



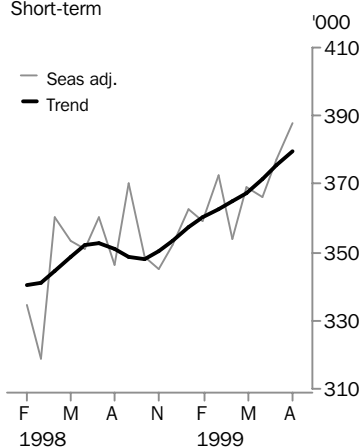
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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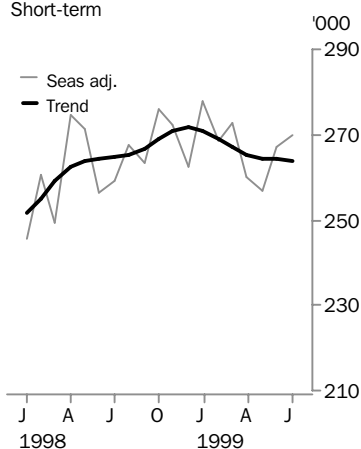
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## AUGUST 1999 PRELIMINARY

	Aug 1999 '000s	% change between Jul 1999 and Aug 1999	Jan 1999 to Aug 1999 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	379.6	1.1	..	..
Original	357.0	..	2,833.3	6.4

## JULY 1999 KEY FIGURES

	Jul 1999 '000	% change between Jun 1999 and Jul 1999	Jan 1999 to Jul 1999 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	375.3	1.1	..	..
Original	388.5	..	2 476.3	5.9
Resident departures				
Trend	263.8	-0.2	..	..
Original	286.6	..	1 782.6	2.5
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	7.4	..	49.7	6.6
Departures	3.2	..	22.4	12.0
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	32.0	..	173.0	3.8
Departures	15.6	..	106.7	-2.7

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Client Services in any ABS office as shown on the back of this publication, or Amanda Dobson on Canberra 02 6252 5640.

- There were 2.8 million short-term visitor arrivals during the first eight months of 1999, 6% higher than the same period last year. The trend estimate increased for the 10th consecutive month during August 1999.
- Short-term resident departures reached 1.8 million for the first seven months to July 1999, a 2% increase on the corresponding period for 1998.
- During the seven months to July 1999 the net gain of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures amounted to 66,280 persons, 16% higher than for same period ending July 1998 (56,950).
- There were 49,100 short-term visitor arrivals from Thailand in 1998, 28% less than the previous year. Visitor numbers were affected by the Asian currency crisis, but have begun to recover in the first seven months of 1999. (For more information see special article on page 4).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

September 1999

28 October 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:

September visitor arrivals is 2.90% higher than August

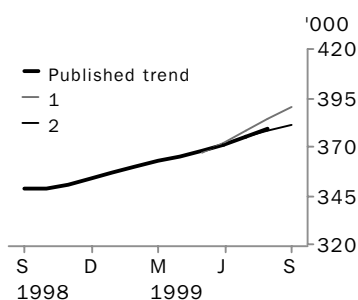
August resident departures is 3.32% higher than July

**2** The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

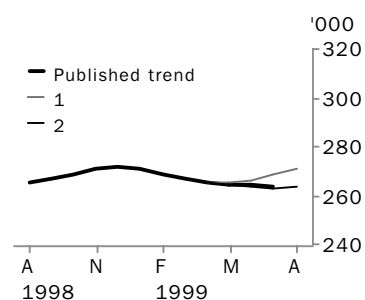
September visitor arrivals is 2.90% lower than August

August resident departure is 3.32% lower than July

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.90% and 3.32% 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.

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

#### VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 357,000 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during August 1999 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the eight months to August to 2,833,300, 6% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving for the same period to August 1998 (2,663,000).

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia for the eight months to August 1999 were Japan (17% of all arrivals), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (10%) and Singapore (6%). Compared to the corresponding period ending August 1998, there was an increase in the number of visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom (up by 10%), the United States of America (up by 11%) and New Zealand (up by 1%). Indonesia and Malaysia were the only Asian countries in the top ten source countries to record an increase in arrivals (up by 11% and 29% respectively). Korea (up by 79%), China (up by 13%), Thailand (up by 43%) and Phillipines (up by 17%) were the other Asian countries to record an increase in arrivals, but remained out of the top ten source countries. Japan and Taiwan were the only source countries in the top ten to decline in visitor numbers, falling by 6% and 2% respectively.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 286,600 short term departures of Australian residents in July 1999, bringing the total for the seven months to July 1999 to 1,782,600, an increase of 2% on the seven months to July 1998 (1,739,400). The main destinations of Australian residents during the seven months to July 1999 were New Zealand (15%), Indonesia (10%), the United States of America (11%), the United Kingdom (10%) and Hong Kong (4%).

During the seven months to July 1999:

260,400 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 3% compared to the seven months to July 1998;

187,600 mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 4%;

178,700 mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 1%;

170,400 mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 11%;

78,900 mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 4%; and

72,100 mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 3%.

#### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half (55%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the seven months to July 1999 stated on arrival that they had mainly come here for a holiday (1,362,000). A further 19% stated that they were visiting friends and relatives (459,500), 10% were on business trips (257,300), while 5% (114,600) arrived for educational purposes and 2% (59,200) arrived for a convention or conference.

#### MAIN STATE OF STAY

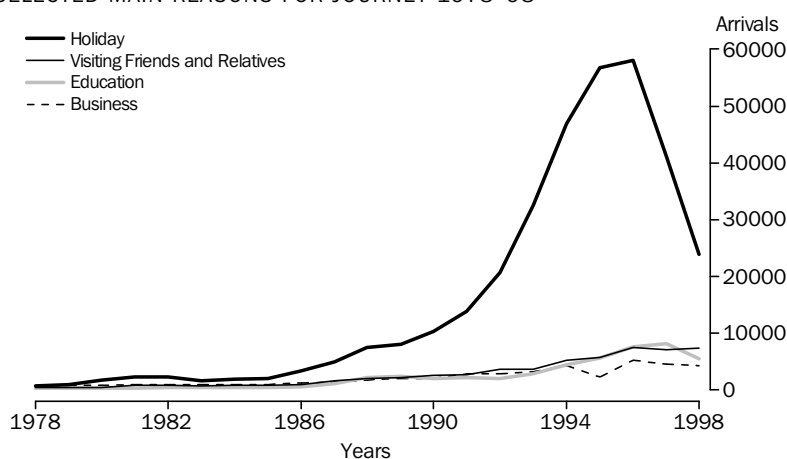
Overseas visitors departing Australia during the seven months to July 1999 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (43%), Queensland (28%), Victoria (15%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the seven months to July 1998, all of these states recorded higher visitor numbers, although the distribution of visitors between the states remained the same. (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### THAI SHORT-TERM VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA

During 1998 there were 49,100 short-term visitors to Australia from Thailand, which accounted for 95% of total Thai movement to Australia. From 1978 to 1996 the number of Thai short-term visitors to Australia increased from 3,100 to a peak of 88,900, with most of this increase occurring during the 1990s. However, during the June quarter 1997 through to March quarter 1998 short-term visitor arrivals decreased continuously, falling by 62% in that period. This decline coincided with the Asian currency crisis with visitor numbers to Australia from all Southeast Asian countries falling by 16% between 1997 and 1998. Holiday travel was severely affected.

#### SELECTED MAIN REASONS FOR JOURNEY 1978-98



#### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY BY AGE AND SEX

Almost half (49%) of Thai short-term visitors in 1998 stated that their main reason for travel was holiday, which was down from 65% in 1996. The next most popular main reasons were to visit friends or relatives (15%) and for educational purposes (11%). Travel for business purposes was the main reason for journey of 9% of Thai short-term visitors and a convention/conference the main reason for a further 5% of travellers.

#### SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS—SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS, 1998

	Unit	THAILAND.....				ALL			
		Visiting friends and relatives		Business	Total	Visiting friends and relatives		Business	Total
		Holiday	relatives			Holiday	relatives		
Median age	Years	36.9	37.9	39.1	35.8	35.6	43.8	41.1	35.6
% Male	%	45.9	41.6	77.6	49.3	47.6	44.3	82.4	52.0
Median duration of stay	Days	6.8	15.2	7.8	8.3	8.7	20.4	7.2	10.3
Main State of stay									
New South Wales	%	45.6	44.0	48.3	44.5	38.1	41.7	52.1	41.0
Victoria	%	18.8	26.5	27.8	22.0	10.7	20.3	22.5	15.0
Queensland	%	14.4	10.2	7.5	13.5	39.3	18.6	12.6	29.8
South Australia	%	1.5	2.3	2.3	1.9	1.3	3.9	2.4	2.1
Western Australia	%	17.7	13.7	11.9	14.8	8.3	13.1	7.6	9.5
Tasmania	%	0.5	1.0	0.3	0.6	0.5	0.8	0.5	0.6
Northern Territory	%	0.4	0.3	1.5	0.7	1.5	0.5	1.0	1.2
Australian Capital Territory	%	0.7	2.0	0.3	1.5	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.7

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### THAI SHORT-TERM VISITORS TO AUSTRALIA

During 1998, Thai business travellers to Australia were nearly four times more likely to be males than females, a ratio lower than that of business travellers from all countries. Overall, there were slightly more males than females amongst total Thai short-term visitors, in contrast to the pattern from all countries. Whilst the median age of short-term visitors from Thailand did not vary substantially to that of all countries, Thai people journeying for business (39 years) or visiting friends or relatives (38 years) had a lower median age than those from all countries (41 and 44 years respectively).

Both male and female short-term visitors from Thailand for holiday reasons were concentrated in the 30–39 year age group (26% and 28% respectively). Males visiting for educational purposes were concentrated in the age groups of 15–19 years (33%) and 20–24 years (31%), whereas females were concentrated in the age groups of 20–24 years (34%) and 25–29 years (23%). Of those visiting for business purposes, women were generally concentrated in a younger age group than the men. Female business visitors were most numerous in the age groups of 34–39 years (30%) and 35–39 years (22%). Male business visitors were most numerous in the 35–39 years (19%) and 40–44 years age groups (18%).

#### MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY

When compared with all short-term visitors to Australia, visitors from Thailand show a different destination pattern. Whilst for both groups New South Wales was the most popular intended State of address, a lower proportion of visitors from Thailand intended their address to be in Queensland. Instead, for these visitors, Victoria and Western Australia were more likely to be the State of intended address. This may be related to the distribution of Thai-born Australian residents. At June 1996 residents born in Thailand were more concentrated in New South Wales and Western Australia, and less concentrated in Queensland, when compared to all Australian residents.

#### DURATION OF STAY

Between 1978 and 1995 the median duration of stay of short-term visitors from Thailand decreased from 16 days to 6 days. However since 1995 this has grown to a median of 8 days. This recent turnaround may be related to changes in the main reason for journey of visitors. Between 1995 and 1998 the proportion of short-term Thai visitors journeying to Australia for a holiday dropped from 70% to 49% whilst the proportion visiting friends or relatives increased from 7% to 15%. Those visiting friends or relatives on average intend to stay for a longer duration (15 days) than those visiting for a holiday (7 days).

#### SEASONALITY OF ARRIVALS

The seasonality of short-term visitors from Thailand varies depending on the main reason for journey. The months of August to October had the highest concentration of business trips with a total of 34% of all trips. The peak months during which people came to visit friends or relatives were December (17%) and April (14%) and these months also saw the highest number of holiday visitors arriving (20% and 16% respectively). This pattern correlates with the school holiday periods in Thailand. Employment trips were concentrated in September (20%) and May (18%) whilst there were no visitors whose main reason for journey was employment during the months of January and April. Educational visitor arrivals were highest in February (21%) and July (18%) which correspond to the beginning of Australia's two university semesters.

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>									
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
1999	76,720	62,040	103,940	242,700	2,896.5	3,915.7	..	..	7,054.9
<i>1998 —</i>									
June	7,010	6,170	5,630	18,810	237.3	304.2	350.8	351.9	560.4
July	7,430	5,870	15,950	29,250	295.1	372.3	360.4	352.5	696.7
August	6,940	4,650	7,790	19,380	271.0	323.7	346.4	351.0	614.1
September	6,680	5,100	7,220	19,000	285.9	323.9	370.0	348.6	628.7
October	6,920	5,280	8,300	20,490	355.8	354.8	348.5	348.1	731.0
November	6,550	5,960	6,370	18,870	251.4	367.9	345.1	350.1	638.2
December	7,380	10,670	5,890	23,930	199.3	457.6	352.4	353.4	680.9
<i>1999 —</i>									
January	7,930	5,750	18,230	31,910	371.5	351.0	362.6	357.2	754.3
February	6,930	5,360	20,790	33,080	221.7	398.6	359.3	360.2	653.4
March	7,100	5,250	8,090	20,440	226.3	389.0	372.4	362.5	635.7
April	6,650	4,360	8,030	19,040	248.7	334.1	353.7	364.7	601.9
May	6,920	4,360	6,420	17,710	234.2	298.1	368.9	367.5	550.0
June	6,730	5,300	6,820	18,850	230.8	317.1	366.0	371.2	566.7
July	7,420	6,480	18,100	31,990	314.3	388.5	377.4	375.3	734.8
August p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	357.0	387.8	379.6	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>									
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
1999	32,670	76,450	51,870	160,990	2,917.6	..	..	3,955.4	7,034.0
<i>1998 —</i>									
May	2,710	6,500	4,820	14,030	272.8	271.5	263.8	308.4	595.2
June	3,370	5,650	7,500	16,510	282.3	256.5	264.4	299.2	598.0
July	2,520	6,410	5,550	14,470	271.1	259.1	264.7	323.7	609.2
August	3,060	7,870	4,140	15,070	265.6	267.4	265.4	371.3	651.9
September	2,250	5,310	3,990	11,550	313.5	263.3	266.8	296.3	621.4
October	2,480	5,620	3,570	11,660	268.0	276.2	268.9	337.3	616.9
November	2,470	5,460	5,160	13,090	256.5	272.4	271.1	365.3	634.8
December	3,210	6,660	8,610	18,480	318.1	262.4	271.8	374.7	711.3
<i>1999 —</i>									
January	4,640	12,010	4,630	21,270	232.7	277.7	270.8	448.6	702.6
February	2,870	7,070	3,960	13,890	198.5	268.4	268.9	362.8	575.1
March	3,160	7,390	4,640	15,180	268.9	272.7	266.9	381.6	665.6
April	3,140	7,060	3,590	13,790	244.3	260.0	265.3	381.7	639.8
May	2,730	6,480	4,090	13,290	262.4	256.7	264.4	319.2	594.9
June	2,680	5,540	5,500	13,720	289.3	267.1	264.2	316.7	619.7
July	3,170	6,810	5,620	15,600	286.6	269.7	263.8	336.0	638.2

(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>Seven months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>		<i>30 June</i>		<i>July</i>		<i>July</i>	
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	1,363.2	1,171.2	310.7	299.4	694.9	685.4	90.4	85.3
1 and under 2 weeks	1,303.2	1,289.3	286.4	317.7	702.6	795.4	114.1	118.5
2 weeks and under 1 month	793.7	840.1	166.8	171.5	444.7	484.4	83.1	91.6
1 and under 2 months	379.5	388.6	72.9	65.6	213.4	209.5	37.3	41.2
2 and under 3 months	124.0	125.9	26.5	26.0	70.0	73.5	10.5	11.9
3 and under 6 months	167.4	167.2	34.1	35.1	93.8	99.8	15.4	15.8
6 and under 12 months	186.9	185.0	31.2	34.1	119.9	128.3	21.5	24.3
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>4,317.9</b>	<b>4,167.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>949.3</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>2,476.3</b>	<b>372.3</b>	<b>388.5</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	112.6	105.7	21.5	28.1	52.8	59.2	11.4	10.6
Business	436.1	443.8	109.4	110.7	260.9	257.3	35.8	35.7
Visiting friends/relatives	817.6	865.5	190.2	173.9	464.6	459.5	67.6	67.6
Holiday	2,534.5	2,285.8	523.6	523.0	1,290.1	1,362.0	197.5	205.8
Employment	28.6	36.9	6.7	10.4	18.1	27.1	3.7	4.2
Education	143.5	138.6	20.7	25.7	103.8	114.6	27.4	29.3
Other and not stated(d)	245.0	291.0	56.5	77.6	149.1	196.7	29.0	35.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,317.9</b>	<b>4,167.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>949.3</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>2,476.3</b>	<b>372.3</b>	<b>388.5</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	339.5	386.0	97.5	100.7	227.1	222.0	37.6	32.4
1 and under 2 weeks	752.0	893.5	209.3	217.4	469.7	515.6	74.3	88.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	759.1	820.6	204.5	205.5	444.6	475.9	65.0	72.2
1 and under 2 months	539.3	531.0	140.3	129.4	270.4	262.6	43.9	43.8
2 and under 3 months	210.3	199.6	58.8	50.2	110.7	96.1	21.8	17.9
3 and under 6 months	184.6	177.6	65.9	54.3	116.3	109.1	16.8	18.6
6 and under 12 months	147.9	152.7	41.3	38.3	100.7	101.3	11.8	13.0
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,932.8</b>	<b>3,161.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>795.9</b>	<b>1,739.4</b>	<b>1,782.6</b>	<b>271.1</b>	<b>286.6</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	113.0	116.4	32.9	39.5	64.6	82.1	4.6	13.7
Business	523.6	503.0	135.9	143.7	307.0	312.6	38.9	43.1
Visiting friends/relatives	697.4	753.3	201.4	197.2	403.1	433.9	59.6	65.1
Holiday	1,372.6	1,494.2	390.1	350.2	814.0	798.7	133.5	141.0
Employment	76.9	81.3	18.2	19.3	48.5	48.3	8.1	6.8
Education	41.8	41.0	9.6	8.6	21.6	22.9	3.2	3.7
Other and not stated(d)	107.4	172.0	29.4	37.4	80.5	84.1	23.2	13.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,932.8</b>	<b>3,161.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>795.9</b>	<b>1,739.4</b>	<b>1,782.6</b>	<b>271.1</b>	<b>286.6</b>

(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>Seven months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>		<i>30 June</i>		<i>July</i>		<i>July</i>	
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	17,360	19,950	4,560	5,700	11,260	14,090	1,660	1,940
Europe and the Former USSR	19,250	20,340	4,790	4,050	11,330	10,520	1,580	1,490
Middle East and North Africa	5,820	5,750	1,490	1,390	3,500	2,820	620	490
Southeast Asia	10,080	9,820	2,530	2,940	5,730	6,840	930	930
Northeast Asia	11,840	10,480	2,580	2,560	6,110	6,420	1,140	1,060
Southern Asia	5,390	5,080	1,290	1,480	2,940	3,310	460	590
The Americas	2,980	2,530	590	510	1,450	1,310	230	220
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,480	7,080	1,740	1,660	4,260	4,310	810	700
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>78,230</b>	<b>81,070</b>	<b>19,580</b>	<b>20,300</b>	<b>46,610</b>	<b>49,670</b>	<b>7,430</b>	<b>7,420</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,640	2,310	720	140	1,570	470	220	40
China	5,310	5,090	1,120	1,540	2,540	3,730	480	630
Fiji	1,360	1,300	290	400	640	970	120	190
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,320	950	200	190	490	460	60	80
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	1,600	2,510	430	550	1,040	1,380	240	170
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,470	2,570	780	390	1,750	1,030	220	150
India	2,770	2,440	630	750	1,470	1,660	190	270
New Zealand	13,950	16,500	3,820	4,810	9,420	11,840	1,330	1,570
Philippines	2,880	2,960	680	810	1,620	1,940	270	240
South Africa	3,710	4,770	1,180	1,240	2,920	3,160	580	560
Taiwan	1,940	1,610	370	290	1,070	890	310	180
United Kingdom	9,010	8,820	2,000	2,010	4,950	5,130	590	790
United States of America	1,370	1,120	280	240	670	590	100	100
Viet Nam	2,310	2,390	770	480	1,460	1,120	240	160

(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		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December	1998	30 June	1999	July	1999	July	1999
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	20.0	22.7	4.3	5.4	11.4	12.8	1.6	1.8
New Caledonia	21.8	23.7	4.7	5.3	15.4	15.5	1.5	1.4
New Zealand	685.7	709.4	184.9	179.6	391.7	390.2	78.5	67.6
Papua New Guinea	44.0	44.9	10.1	12.7	24.5	29.1	4.7	5.8
Other	31.2	36.4	6.8	8.8	17.5	21.0	3.6	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>802.6</i>	<i>837.0</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>211.8</i>	<i>460.6</i>	<i>468.6</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>80.0</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	19.6	16.9	2.1	2.3	8.8	8.8	1.8	1.9
Belgium	9.3	9.4	1.6	1.4	4.8	5.0	1.0	1.2
Denmark	17.0	18.2	2.9	2.7	10.2	10.1	1.3	1.7
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.0	9.5	1.6	1.6	5.2	4.7	0.7	0.6
France	40.0	43.0	6.6	8.0	21.8	26.1	5.3	6.4
Germany	128.9	127.4	21.9	23.5	69.9	73.5	8.5	9.6
Greece	9.1	8.4	1.4	1.7	3.7	4.1	0.6	0.6
Ireland	25.3	31.0	6.0	7.0	16.2	20.4	2.2	3.4
Italy	45.8	47.8	6.4	7.7	22.3	23.0	5.0	4.9
Netherlands	42.0	47.0	6.4	7.4	23.6	25.8	4.4	4.8
Norway	9.4	10.6	1.8	1.6	5.9	6.5	0.8	1.3
Spain	9.4	10.6	1.2	2.6	4.6	6.5	1.3	1.6
Sweden	24.0	26.8	3.4	3.7	12.7	14.3	1.6	2.0
Switzerland	38.6	40.3	5.8	5.9	20.2	21.8	3.3	3.7
United Kingdom	410.6	467.5	82.7	81.2	254.5	276.6	28.7	35.2
Other	36.1	37.1	5.0	6.1	17.7	20.1	2.5	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>874.2</i>	<i>951.5</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>502.2</i>	<i>547.3</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>81.5</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	10.6	11.0	2.0	2.4	5.9	7.0	0.9	1.1
Other	25.5	31.1	4.7	5.9	16.7	22.4	6.5	9.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	6.8	7.7	1.9	1.5	4.4	3.7	0.8	0.5
Indonesia	160.4	93.0	22.3	22.4	54.2	61.8	9.0	9.1
Malaysia	143.7	112.1	28.8	35.4	61.3	78.4	8.7	9.8
Philippines	41.1	35.4	10.2	11.8	20.6	23.9	2.5	2.8
Singapore	239.3	247.1	76.1	70.4	139.9	140.1	14.4	17.1
Thailand	68.6	49.1	11.5	20.2	25.5	37.0	4.2	5.3
Other	9.4	11.8	2.6	2.7	6.7	7.1	1.1	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>669.2</i>	<i>556.2</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>164.5</i>	<i>312.8</i>	<i>352.1</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>45.5</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	65.8	76.5	17.5	19.4	45.1	50.9	7.9	8.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	151.7	143.4	34.7	27.4	87.8	83.8	14.7	15.4
Japan	813.9	751.1	168.5	154.9	440.7	412.3	66.7	63.6
Korea	233.8	66.6	11.6	20.4	31.1	56.3	5.9	9.4
Taiwan	153.2	150.0	41.0	39.4	98.9	97.4	16.5	17.6
Other	2.4	3.0	0.5	0.7	1.6	1.9	0.3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,420.9</i>	<i>1,190.7</i>	<i>273.8</i>	<i>262.2</i>	<i>705.1</i>	<i>702.5</i>	<i>112.0</i>	<i>115.0</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	26.1	29.4	8.7	9.7	17.1	19.9	2.0	2.9
Other	11.7	13.4	2.9	2.9	7.3	8.7	1.3	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.3</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	64.8	71.7	12.4	12.3	39.8	43.4	5.8	5.6
United States of America	329.6	373.9	85.4	92.5	221.2	244.1	34.7	37.8
Other	25.8	28.0	4.4	6.2	15.7	18.7	2.7	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>420.1</i>	<i>473.6</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>276.8</i>	<i>306.1</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>46.1</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	45.2	56.9	10.4	11.9	27.0	32.6	5.4	4.5
Other	11.1	14.0	2.4	2.2	7.0	7.4	1.0	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Not stated	0.8	2.5	0.6	0.6	1.1	1.9	0.3	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,317.9</b>	<b>4,167.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>949.3</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>2,476.3</b>	<b>372.3</b>	<b>388.5</b>

(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>Eight months</i>			<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>30 June</i>		<i>% change</i>	<i>to August</i>		<i>% change</i>	<i>August</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>		<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>		<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
New Zealand	184.9	179.6	-2.9	458.2	464.9	1.5	66.6	74.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>211.8</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>535.3</i>	<i>551.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>83.0</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Germany	21.9	23.5	7.0	78.8	83.0	5.3	8.8	9.4
Italy	6.4	7.7	20.5	29.0	30.9	6.5	6.7	7.9
Netherlands	6.4	7.4	15.4	26.2	28.7	9.6	2.6	2.9
Sweden	3.4	3.7	8.2	13.9	15.4	11.1	1.1	1.1
Switzerland	5.8	5.9	2.2	22.4	24.0	7.4	2.2	2.3
United Kingdom	82.7	81.2	-1.9	278.3	307.1	10.3	23.8	30.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>561.9</i>	<i>617.5</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>70.3</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>8.0</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	22.3	22.4	0.7	60.7	67.6	11.4	6.5	5.8
Malaysia	28.8	35.4	22.8	68.7	88.8	29.3	7.4	10.4
Philippines	10.2	11.8	16.1	22.9	26.8	17.1	2.2	2.8
Singapore	76.1	70.4	-7.5	154.1	156.6	1.6	14.1	16.5
Thailand	11.5	20.2	76.7	28.7	40.9	42.5	3.2	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>164.5</i>	<i>7.3</i>	<i>347.6</i>	<i>393.3</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>41.2</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	17.5	19.4	10.9	51.4	58.1	13.0	6.3	7.3
Japan	168.5	154.9	-8.1	515.2	483.7	-6.1	74.6	71.4
Korea	11.6	20.4	76.7	36.4	65.2	78.8	5.4	8.9
Taiwan	41.0	39.4	-4.1	112.2	109.4	-2.5	13.3	12.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>273.8</i>	<i>262.2</i>	<i>-4.3</i>	<i>815.6</i>	<i>812.9</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>110.4</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	12.4	12.3	-0.7	44.2	48.0	8.6	4.4	4.6
United States of America	85.4	92.5	8.3	246.3	274.1	11.3	25.1	29.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>307.8</i>	<i>342.3</i>	<i>11.2</i>	<i>31.0</i>	<i>36.2</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	10.4	11.9	14.8	30.7	36.5	19.0	3.7	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>949.3</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>2,663.0</b>	<b>2,833.3</b>	<b>6.4</b>	<b>323.7</b>	<b>357.0</b>

(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		Quarter ended		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December	1998	30 June	1999	July	1999	July	1999
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	76.0	99.2	28.3	31.7	56.0	64.7	9.1	12.8
New Caledonia	14.4	12.4	3.0	3.1	6.2	6.2	1.6	1.2
New Zealand	406.9	470.1	102.5	100.2	252.4	260.4	38.0	38.7
Norfolk Island	22.9	27.7	6.3	6.1	14.3	14.3	2.2	1.1
Papua New Guinea	42.4	39.8	9.6	10.8	22.8	21.3	3.4	3.1
Vanuatu	24.3	32.3	6.5	6.8	15.1	15.6	2.6	3.1
Other	28.4	31.8	7.5	7.0	16.6	16.5	3.3	3.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>615.3</i>	<i>713.4</i>	<i>163.7</i>	<i>165.6</i>	<i>383.4</i>	<i>399.1</i>	<i>60.2</i>	<i>63.5</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	34.6	39.6	12.3	12.5	22.1	23.9	3.3	3.2
Germany	36.0	39.3	11.8	11.7	22.4	22.2	3.1	2.9
Greece	38.7	42.1	17.8	13.5	28.9	24.5	7.0	6.4
Ireland	21.1	20.9	6.0	6.5	11.0	12.5	2.3	2.1
Italy	62.5	63.0	21.9	23.0	36.4	39.0	6.6	6.0
Netherlands	14.6	18.8	7.1	5.7	11.6	9.8	1.8	1.7
Poland	6.4	7.2	3.0	2.9	4.5	4.8	0.4	1.0
Spain	9.5	12.9	4.8	4.9	7.8	8.3	1.1	1.0
Switzerland	9.7	11.6	3.2	3.1	6.3	7.1	1.2	1.1
United Kingdom	322.3	322.4	109.0	92.2	191.2	170.4	31.2	26.8
Other	83.7	93.7	35.8	26.5	60.1	51.3	12.0	11.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>639.1</i>	<i>671.6</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>202.6</i>	<i>402.6</i>	<i>373.8</i>	<i>70.1</i>	<i>64.2</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	10.2	9.6	2.8	2.3	5.4	4.8	0.5	0.4
Lebanon	18.8	18.1	5.4	6.6	11.4	13.4	3.0	3.2
Turkey	15.4	17.7	7.3	5.8	11.1	10.4	1.4	1.9
Other	23.9	27.9	5.9	7.3	14.1	18.9	2.5	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>7.4</i>	<i>7.8</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	310.7	349.6	74.2	69.4	177.5	178.7	33.3	35.0
Malaysia	98.4	111.9	26.2	27.8	61.9	64.5	9.2	11.9
Philippines	60.4	57.4	14.7	13.4	33.8	31.6	3.8	3.4
Singapore	105.1	122.6	29.5	33.7	68.7	82.5	10.3	12.9
Thailand	89.1	135.8	32.5	28.8	69.8	72.1	12.2	12.7
Viet Nam	43.3	48.2	10.5	12.4	25.3	33.1	3.1	3.8
Other	10.1	10.7	2.4	2.6	5.7	6.3	0.5	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>717.1</i>	<i>836.2</i>	<i>190.0</i>	<i>188.2</i>	<i>442.7</i>	<i>468.7</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>80.5</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	72.3	82.0	20.8	19.0	43.6	43.9	5.2	5.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	156.2	147.4	33.8	34.3	82.0	78.9	8.9	10.5
Japan	56.4	56.1	12.9	16.7	29.9	35.8	4.3	4.4
Korea	16.9	17.6	5.0	4.6	10.0	10.0	1.2	1.5
Taiwan	35.0	33.1	7.5	6.5	17.6	16.8	2.1	2.0
Other	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.3	0.6	1.4	0.1	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>338.7</i>	<i>337.2</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>183.6</i>	<i>186.9</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>24.6</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	37.0	39.1	6.3	6.1	17.5	18.9	1.9	2.0
Sri Lanka	12.9	11.5	2.6	2.6	5.2	6.2	0.8	1.1
Other	15.6	16.4	2.9	2.9	8.3	7.6	0.7	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	50.3	48.7	13.3	15.5	28.1	33.3	5.7	5.7
United States of America	351.9	322.7	84.9	88.0	180.8	187.6	22.9	28.4
Other	26.8	28.2	5.1	6.8	13.3	17.8	2.0	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>429.1</i>	<i>399.6</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>222.2</i>	<i>238.7</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>36.7</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	29.9	29.3	6.5	6.2	15.7	16.1	2.3	2.5
Other	23.2	22.5	5.7	4.2	11.3	10.0	1.5	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Not stated	6.5	11.0	2.3	4.0	4.9	8.9	1.3	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,932.8</b>	<b>3,161.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>795.9</b>	<b>1,739.4</b>	<b>1,782.6</b>	<b>271.1</b>	<b>286.6</b>

(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		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
New South Wales	1,841.8	1,740.3	410.4	420.6	1,034.9	1,085.5	128.2	130.1
Victoria	584.6	597.4	129.8	143.7	346.0	375.7	47.2	46.1
Queensland	1,247.2	1,202.8	283.4	300.9	669.5	708.7	105.1	115.1
South Australia	91.5	94.5	21.5	24.6	55.8	61.7	5.8	6.4
Western Australia	400.1	403.9	98.8	101.0	234.9	247.4	26.9	28.6
Tasmania	26.8	24.9	5.0	5.9	15.4	18.1	0.8	1.3
Northern Territory	44.3	45.5	10.5	10.4	25.4	24.1	6.1	5.4
Australian Capital Territory	33.2	32.1	7.8	7.9	19.4	18.9	2.3	2.4
Other Territories(c)	11.8	2.6	1.0	0.5	2.2	1.9	0.2	0.8
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>4,281.2</b>	<b>4,150.2</b>	<b>968.8</b>	<b>1,017.7</b>	<b>2,405.4</b>	<b>2,546.5</b>	<b>323.7</b>	<b>336.0</b>

(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)**

Country of residence(b)	Seven months to July						Percentage change 1997 to 1999	Percentage change 1998 to 1999
	1997		1998		1999			
	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%		
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	448.4	18	460.6	20	468.6	19	4	2
Europe and the Former USSR	455.0	18	502.2	21	547.3	22	20	9
Middle East and North Africa	20.3	1	22.6	1	29.4	1	44	30
Southeast Asia	394.7	16	312.8	13	352.1	14	-11	13
Northeast Asia	848.0	34	705.1	30	702.5	28	-17	—
Southern Asia	21.8	1	24.4	1	28.5	1	31	17
The Americas	244.0	10	276.8	12	306.1	12	25	11
Africa (excluding North Africa)	29.3	1	33.9	1	40.0	2	37	18
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,476.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	69.3	3	69.9	3	73.5	3	6	5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	95.4	4	87.8	4	83.8	3	-12	-5
Indonesia	107.7	4	54.2	2	61.8	2	-43	14
Japan	469.9	19	440.7	19	412.3	17	-12	-6
Korea	147.8	6	31.1	1	56.3	2	-62	81
Malaysia	81.9	3	61.3	3	78.4	3	-4	28
New Zealand	383.3	16	391.7	17	390.2	16	2	—
Singapore	121.5	5	139.9	6	140.1	6	15	—
Taiwan	98.0	4	98.9	4	97.4	4	-1	-2
United Kingdom	214.1	9	254.5	11	276.6	11	29	9
United States of America	193.2	8	221.2	9	244.1	10	26	10
<b>Main reason for journey(d)</b>								
Convention/conference	65.7	3	52.8	2	59.2	2	-10	12
Business	251.3	10	260.9	11	257.3	10	2	-1
Visiting friends/relatives	425.3	17	464.6	20	459.5	19	8	-1
Holiday	1,451.4	59	1,290.1	55	1,362.0	55	-6	6
Employment	16.2	1	18.1	1	27.1	1	67	50
Education	112.3	5	103.8	4	114.6	5	2	10
Other and not stated(e)	140.0	6	149.1	6	196.7	8	40	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,476.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>6</b>

(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

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### 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

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### 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/Main state of Stay
- 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)

**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

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<b>Australian resident</b>	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
<b>Category of movement</b>	<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"><li>▪ permanent movements</li><li>▪ long-term movements</li><li>▪ short-term movements.</li></ul> <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>
<b>Country of residence</b>	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
<b>Intended length of stay</b>	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'.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Main destination</b>	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.



## GLOSSARY

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**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.

## 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 ( $1.4 \times 190$ ), 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

<p><b>Incoming passenger card • Australia</b></p> <p><b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <p>▶ Family/Surname _____</p> <p>▶ Given names _____</p> <p>▶ Passport number  <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship _____</p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia          _____          State _____</p> <p>▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p>	<p><b>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</b></p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <p>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"/></p> <p>2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AU\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. AU\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Food of any kind, traditional medicines or herbs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Plants, parts of plants, wooden articles, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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"/></p> <p>9. Soil, or articles with soil attached? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p><b>DECLARATION</b>          I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</p>	<p><b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b>          _____ DAY MONTH YEAR  <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>TURN OVER THE CARD</b> ▶</p>	

## INCOMING CARD – BACK

<p><b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship?          _____</p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation?          _____</p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport          _____</p>	<p><b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>B Visitor or temporary entrant</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Years _____ Months _____ or Days _____</p> <p>▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia _____</p> <p>▶ Your country of residence _____</p> <p>▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7              Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8              Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad              _____</p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; background-color: black; color: white; padding: 5px;">MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p>	<p><small>© Commonwealth of Australia 1998 15 (Design date 08/98)</small></p>
<p>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.</p>		

## OUTGOING CARD

<p><b>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</b></p> <p><b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <p>▶ Family/Surname _____</p> <p>▶ Given names _____</p> <p>▶ Passport number  <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship _____</p> <p>▶ Country where you will get off this flight          _____</p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation?          _____</p> <p>◆ Nationality as shown on passport          _____</p>	<p><b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ City or State where you spent most time              _____</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>E Australian resident departing temporarily</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas              Years _____ Months _____ or Days _____</p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad              _____</p> <p>▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 5              Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 6              Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 7              Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>F Australian resident departing permanently</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence?              _____</p> </div> </div>
<p><b>DECLARATION</b>          I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete.</p>	<p><b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b>          _____ DAY MONTH YEAR  <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</b></p>	

(a) Revised card used from March 1999, see paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

### NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION JULY 1999(a)

<i>OAD variables</i>	<i>Incoming Variables</i>	<i>Outgoing Variables</i>
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.26	0.32
Country of birth	0.01	0.01
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.00	0.00
Marital Status(b)	26.38	38.62
Category of Travel	1.39	0.46
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.00	0.00
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	2.17	0.03
Main reason for journey	2.85	..
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	0.00	0.86
Main reason for journey	..	2.26
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	n.a.	n.a.
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Occupation(c)	0.00	0.00
Flight number or name of ship	0.00	0.00
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.02	0.03
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	1.39	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

(b) Not available for Australia or New Zealand

#### 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.

#### 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 are now separately available from February 1999 onwards.

## APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
DURATION OF STAY	<p>Long-term migration for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australia residents has fallen markedly between 1997/98 and 1998/99. Investigation into the cause(s) is continuing, however it may be due to the more precise method of determining duration of stay using the new passenger cards and/or the Asian economic crisis.</p>
SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING	<p>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.</p>
DATA IMPUTATIONS	<p>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.</p>

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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