

11

Tourism and Transport

INTRODUCTION

Periodically people become tourists when their pleasure or business activities lead them away from their home bases. They have special needs, such as booking agencies, transport, government customs services, tourist attractions, and accommodation. This chapter draws from Australian Bureau of Statistics and Bureau of Tourism Research sources to provide a statistical profile of tourist activity affecting Australian and Victorian communities.

Economic importance

It is estimated that tourism directly and indirectly contributed 5.1 per cent of Gross Domestic Product in Australia in 1989-90, and accounted for some 441,000 jobs (nearly 6 per cent of the workforce). A range of indicators suggests that Victoria contributed about 18 per cent of tourism activity in Australia.

Population census

There was little change in the number of overseas visitors counted in Australia at the 1986 population census (59,589) compared with 1981 (59,434). In 1986, 17.9 per cent (10,677) of overseas visitors spent census night in Victoria, compared with 17.2 per cent (10,224) in 1981. On 30 June 1986 overseas visitors represented 8.6 per cent of all visitors in Victoria (123,935); with 79 per cent of overseas visitors in Victoria (8,450) staying within the Melbourne Statistical Division (MSD).

TABLE 11.1 CENSUS OF POPULATION AND HOUSING, USUAL RESIDENCE, INCLUDING VISITORS, 1981 AND 1986

	MSD		Victoria		Australia	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
1986 Census						
Counted at home	2,759,499	97.41	3,895,543	96.92	14,880,264	95.37
Visitors from -						
New South Wales	4,667	0.16	8,048	0.20	198,212	1.27
Victoria	52,577	1.86	91,562	2.27	142,461	0.91
Queensland	2,582	0.09	4,272	0.11	122,145	0.78
South Australia	1,510	0.05	3,161	0.08	48,360	0.31
Western Australia	1,660	0.06	3,237	0.08	112,907	0.72
Tasmania	1,007	0.03	1,582	0.04	18,220	0.12
Northern Territory	220	0.01	331	0.01	8,495	0.06
ACT	719	0.03	1,065	0.03	11,503	0.07
Overseas	8,450	0.30	10,677	0.26	59,589	0.38
Total Visitors	73,394	2.59	123,935	3.08	721,892	4.62
Total persons counted	2,832,893	100.00	4,019,478	100.00	15,602,156	100.00
1981 Census						
Counted at home	2,625,304	96.42	3,684,177	96.13	13,721,101	94.13
Visitors from -						
New South Wales	4,317	0.16	7,084	0.18	136,808	0.94
Victoria	35,106	1.29	61,510	1.60	110,357	0.76
Queensland	2,918	0.11	4,653	0.12	165,032	1.13
South Australia	1,302	0.05	2,647	0.07	36,960	0.25
Western Australia	997	0.04	1,443	0.04	42,912	0.29
Tasmania	977	0.04	1,487	0.04	13,859	0.10
Northern Territory	198	0.01	306	0.01	5,383	0.04
ACT	607	0.02	812	0.02	8,813	0.06
Overseas	8,196	0.30	10,224	0.27	59,434	0.41
Total Visitors	62,894	2.31	105,105	2.74	579,504	3.98
Residence not stated	34,619	1.27	43,161	1.13	185,597	1.27
Total persons counted	2,722,817	100.00	3,832,443	100.00	14,576,330	100.00

**Balance of Payments
Travel Service
Credits**

The Balance of Payments estimates which relate to Australia's financial transactions with the rest of the world, refer in a services account to travel credits and debits. Travel credits measure the value of goods and services acquired in Australia by non-resident travellers. Non-resident travellers include persons visiting Australia for reasons of business, study, health or recreation for less than one year. Foreign military personnel on rest and recreation leave in Australia are included as non-resident travellers. Foreign students studying in Australia are included in the figures even if their period in Australia exceeds one year.

The value of travel service credits for the six years to 1990-91 are shown in Table Table 11.2. At 1984-85 prices, the value increased by 80 per cent over this period. In current prices, travel service credits were approaching \$5,000 million in 1990-91. The only year to show a reduction was 1989-90, following two major tourist events, namely, the Expo 88 World Trade Fair in Brisbane, and the 1788-1988 Bi-centenary celebrations of European settlement in Australia.

TABLE 11.2 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TRAVEL SERVICE CREDITS

<i>Credits</i>	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
\$ million						
At current prices	1,921	2,546	3,565	4,330	4,313	4,902
At 1984-85 prices	1,778	2,174	2,829	3,200	2,936	3,209
Annual percentage change						
At 1984-85 prices		22.2	30.1	13.1	-8.3	9.3

Short-term overseas visitors

Short term overseas visitors are defined as travellers whose intended stay or actual period of stay is less than twelve months, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas.

During 1986 there were 1,429,380 short-term overseas visitors to Australia. By 1991 the number had increased by 66 per cent to 2,370,400, with two thirds coming from five countries; namely Japan (22 per cent), New Zealand (20 per cent), UK and Ireland (12 per cent), and USA (11 per cent). The number of Japanese visitors increased by 263 per cent in the six years, a much larger increase than from the other four countries. Visitors from the UK and Ireland increased by almost 50 per cent; from New Zealand by 43 per cent; and from USA by 12 per cent.

TABLE 11.3 SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITOR ARRIVALS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1986 AND 1991

<i>Country of residence</i>	1986		1991		<i>Percentage increase</i>
	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Per cent</i>	
Japan	145,610	10.2	528,500	22.3	263.0
New Zealand	336,740	23.6	480,600	20.3	42.7
UK and Ireland	183,380	12.8	273,400	11.5	49.1
USA	245,390	17.2	271,800	11.5	10.8
Other	518,260	36.3	816,100	34.4	57.5
All countries	1,429,380	100.0	2,370,400	100.0	65.8

The Bureau of Tourism Research International Visitor Survey revealed a more detailed profile of short term overseas visitors to Australia in 1990. The average length of stay in Australia in 1990 was 32 days, while the expenditure by each visitor was estimated at \$1,859. On that basis, aggregate expenditure by tourists in Australia was estimated at more than \$4,000 million in 1990.

TABLE 11.4 PROFILE OF SHORT TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1990.

Item	Unit	Country of Residence				All countries
		Japan	New Zealand	UK / Ireland	USA	
Visitors to Australia	no.	479,900	418,400	288,300	250,700	2,214,900
Per capita spending	\$	1,551	1,342	2,240	1,955	1,859
Aggregate spending	\$m	740	560	650	490	4,118
Average stay	days	13	22	57	25	32
No. on group tours	%	65	5	2	6	19
Nights with friends, relatives	%	16	53	48	32	44
Nights in Victoria	%	8	23	17	21	18

Source: Adapted from Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey. Estimates are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error.

In 1990, 709,000 of the above visitors (32 per cent) spent at least one night in Victoria, and 18 per cent of visitor nights in Australia were spent in Victoria. Assuming that average expenditure per day by each overseas visitor to Victoria was the same as elsewhere in Australia, aggregate expenditure by them in Victoria in 1990 is estimated at \$700 million. Approximately 337,000 short term visitors nominated that they intended to stay primarily in Victoria. In 1991 some 367,000 (15 per cent) of the 2,370,000 short term visitors to Australia nominated Victoria as their State of intended stay. The distribution of short-term visitor expenditure in Australia in 1990 is shown in Table 11.5

TABLE 11.5 AVERAGE EXPENDITURE IN AUSTRALIA PER CAPITA BY SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS, 1990

Country of residence	Food, drink and accommodation	Shopping	Organised transport	Tours	Other	Total
	\$					
New Zealand	492	462	149	30	209	1,342
Japan	419	872	87	42	131	1,551
UK and Ireland	1,032	391	401	104	314	2,242
USA	963	317	357	123	195	1,955
All countries	717	523	243	73	303	1,859
	Per cent					
New Zealand	37	34	11	2	16	100
Japan	27	56	6	3	8	100
UK and Ireland	46	17	18	5	14	100
USA	49	16	18	6	10	100
All countries	39	28	13	4	16	100

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey.

TABLE 11.6 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, REASON FOR STAY, AND WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1991

Country of residence	Reason for journey				Total
	Visiting relatives	Holiday, accompanying business traveller	Business employment, attending convention	Other and not stated	
Africa and Middle East	3,400	1,700	900	400	6,400
North America -					
Canada	3,200	3,500	1,200	300	8,100
United States	7,900	17,000	10,700	1,300	36,900
Total	11,100	20,400	11,900	1,600	45,000
Central America, South America, Caribbean	600	600	300	200	1,600
Asia -					
China	700	600	1,800	800	4,000
Hong Kong	3,400	10,000	1,800	1,900	17,100
Indonesia	800	3,000	800	1,200	5,800
Japan	600	32,800	4,300	1,200	38,900
Malaysia	3,800	3,500	1,000	2,200	10,500
Singapore	2,700	5,300	2,100	1,000	11,300
Taiwan	1,100	7,100	800	500	9,600
Other Asia	4,900	5,000	3,100	4,200	14,900
Total	18,000	67,300	15,700	11,200	112,000
Europe and USSR -					
United Kingdom	23,700	15,500	5,500	1,100	45,800
Germany	2,600	8,300	1,600	700	13,200
Greece	1,300	600	100	100	2,100
Italy	2,100	2,900	900	200	6,100
Netherlands	2,500	1,800	700	100	5,200
Northern Europe	900	3,600	1,400	400	6,300
Other	5,600	6,200	2,400	600	14,700
Total	38,700	38,900	12,600	3,300	93,400
Oceania and Antarctica -					
New Zealand	24,500	54,000	17,000	3,600	99,000
Other	2,800	3,000	1,300	1,500	8,600
Total	27,200	57,000	18,300	5,000	107,600
Other and not stated	..	100	..	300	500
Grand total	99,000	186,000	59,600	21,900	366,600
1991 Percentage	27.0	50.7	16.3	6.0	100.0
1986 Percentage	30.5	42.8	18.9	7.9	100.0

Source: Unpublished data (ABS Table No. 31). Figures are largely based on sample data and are subject to to sampling error. Totals may not add due to rounding.

Victoria as a tourist destination

In 1991 the reasons given by short term overseas visitors for visiting Victoria were as follows: 51 per cent were on holiday, or accompanying a business traveller; 27 per cent were visiting relatives or friends; 16 per cent were on business; and the remaining 6 per cent were in Victoria to study, or for other reasons. The importance of personal contact in Victoria is also reflected in the accommodation used. The percentage on holidays increased in each of the six years to 1991, partly because of the increasing proportion of Japanese who came to Victoria on holiday.

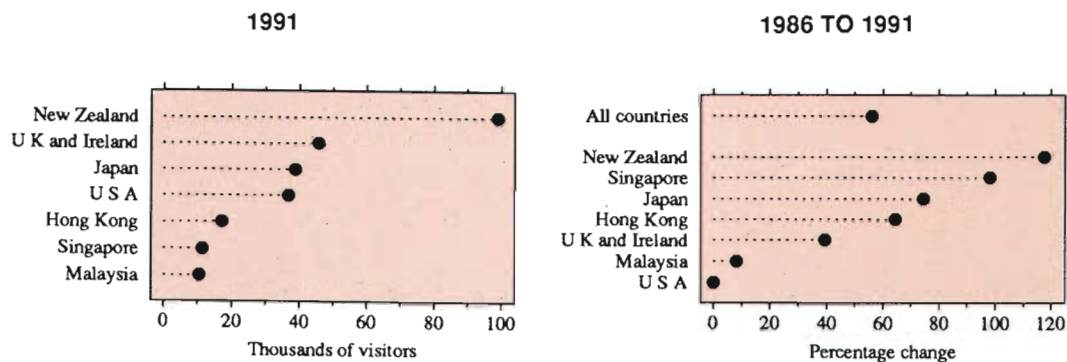
The number of visitors to Victoria increased in 1991 after the domestic pilots' strike. The entry of Compass Airlines (which caused domestic ticket prices to fall) was also instrumental in attracting visitors to Victoria. New Zealanders represented the largest nationality grouping in 1991 (27 per cent) and they also represented the largest growth rate since 1986, at 117 per cent; this was followed by Japanese at 75 per cent, and British and Irish at 39 per cent. The same number of Americans visited Victoria in both 1986 and 1991.

TABLE 11.7 SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, AND WHERE PRIMARY STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA, 1986 TO 1991

Country of residence	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
New Zealand	45,500	56,700	67,000	63,400	62,200	99,000
UK and Ireland	32,900	38,900	45,500	28,300	47,400	45,800
Japan	22,300	34,400	49,300	41,600	43,300	38,900
USA	36,900	50,800	48,200	38,200	39,200	36,900
Hong Kong	10,400	13,800	12,700	14,100	14,600	17,100
West Germany	9,100	11,700	12,600	13,400	12,800	13,200
Singapore	5,700	6,100	6,900	7,500	10,100	11,300
Malaysia	9,700	11,100	12,200	11,600	11,200	10,500
Taiwan	2,800	4,100	5,400	6,100	7,200	9,600
Canada	7,000	8,000	9,300	8,100	8,200	8,100
Italy	4,200	5,400	6,700	6,000	6,000	6,100
Indonesia	2,300	2,800	4,900	4,000	5,700	5,800
Netherlands	3,900	4,400	5,300	4,600	5,000	5,200
Greece	2,400	2,900	3,300	3,000	2,700	2,100
Other	39,800	47,800	57,300	81,000	61,200	57,000
Total	234,900	298,900	346,700	330,900	336,800	366,600

Figures are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. (Source: ABS Catalogue no. 3404.0, and unpublished data from Table No. 31)

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE WHERE STATE OF INTENDED STAY IS VICTORIA



New Zealand tourists

The large increase in New Zealander arrivals in 1991 coincided with the opening of the musical "Phantom of the Opera" in Melbourne in November, 1990. The Princess Theatre sold 37 per cent of all tickets interstate or internationally through travel package deals to Melbourne via travel agents and airlines. Approximately 43,000 tickets were sold overseas, predominantly to New Zealanders, with 223,000 sold to interstate markets. Some of the remaining 454,000 tickets were also sold to overseas patrons. (Source: Victorian Tourist Commission)

Tourists from New Zealand were evenly represented in all age groups, including those under 20. Only 55 per cent were on holidays or accompanying a business traveller, while 25 per cent were visiting friends or relatives and 17 per cent were on business.

New Zealanders spent 53 per cent of their nights in Australia with friends or relatives and mostly stayed on the eastern seaboard of Australia. The average length of their stay in Australia was 22 days in 1990, and those who came to Victoria averaged 24 days in the State. An indication that they did not travel greatly within Australia was their comparatively low expenditure on travel, which averaged \$87, compared with \$243 for visitors from all countries. Twenty per cent of New Zealanders nominated friends and relatives as the most enjoyable aspect of their stay in Australia. A further 14 per cent nominated the climate, and 10 per cent nominated the people of Australia.

TABLE 11.8 PROFILE OF ALL SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO VICTORIA, 1990

Country of residence	Arrivals to Australia	Arrivals to Victoria	Average nights in Victoria	Average expenditure per arrival per night	Aggregate expenditure in Victoria (a)
	No.	No.	No.	\$	\$'000
New Zealand	418,400	84,000	24	62	125,000
UK, Ireland	288,300	104,000	27	39	109,000
USA	250,700	100,000	13	78	101,000
Japan	479,900	135,000	4	119	64,000
Singapore	75,000	18,000	16	75	22,000
Other	702,600	268,000	19	56	285,000
All countries	2,214,900	709,000	17	58	706,000

(a) Based on average expenditure per day in Australia and length of stay in Victoria. Figures are based on sample data and are subject to sampling error. (Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey.)

TABLE 11.9 ACCOMMODATION USED - VISITOR NIGHTS IN AUSTRALIA, 1990

Country of residence	Hotels with facilities	Friends or relatives	Rented house/flat	Backpackers	Motels with facilities
	Per cent				
New Zealand	12	53	13	-	8
Japan	41	16	16	8	2
UK, Ireland	9	48	16	11	4
USA	29	32	13	5	7
All countries	14	44	16	7	6

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International visitor Survey

Japanese tourists

A very high 65 per cent of Japanese came to Australia on organised package tours. Most of them were in the 20-39 age range (56 per cent). Their average length of stay in Australia was a relatively short 13 days, as working Japanese receive only short holiday entitlements. Some 84 per cent of Japanese visitors to Victoria were on holidays. Comparatively few were on business (11 per cent), or visiting friends or relatives (2 per cent). Comparatively few nights in Australia (16 per cent) were spent with friends or relatives. As their accommodation was mostly pre-booked they spent much more on shopping (56 per cent of expenditure in Australia) than other visitors. The Japanese who came to Victoria spent fewer than four nights on average in the State, but 90 per cent of them visited Melbourne. Few ventured as far afield as the Great Ocean Road/The Twelve Apostles (3 per cent) or the Healesville Sanctuary (3 per cent), but 57 per cent visited Phillip Island. The scenery was the most enjoyable aspect of the visit for 23 per cent of Japanese tourists.

TABLE 11.10 AGE DISTRIBUTION OF SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA BY COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE, 1990

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>Under 20</i>	<i>20-29</i>	<i>30-39</i>	<i>40-49</i>	<i>50-59</i>	<i>Over 60</i>
Per cent						
New Zealand	15	18	17	19	14	17
Japan	8	40	16	13	12	10
UK and Ireland	10	26	14	14	14	21
USA	8	16	19	21	15	21
All countries	12	25	19	17	13	14

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International visitor Survey

TABLE 11.11 MAIN REASONS FOR ENJOYMENT OF STAY, BY SHORT-TERM OVERSEAS VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, 1990

<i>Country of residence</i>	<i>People</i>	<i>Friends and relatives</i>	<i>Scenery</i>	<i>Climate</i>	<i>Other</i>	<i>Everything</i>
Per cent						
New Zealand	10	20	5	14	40	11
Japan	8	2	23	6	45	16
UK and Ireland	11	19	10	9	38	13
USA	22	8	12	7	39	12
All countries	11	11	13	8	44	13

Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitor Survey

Tourists from the UK and Ireland

In the six years to 1991 the number of United Kingdom and Irish visitors to Australia increased by 39 per cent. In 1991 some 52 per cent of United Kingdom and Irish visitors to Victoria came to visit friends and relatives. In 1990 they spent 48 per cent of their nights in Australia with friends and relatives, and 98 per cent were independent of group tours. Although they spent comparatively little per night (\$39) in Australia, they stayed on average 57 days, much longer than residents of other countries. Like Americans, they spent 46 per cent on food, drink and accommodation. Approximately 40 per cent of them were aged 20 to 39, and another 21 per cent were more than 60. Although they attended more entertainment events than other visitors, only 81 per cent came to Melbourne, with its central tourist attractions. More of them went further afield, to places such as the Great Ocean Road/Twelve Apostles, Sovereign Hill, and Phillip Island. The most enjoyable part of the visit for 20 per cent of them was to be with their friends and relatives, while another 10 per cent most enjoyed meeting the people of Australia.

American tourists

Americans were attracted to Australia in the mid-1980s by the popular film "Crocodile Dundee", and its star Paul Hogan's "Shrimps on the barbie" advertisement. A comparatively high 29 per cent of them were in Victoria on business. Their expenditure distribution was similar

TABLE 11.12 VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA, BY PLACES VISITED - VICTORIA, 1990

Places visited	Country of residence													Total
	United States	Japan	Asia	Hong Kong	Malaysia	Singapore	Canada	New Zealand	UK & Ireland	Europe	Germany	Scandinavia	Other	
	Per cent (a)													
Melbourne	90	92	94	93	94	95	80	91	81	82	75	81	83	88
Royal Botanic gardens	41	47	34	26	50	39	37	28	34	34	36	23	27	37
Queen Victoria market	42	49	43	39	55	44	37	38	30	35	35	33	37	40
Phillip Island	32	57	31	30	31	35	34	8	20	24	24	22	11	30
Captain Cook's cottage/ Fitzroy gardens	28	57	23	25	23	27	23	8	21	16	13	8	22	27
Victorian Arts Centre/Theatre/ Concert hall	19	9	19	13	15	26	19	16	21	19	16	14	20	17
National Gallery of Victoria	22	17	16	16	16	16	19	13	20	20	16	18	18	18
Melbourne Zoo	18	13	26	21	17	16	26	15	18	26	17	21	26	20
Museum of Victoria	20	15	24	23	29	13	24	17	18	16	15	16	22	18
Old Melbourne Gaol	13	18	9	19	9	5	12	7	15	9	13	5	10	12
Sovereign Hill at Ballarat	9	17	21	28	28	19	14	10	22	17	12	15	18	17
Healesville Sanctuary	12	3	7	3	11	8	11	4	13	13	9	4	15	9
The Twelve Apostles/ Great Ocean Road	12	3	9	4	17	24	22	11	21	24	24	22	6	13
Total who visited one or more attractions in Victoria														
Percentage of visitors to Victoria	91	93	95	93	97	96	84	91	84	85	78	82	83	90
Percentage of visitors to Australia	35	25	35	45	37	24	31	18	31	37	36	27	13	28

(a) Percentages may add to more than 100% as visitors may have visited more than one attraction. Base: All visitors aged 15+. Source: Bureau of Tourism Research, International Visitors Survey.

to that of British visitors, but a smaller proportion of their nights in Victoria were with friends and relatives (32 per cent). A high proportion spent a night or more in Melbourne (90 per cent), and 22 per cent patronised the National Gallery. Ballarat's Sovereign Hill gold mining museum had less appeal to Americans than the Healesville Sanctuary and The Great Ocean Road/Twelve Apostles. More Americans (20 per cent) enjoyed the Australian people more than anything else in Victoria. Another 10 per cent enjoyed catching up with friends and relatives most of all.

Departures by Australian residents

Travel services debits measure the value of goods and services acquired by Australians while they are abroad and represent a withdrawal from Australia's overseas financial reserves. The value of travel service debits, at 1984-85 prices, increased strongly by 16.4 per cent and 26.9 per cent, respectively, in 1987-88 and 1988-89. In 1989-90, this growth slowed to 6.5 per cent and was followed by a decrease of 8 per cent in the 1990-91 recession year.

TABLE 11.13 BALANCE OF PAYMENTS TRAVEL SERVICE DEBITS

<i>Debits</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>	<i>1990-91</i>
	\$ million					
At current prices	2,760	3,108	3,712	4,321	5,086	5,229
At 1984-85 prices	2,207	2,139	2,490	3,162	3,367	3,098
	Percentage change					
At 1984-85 prices	n.a.	-3.3	16.4	26.9	6.5	-8.0

Residents as tourists

An indication of tourist activity by Victorian residents can be gauged by their mobility on population census night, 30 June 1986. On that night 91,562 Victorian residents, or 2.8 per cent of all persons were counted at locations throughout Victoria other than their usual residence. Another 50,899 Victorian residents were counted at interstate locations. Interstate visitors to Victoria numbered 21,696 persons, or 0.5 per cent of the population count in Victoria.

The most recent Household Expenditure Survey, conducted in 1988/89 on a sample of Victoria's 1,392,700 households, estimated that the average Victorian household spent \$10.91 per week (1.5 per cent) on holidays within Australia. Victorians holidaying in Australia spent about 40 per cent of their holiday money on accommodation, 25 per cent on package tours, 20 per cent on other air fares, and 9 per cent on petrol. Victorian households represented 26 per cent of households in Australia and spent 29 per cent of household expenditure on holidays by all Australians.

Victorian residents spent an additional \$7.42 per week per household on overseas holidays, or approximately 1 per cent of total weekly household expenditure (\$710). Over the whole year that would approximate \$540 million. Nearly half of the expenditure on overseas holidays by Victorian residents was on air fares.

"Short term overseas departures" represents travellers whose intended or actual period of stay is less than twelve months, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas. In 1991, there were 486,416 short term overseas departures by Victorian residents, a reduction of 7 per cent over 1990. This represented one departure for every nine residents, compared with one departure for every eight residents in 1990.

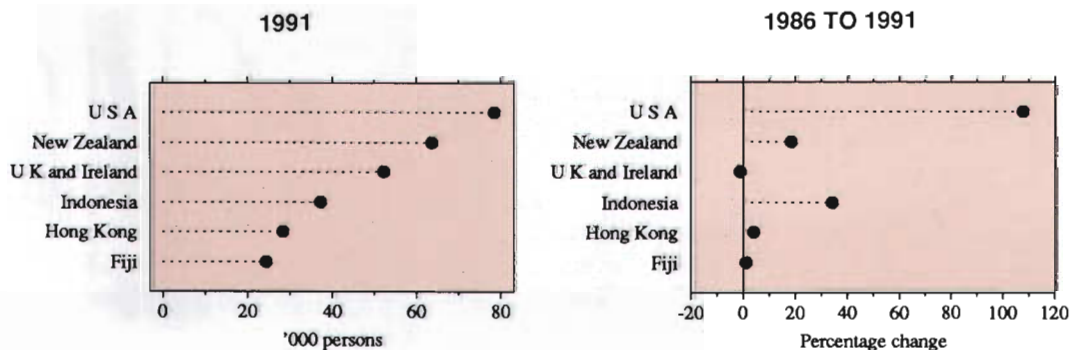
TABLE 11.14 VICTORIAN RESIDENTS - SHORT TERM OVERSEAS DEPARTURES BY COUNTRY OF STAY, 1986 TO 1991

Country of stay	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991
USA	37,794	46,737	53,425	65,435	72,615	78,489
New Zealand	53,785	56,495	53,962	60,827	65,064	63,808
UK and Ireland	52,870	50,684	53,808	57,581	62,735	52,327
Indonesia	27,766	32,544	35,295	38,966	36,624	37,269
Hong Kong	27,244	25,034	23,491	27,355	28,321	28,386
Fiji	24,095	15,166	20,038	25,814	30,870	24,429
Malaysia	10,535	12,452	11,793	15,980	20,564	17,290
Thailand	8,813	12,775	16,197	22,604	23,828	16,890
Singapore	13,826	13,491	14,682	19,135	17,515	16,653
Other	13,385	135,615	140,836	157,658	167,137	150,875
Total	390,113	400,973	423,527	491,355	525,273	486,416

Source: ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Unpublished Table No. 28.

The primary purpose of short term departures in 1991 was as follows: 54 per cent for holidaying or accompanying a business traveller, 22 per cent for visiting relatives, 19 per cent for business or employment, and 4 per cent for other purposes, such as education.

SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES, OF VICTORIAN RESIDENTS BY COUNTRY OF STAY



Tourist accommodation

A quarterly Survey of Tourist Accommodation is undertaken by the ABS to provide information about the utilisation of available tourist accommodation in Australia. Data collected includes the number of establishments, available capacity, room occupancy rates, bed occupancy rates, and takings from accommodation. Types of accommodation surveyed include hotels, motels, and guest houses with facilities; caravan parks; and holiday flats, units, and houses. Visitor hostels were added from September quarter, 1991.

At 31 December 1991, 17 per cent of bed spaces in hotels and motels with facilities in Australia were available in Victoria, and 17 per cent of takings were collected from such accommodation. Victoria contained 20 per cent of available bed spaces in motels in Australia, but only 13 per cent of bed spaces in "five star" hotels.

The Bureau of Tourism Research estimated that in 1988-89, 53 per cent of visitor nights in Victoria were spent by intrastate visitors, 25 per cent by interstate visitors, and 22 per cent by overseas visitors. The most common form of overnight tourist accommodation in Victoria was with friends and relatives, comprising 39 per cent of intrastate visitor nights, 56 per cent of interstate visitor nights, and 47 per cent of international visitor nights. For international and interstate visitors the next most common form of accommodation was in hotels and motels with facilities, which accounted for 19 per cent and 20 per cent respectively. However intrastate visitors spent 22 per cent of visitor nights in caravans, cabins, tents, or campervans, and only 12 per cent of nights were in hotels and motels.

**TABLE 11.15 HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
OPERATIONAL DETAILS (a)**

Item	Unit	1989	1990	1991
Victoria				
Establishments	No.	948	1032	1029
Guest rooms	No.	24,618	28,180	29,077
Bed spaces	No.	69,916	78,445	80,503
Guest nights,	'000	8025.4	8045.4	8160.4
Takings	\$'000	359,076	389,031	397,127
Victoria as a percentage of Australia				
Establishments	per cent	20.4	21.1	21.1
Guest rooms	per cent	16.9	17.9	18.0
Bed spaces	per cent	16.5	17.3	17.3
Guest nights (estimated)	per cent	16.7	16.0	15.8
Takings	per cent	17.5	17.2	17.0

(a) Establishments, Guest Rooms, Bed Spaces as at 31 December. Source: Tourist Accommodation Survey, Australia. (ABS Cat.No. 8635.0)

Although the number of guest nights increased slightly between 1989 and 1991, the increase in bed spaces was not matched by the room occupancy rates in any season.

TABLE 11.16 ROOM OCCUPANCY RATES, VICTORIA

Quarter	1989	1990	1991
	Per cent		
March	57.4	56.6	48.0
June	52.6	49.8	43.7
September	51.0	46.8	44.6
December	55.0	46.8	46.9

Source: Tourist Accommodation Survey, Australia. (ABS Cat.No. 8635.0)

**TABLE 11.17 HOTELS, MOTELS, AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES:
OPERATIONAL DETAILS BY STATISTICAL DIVISION, 1991-92 (a)**

Statistical Division	Establishments	Guest Rooms	Room Occupancy Rates				Takings from Accommodation
			September	December	March	June	
			Per cent				
	No.	No.					\$'000
Melbourne	249	14,679	52.5	55.8	55.5	50.7	281,173
Barwon	75	1,500	32.3	41.3	51.9	38.5	14,628
Western District	77	1,364	32.6	39.4	45.3	42.5	11,051
Central Highlands	59	1,138	42.8	49.2	50.5	48.0	12,262
Wimmera	50	859	36.2	43.2	40.7	36.8	6,594
Mallee	68	1,592	45.7	46.9	43.1	45.3	13,474
Loddon-Campaspe	86	1,480	44.7	46.9	47.7	46.7	15,095
Goulburn	122	2,335	37.5	31.1	31.8	33.1	18,187
Ovens-Murray	108	2,322	37.8	27.3	28.7	30.1	16,733
East Gippsland	69	1,289	34.5	41.4	45.0	36.5	9,716
Gippsland	74	1,391	29.5	35.7	42.8	33.2	8,885
Victoria	1,037	29,949	44.6	46.9	48.1	44.3	407,801

(a) Number of establishments and guest rooms as at 30 June 1992.

Regional tourist accommodation

Of the 29,949 guest rooms with facilities in Victoria at 30 June 1992, 49 per cent (14,679) were within the MSD. Room occupancy rates in the MSD each quarter in 1991-92 were at least six percentage points above the State average. Takings from accommodation in the MSD were \$281m, and accounted for 69 per cent of the Victorian total.

Outside the MSD, the Statistical Divisions of Goulburn and Ovens-Murray, both within reach of the snow fields, had the greatest number of rooms (4,657 between them), and the highest level of accommodation takings (\$35m). Although their occupancy rates were both below average, each peaked in the September quarter during the skiing season. The Barwon Statistical Division encompasses Geelong and the beach resorts of Point Lonsdale, Apollo Bay, Ocean Grove, Bells Beach, and Lorne. Barwon experienced a strong seasonal peak in the March quarter, which is the swimming season.

**Five star
accommodation**

The star grading of hotels and motels with facilities is based on the classification system used by members of the Australian Automobile Association. The gradings are allocated according to a points system based on amenities and facilities available to guests at the time of inspection. The highest classification of "five-star" is assigned to international style establishments offering a superior range of apartments, furnishings and decor, with an extensive range of first class services. These include a choice of room styles and dining facilities, twenty four hour room service, and additional shopping and recreational facilities.

TABLE 11.18 FIVE-STAR ESTABLISHMENTS AS A PROPORTION OF ALL HOTELS, MOTELS AND GUEST HOUSES WITH FACILITIES (a)

Year	Number of Establishments	Number of beds	Takings \$m
Five star establishments in Victoria			
1989	11	6,503	112.3
1990	10	6,170	117.3
1991	7	4,441	87.1
All Victorian establishments with facilities			
1989	948	69,916	359.1
1990	1,032	78,445	389.0
1991	1,029	80,503	397.0
Five-star gradings as a percentage of Victorian establishments			
1989	1.2	9.3	31.2
1990	1.0	7.9	30.2
1991	0.7	5.5	21.9

(a) Number of establishments and bed spaces as at 31 December.

Source: Tourist Accommodation Survey, Australia. (ABS Cat.No. 8635.0)

In December 1989 there were 11 five-star establishments in Victoria, all of which were in Melbourne. They represented just one per cent of all accommodation establishments in Victoria with facilities, but provided 9 per cent of bed spaces and accounted for 31 per cent of accommodation takings. However with the approaching economic recession, there was a shrinkage in the demand for premium standard accommodation. By December 1991 four fewer hotels in Melbourne offered five-star standards; the remaining 7 five-star establishments provided 6 per cent of bed spaces and accounted for only 22 per cent of takings. Victorian five-star establishments shared 14 per cent of the takings of all 65 five-star establishments throughout Australia.

TABLE 11.19 HOTELS AND MOTELS BY STAR GRADING, 1991 (a)

Item	Star grading					Total
	1	2	3 and 4	5	Ungraded	
Victoria						
Establishments	28	389	483	7	122	1,029
Guest rooms	334	7,277	16,428	2,214	2,824	29,077
Bed spaces	806	20,841	46,130	4,441	8,285	80,503
Room nights	24,371	1,033,010	2,820,197	542,033	364,603	4,784,214
Takings (\$'000)	847	54,493	226,654	87,237	27,893	397,127
Australia						
Establishments	132	1,682	2,232	65	763	4,874
Guest rooms	1,967	34,167	87,938	19,791	18,050	161,913
Bed spaces	4,786	99,636	256,556	48,246	55,352	464,576
Room nights	233,536	5,186,356	16,392,882	4,285,323	2,959,786	29,057,883
Takings (\$'000)	7,597	248,847	1,223,468	604,865	247,382	2,332,157
Victoria as a percentage of Australia						
Establishments	21	23	22	11	16	21
Guest rooms	17.0	21.3	18.7	11.2	15.6	18.0
Bed spaces	16.8	20.9	18.0	9.2	15.0	17.3
Room nights	10.4	19.9	17.2	12.6	12.3	16.5
Takings	11.2	21.9	18.5	14.4	11.2	17.0

(a) Establishments, guest rooms, bed spaces as at 31 December 1991.

Caravan Parks

In 1991, Victorian short-term caravan parks provided 29 per cent of such sites in Australia, and collected 22 per cent of accommodation takings. The short-term caravan parks in the MSD provided 10 per cent of such sites available to tourists in Victoria, and collected 14 per cent of such accommodation takings. It is evident from the quarterly occupancy rates that caravan parks are utilised more in the summer months.

TABLE 11.20 CARAVAN PARKS, SHORT-TERM: OPERATIONAL DETAILS, VICTORIA, 1991

Item	Unit	Quarter			
		March	June	September	December
Establishments	No.	451	452	453	456
Sites for tourists	No.	52,669	52,482	52,637	52,665
Takings	\$'000	16,389	8,563	9,227	12,592
Occupancy rates	per cent	41.6	29.8	27.3	33.6

Source: Tourist Accommodation Survey, Australia. (ABS Cat.No. 8635.0)

Building of hotels and motels in Victoria

The level of activity in the building of hotels, motels, hostels, boarding houses and holiday apartment buildings was much lower in Victoria during 1991 than in 1989. All the indicators were down by fifty per cent or more, with value of work done, and work yet to be done decreasing by 61 per cent. The downturn followed falling occupancy rates. The lower building activity also reflected a major decline throughout the building industry and the economic recession.

TABLE 11.21 SUMMARY OF BUILDING ACTIVITY - HOTELS (a) VICTORIA (\$m)

Year	Melbourne Statistical Division	Rest of Victoria	Total
Commenced			
1989	153.5	45.6	199.0
1990	47.0	36.2	83.3
1991	24.5	11.1	35.6
Under Construction at End of Period			
1989	1,268.0	230.7	1498.9
1990	1132.1	132.6	1264.6
1991	586.0	82.9	668.9
Completed			
1989	189.3	47.4	236.7
1990	173.2	74.1	247.3
1991	98.8	21.6	120.4
Value of Work Done During Period			
1989	143.7	62.4	206.2
1990	150.7	40.4	191.2
1991	62.3	17.8	80.2
Value of Work Yet To Be Done			
1989	900.1	60.5	960.7
1990	610.1	65.0	674.9
1991	329.8	45.2	375.1

(a) Includes motel, hostel, boarding house, guest house and holiday apartment buildings. (b) Totals may not add due to rounding.

TRANSPORT

In 1990-91 the Transport, storage, and communication industry sector contributed 7.5 per cent of the total Victorian Gross Domestic Product (GDP) at factor cost. Victoria's percentage share of the national GDP at factor cost for the Transport, storage, and communication industry sector was 23.8 per cent..

TABLE 11.22 TRANSPORT, STORAGE, AND COMMUNICATION INDUSTRY - GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT AT FACTOR COST

	1985-86r	1986-87r	1987-88r	1988-89r	1989-90r	1990-91
Australia (\$m)	17,624	19,541	22,449	24,847	25,954	27,663
Victoria (\$m)	4,192	4,887	5,601	6,104	6,252	6,576
Victoria as a percentage of Australia	23.8	25.0	r24.9	r24.6	24.1	23.8

TABLE 11.23 RAILWAYS TRAFFIC, EXCLUDING ROAD MOTOR SERVICES, VICTORIA

Traffic	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Average number of kilometres open for traffic	5,257	5,150	5,047	5,043	5,027	4,955
	('000)					
Traffic train kilometres -						
Country and interstate	7,507	7,045	7,225	7,127	7,113	7,083
Suburban	13,600	13,800	13,800	13,307	12,874	12,261
Goods	7,292	6,590	5,801	5,898	5,532	4,884
Total	28,399	27,435	26,826	26,332	25,519	24,428
Passenger journeys -						
Country and interstate	5,222	5,478	5,825	6,065	6,151	5,556
Suburban (a)(b)	r104,545	r100,040	r105,561	r107,932	106,772	108,911
Total	r109,767	r105,518	r111,386	r113,997	112,923	114,467

(a) These figures exclude suburban rail journeys made on multi-modal tickets purchased on trams or buses.

(b) The Public Transport Corporation now counts suburban rail patronage as "passenger boardings". It was previously counted as "system entries". Figures from 1986-87 onwards are on the new basis.

Source: Public Transport Corporation, Victoria

Rail and Bus

Over the period 1986-87 to 1991-92, there was a 5.7 per cent decrease in the average number of kilometres open for rail traffic. Goods train traffic kilometres have also decreased, from 7.2 million kms in 1986-87 to 4.9 million kms in 1991-92, a decrease of 33.0 per cent. The number of suburban passenger journeys increased from 104.5 million in 1986-87 to 108.9 million in 1991-92. The direction of the movement fluctuated from year to year over this period. Country and interstate passenger journeys recorded a consistent annual increase from 1986-87 (5.2 million) to 1990-91 (6.2 million) In 1991-92 the level decreased to 5.6 million.

Metropolitan Melbourne is served by both Government and private buses. From 1 July 1983, bus services in Victorian country areas and provincial centres came under the control of the Public Transport Authority (V/Line). The services are operated by private bus companies, some of which are under contract to V/Line to provide coach services connecting with or extending the rail network.

TABLE 11.24 COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, VICTORIA

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
PRIVATE BUS SERVICES			
	('000)		
Country services -			
Passengers	4,254	4,335	4,438
Bus kilometres	8,820	8,012	8,652
Revenue (\$)	6,837	8,129	8,833
Subsidy (\$)	5,212	4,688	5,018

TABLE 11.24 COUNTRY AND PROVINCIAL ROAD PASSENGER SERVICES, VICTORIA - continued

Particulars	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Urban services (a) -			
Passengers	8,799	7,396	7,885
Bus kilometres	5,915	6,086	6,190
Revenue (\$)	4,343	4,342	4,340
Subsidy (\$)	9,645	9,996	10,429
CONTRACT SERVICES			
Passengers	569	n.a.	n.a.
Bus kilometres	4,527	4,269	4,480
Contract costs (\$)	5,553	n.a.	7,103

(a) Covers the Geelong, Ballarat, Bendigo, and La Trobe Valley areas.

Motor Vehicles on Register

The 1991 figures are based on a new processing system using the new Vehicle Identification Number (VIN) adopted by motor vehicle registration authorities. The VIN system allows for more accurate identification and classification of newly registered vehicles. As a result, data processed on this system is not strictly comparable with data processed on the old system.

Concurrently, the classification of goods carrying vehicles was altered to reflect the new Third Australian Design Rule. As a result, only those goods carrying vehicles with a gross vehicle mass (GVM) over 3.5 tonnes are now included in rigid trucks and the remainder are either in utilities or panel vans. There were 2,684,800 motor vehicles on register in Victoria at 30 June 1992, a 6.1 per cent increase from the 2,529,400 at 30 June 1987.

TABLE 11.25 MOTOR VEHICLES ON REGISTER, AT 30 JUNE

Type of vehicle	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
	('000)					
Motor cars and station wagons	2,010.2	2,064.7	2,076.2	2,137.8	2,226.5	2,178.1
Utilities	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	226.5	322.5
Panel vans (a)	393.3	398.6	401.8	405.4	122.7	n.a.
Trucks -						
Rigid	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	87.0	73.0
Articulated	13.7	13.8	13.1	14.2	14.6	14.3
Other truck type vehicles	13.6	13.7	11.7	13.0	11.3	11.4
Buses	14.1	14.3	13.9	13.8	14.4	15.6
Motor cycles	84.5	70.1	68.1	67.9	72.2	69.9
Total - Victoria	2,529.4	2,575.2	2,585.2	2,720.0	2,775.2	2,684.8
Total - Australia	9,374.3	9,544.4	11,485.3	12,116.8	9,934.1	10,246.9
Victoria as a percentage of Australia	27.0	26.9	22.5	22.4	27.9	26.2

(a) Split of data for years prior to 1991 are not comparable. For details from previous years refer to earlier Year Books.

Drivers' and Riders' Licences

There were 165,825 riders' licences in force at the end of June 1992, an increase of 40 per cent on the 118,301 at the end of June 1987. Motor cycles on register at the end of June 1992 numbered 69,900, which represented a decrease of 17.3 per cent from the 1987 figure of 84,500. In contrast, drivers' licences in force at the end of June 1992 numbered 2,826,735, an increase of 14.3 per cent on the 2,472,057 in 1987. Motor vehicles (excluding motor cycles) on register increased by 7.0 per cent from 2,444,900 in 1987 to 2,614,900 in 1992.

TABLE 11.26 DRIVERS' AND RIDERS' LICENCES (a) IN FORCE AT 30 JUNE, VICTORIA

Type of Licence	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992
Drivers'	2,472,057	2,566,312	2,650,700	2,725,835	2,785,753	2,826,735
Riders'	118,301	130,394	140,612	149,454	157,916	165,825
Total	2,590,358	2,696,706	2,791,312	2,875,289	2,943,669	2,992,560

(a) Licence holders may hold both a drivers' and a riders' licence and be counted in both categories.

TABLE 11.27 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Period	Fatal accidents	Total accidents(a)	Persons killed	Persons injured(b)
1985	605	7,221	683	8,655
1986	611	7,348	668	8,866
1987	626	8,246	705	9,895
1988	627	8,427	701	10,333
1989	681	7,951	776	9,356
1990	492	6,219	548	7,084
1991	435	5,371	503	6,162

(a) Resulting in death or in one or more injured persons being admitted to hospital.

(b) Admitted to hospital.

Source: Vicroads Road Information Services

TABLE 11.28 ROAD TRAFFIC ACCIDENTS INVOLVING CASUALTIES, TYPE OF ROAD USER KILLED OR INJURED, VICTORIA

Type of road user	1989		1990		1991	
	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured	Killed	Injured
Drivers of motor vehicles	338	4,075	232	2,984	216	2,578
Motor cyclists	59	877	50	778	50	743
Passengers (any type)	185	2,607	149	1,809	131	1,616
Pedestrians	159	1,152	93	928	94	848
Pedal cyclists	34	583	24	538	12	20
Other	1	62	..	47	..	20
Total	776	9,356	548	7,084	503	6,162

Source: Vicroads Road Information Services.

Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage

The triennial Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage is undertaken by the ABS in response to a wide range of users' needs to monitor the details for motor vehicle usage within Australia. Details obtained determine the total distance travelled by vehicles classified to area of operations and purpose of travel. Information is also obtained on tonne-kilometres, average load carried, vehicle usage (i.e. business or private), fuel consumption, driver characteristics, bus passengers carried and other important variables.

The statistics are used for many decisions regarding the monitoring, planning and policy issues that affect all Australian motorists.

The 1991 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage relates to vehicles on register at 30 September 1991. Some of the key preliminary results from this survey are set out in Table 11.9.

TABLE 11.29 SURVEY OF MOTOR VEHICLE USAGE: SELECTED STATISTICS, 1991 p

Particulars	Victoria	Australia	Victoria as a percentage of Australia
Number of Vehicles	2,751,562	10,078,263	27.3
Total kilometres travelled (million kilometres)	40,812.3	150,107.2	27.2
Total business kilometres travelled (million kilometres) (a)	12,899.5	51,964.7	24.8
Total tonne-kilometres (million tonne-kilometres)	22,812.5	88,738.6	25.7
Total kilometres travelled (bus) (million kilometres)	294.1	1,378.9	21.3

(a) Includes business travel of non load carrying vehicles except for articulated trucks.

Air transport

In 1991-92, 8.0 million passengers either embarked or disembarked at Melbourne (Tullamarine) airport from 77,494 domestic aircraft movements.

By the end of March 1990 the domestic airlines had largely completed rebuilding after the pilots dispute at the end of 1989. At the same time they had commenced restructuring in the lead up to interstate deregulation on 31 October 1990. The increase in passenger activity during 1990-91 was due to an increase in aircraft movements of 42.3 per cent, following the 1989 pilots' dispute. Domestic passenger activity increased a significant 53.2 per cent between 1986-87 and 1991-92. Aircraft movements increased 18.7 per cent during the same period as the airlines rationalised their fleets.

International air transport continues the strong growth recorded in earlier years with 1991-92 passenger activity and aircraft movements reflecting significant increases over 1986-87 with growth of 31.3 and 21.0 per cent respectively.

TABLE 11.30 MELBOURNE (TULLAMARINE) AIRPORT

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Domestic aircraft movements	65,274	68,661	69,473	48,212	68,606	77,494
Domestic passengers embarked ('000)	2,662	2,919	2,986	2,308	3,190	4,060
Domestic passengers disembarked ('000)	2,651	2,908	3,014	2,327	3,199	4,077
International aircraft movements	12,516	13,678	14,317	15,318	15,884	15,147
Passengers arriving from/ departing for overseas ('000)	1,330	1,482	1,586	1,685	1,677	1,746

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

TABLE 11.31 REGULAR DOMESTIC INTERSTATE AIR SERVICES TERMINATING IN VICTORIA

Particulars	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92
Kilometres flown ('000)	51,063	55,044	57,122	40,575	60,705	60,926
Passenger kilometres ('000)	4,613,482	5,128,711	5,327,000	4,112,629	5,925,080	7,648,949
Freight -						
Tonnes	89,967	93,955	99,813	57,020	75,049	60,529
Tonne kilometres ('000)	77,118	80,803	84,337	45,820	67,121	72,363
Mail -						
Tonnes	8,220	9,863	11,040	5,675	11,062	9,856
Tonne kilometres ('000)	8,227	9,512	10,526	5,829	10,867	10,568

(a) Not comparable with previous series. From 1984, the statistics are based on traffic on board direct domestic interstate flights to or from Tullamarine and Essendon Airports.

Source: Department of Transport and Communications.

REFERENCES

Data sources

The statistics on railways and country and provincial road passenger services have been obtained through the Public Transport Corporation Victoria. Motor vehicles statistics were obtained from Vicroads, Victoria, and the Commonwealth Department of Administrative Services (for Australian Government owned vehicles). Drivers' and riders' licence figures were provided by the Road Traffic Authority, Victoria.

Road traffic accident statistics are compiled by the ABS from data provided by Vicroads. The statistics on air transport were obtained from the Commonwealth Department of Transport and Communications; telephone services statistics from the Telecom Australia; postal statistics from the Australian Postal Commission. Telephone connection statistics were collected during the August 1991 Labour Force Survey.

Tourist accommodation statistics are derived from the quarterly ABS Accommodation Survey. The survey covers hotels, motels and guest houses with facilities, short and long term caravan parks; and from the September quarter 1987, holiday flats, units, and houses.

ABS publications

Overseas Arrivals And Departures, Australia (3404.0, and unpublished tables)
Australian National Accounts, National Income and Expenditure (5204.0)
Balance Of Payments, Australia (5303.0)
Household Expenditure Survey, Australia (6535.0)
Tourist Accommodation, Australia (8635.0)
Tourist Accommodation, Victoria (8635.2)
Tourist Accommodation, Four and Five Star Hotels and Motels, Victoria (8646.2)
Building Activity Australia (8752.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (monthly) (9303.0)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Victoria (9303.2)
Motor Vehicle Registrations, Australia (annual) (9304.0)
1991 Survey of Motor Vehicle Usage (preliminary)