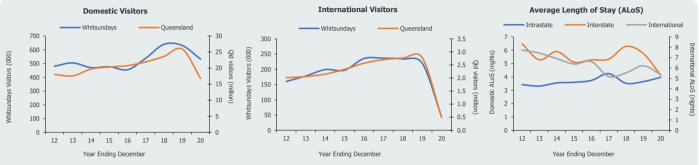
Whitsundays Regional Snapshot



Year Ending December 2020





Domestic Visitors

The year ending December 2020 includes all of the major impacts of COVID-19 restrictions on domestic travel to date. Queensland's borders closed on 3 April and all non-essential travel was banned soon after. Intrastate overnight travel was permitted within Queensland from 1 June, while interstate borders were reopened to all states except Victoria on 10 July but were reclosed to New South Wales and ACT a month after. Borders reopened to ACT as of 25 September, all of regional NSW by 3 November and Victoria and Greater Sydney on 1 December. Restrictions were put in place on Greater Sydney again on 20 December.

- In the three years ending December 2020, annual domestic Overnight Visitor Expenditure (OVE) in the Whitsundays grew by 9.7 per cent on average to \$630.9 million. While visitation was steady (down 0.4 per cent on average) at 532,000, spend per night grew by 17.7 per cent on average to \$297 per night.
- Part of the increase in spend over the last three years reflects the impacts of Cyclone Debbie in 2017 and the recovery work which followed. In 2019, recovery workers gradually left the region and Hayman Island and Daydream Island both reopened in mid-2019. It also reflects the large increase in intrastate visitors who have increasingly preferred to stay in 4-5-star accommodation and are increasingly likely to be Millennial and Generation X visitors at the expense of Generation Z visitors that are likely to spend less.
- Average Length of Stay (ALoS) was down by 4.6 per cent on average to 4.0 nights and total nights were down 4.4 per cent on average to 2.1m nights.
- Holiday visitation accounts for 62 per cent of domestic visitors to the Whitsundays and increased by 2.4 per cent on average over the past three years to 330,000.
- The growth in visitation over the past three years was due to the intrastate market, which accounts for nine in ten domestic visitors to the Whitsundays. Intrastate visitation grew by 10.6 per cent on average over the past three years to a record 475,000.

International

NOTE: International Visitor Survey (IVS) interviews have been paused due to border closures in late March 2020. As a result, from June 2020 the IVS has been produced using more extensive immigration and incoming passenger card information and spend has been imputed to previous IVS interviews.

- In the year ending December 2020, international OVE in the Whitsundays decreased by 73.5 per cent over the year to \$40.2m. This reflects an 80.4 per cent decrease in visitation to 43,000.
- ALoS decreased by 0.8 nights to 5.4 nights, so that total nights decreased 83.1 per cent over the year to 232,000. The average spend per night was up 56.8 per cent to \$174 per night.
- Holidaymakers account for 95 per cent of international visitors to the Whitsundays. Holiday visitation decreased by 80.5 per cent to 41,000 in the year ending December 2020.



To stay up to date with the latest research updates, sign up to TEQ's industry newsletter, Eye on Q.

Whitsundays Regional Snapshot



Year Ending December 2020

Domestic visitors to the Whitsundays

	Visitors	Trend % Chg	Nights	Trend % Chg	Length of Stay	Year # Chg	
Holiday	330,000	2.4%	1,391,000	-2.0%	4.2	-0.3	
VFR	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	
Business	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	
Domestic ³	532,000	-0.4%	2,124,000	-4.4%	4.0	-0.4	
Intrastate							
Holiday	290,000	20.2%	1,203,000	20.4%	4.1	1.0	
VFR	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	
Business	n/p	n/p	n/p n/p		n/p	n/p	
Intrastate	475,000	10.6%	1,889,000	8.9%	4.0	0.3	
Interstate							
Holiday	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	
VFR	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	
Business	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	
Interstate	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	

Domestic day trip visitors

Total Visitors	Day trip visitors	Year % Chg	Expenditure (\$) million	Year % Chg
Whitsundays	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p
Queensland	39,272,000	-25.7%	\$4,247.9m	-27.2%
Australia	164,192,000	-33.9%	\$17,433.1m	-33.8%

State comparison - Domestic

All Visitors	Visitors	Year % Chg	Nights	Year % Chg
Queensland	16,851,000	-35.0%	66,194,000	-35.7%
NSW	24,447,000	-37.3%	83,772,000	-31.6%
Victoria	13,963,000	-53.1%	46,232,000	-44.6%
Australia	72,514,000	-38.3%	275,404,000	-34.1%
Holiday Visitors	Visitors	Year % Chg	Nights	Year % Chg
•	Visitors 6,433,000		Nights 25,737,000	7.5
Visitors		% Chg		% Chg
Visitors Queensland	6,433,000	% Chg -35.7%	25,737,000	% Chg -40.7%

International visitors to the Whitsundays

All Visitors	Visitors	Annual % Chg	Nights	Year % Chg
Holiday	41,000	-80.5%	198,000	-80.7%
VFR	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p
Business	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p
Education	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p
Total ³	43,000	-80.4%	232,000	-83.1%

State comparison - International

All Visitors	Visitors	Year % Chg	Nights	Year % Chg
Queensland	493,000	-82.3%	12,361,000	-77.5%
NSW	839,000	-80.9%	24,428,000	-74.7%
Victoria	615,000	-80.4%	19,599,000	-73.2%
Australia	1,705,000	-80.4%	68,973,000	-74.9%
Holiday Visitors	Visitors	Year % Chg	Nights	Year % Chg
Queensland	302,000	-83.9%	4,365,000	-80.9%
NSW	428,000	-82.5% 6,001,000		-79.2%
Victoria	307,000	-81.9%	3,647,000	-79.4%
Austalia	847,000	-82.0%	17,471,000	-79.3%

Regional snapshots for all Queensland regions are available on the TEQ website. Overview snapshots are also available for both domestic and international visitors. www.teq.queensland.com.

For tourism region definitions, please see https://www.tra.gov.au/Regional/tourism-regions.



Regional Comparison



Year Ending December 2020

Domestic regional comparison						% Proportion of Travel Purpose				
Total Visitors	Visitors	Year % Chg	Nights	Year % Chg	Length of stay	Nights change	Holiday %	VFR %	Business %	% Share of Total Visitors
Brisbane	4,727,000	-42.8%	14,016,000	-41.4%	3.0	0.1	26%	44%	19%	28%
Gold Coast	2,222,000	-47.1%	7,619,000	-54.0%	3.4	-0.5	49%	37%	10%	13%
TNQ	1,448,000	-34.7%	6,993,000	-37.5%	4.8	-0.2	48%	22%	25%	9%
Sunshine Coast	3,034,000	-25.1%	10,527,000	-27.6%	3.5	-0.1	58%	32%	7%	18%
SGBR	1,788,000	-22.8%	7,044,000	-22.2%	3.9	0.0	33%	29%	28%	11%
SQC	1,646,000	-25.0%	4,718,000	-20.0%	2.9	0.2	31%	35%	26%	10%
Townsville	797,000	-38.6%	2,778,000	-42.0%	3.5	-0.2	35%	27%	28%	5%
* Outback *	823,000	-5.6%	4,311,000	0.5%	5.2	n/p	28%	16%	47%	5%
Whitsundays	532,000	-0.4%	2,124,000	-4.4%	4.0	n/p	62%	18%	14%	3%
* Fraser Coast	575,000	-4.5%	1,905,000	-11.4%	3.3	n/p	47%	37%	8%	3%
*Mackay	939,000	3.8%	3,905,000	0.6%	4.2	n/p	15%	13%	63%	6%
Total Queensland	16,851,000	-35.0%	66,194,000	-35.7%	3.9	0.0	38%	34%	22%	100%

^{*} Three-year trend change % 2

International regional comparison							% Proportion of Travel Purpose			
Total Visitors	Visitors	Annual % change	Nights	Annual % change	Length of stay	Nights change	Holiday %	VFR %	Business %	% Share of Total Visitors
Brisbane	273,000	-81.6%	6,306,000	-77.2%	23.1	4.5	46%	31%	8%	55%
Gold Coast	173,000	-84.0%	2,348,000	-76.0%	13.6	4.5	74%	18%	2%	35%
TNQ	133,000	-83.5%	1,451,000	-78.8%	10.9	2.5	89%	7%	2%	27%
Sunshine Coast	56,000	-83.0%	634,000	-77.7%	11.3	2.7	76%	23%	2%	11%
SGBR	23,000	-83.9%	254,000	-87.8%	11.2	-3.6	76%	16%	0%	5%
sqc*	10,000	-24.5%	281,000	-24.1%	28.7	n/p	36%	48%	7%	2%
Townsville	23,000	-81.7%	239,000	-83.5%	10.3	-1.1	75%	16%	2%	5%
Outback *	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p	n/p
Whitsundays	43,000	-80.4%	232,000	-83.1%	5.4	-0.8	95%	2%	1%	9%
Fraser Coast	26,000	-80.3%	168,000	-73.2%	6.5	1.7	89%	9%	1%	5%
Mackay*	7,000	-27.8%	65,000	-28.4%	9.2	n/p	64%	31%	0%	1%
Total Queensland	493,000	-82.3%	12,361,000	-77.5%	25.1	5.3	61%	29%	6%	100%

Notes/Sources:

TNQ= Tropical North Queensland; SGBR = Southern Great Barrier Reef and SQC = Southern Queensland Country

In 2012, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) changed the way it reports regional statistics. Essentially, the ABS moved from using political boundaries such as local government areas to a framework based on population densities, called the Australian Statistical Geographic Standard (ASGS). Statistical Area 2s (SA2s), which represent one level of the ASGS, replace local government areas (LGA) previously used to define tourism region boundaries. SA2 boundaries closely resemble that of the former tourism region boundaries (defined by LGA boundaries) in Queensland with any differences not being material.

The data included in this report is sourced from the National and International Visitor Surveys (NVS & IVS) conducted by Tourism Research Australia (TRA). These are large and comprehensive surveys that provide valuable data on a national, state, and regional level. The variable nature of travel, combined with sampling variability (which all surveys are subject to) means that regional results need to be viewed as indicative only. It is likely that not all segments of the region will experience the changes noted on a regional level.

Tourism Research Australia has transitioned NVS sampling to 100 per cent mobile phone interview (from 50 per cent mobile phone/50 per cent landline) to refelect current phone usage trends. The change in methodology has seen a break in series so please use caution when comparing 2019 to previous year's results.

2017 and 2018 estimates have been revised to align with the latest release of ABS population projections and will differ slightly from previously published estimates.

'n/p' indicates the data has not been published.

Disclaimer.

By using this information you acknowledge that this information is provided by Tourism and Events Queensland (TEQ) to you without any responsibility on behalf of TEQ. You agree to release and indemnify TEQ for any loss or damage that you may suffer as a result of your reliance on this information. TEQ does not represent or warrant that this information is correct, complete or suitable for the purpose for which you wish to use it. The information is provided to you on the basis that you will use your own skill and judgement and make your own enquiries to independently evaluate, assess and verify the information's correctness, completeness and usefulness to you before you rely on the information.

Footnotes:

- 1. Annual change refers to the percentage change between the year to the date covered by this report compared to the same period one year prior.
- 2. Trend change refers to the percentage change between the average of the three years to the date covered by this report, compared to the average for the same period one year prior. Trend change has been used to analyse changes for regions with small sample sizes.
- 3. This figure includes "Other" visitors.