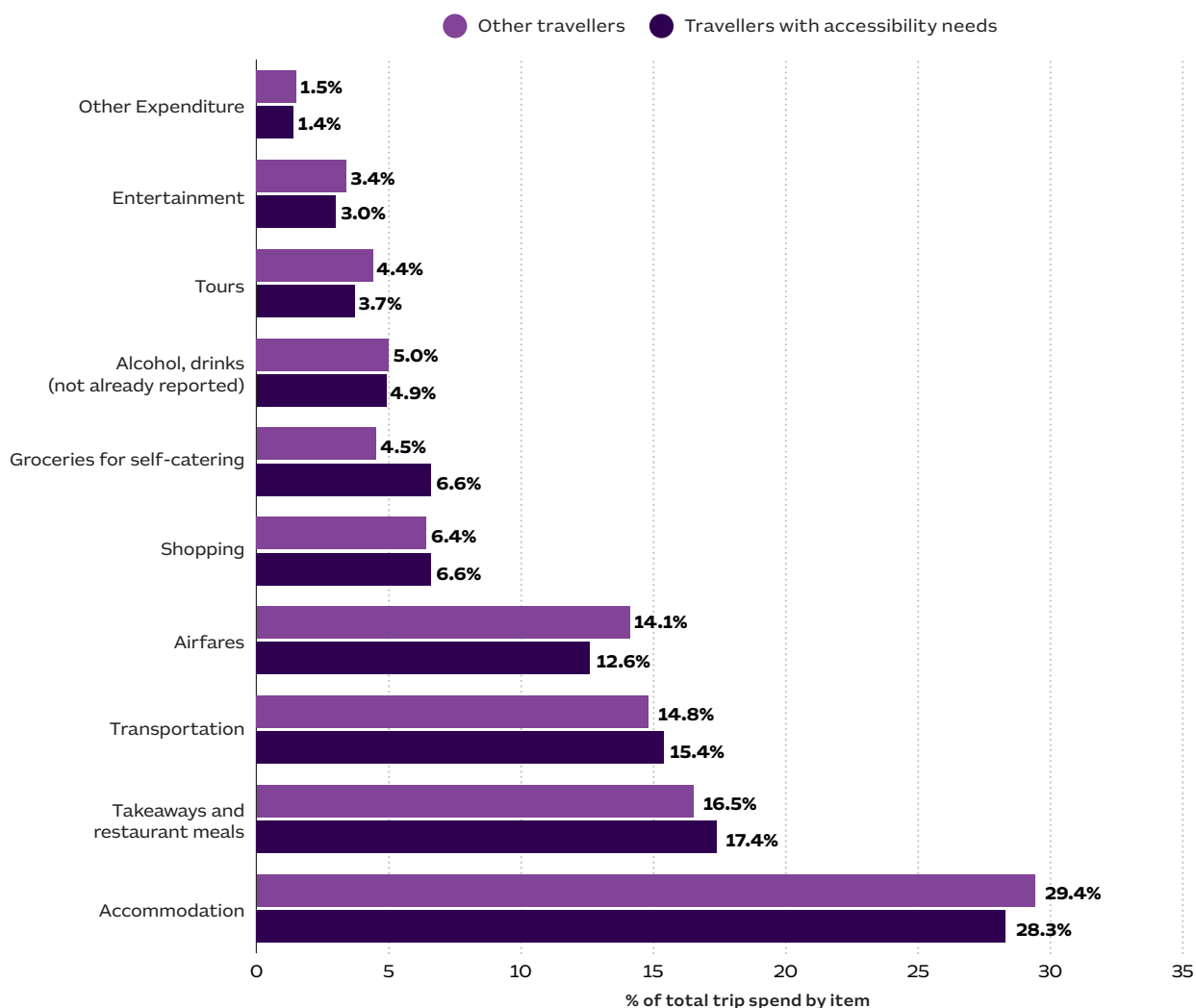
Trip expenditure items

The largest three expenses for overnight travellers with accessibility needs were accommodation (which represented 28% of total trip spend), takeaway and restaurant meals (17%) and transportation (15%). Following these were airfares (13%), shopping (7%), groceries for self-catering (7%), alcoholic drinks (not already reported) (5%), tours (4%), entertainment (3%), and other expenditure (1%).

This pattern of expenditure was quite similar to that of the “other travellers” group. Some of the main differences were:

- Travellers with accessibility needs spent a higher proportion of their total trip spend on groceries for self-catering (6.6% vs 4.5%). This implies that the accessibility of businesses in the tourism destination (such as food retailers) is likely to be an important element of the experience, not just the experience with a tourism business itself.
- they spent a smaller proportion of total trip spend than other travellers on accommodation (28.3% vs 29.4%) and airfares (12.6% vs 14.1%).

Figure 6: Expenditure items by share of total trip expenditure (overnight trips, June qtr, 2023)



Stopover transport (travel to stopover destination)

Self-drive vehicle was the by far the most common form of transport used to arrive at stopover destinations by both accessible and other travellers. However, travellers with accessibility needs were more likely to use self-drive vehicles than other travellers (77% and 71% respectively). Conversely, travellers with accessibility needs were less likely to travel by aircraft than other travellers (17% compared with 23%). Other forms of transport (trains, buses, etc.) were used by 6% of travellers from both groups.

Local transport (transport used at stopover location)

The majority (79%) of travellers with accessibility needs did not use another form of local transport at their stopover destination (other than the form of transport used to travel to their destination). This was higher than the figure for other travellers (76%).

Among the 21% of travellers with accessibility needs that did use another form of local transport, the most popular forms were “ride share” (used by 7.1% of travellers), “taxi or chauffeur driven hire car” (6.5%), bus (6.1%), train (5.6%), tram (4.7%) and ferry (1.9%).

This pattern was quite similar to other travellers. Some of the main differences between the 2 groups were:

- The proportion of travellers with accessibility needs who did not use any form of local transport (other than the form of transport used to travel to their destination) was higher than that of other travellers (79% compared with 76%)
- The proportion of travellers with accessibility needs who used ride-share services was lower than that of other travellers (7.1% compared with 9.6%)
- The proportion of travellers with accessibility needs who used taxis or chauffeur driven hire car services was lower than that of other travellers (6.5% compared with 7.6%).

It is worth noting that the smaller proportion of travellers with accessibility issues using the services listed above suggests that it may be valuable for those providers to investigate and ensure their services are fully accessible and meet user needs in order to obtain more of this market share.

More detailed information on transport to/ from and at the destination is available in Tables A5 and A6 in [Appendix 3](#).



Image courtesy of Tourism Australia



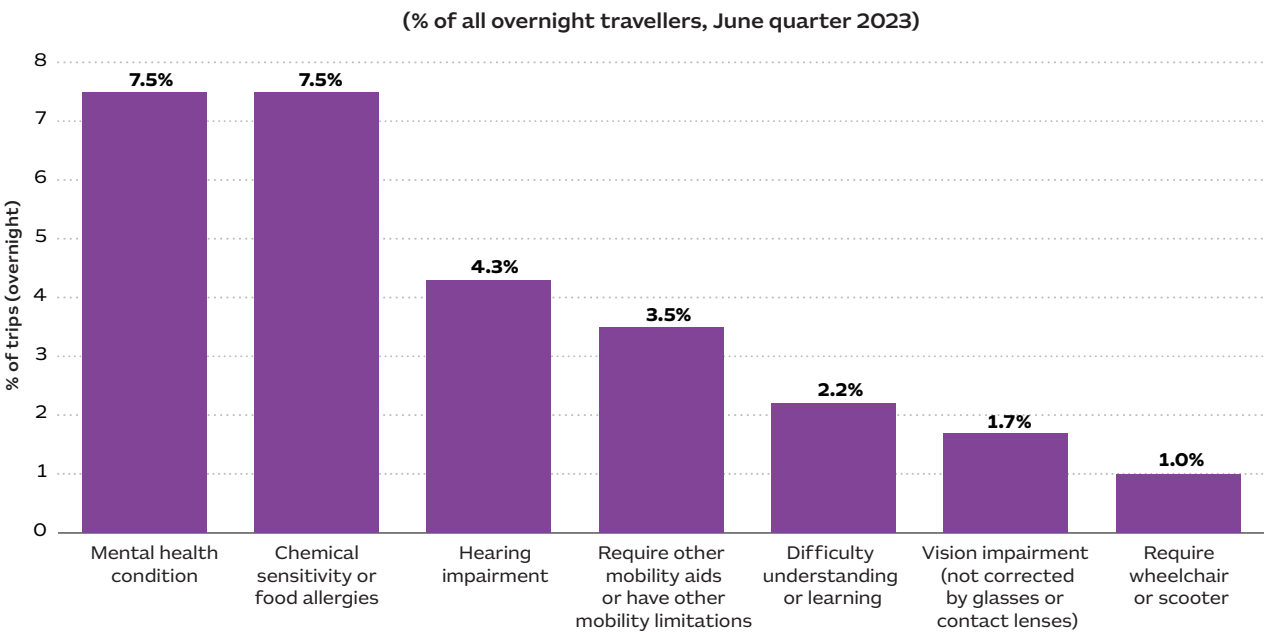
3. Characteristics of travellers with accessibility needs

Types of disability of travellers with accessibility needs (overnight trips)

Figure 7 shows the breakdown of travellers with accessibility needs who took an overnight trip in June quarter 2023 by type of disability/condition reported. The 2 most

common types of disabilities/conditions reported were “Mental health condition” (reported by 7.5% of travellers) and “Chemical sensitivity or food allergies” (also 7.5%). Third and fourth were “hearing impairment” (4.3%) and “require mobility aids (non-wheelchair/ scooter) have other mobility issues” (3.5%).

Figure 7: Types of disability of travellers with accessibility needs (overnight travellers)



Note: Respondents may have reported more than one disability/condition

Sex of overnight travellers⁷

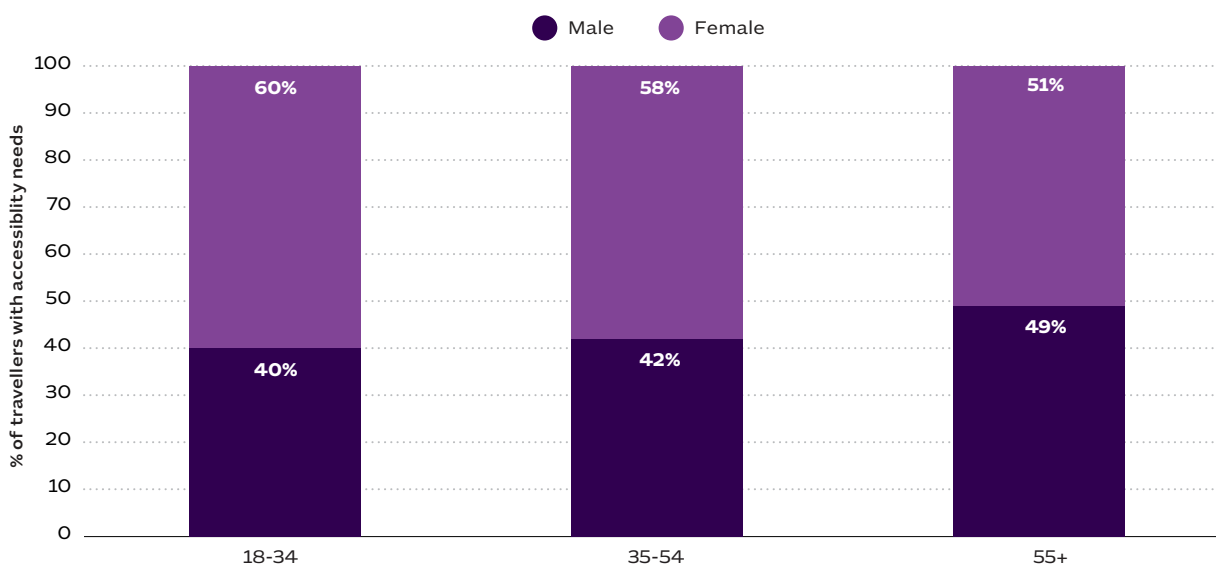
Females represented a higher proportion of overnight travellers with accessibility needs than males in June quarter 2023 (with 57% identifying as female compared with 43% identifying as male). This is in contrast to the “other travellers” group in which 46% identified as female and 54% as male. This finding is also in contrast to other data that suggests the prevalence of disability for males and females is almost identical (17.6% for males and 17.8% for females)⁸.

It is unclear exactly what is driving this difference – for example, whether it arises because of a greater propensity of female travellers to report their accessible need, or

a greater likelihood of female travellers with these needs seeking to travel. This difference is likely to require further exploration.

When we examine the sex of travellers with accessibility needs by age, we find that females represented the largest proportion of travellers with accessibility needs in younger age groups, but these proportions became more balanced in older age groups. Females represented 60% of travellers with accessibility needs in the 18-34 age group, 58% in the 35-54 age group and 51% in the 55+ age group (with male travellers representing the remaining 40%, 42% and 49% respectively (Figure 8)).

Figure 8: Sex of Travellers with accessibility needs by age group (June qtr 2023)



7. Note: The only options for sex in the National Visitors' Survey are “male” and “female”.

8. Source: Australian Bureau of Statistics (2018), Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings, ABS Website, accessed 12 April 2024.

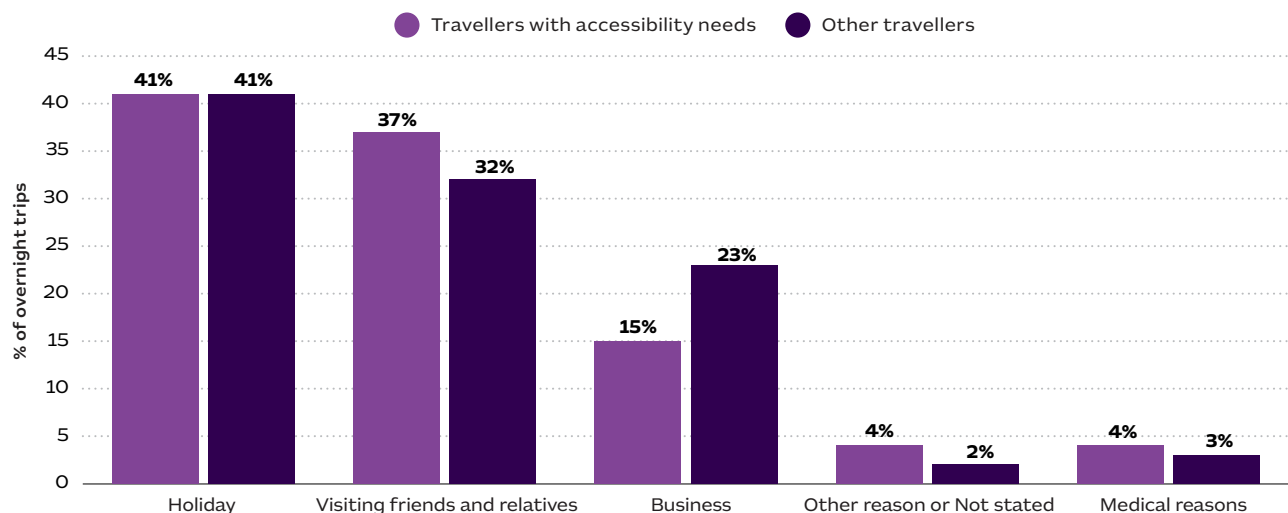


4. Reasons for travel and activities

The most common purpose of overnight trips for travellers with accessibility needs in June quarter 2023 was for holiday (accounting for 41% of their trips). Holiday was also the most common purpose of overnight trips for other travellers (also accounting for 41% of their trips). The second and third most common main travel reasons for travellers with accessibility needs were “visiting friends and relatives” (37%) and business (15%).

There were some notable differences in the reasons for overnight trip travel between travellers with accessibility needs and other travellers. Travellers with accessibility needs were more likely than other travellers to be travelling for the purposes of visiting friends and relatives (37% vs 32%) or for medical reasons (4% vs 3%). On the other hand, travellers with accessibility needs were less likely than other travellers to be travelling for business (15% vs 23%).

Figure 9: Main purpose of trip – overnight trips (June quarter 2023)



This pattern of travel for overnight trips when compared with other travellers is similar with respect to daytrips.

Trip activities (overnight trips)

Trip activities: broad categories

The most popular trip activity categories for travellers with accessibility needs on overnight trips were social activities (which were partaken in by 86% of the cohort) and outdoor/nature activities (43%).

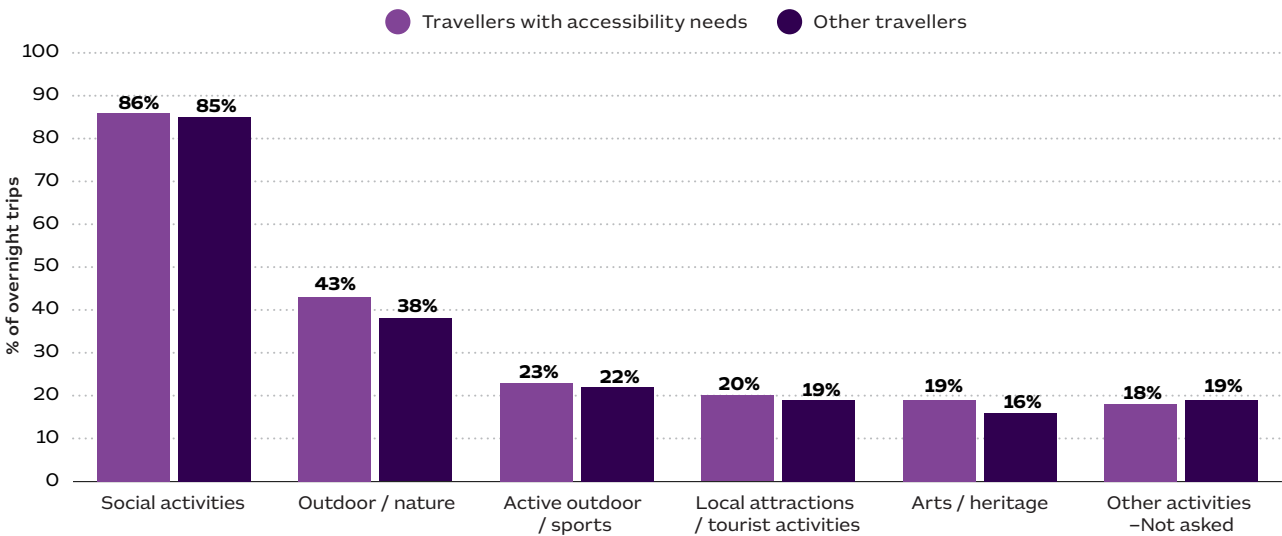
Following these were active outdoor/sports activities (23%), local attractions/tourist activities (20%) and arts/heritage activities (19%).

This pattern was quite similar to the other traveller cohort. The main differences between the groups were that travellers with accessibility needs were more likely to engage in outdoor/nature activities (43% vs 38%) and arts/heritage activities (19% vs 16%).

One of the main reasons for these differences may be in the fact that the proportion of travellers with accessibility needs whose main reason for travel is for holiday or to visit friends and relatives (78%) is substantially larger than that of other travellers (73%) (as these travellers tend to engage in outdoor/ nature and arts/heritage activities more frequently than other travellers).

The higher rates of activities undertaken by travellers with accessibility needs suggests the importance of ensuring these activity providers are meeting accessibility requirements (e.g. fully accessible paths and entry points to ensure quality destination experiences).

Figure 10: Trip activities (broad categories) – overnight trips



Note: Percentages here sum to more than 100% because travellers may have engaged in several activities.

Trip activities: Specific

When we drill down into a more precise level of detail, we find that the 5 most popular activities of travellers with accessibility needs were:

1. Eating out / dining at a restaurant and/or café (partaken in by 64% of travellers with accessibility needs)

2. Visiting friends and relatives (39%)
3. Pubs, clubs, discos, etc. (24%)
4. Going shopping for pleasure (24%)
5. Sightseeing/looking around (23%)

A breakdown of the top 25 activities, including in comparison to other travellers, is provided in Table A7 of [Appendix 3](#).



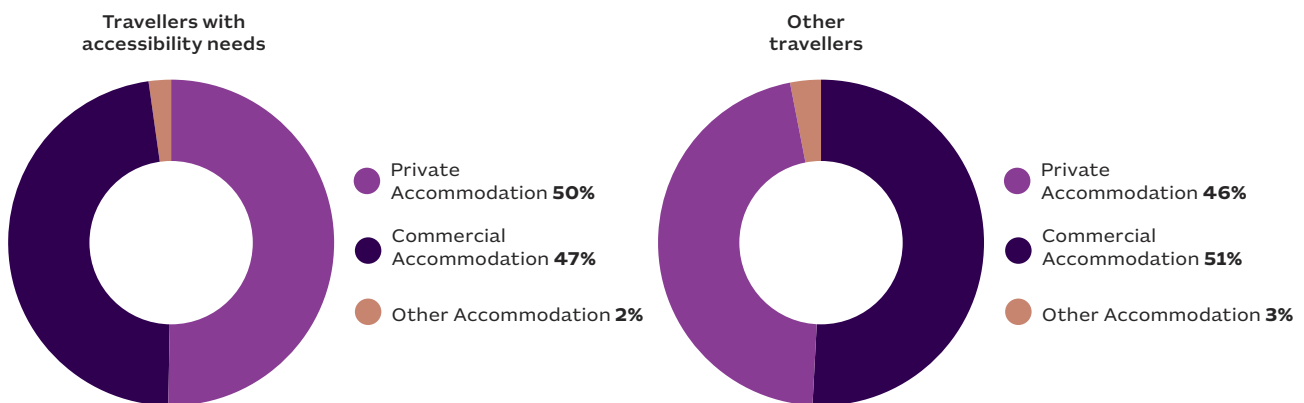
5. Preferred accommodation and travel party types

Overnight travel: preferred accommodation

In June quarter 2023, travellers with accessibility stayed in private accommodation (friend's or relative's property, holiday home, etc.) 50% of the time, commercial accommodation (hotels,

short-term rental houses, etc.) 47% and other accommodation types 2% of the time. Compared with other travellers, they were more likely to stay in private accommodation (50% compared with 46%) and less likely to stay in commercial accommodation (47% compared with 51%).

Figure 11: Accommodation types for stopovers on overnight trips



Note: Percentages may not sum to 100% due to rounding

More detailed information on accommodation used by travellers with accessibility needs is presented in table A8 in [Appendix 3](#).

Travel party types of overnight travellers

Overall, the most common travel party types of overnight travellers with accessibility needs were:

- Travelling alone (30%)
- Friends or relatives travelling together (26%)
- Adult Couple (23%)

There were some differences in the travel party types between travellers with accessibility needs and other travellers. Travellers with accessibility needs were less likely than other travellers to be:

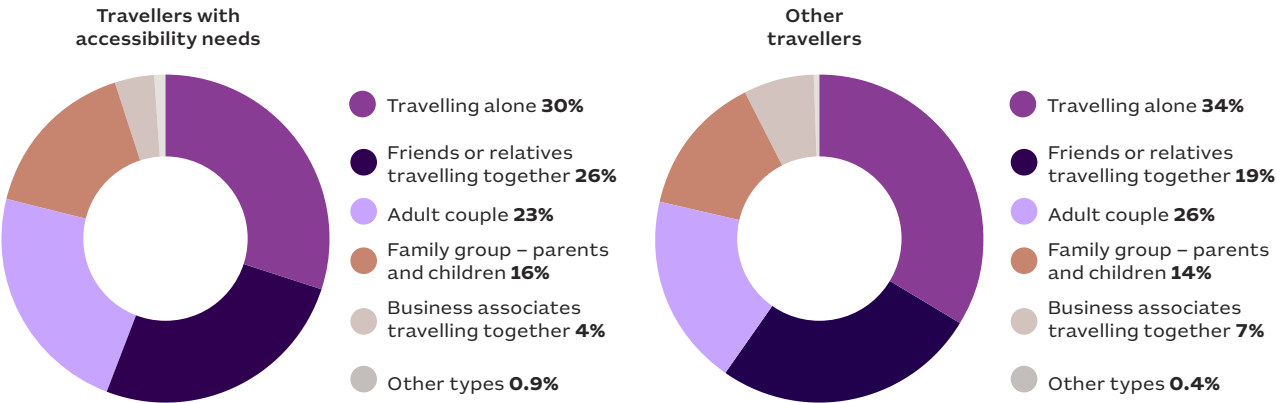
- Travelling alone (30% vs 34%)
- Travelling as part of an adult couple (23% vs 26%)
- Travelling with business associates (4% vs 7%).

However, travellers with accessibility needs were more likely than other travellers to be:

- Travelling with friends or relatives (26% vs 19%)
- Travelling in a family group (parents and children) (16% vs 14%).

This shows the benefits for businesses who can meet accessibility needs as they will benefit from a larger travel party if they can successfully attract this market.

Figure 12: Travel party types of overnight visitors (% of total trips) – June quarter 2023



Who in travel party has disability or long-term health condition?

In the majority of cases within the travellers with accessibility needs cohort, the person within the travel party who had the disability or long-term health condition was the respondent themselves (67%). In 32% of travel groups it was another adult in the travel party and in 11% of groups it was a child⁹.

9. In June quarter 2023. Note: Percentages here sum to more than 100% because there may have been more than one person with accessibility needs in the travel group reported.

Data sources

1. *Mental health rescue effects of women's outdoor tourism: A role in COVID-19 recovery.* **Buckley R, Westaway D.** 2020, *Annals of Tourism Research*, Vol. 85.
2. *Tourism as a dementia treatment based on positive psychology.* **Jun Wen, Danni Zheng, Haifeng Hou, Ian Phau, Wei Wang.** 2022, *Tourism Management*, Vol. 92.
3. **ABS.** Disability, Ageing and Carers, Australia: Summary of Findings. [Online] 2018. <https://www.abs.gov.au/statistics/health/disability/disability-ageing-and-carers-australia-summary-findings/latest-release>.
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Appendix 1:

Methodology and Definitions

The data that forms the basis of this report was drawn from a supplementary set of questions on disability that were asked of respondents to the National Visitor Survey (NVS) in March quarter 2022 and June quarter 2023. These supplementary questions were only asked of respondents aged 18 or older.

The statistics derived from the survey data are the sum of the answers for the individual survey respondents (i.e. the total spend figure is not a total spend for the travel group. It is the sum of the spend of the individual survey respondents).

Respondents who did not answer the disability supplementary questions or did not provide a definitive answer (i.e. answered “don’t know”) to these questions were removed from the sample for the calculation of travellers with accessibility needs as a proportion of total travelling population (see appendix 2 for explanation of this methodology).

In this paper, a **“traveller with accessibility needs”** is a domestic traveller who (or one that travelled with a person who) identifies as having one or more of the following disabilities or conditions:

- Vision impairment (not corrected by glasses or contact lenses)
- Hearing impairment
- Require wheelchair or scooter
- Require other mobility aids or have other mobility limitations
- Difficulty understanding or learning
- Mental health condition
- Chemical sensitivity or food allergies

The **“other travellers”** group is all domestic travellers who do not identify as having any of the disabilities or conditions above (and did not travel with a person with any of these disabilities or conditions).

A **daytrip** is a round trip of at least 50km from home where the traveller did not stay overnight at the destination.

An **overnight trip** is a trip where the traveller stayed one or more nights at least 40km from home.

Appendix 2: Disability Supplementary Questions from 2023 National Visitors Survey

F.16a I now have some questions about disability or long-term health conditions. This will help us understand how accessibility issues might affect travel within Australia. Are you comfortable answering these?

F.16b <Which, if any, of the following health conditions do you have – IF ON TRIPS ONLY (A.3 =1 and A.5 = 2), AND TRAVELLED ALONE (C.14 = 1, FOR ALL)> <Regarding the trip(s) within Australia we spoke about earlier, do you or anyone that you travelled with have any of the following health conditions – IF ANY DT TAKEN (A.5 = 1),OR TRAVELLED WITH OTHERS FOR ON TAKEN, (C.14 = 2-11)>?

F.16bi And which one of these conditions had the most impact on how difficult it was to get around while on those trips in Australia?

F.16c And who in the travel party had that particular condition?

F.16d And on which of the trips in Australia we talked about today were they with you?

Note:

The data in this report was derived from answers to these questions and other questions in the National Visitors Survey.



Image courtesy of Tourism Australia

Appendix 3: Data tables

Table A1: Statistics for overnight trips – travellers with accessibility needs and other travellers

	Travellers with accessibility needs	Other travellers	All travellers
Number of trips	5.9 million	21.5 million	27.4 million
% of all domestic trips	21%	79%	100%
Total trip spend	\$5.0B	\$20.3B	\$25.2B
% of total domestic spend	20%	80%	100%

Table A2: Statistics for daytrips – travellers with accessibility needs and other travellers

	Travellers with accessibility needs	Other travellers	All travellers
Number of trips	12.6M	39.0M	51.6M
% of all domestic trips	24%	76%	100%
Total trip spend	\$1.8B	\$5.6B	\$7.4B
% of total domestic spend	25%	75%	100%

Table A3: Average length of trip of travellers with accessibility needs vs other travellers (Overnight trips, June quarter 2023)

	Travellers with accessibility needs	Other travellers
Average nights per trip	3.6	3.4

Table A4: Average length of trip of travellers with accessibility needs vs other travellers (Overnight trips, June quarter 2023)

Length of trip (nights)	Travellers with accessibility needs	Other travellers
1 night	26%	27%
2 nights	26%	27%
3 nights	18%	17%
4 – 7 nights	23%	21%
8 – 14 nights	4%	6%
15 – 30 nights	1%	1%
31 or more nights	0%	0%

Table A5: Form of transport used to travel to destination (stopover) – June quarter 2023

Transport type	Travellers with accessibility needs	Other travellers
Self-drive vehicle	77%	71%
Aircraft	17%	23%
Railway	4%	3%
Bus/Coach	1%	1%
Other	1%	1%
15 – 30 nights	1%	1%
31 or more nights	0.5%	0.3%

Table A6: Local transport types used at travel destinations (stopovers) – June quarter 2023

Local transport used	Travellers with accessibility needs	Other travellers
Did not use local transport	79%	76%
Ride share service	7%	10%
Taxi or chauffeur driven hire car	7%	8%
Bus	6%	6%
Train	6%	6%
Tram	5%	4%
Ferry	2%	2%

Note: Percentages here sum to more than 100% because travellers may use more than one form of local transport

Image courtesy of the Art Gallery of South Australia, Adelaide; photo: Nat Rogers

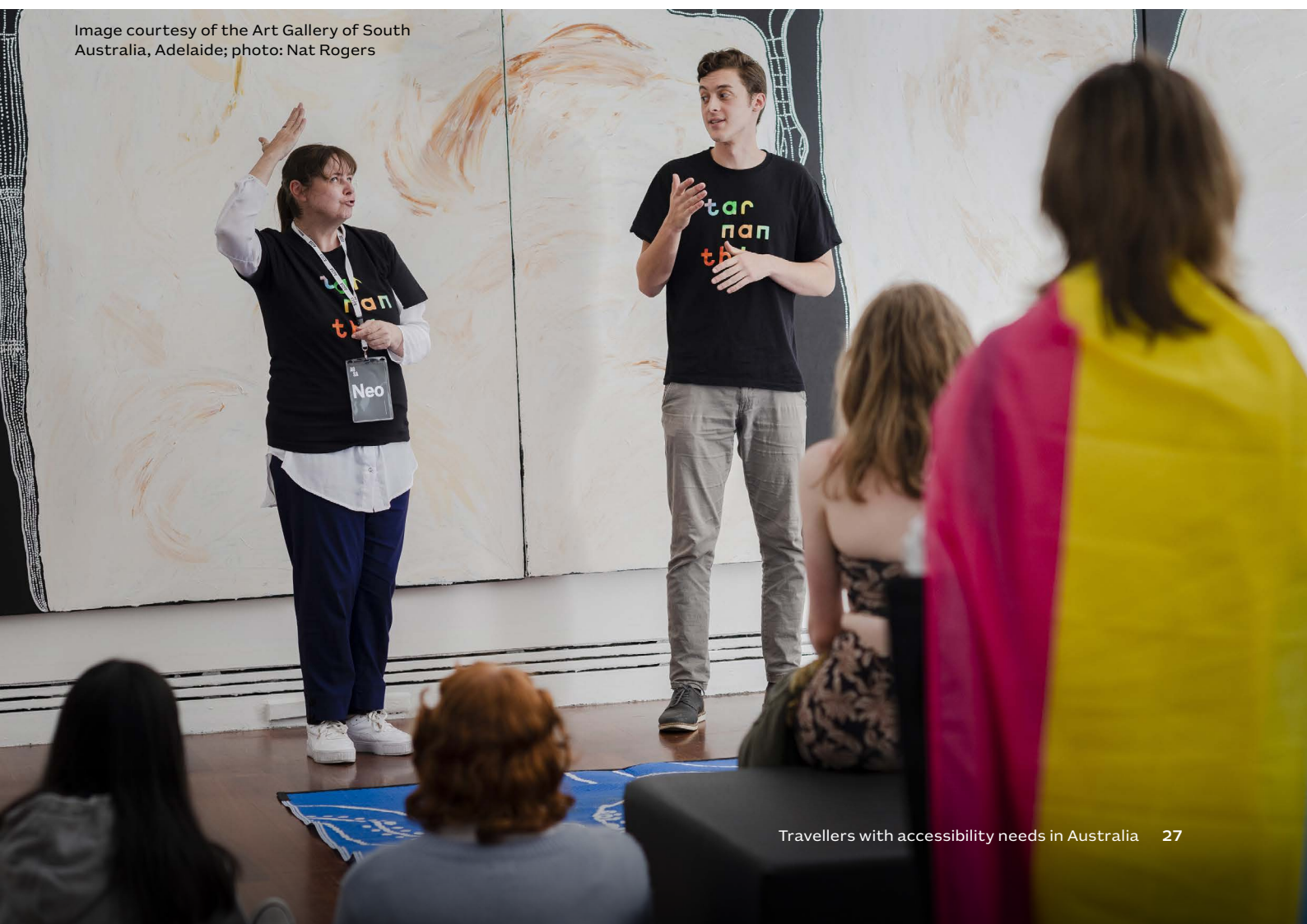


Table A7: Trip activities (specific) – overnight trips (top 25 activities)¹⁰

Trip activity	Travellers with accessibility needs	Other travellers
1. Eat out / dine at a restaurant and/or cafe	64%	64%
2. Visit friends & relatives	39%	36%
3. Pubs, clubs, discos etc	24%	24%
4. Go shopping for pleasure	24%	21%
5. Sightseeing/looking around	23%	23%
6. Go to the beach	23%	22%
7. Bushwalking / rainforest walks	18%	15%
8. None of these	17%	18%
9. Visit national parks / state parks	15%	14%
10. Visit museums or art galleries	10%	8%
11. Go to markets	8%	7%
12. Exercise, gym or swimming	6%	6%
13. Fishing	6%	5%
14. Visit botanical or other public gardens	6%	5%
15. Other outdoor activities (not further defined)	5%	4%
16. Attend an organised sporting event	5%	5%
17. Go on a daytrip to another place	4%	4%
18. Visit history / heritage buildings, sites or monuments	4%	3%
19. Attend theatre, concerts or other performing arts	4%	4%
20. Picnics or BBQs	4%	3%
21. Visit wineries	3%	5%
22. Play other sports	3%	3%
23. Water activities / sports	3%	3%
24. Attend festivals / fairs or cultural events	3%	3%
25. Visit amusements / theme parks	3%	2%

10. Table shows the proportion of travellers who engaged in activities on overnight trips.

Note: Percentages here sum to more than 100% because travellers may have engaged in several activities.

Table A8: Accommodation types of overnight travellers (June quarter 2023)

Accommodation Type	Travellers with accessibility needs	Other travellers	Total
Hotel/resort/motel or motor Inn	31%	36%	35%
Caravan park or commercial camping ground	8%	7%	7%
Rented house/apartment/flat or unit	8%	8%	8%
Other commercial accommodation	1%	0%	0%
Guest house or Bed & Breakfast	0%	1%	1%
Backpacker or hostel	0%	0%	0%
Friends or relatives property	36%	34%	35%
Caravan or camping – non commercial	8%	6%	6%
Own property	3%	4%	4%
Other Private Accommodation	2%	2%	2%
Other Accommodation	2%	3%	3%



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