A blurry purple and green background

Description automatically generated

INTERNATIONAL VISITOR SURVEY RESULTS

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2024

## September quarter 2024

In September quarter 2024,
Spend in Australia was $8.5 billion, 105% of 2019 levels
Number of trips were 1.8 million, 86% of 2019 levels
Nights spend in Australia were 71.0 million, 102% of 2019 levels
Total trip spend was $12.0 billion, 108% of 2019 levels

## Year ending September 2024

In Year ending September 2024,
Spend in Australia was $32.2 billion, 103% of 2019 levels
Number of trips were 7.5 million, 86% of 2019 levels
Nights spend in Australia were 287.0 million, 104% of 2019 levels
Total trip spend was $48.4 billion, 107% of 2019 levels

**Quarterly international tourism spend remains above pre-COVID levels**

The September quarter 2024 international tourism results moderated following strong June quarter 2024 results. Spend in Australia during the quarter was 105% of pre-COVID levels, relatively lower than the 115% of pre-COVID levels seen in the June quarter 2024. Nights spent in Australia were also up on their pre-COVID levels, at 102%, but down from 112% of pre-COVID levels in the June quarter 2024. Trips were at 86% of pre-COVID levels in the September quarter 2024, down slightly from 88% in the June quarter 2024.

The year ending September 2024 results saw international tourism to Australia continue to approach pre-COVID levels. Trips and nights spent in Australia saw improvements and reached 86% and 104% of pre-COVID levels respectively, up from 85% and 102% in the year ending June 2024. Spend in Australia remained unchanged from the year ending June 2024 on a relative basis, at 103% of pre-COVID levels.

**Figure 1: Percentage of spend, nights and trips in Australia compared to 2019 levels, September 2023 to September quarter 2024**

Figure 1 shows the quarterly percentage levels for number of trips, nights spent in Australia and spend in Australia compared the same period in 2019, for September quarter 2023 to September quarter 2024.
Compared to the same period in 2019, number of trips in:

• September quarter 2023 was 80%
• December quarter 2023 was 81%
• March quarter 2024 was 89%
• June quarter 2024 was 88%
• September quarter 2024 was 86%
Compared to the same period in 2019, nights spent in Australia in:
• September quarter 2023 was 90%
• December quarter 2023 was 101%
• March quarter 2024 was 105%
• June quarter 2024 was 112%
• September quarter 2024 was 102%
Compared to the same period in 2019, spend in Australia in:
• September quarter 2023 was 98%
• December quarter 2023 was 97%
• March quarter 2024 was 99%
• June quarter 2024 was 115%
• September quarter 2024 was 105%.


**Holiday travellers spending more and staying longer**

September quarter 2024 saw strong results for holiday travel. Holiday travellers on average spent more per trip and stayed longer in the September quarter 2024 compared with pre-COVID and the same period last year.

For holiday travellers in the September quarter 2024, when compared to pre-COVID (September quarter 2019):

* Average spend per trip was up by 33% to $3,473, from $2,602
* Average nights spent per trip were up by 27% to 28 nights, from 22 nights

When compared with the September quarter 2023:

* Average spend per trip was up by 10%, from $3,170
* Average nights spent per trip were up by 22%, from 23 nights

**Figure 2: Average spend per trip for holiday travellers in September quarters, 2019, 2023 & 2024**

**Figure 3: Average nights per trip for holiday travellers in September quarters, 2019, 2023 & 2024**

## Top 5 Visitor Markets

In the year ending September 2024, the top 5 visitor markets were New Zealand, China, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and India (Figure 4). The United Kingdom saw the largest improvement as a percentage of pre-COVID levels on a year-ending basis, compared with last quarter’s data, with spend at 116% (up from 112%), trips at 88% (up from 86%) and nights at 101% (up from 98%). Trips from China continued to improve reaching 60% pre-COVID levels (up from 56%), driven by holiday travel. However, spend in Australia by Chinese visitors remained steady at 77% of pre-COVID levels. China remains the largest contributor to spend in Australia in the year ending September 2024, making up 24% of the total.

Australia’s top 5 international visitor markets in the year ending September 2024 (2019 comparison in brackets):

1. New Zealand with:

* 1.2 million trips (97%)
* $2.1 billion spent (130%)
* 14.3 million nights (110%)

2. China with:

* 796 thousand trips (60%)
* $7.9 billion spent (77%)
* 45.0 million nights (77%)

3. United States of America with:

* 656 thousand trips (85%)
* $2.0 billion spent (99%)
* 11.4 million nights (86%)

4. United Kingdom with:

* 590 thousand trips (88%)
* $2.1 billion spent (116%)
* 21.0 million nights (101%)

5. India with:

* 405 thousand trips (111%)
* $1.5 billion spent (116%)
* 27.1 million nights (122%)

**Figure 4. Top 5 markets by spend in Australia (percentage of 2019 levels), year ending September 2021 to year ending September 2024**

Figure 4 shows a timeseries of the top 5 international visitor markets by spend in Australia as a percentage of 2019 levels from year ending September 2021 to year ending September 2024.

In the year ending September 2024:
• New Zealand was 130% of year ending September 2019 levels.
• China was 77% of year ending September 2019 levels.
• United States of America was 99% of year ending September 2019 levels.
• United Kingdom was 116% of year ending September 2019 levels.
• India was 116% of year ending September 2019 levels.

## States and Territories

In the year ending September 2024, over half of the states and territories saw relative improvements in trips when compared with the year ending June 2024 (Figure 5).

Trips saw increases as a proportion of pre-COVID levels when compared with the year ending June 2024 results in Victoria (83%, up from 80%), Queensland (78%, up from 77%), Western Australia (86%, up from 84%), Tasmania (89%, up from 85%) and the Australian Capital Territory (73%, up from 69%). This was partially offset by relative decreases in trips in New South Wales (84%, down from 85%), South Australia (93%, down from 96%) and the Northern Territory (68%, down from 69%). For the first time, spend exceeded pre-COVID levels in Victoria (100%), Tasmania (102%) and the Australian Capital Territory (104%).

**Figure 5. Number of trips and spend in Australia by state and territory, year ending September 2024 & year ending June 2024 (as percentages of 2019 levels)**

Figure 5 shows a map of Australia with differing sizes of circles based on number of trips for each state and territory. 
The figures show the number of trips and spend in Australia by state and territory, year ending September 2024 comparing with year ending June 2023 (as percentages of 2019 equivalent period levels).

New South Wales:
• Trips was 84% of 2019 levels (down from 85%)
• Spend was 105% of 2019 levels (down from 108%

Victoria:
• Trips was 83% of 2019 levels (up from 80%)
• Spend was 100% of 2019 levels (up from 95%)

Queensland:
• Trips was 78% of 2019 levels (up from 77%)
• Spend was 102% of 2019 levels (down from 103%)

South Australia:
• Trips was 93% of 2019 levels (down from 96%)
• Spend was 114% of 2019 levels (down from 119%)

Western Australia:
• Trips was 86% of 2019 levels (up from 84%)
• Spend was 104% of 2019 levels (down from 107%)

Tasmania:
• Trips was 89% of 2019 levels (up from 85%)
• Spend was 102% of 2019 levels (up from 96%)

Northern Territory:
• Trips was 68% of 2019 levels (down from 69%)
• Spend was 95% of 2019 levels (down from 96%)

Australian Capital Territory:
• Trips was 73% of 2019 levels (up from 69%)
• Spend was 104% of 2019 levels (up from 94%).

This report has been prepared by the Commonwealth of Australia represented by the Australian Trade and Investment Commission (Austrade). The report is a general overview and is not intended to provide exhaustive coverage of the topic. The information is made available on the understanding that the Commonwealth of Australia is not providing professional advice. While care has been taken to ensure the information in this report is accurate, the Commonwealth does not accept any liability for any loss arising from reliance on the information, or from any error or omission, in the report.