

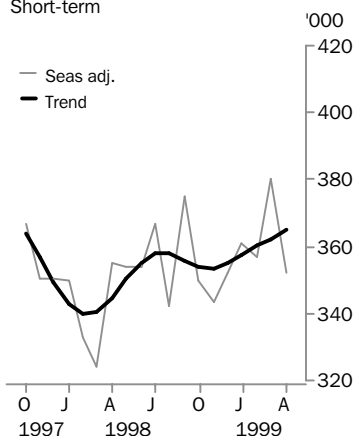
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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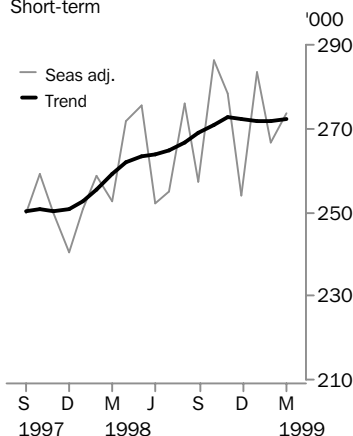
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



APRIL 1999 PRELIMINARY

	Apr 1999 '000s	% change between Mar 1999 and Apr 1999	Jul 1998 to Apr 1999 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	365.1	0.8	..	..
Original	336.5	..	3,675.2	1.2

MARCH 1999 KEY FIGURES

	Mar 1999 '000	% change between Feb 1999 and Mar 1999	Jul 1998 to Mar 1999 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	362.3	0.5	..	..
Original	389.0	..	3 338.7	1.4
Resident departures				
Trend	272.0	0.2	..	..
Original	268.9	..	2 392.8	8.1
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	7.1	..	63.8	10.6
Departures	3.2	..	26.6	15.5
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	20.4	..	216.4	2.3
Departures	15.2	..	134.7	-4.3

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia increased for the fifth consecutive month during April 1999.
- There were 349,600 Australian residents who departed short-term to Indonesia in 1998, 13% more than the previous year. (See Special Article on page 4).

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- During the nine months to March 1999 there were 216,400 permanent and long-term arrivals and 134,700 permanent and long-term departures, resulting in a net gain of arrivals over departures of 81,700, 16% higher than the corresponding period in 1998 (70,700).

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact any ABS Office as shown on the back of this publication.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

May 1999

14 July 1999

DATA NOTES

For data quality issues see Appendix 2 on page 21.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of short-term arrivals and departures are revised (see paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

May visitor arrivals is 2.92% higher than April

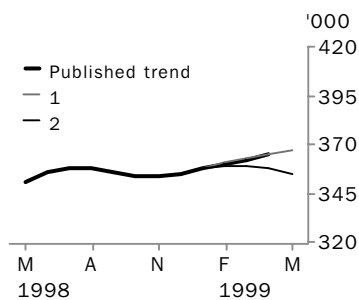
April resident departures is 4.02% higher than March

2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

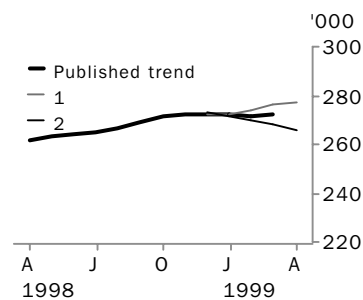
May visitor arrivals is 2.92% lower than April

April resident departure is 4.02% lower than March

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.92% and 4.02% were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes between months for visitor arrivals and resident departures respectively over the last four years.

Dennis Trewin
Acting Australian Statistician

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 336,500 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during April 1999 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the ten months July 1998 to April 1999 to 3,675,200, 1% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving between July 1997 and April 1998 (3,632,400).

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the ten months to April 1999 were Japan (17% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (5%). Compared to the corresponding period ending April 1998, the number of visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom (up by 9%), the United States of America (up by 10%) and New Zealand (up by 5%) increased. China (up by 14%) and Thailand (up by 30%) were the only Asian countries to record an increase in arrivals, but remain out of the top ten source countries. Japanese visitor arrivals were down 9%, while Korea and Indonesia had the largest declines of the top 10 source countries with declines of 40% and 18% respectively.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 268,900 short-term departures of Australian residents in March 1999, bringing the total for the nine months July 1998 to March 1999 to 2,392,800, an increase of 8% on the corresponding period the previous year (2,241,300). The main destinations of Australian residents departing from July 1998 to March 1999 were New Zealand (16%), Indonesia (12%) the United States of America (10%), the United Kingdom (9%) and Hong Kong (6%).

During the nine months July 1998 to March 1999:

377,200 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 15% compared to the nine months July 1997 to March 1998;

279,600 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 12%;

235,900 residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 10%;

213,800 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 2%; and

108,300 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of less than 1%.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half (55%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the nine months July 1998 to March 1999 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,826,400). A further 21% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (686,400), 10% were on business trips (329,600), while 4% (121,700) arrived for educational purposes and 3% (84,800) arrived for a convention or conference.

MAIN STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between July 1998 and March 1999 stated that they had spent most of their time in either New South Wales (42%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (15%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the corresponding period ending March 1998, Queensland was down by 1% and New South Wales was down by less than 1%. Victoria showed the largest increase of 7%, followed by Western Australia (up by 3%). (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

INDONESIA: WHO GOES WHEN AND WHY

Over the past 10 years the number of Australian residents travelling overseas for less than a year (short-term) has continuously increased from 1.7 million in 1988 to 3.0 million in 1998. The four main destination countries of these travellers are New Zealand, the United States of America, the United Kingdom and Indonesia, which together account for nearly 50% of all short-term resident departures. Between 1991 and 1997 Indonesia occupied the fourth ranking but in 1998 travel to Indonesia increased and it became the second most favoured country after New Zealand for short-term overseas travel by Australian residents.

There were 349,600 Australian residents who departed short-term mainly to Indonesia in 1998. This represents an increase of 13% from the 310,700 residents who departed in 1997, and doubling since 1991 when 174,700 short-term departures to Indonesia were recorded.

SEASONALITY OF TRAVEL

The pattern of travel by season to Indonesia follows the timing of Australian school holidays and the weather in Indonesia. Just under a quarter (23%) of all Australian residents who departed short-term mainly to Indonesia in 1998 left in the months of September and October, with the peak occurring in October (12%). A second peak occurred in August with 10% of the yearly departures and a third peak in March with 8% of the yearly departures. All three of these peaks coincided with the Australian school holidays. The low travel experienced during the Australian summer (December through to February) is perhaps a result of unfavourable weather in Indonesia (the wet season). The relative stability of seasonality for Australian short-term travellers to Indonesia and the close relationship to the timing of the school holidays and weather conditions reflects the importance of holiday travel to Indonesia.

HOLIDAY TRAVEL

Holiday travel to Indonesia has steadily increased in absolute numbers since 1983 and as a proportion of all travel to Indonesia since 1995. In 1998, 81% of short-term resident departures to Indonesia were mainly for holiday reasons compared to 76% in 1997 and 74% in 1995. This increase in holiday travel has occurred in spite of the Asian currency crisis, which started in 1997, and political and social unrest in Indonesia during 1998.

There are several possible explanations for the increase in the number of Australian holiday makers travelling to Indonesia. First, Australian holiday makers primarily go to Bali which has not experienced social unrest on the same scale as other regions of Indonesia. Second, the Asian currency crisis had a severe effect on Indonesia's currency (Rupiah). At the same time the Australian dollar has lost value against North American and European currencies it has remained relatively strong against the rupiah. Indonesia has thus become an increasingly attractive inexpensive holiday destination while simultaneously other countries have become more expensive for Australians.

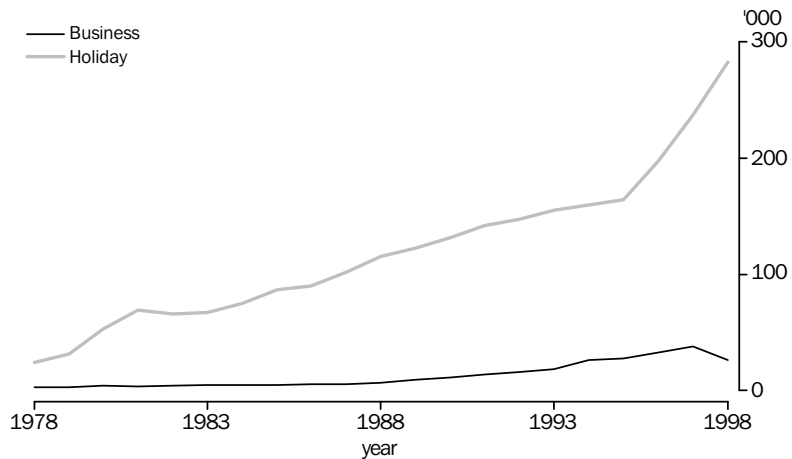
INDONESIA: WHO GOES AND WHY

HOLIDAY TRAVEL *continued*

Overall, the sex distribution of Australians departing to Indonesia in 1998 was approximately balanced. However, a greater number of females than males visited Indonesia mainly for a holiday in 1998 (54% of all holiday makers were female), a pattern which has been consistent through time (1978 to 1998).

Australian holiday travellers to Indonesia are young and in 1998 were mainly concentrated in the ages of 20 to 39 years (46% of males and 47% of females) with the 25–29 year olds making up the largest group (13%) of all holiday makers. A relatively small proportion of residents departing for a holiday in 1998 were aged under 15 years (12%) or over the age of 50 years (16%).

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES TO INDONESIA FOR BUSINESS AND HOLIDAYS



BUSINESS TRAVEL

Business forms the second most common main reason (8%) given for short-term travel to Indonesia. However, business travel to Indonesia by Australians has declined. While in 1997 37,900 Australians went to Indonesia for business, this dropped by 30% to 26,400 in 1998. This decrease reflects the adverse economic, social, and political climate that prevailed in Indonesia.

Business travel to Indonesia is dominated by male travellers. Over the period 1991 to 1998 males have constituted between 84% and 88% of business travellers. The decrease in the proportion of residents travelling mainly for business was most marked among males. While in 1997 20% of males stated that they went to Indonesia for business, in 1998 this proportion dropped to 13%.

The age structure of business travellers is concentrated in the prime working ages. Among males 70% of all business travellers were aged between 35 and 54 years. Female business travellers tend to be about 5 years younger than males.

LENGTH OF STAY

The median length of stay for short-term holiday travellers to Indonesia has steadily decreased from a peak of 13 days in 1991 to 10 days in 1998. The median length of business trips to Indonesia has fluctuated between 9 days and 11 days during the period 1991 to 1998 and was 11 days in 1998.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) (‘000)			Total arrivals (a) (‘000)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1996	92,500	80,000	88,830	261,340	2,695.5	4,164.8	..	..	7,121.7
1997	78,230	81,800	100,190	260,220	2,897.2	4,317.9	..	..	7,475.3
1998	81,070	75,320	112,000	268,380	3,143.9	4,167.2	..	..	7,579.5
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1996	99,140	79,210	84,370	262,720	2,569.3	3,966.2	..	..	6,798.2
1997	85,750	80,170	95,080	261,000	2,786.0	4,252.7	..	..	7,299.7
1998	77,330	84,360	103,760	265,440	3,020.1	4,220.0	..	..	7,505.5
<i>1998 —</i>									
February	6,170	6,120	22,030	34,310	223.8	353.6	332.6	340.0	611.7
March	6,400	5,900	6,780	19,080	217.2	338.6	324.2	340.6	574.8
April	6,410	6,100	6,520	19,030	237.7	341.1	355.3	344.6	597.8
May	6,160	5,070	4,990	16,210	233.3	283.4	354.1	350.1	532.9
June	7,010	6,170	5,630	18,810	237.3	304.2	353.7	355.2	560.4
July	7,430	5,870	15,950	29,250	295.1	372.3	366.5	358.2	696.7
August	6,940	4,650	7,790	19,380	271.0	323.7	341.9	358.2	614.1
September	6,680	5,100	7,220	19,000	285.9	323.9	374.7	355.8	628.7
October	6,920	5,280	8,300	20,490	355.8	354.8	350.0	353.7	731.0
November	6,550	5,960	6,370	18,870	251.4	367.9	343.6	353.6	638.2
December	7,380	10,670	5,890	23,930	199.3	457.6	351.9	355.0	680.9
<i>1999 —</i>									
January	7,930	5,750	18,230	31,910	371.5	351.0	361.2	357.6	754.3
February	6,930	5,360	20,790	33,080	221.7	398.6	356.9	360.3	653.4
March	7,100	5,250	8,090	20,440	226.3	389.0	380.2	362.3	635.7
April p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	336.5	352.3	365.1	n.y.a

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) (‘000)			Total departures (a) (‘000)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1996	28,480	70,960	58,820	158,260	2,732.0	..	..	4,110.8	7,001.1
1997	30,340	77,180	69,040	176,560	2,932.8	..	..	4,281.2	7,390.5
1998	33,430	81,060	65,110	179,600	3,161.1	..	..	4,150.2	7,490.9
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1996	28,670	70,250	54,130	153,060	2,624.4	..	..	3,910.1	6,687.5
1997	29,860	73,780	62,970	166,610	2,837.2	..	..	4,217.0	7,220.8
1998	31,990	79,420	74,870	186,280	3,031.9	..	..	4,198.3	7,416.5
<i>1998 —</i>									
January	3,330	11,030	6,450	20,800	207.3	250.5	252.4	422.7	650.8
February	2,420	6,630	4,650	13,700	196.9	258.5	255.3	341.2	551.8
March	2,780	6,880	5,540	15,190	246.6	252.5	259.2	349.1	610.8
April	2,840	7,050	5,160	15,050	262.5	271.6	262.0	361.2	638.7
May	2,710	6,500	4,820	14,030	272.8	275.5	263.3	308.4	595.2
June	3,370	5,650	7,500	16,510	282.3	252.2	264.0	299.2	598.0
July	2,520	6,410	5,550	14,470	271.1	254.8	264.8	323.7	609.2
August	3,060	7,870	4,140	15,070	265.6	276.1	266.6	371.3	651.9
September	2,250	5,310	3,990	11,550	313.5	257.3	268.8	296.3	621.4
October	2,480	5,620	3,570	11,660	268.0	286.5	271.0	337.3	616.9
November	2,470	5,460	5,160	13,090	256.5	278.3	272.5	365.3	634.8
December	3,210	6,660	8,610	18,480	318.1	253.8	272.4	374.7	711.3
<i>1999 —</i>									
January	4,640	12,010	4,630	21,270	232.7	283.3	272.0	448.6	702.6
February	2,870	7,070	3,960	13,890	198.5	266.7	271.6	362.8	575.1
March	3,160	7,390	4,640	15,180	268.9	273.8	272.0	381.6	665.6

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY(b) ('000)

	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>Nine months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>30 June</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>31 March</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>1999</i>
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,335.3	1,279.0	293.8	300.8	968.3	867.5	101.3	107.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1,306.4	1,261.4	302.1	359.2	975.0	1,060.0	100.1	126.2
2 weeks and under 1 month	771.3	807.0	194.8	221.4	640.1	699.9	68.8	84.5
1 and under 2 months	380.1	390.7	103.2	102.7	317.7	315.1	34.5	34.0
2 and under 3 months	120.3	124.9	33.0	35.7	98.4	102.0	9.4	10.0
3 and under 6 months	162.6	169.7	44.3	49.0	135.6	137.7	12.8	13.6
6 and under 12 months	176.7	187.4	67.2	69.9	156.2	156.5	11.7	13.7
Total(c)	4,252.7	4,220.0	1,038.4	1,138.6	3,291.3	3,338.7	338.6	389.0
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	115.3	99.9	19.9	20.5	78.4	84.8	8.8	9.1
Business	414.2	446.2	115.6	110.9	336.7	329.6	44.6	40.3
Visiting friends/relatives	788.9	854.5	206.8	217.9	664.3	686.4	73.9	82.1
Holiday	2,546.5	2,403.5	569.0	633.2	1,879.9	1,826.4	182.3	219.7
Employment	25.5	29.2	7.7	12.5	22.4	35.0	1.9	3.4
Education	140.0	137.1	55.8	59.6	116.5	121.7	7.6	8.4
Other and not stated(d)	222.1	249.6	63.6	84.0	193.1	254.8	19.5	26.1
Total	4,252.7	4,220.0	1,038.4	1,138.6	3,291.3	3,338.7	338.6	389.0
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	316.4	366.9	92.1	88.9	269.4	285.4	38.3	37.6
1 and under 2 weeks	720.4	802.6	186.2	209.4	593.3	707.5	70.4	76.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	740.6	784.0	175.1	198.2	579.5	639.2	60.9	76.3
1 and under 2 months	525.2	537.3	86.2	89.4	397.0	393.8	34.2	36.5
2 and under 3 months	206.5	207.2	30.1	28.0	148.4	138.8	12.3	10.9
3 and under 6 months	183.0	185.0	33.6	36.2	119.0	114.2	14.2	14.4
6 and under 12 months	145.1	149.0	47.6	50.0	107.7	113.9	16.3	16.5
Total(c)	2,837.2	3,031.9	650.8	700.1	2,214.3	2,392.8	246.6	268.9
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	107.0	118.3	27.1	28.9	85.4	85.2	12.0	12.4
Business	509.7	526.4	132.2	125.8	390.5	360.7	51.4	47.5
Visiting friends/relatives	693.5	716.8	142.2	171.6	515.4	581.4	53.4	69.1
Holiday	1,318.4	1,439.8	290.4	307.5	1,049.7	1,121.2	112.2	117.0
Employment	72.5	77.8	22.2	22.1	59.5	62.9	5.5	6.3
Education	37.8	43.1	8.8	10.7	33.5	33.2	2.6	3.2
Other and not stated(d)	98.3	109.7	27.9	33.5	80.3	148.2	9.4	13.4
Total	2,837.2	3,031.9	650.8	700.1	2,214.3	2,392.8	246.6	268.9

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Data for September quarter 1998 has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

TABLE 4. PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>Nine months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>30 June</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>31 March</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>March</i>	<i>1999</i>
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	16,760	17,790	5,040	6,450	13,240	16,800	1,560	1,900
Europe and the Former USSR	22,170	19,500	4,960	4,970	14,710	15,560	1,570	1,650
Middle East and North Africa	6,230	5,790	1,390	940	4,300	3,810	520	300
Southeast Asia	11,360	9,700	2,270	2,980	7,170	8,000	760	980
Northeast Asia	15,130	10,210	2,390	2,800	7,640	8,310	770	890
Southern Asia	5,600	5,330	1,190	1,250	4,040	3,840	400	470
The Americas	3,460	2,720	640	580	2,120	1,880	210	170
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,010	6,260	1,710	1,950	4,520	5,580	610	750
Total(b)	85,750	77,330	19,600	21,960	57,750	63,840	6,400	7,100
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,060	2,140	630	290	1,420	1,250	230	100
China	7,760	4,340	940	1,560	3,220	4,590	330	560
Fiji	1,660	1,070	240	380	790	1,160	70	130
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,810	990	240	190	800	700	100	70
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,100	1,550	370	660	1,120	2,360	100	240
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,890	3,190	760	490	2,420	1,530	260	160
India	2,680	2,790	650	640	2,160	1,810	220	200
New Zealand	13,070	14,720	4,270	5,460	10,910	13,870	1,300	1,590
Philippines	2,810	2,770	670	900	2,090	2,510	230	300
South Africa	3,210	4,280	1,170	1,360	3,110	3,790	440	540
Taiwan	2,180	1,520	400	420	1,150	1,260	90	80
United Kingdom	9,680	9,190	2,370	2,330	7,200	6,780	670	750
United States of America	1,530	1,260	290	250	980	800	90	80
Viet Nam	2,970	2,310	450	490	1,540	1,660	190	190

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated. (c) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

**TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)
(’000)**

Country of residence(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Nine months to		Month of	
	30 June	1998	31 March	1999	March	1999	March	1999
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	20.0	21.0	5.5	5.7	16.7	18.5	1.6	2.0
New Caledonia	22.7	23.4	9.2	8.8	18.8	18.5	1.6	1.5
New Zealand	675.8	695.7	128.2	143.0	510.8	539.3	47.8	55.9
Papua New Guinea	44.3	43.4	9.8	10.6	33.3	35.6	2.4	2.9
Other	29.1	31.1	7.1	8.8	24.3	31.3	2.5	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>791.7</i>	<i>814.6</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>603.8</i>	<i>643.3</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>65.4</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	18.1	18.8	4.9	4.5	16.7	14.5	1.4	1.3
Belgium	9.2	9.2	2.1	2.4	7.5	8.0	0.7	0.6
Denmark	17.3	17.6	6.0	5.8	14.7	15.0	1.9	1.7
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.2	9.5	2.9	2.5	7.9	7.4	0.8	0.7
France	38.8	39.0	10.0	11.8	32.5	38.2	2.9	3.4
Germany	127.4	130.2	39.5	40.4	108.3	106.4	13.4	12.5
Greece	8.4	8.1	1.7	1.8	6.7	7.1	0.4	0.4
Ireland	22.9	27.9	8.0	10.0	21.9	27.1	3.0	3.7
Italy	43.6	46.3	10.9	10.3	39.9	40.8	3.2	3.1
Netherlands	40.7	43.7	12.7	13.5	37.3	41.3	3.5	4.2
Norway	8.2	10.3	3.3	3.6	8.5	9.0	1.2	1.3
Spain	8.7	9.2	2.2	2.3	8.0	9.6	0.6	0.8
Sweden	24.0	24.6	7.7	8.6	21.1	24.4	2.0	2.4
Switzerland	39.1	39.2	11.1	12.1	33.4	35.6	3.2	3.7
United Kingdom	386.1	445.1	143.1	160.2	362.3	401.9	47.4	57.0
Other	34.6	35.4	10.2	11.5	30.4	33.4	2.9	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>835.4</i>	<i>914.1</i>	<i>276.3</i>	<i>301.4</i>	<i>757.2</i>	<i>819.7</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>100.0</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	9.9	10.6	3.0	3.6	8.6	9.6	1.0	1.3
Other	24.4	25.3	5.5	7.4	20.7	28.4	2.0	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	6.8	7.2	1.7	1.7	5.3	5.7	0.6	0.6
Indonesia	163.2	120.0	23.0	30.2	97.7	78.0	4.6	7.9
Malaysia	138.4	124.8	23.8	33.3	96.0	92.7	6.2	9.8
Philippines	38.1	37.4	8.0	9.4	27.2	26.6	2.9	4.2
Singapore	225.6	256.9	49.5	52.7	180.8	174.2	18.9	21.1
Thailand	87.3	44.9	9.9	11.5	33.4	39.3	3.0	4.3
Other	7.9	11.0	3.1	3.4	8.4	9.6	1.1	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>667.3</i>	<i>602.2</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>448.9</i>	<i>426.1</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>49.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	60.4	71.9	19.7	22.8	54.5	62.2	6.5	6.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	154.9	144.3	38.4	40.9	109.6	111.2	11.8	11.6
Japan	802.4	797.0	205.5	193.8	628.5	571.0	68.0	71.4
Korea	250.4	133.2	13.6	26.5	121.7	68.0	3.6	6.7
Taiwan	152.4	154.8	41.4	40.4	113.8	107.9	10.2	10.6
Other	2.3	2.6	0.7	0.9	2.1	2.7	0.3	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,422.8</i>	<i>1,303.9</i>	<i>319.3</i>	<i>325.4</i>	<i>1,030.1</i>	<i>923.0</i>	<i>100.4</i>	<i>107.0</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	24.0	28.1	6.4	7.3	19.4	21.6	2.2	2.5
Other	11.2	12.1	3.1	4.4	9.1	11.7	0.9	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>4.1</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	61.4	68.3	21.6	25.5	55.9	63.2	7.2	8.0
United States of America	321.3	355.7	101.2	113.9	270.3	301.2	35.0	39.7
Other	25.8	25.8	8.7	9.7	21.4	24.7	2.5	2.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>408.6</i>	<i>449.8</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>347.7</i>	<i>389.1</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>50.6</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	45.1	46.4	11.2	16.1	36.0	51.5	4.3	6.8
Other	10.9	11.9	3.5	4.2	9.5	12.3	1.3	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>
Not stated	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.2	2.6	—	0.3
Total	4,252.7	4,220.0	1,038.4	1,138.6	3,291.3	3,338.7	338.6	389.0

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)
(‘000)**

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended</i>			<i>Ten months to</i>			<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 March</i>		<i>% change</i>	<i>April</i>		<i>% change</i>	<i>April</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>		<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>		<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	128.2	143.0	11.6	571.2	600.9	5.2	60.4	61.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>674.5</i>	<i>715.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>70.7</i>	<i>72.0</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	39.5	40.4	2.3	118.2	116.6	-1.3	9.9	10.2
Italy	10.9	10.3	-5.6	41.9	43.8	4.7	2.0	3.0
Netherlands	12.7	13.5	6.4	40.1	44.0	9.9	2.8	2.7
Sweden	7.7	8.6	12.6	22.6	25.9	14.6	1.4	1.5
Switzerland	11.1	12.1	9.3	35.8	38.1	6.5	2.4	2.6
United Kingdom	143.1	160.2	12.0	399.5	435.0	8.9	37.2	33.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>276.3</i>	<i>301.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>824.2</i>	<i>886.5</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>66.8</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	23.0	30.2	31.5	105.4	86.0	-18.4	7.7	8.0
Malaysia	23.8	33.3	40.0	105.8	103.3	-2.4	9.8	10.5
Philippines	8.0	9.4	17.3	31.6	31.7	0.2	4.4	5.1
Singapore	49.5	52.7	6.4	202.7	188.7	-6.9	21.9	14.5
Thailand	9.9	11.5	16.3	39.4	51.3	30.1	6.0	12.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>500.4</i>	<i>477.6</i>	<i>-4.6</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>51.6</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	19.7	22.8	15.8	60.0	68.6	14.3	5.6	6.4
Japan	205.5	193.8	-5.7	692.4	627.3	-9.4	64.0	56.4
Korea	13.6	26.5	95.1	125.5	74.7	-40.5	3.8	6.7
Taiwan	41.4	40.4	-2.4	126.4	121.9	-3.6	12.6	13.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>319.3</i>	<i>325.4</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>1,132.1</i>	<i>1,017.9</i>	<i>-10.1</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>94.9</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	21.6	25.5	18.0	61.4	68.3	11.2	5.4	5.1
United States of America	101.2	113.9	12.5	301.9	332.6	10.2	31.5	31.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>386.3</i>	<i>428.0</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>38.9</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	11.2	16.1	44.3	40.4	56.0	38.7	4.4	4.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Total	1,038.4	1,138.6	9.6	3,632.4	3,675.2	1.2	341.1	336.5

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 4, 6, and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS
MAIN DESTINATION(b)
(’000)**

Main destination(b)	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Nine months to March		Month of March	
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	74.9	88.4	18.6	20.2	60.1	72.6	7.2	8.4
New Caledonia	14.0	13.8	1.6	1.9	10.8	9.7	0.5	0.3
New Zealand	409.8	429.2	112.0	121.5	326.7	377.2	36.1	45.3
Norfolk Island	20.3	24.3	5.8	7.1	18.0	22.8	2.1	3.5
Papua New Guinea	39.4	41.3	9.8	7.5	31.6	27.9	3.2	2.9
Vanuatu	20.0	25.0	6.0	5.7	18.5	25.5	2.3	2.0
Other	27.6	31.0	5.7	6.1	23.4	24.6	2.3	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>606.0</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>159.5</i>	<i>170.0</i>	<i>489.1</i>	<i>560.3</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>64.9</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	30.9	37.3	6.5	8.2	25.0	28.9	3.0	4.3
Germany	33.8	38.1	7.6	7.6	26.3	27.6	3.7	3.4
Greece	36.7	41.0	4.1	4.6	23.2	24.8	2.2	2.7
Ireland	20.2	21.5	2.8	3.8	15.6	16.0	1.2	1.7
Italy	62.6	61.0	7.9	10.0	39.0	43.2	4.6	5.1
Netherlands	15.6	17.5	2.8	2.5	10.4	11.4	1.6	0.7
Poland	6.2	7.3	1.1	0.8	4.3	4.0	0.6	0.3
Spain	9.0	12.2	1.9	2.3	7.3	8.5	0.8	0.9
Switzerland	9.4	10.7	1.9	2.8	7.5	9.3	0.7	1.0
United Kingdom	304.3	327.4	51.0	51.4	218.5	213.8	24.9	21.9
Other	83.0	90.1	12.3	13.0	54.3	58.7	5.5	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>611.8</i>	<i>664.1</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>107.1</i>	<i>431.4</i>	<i>446.1</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>47.4</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	10.3	10.2	2.1	2.1	7.4	6.8	0.7	0.9
Lebanon	17.8	18.3	3.1	3.6	12.9	13.2	1.8	1.7
Turkey	14.3	17.1	2.5	2.8	9.8	10.8	1.7	1.4
Other	21.4	24.4	5.7	9.4	18.5	25.6	2.4	4.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>8.2</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	279.6	324.0	70.0	74.3	249.8	279.6	27.6	24.1
Malaysia	101.9	104.2	26.5	24.8	78.0	84.1	8.1	9.2
Philippines	59.8	60.4	15.3	14.8	45.7	42.1	5.9	5.0
Singapore	99.5	115.8	28.9	35.9	86.3	100.0	11.1	14.2
Thailand	84.3	103.8	25.2	30.6	71.4	108.7	9.8	11.5
Viet Nam	45.9	44.1	11.6	17.0	33.6	43.0	2.7	4.7
Other	8.5	10.8	2.8	2.8	8.4	8.3	0.8	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>679.4</i>	<i>763.1</i>	<i>180.3</i>	<i>200.1</i>	<i>573.1</i>	<i>666.0</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>69.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	58.8	81.6	17.6	19.2	60.8	62.8	6.2	8.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	177.2	142.0	39.3	34.0	108.2	108.3	12.9	11.6
Japan	50.5	56.6	12.6	14.7	43.7	45.2	5.6	6.2
Korea	18.0	17.6	3.8	3.9	12.6	12.7	1.8	1.6
Taiwan	31.6	35.3	7.9	8.3	27.7	25.9	3.1	3.7
Other	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.4	1.3	0.1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>337.9</i>	<i>334.7</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>254.5</i>	<i>256.3</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>31.9</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	35.4	38.8	9.3	10.8	32.5	34.2	2.5	3.7
Sri Lanka	11.2	12.5	1.7	2.6	9.9	9.7	0.4	1.1
Other	15.3	16.8	4.6	3.8	13.9	12.7	1.6	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>6.1</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	48.0	48.4	9.1	12.1	35.1	38.5	3.4	3.9
United States of America	338.1	346.2	73.1	71.1	261.3	235.9	27.2	27.1
Other	25.2	27.6	6.2	8.5	22.5	25.4	1.9	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>411.3</i>	<i>422.1</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>319.0</i>	<i>299.7</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>34.6</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	30.0	29.7	6.9	7.4	23.2	23.3	3.0	3.5
Other	24.6	21.3	4.1	4.0	15.6	16.7	1.6	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>
Not stated	10.4	6.0	1.3	3.8	3.6	11.3	0.3	1.5
Total	2,837.2	3,031.9	650.8	700.1	2,214.3	2,392.8	246.6	268.9

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT
(‘000)**

State/Territory in which most time was spent(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Nine months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 March		March		March	
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
New South Wales	1,835.4	1,783.9	496.3	534.8	1,373.5	1,368.4	155.1	171.2
Victoria	553.9	582.1	169.0	185.9	452.3	484.5	56.5	64.0
Queensland	1,233.9	1,221.9	281.1	292.8	938.5	931.2	85.9	89.9
South Australia	87.5	95.2	28.5	30.7	73.7	75.2	9.3	9.6
Western Australia	389.5	402.8	109.2	117.9	304.1	313.8	33.0	37.6
Tasmania	25.5	26.5	9.6	10.9	21.5	21.2	3.0	2.5
Northern Territory	43.2	44.7	8.8	8.3	34.2	34.4	3.2	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	33.3	34.1	9.3	8.6	26.3	23.6	2.8	3.2
Other Territories(c)	14.9	6.4	1.1	0.6	5.5	1.2	0.3	0.2
Total(d)	4,217.0	4,198.3	1,112.9	1,192.9	3,229.6	3,261.4	349.1	381.6

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Data for August to October 1998 inclusive has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (c) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (d) Includes not stated.

**TABLE 9. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b) AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY(c)
NINE MONTHS TO MARCH**

	Nine months to March						Percentage change 1997 to 1999	Percentage change 1998 to 1999
	1997		1998		1999			
	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	606.0	18	603.8	18	643.3	19	6	7
Europe and the Former USSR	695.4	21	757.2	23	819.7	25	18	8
Middle East and North Africa	27.3	1	29.3	1	38.0	1	39	30
Southeast Asia	489.5	15	448.9	14	426.1	13	-13	-5
Northeast Asia	1,121.7	34	1,030.1	31	923.0	28	-18	-10
Southern Asia	25.4	1	28.5	1	33.3	1	31	17
The Americas	319.1	10	347.7	11	389.1	12	22	12
Africa (excluding North Africa)	44.0	1	45.5	1	63.7	2	45	40
Total(c)	3,329.5	100	3,291.3	100	3,338.7	100	—	1
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	105.5	3	108.3	3	106.4	3	1	-2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	127.1	4	109.6	3	111.2	3	-13	1
Indonesia	126.3	4	97.7	3	78.0	2	-38	-20
Japan	635.1	19	628.5	19	571.0	17	-10	-9
Korea	196.6	6	121.7	4	68.0	2	-65	-44
Malaysia	101.3	3	96.0	3	92.7	3	-8	-3
New Zealand	515.2	15	510.8	16	539.3	16	5	6
Singapore	163.8	5	180.8	5	174.2	5	6	-4
Taiwan	116.4	3	113.8	3	107.9	3	-7	-5
United Kingdom	321.0	10	362.3	11	401.9	12	25	11
United States of America	248.3	7	270.3	8	301.2	9	21	11
Main reason for journey(d)								
Convention/conference	83.3	3	78.4	2	84.8	3	2	8
Business	304.1	9	336.7	10	329.6	10	8	-2
Visiting friends/relatives	627.9	19	664.3	20	686.4	21	9	3
Holiday	2,012.3	60	1,879.9	57	1,826.4	55	-9	-3
Employment	19.1	1	22.4	1	35.0	1	83	56
Education	117.2	4	116.5	4	121.7	4	4	5
Other and not stated(e)	165.6	5	193.1	6	254.8	8	54	32
Total	3,329.5	100	3,291.3	100	3,338.7	100	—	1

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Data for September quarter 1998 has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (e) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 21).

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

2 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 1). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications, apart from people travelling as Australian and New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

3 As from July 1998, DIMA has revised incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards will no longer be compulsory and answers to these questions will no longer be checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status has been deleted. Data on marital status is derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'Previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of this publication.

4 The preliminary estimates of visitor arrivals by country of residence (see Table 6, page 9) are based on data from DIMA's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS). The TRIPS system produces a limited range of data, including country of citizenship, which is used by ABS to produce preliminary estimates by country of usual residence. These preliminary estimates will be revised in the next issue of this publication, when final data is available. For more information see pages 3 and 4 of the June 1997 and the September 1998 issues of this publication.

SCOPE

5 The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages. Similarly, these statistics exclude those persons not travelling under standard visa conditions, such as 'boat people' and the 1999 intake of Kosovo refugees.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

6 The classification of countries in this publication is the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

7 The statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of reporting on passenger cards. For instance, United Kingdom includes England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

8 Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State/Territory classification has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

ESTIMATION METHOD

9 Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

10 Since January 1997 variable sample skips have been used in the selection of records to be sampled. Separate skips are applied for each country of citizenship and the skips may vary for each processing month. Over a year about 3.5% of all short term movements are selected for sampling.

11 The statistics in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. In tables showing both short-term and permanent and long-term movements the total movements have been rounded to the nearest 100. The sums of the components may, due to rounding, not add exactly to totals.

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

12 The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items. Information on non-sampling errors appears in Appendix 2.

13 Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent and main reason for journey.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

14 Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. In the seasonally adjusted series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and trading day effects (arising from the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may, in successive years, affect figures for different months.

15 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month, such as the effect of major sporting and cultural events, changes in airfares and the fluctuation of \$A relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

16 The trend estimates for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months of the respective seasonally adjusted series except the first and last six months. Trend series are created for the last six months by applying surrogates of the Henderson weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series.

17 While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring 'Trends', an Overview* (Cat. no. 1348.0).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

18 Users of these statistics may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)—issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0)—issued annually
- *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (Cat. no. 8634.0)—issued quarterly.

19 Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, the Department of Transport and Regional Services and the Bureau of Tourism Research.

20 Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office or the ABS website.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE **21** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, other relevant unpublished data are available for the following variables:

- Citizenship (Nationality)
- Country of birth
- Age (Date of birth)
- Sex
- Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)
- Category of travel
- Permanent migrant
 - Previous/future country of residence
 - State of intended address/lived
- Overseas visitor
 - Intended/actual length of stay
 - Main reason for journey
 - Country of residence
 - State of intended address/in which most time spent
- Australian residents
 - Intended/actual time away from Australia
 - Country spent/intend to spend most time in
 - State of intended address/lived
- Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
- State of intended/actual address
- Flight number or name of ship
- Country of embarkation/disembarkation
- Airport/Port of arrival/departure
- Arrival/departure date
- Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)

For more information about related unpublished statistics or data concepts contact Katrina Phelan on (02) 6252 6573.

22 This publication draws extensively on information provided by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. This continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the statistics published would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES	
—	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable
p	preliminary
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
r	revised

GLOSSARY

Australian resident	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
Category of movement	<p>Overseas Arrivals and Departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main <i>categories of movement</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ permanent movements▪ long-term movements▪ short-term movements. <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
Country of residence	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
Intended length of stay	On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay abroad'.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Main destination	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

GLOSSARY

Main reason for journey On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to *main reason for journey* have been published using the following categories:

- convention/conference
- business
- visiting friends/relatives
- holiday
- employment
- education
- other

In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

Main State/Territory of stay Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on Overseas Arrivals and Departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Permanent arrivals Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.

Permanent departures Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.

Short-term arrivals Short-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures Short-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

1 Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability i.e. they may differ from those that would be obtained from full enumeration.

2 The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The relative standard error is the standard error on the estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

3 It would be impractical to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following tables of standard errors and relative standard errors give an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

<i>Estimated number of persons</i>	SHORT-TERM DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS		SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITORS		TOTAL ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES	
	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
10 000	550	6	490	5	550	6
5 000	450	9	330	7	410	8
2 000	280	14	230	11	250	13
1 000	200	20	150	15	170	17
750	180	24	140	19	150	20
500	130	26	110	22	125	25
400	120	30	100	25	115	29
300	110	36	84	28	97	32
200	90	45	70	35	80	40
100	63	63	49	49	56	56

4 An example of the use of this table is as follows. If the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 130 i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.

5 The larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 10,000 the relative standard error will be less than 6%.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

6 The estimate of the difference between an estimate in two different periods or between different estimates from the same period is also subject to sampling error. The standard error on the difference between any two estimates which are subject to sampling error can be approximated by using the larger standard error of the estimates inflated by a factor of 1.4.

7 An example of the use of this procedure is as follows. Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia from Taiwan during January 1994 and January 1995 are 1,500 and 750 respectively. The difference between the 1994 and 1995 figures is 750 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 190 and 140. The standard error on the difference is approximately 266 (1.4×190), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 218 and 1,282.

APPENDIX 1—PASSENGER CARDS (a)

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

Incoming passenger card • Australia PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ Family/Surname _____ ▶ Given names _____ ▶ Passport number _____ ▶ Flight number or name of ship _____ ▶ Intended address in Australia _____ _____ State _____ ▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen: Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes ▶ Are you bringing into Australia: 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Food of any kind, traditional medicines or herbs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Plants, parts of plants, wooden articles, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Animals, birds, insects, fish, parts of animals – live or dead, equipment used with animals, meat, skins, feathers, bones, shells, coral, eggs, animal specimens, animal medicines, biological specimens or organisms? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
DECLARATION I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.	YOUR SIGNATURE _____ DAY MONTH YEAR _____	
TURN OVER THE CARD		

INCOMING CARD – BACK

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? _____ ▶ What is your usual occupation? _____ ▶ Nationality as shown on passport _____ <small>The information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and collection of this information is authorised by the legislation administered by the Australian border agencies. The responsible Australian persons or agencies will only disclose this information to those government bodies authorised to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</small>	PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> B Visitor or temporary resident <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia _____ Years _____ Months _____ or Days _____ ▶ Your country of residence _____ ▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/>	C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Country where you spent most time abroad _____ MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.
© Commonwealth of Australia 1998 16 (Design date 03/98)		

OUTGOING CARD

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ Family/Surname _____ ▶ Given names _____ ▶ Passport number _____ ▶ Flight number or name of ship _____ ▶ Country where you will get off this flight _____ ▶ What is your usual occupation? _____ ▶ Nationality as shown on passport _____	PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F D Visitor or temporary resident departing <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ City or State where you spent most time _____	E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Intended length of stay overseas _____ Years _____ Months _____ or Days _____ ▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad _____ ▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/>	F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ What is your country of future residence? _____
DECLARATION I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete.	YOUR SIGNATURE _____ DAY MONTH YEAR _____	PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.	

(a) See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Apart from the 1,301,764 movements processed during March 1999, an additional 1,285 arrivals and 578 departures were also processed which had no information on country of citizenship and category of movement. As these arrivals and departures contain insufficient information to allocate them to the appropriate tables, they have been excluded from all estimates.

NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION, MARCH 1999 (a)

OAD variables	Incoming	Outgoing
	Variables	Variables
	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.27	0.24
Country of birth	0.02	0.01
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.01	0.00
Marital Status(b)	21.86	41.97
Category of Travel	1.31	0.54
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.14	0.25
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	2.06	0.03
Reason for journey	2.66	..
Country of residence	n.a.	..
State of intended address/in which most time was spent	n.a.	n.a.
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	0.05	0.93
Reason for journey	..	1.87
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	n.a.	n.a.
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Occupation(c)	0.10	0.13
Flight number or name of ship	0.00	0.00
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.31	0.23
Airport/Port of arrival/departure	0.00	0.00
Arrival/departure date	0.00	0.00
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	1.36	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(b) Not available for Australia or New Zealand.

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY / TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

Non-response rates are available for these data items from November 1998. For data prior to November 1998, imputation carried out as part of processing by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) has prevented reliable estimation of non-response rates for these two data items.

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY Before the introduction of the redesigned passenger card in July 1998, 5% of short-term visitor arrivals, on average, were recorded as having a reason for journey of 'Other' or 'Not Stated'. This percentage rose to 14% for July, 16% in August and 29% in September 1998 as a result of processing problems. These problems have now been addressed by DIMA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (Table 3 and Table 9 in this publication) referencing these three months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons responding 'Other / Not Stated' using past trends for each country of citizenship and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of the estimated 'Other / Not Stated' total amongst the remaining categories. 'Not Stated' rates separately available from the February 1999 issue onwards.

STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT For the months of August 1998, September 1998 and October 1998, data entry problems experienced by DIMA caused an overstatement of the Northern Territory as the main State of stay with a corresponding understatement for the remaining States and Territories. These numbers have returned in November 1998 to levels more comparable with previous years, with DIMA indicating that they have instigated data quality procedures to address this issue.

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (Table 8 in this publication) referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons indicating the Northern Territory as their main State of stay using past trends and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of these estimates amongst the remaining States and Territories.

SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING A problem was experienced in the processing of OAD data for movement dates between 6 September 1998 and 16 September 1998, following the introduction of changes to DIMA's input processing system. This problem may affect in the order of 10% of all September records used in estimation and result in incorrect details for citizenship, date of birth, sex and country of birth.

DATA IMPUTATIONS Data are imputed for certain variables when no responses are recorded on the respective passenger cards. These variables and the information used to impute for them are listed in the table below.

DATA ITEM	IMPUTATION
Category of travel	Includes references to citizenship (Australia, New Zealand, Other), corresponding migration visa, intended length of stay and whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months
Intended length of stay	10 days
Country of residence	Country of departure, if it also matches country of citizenship
State lived / in which most time was spent	State of clearance

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POST Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

EMAIL client.services@abs.gov.au

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