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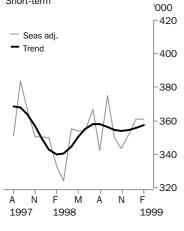
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

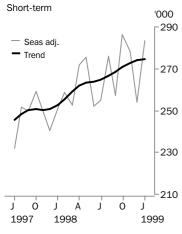
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Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures



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

FEBRUARY 1999 PRELIMINARY

	Feb 1999 '000s	% change between Jan 1999 and Feb 1999	Jul 1998 to Feb 1999 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	357.7	0.6		• •
Original	398.2		2 949.4	-0.1
JANUARY	1999	9 KEYF	IGUR	ES
	Jan 1999 '000	% change between Dec 1998 and Jan 1999	Jul 1998 to Jan 1999 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	355.4	0.3		
Original	351.0		2 551.1	-1.8
Resident departures				
Trend	274.7	0.2		
Original	232.7		1 925.4	8.7
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	7.9		49.8	10.2
Departures	4.6		20.6	15.4
Total permanent &				
long-term(a)				
Arrivals	31.9		162.8	3.1
Departures	21.3		105.6	-5.6

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia increased for the third consecutive month during February 1999.
- Over the past two decades a growing number of short-term visitors to Australia intended to spend less time here. The median duration of intended stay was 10 days in 1998, down from 14 days in 1988 and 17 days in 1978. (See article on page 4).

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

 During the seven months to January 1999 there were 162,800 permanent and long-term arrivals and 105,600 permanent and long-term departures, resulting in a net gain of 57,200, 24% higher than the corresponding period in 1998 (46,200).

N O T E S

FORTHCOMING ISSUES	ISSUE	EXPECTED RELEASE DATE							
	March 1999	28 May 1999							
	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							
DATA QUALITY	For data quality issues see	Appendix 2 on page 21.							
	• • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •							
TREND REVISIONS	short-term arrivals and dep	adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of partures 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:								
	 March visitor arrivals i 	is 2.82% higher than February							
	 February resident dep 	partures is 4.05% higher than January							
	2 The seasonally adjusted	l estimate for:							
	 March visitor arrivals i 	is 2.82% lower than February							
	• February resident departure is 4.05% lower than January								
	VISITOR ARRIVALS	RESIDENT DEPARTURES							
		000' 000'							
	 Published trend 	- Published trend							
	— <u>1</u>	395 -1 -280							

The percentage changes of 2.82% and 4.05% 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.

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1998

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SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS	There were an estimated 398,200 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during February 1999 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the eight months July 1998 to February 1999 to 2,949,400, marginally lower than the number of overseas visitors arriving between July 1997 and February 1998 (2,952,800).
	The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the eight months to February 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 same period ending February 1998, number of visitor arrivals increased from the United Kingdom (up by 9%), the United States of America (up by 12%) and New Zealand (up by 5%). China and Thailand were the only Asian countries to record an increase in arrivals (both up by 15%), but remain out of the top ten source countries. Japanese visitor arrivals were down 11%. Malaysia and Indonesia had the largest declines of the top 10 source countries with declines of 9% and 25% respectively.
RESIDENT DEPARTURES	There were 232,700 short-term departures of Australian residents in January 1999, bringing the total for the seven months July 1998 to January 1999 to 1,925,400 — an increase of 9% on the same period the previous year (1,770,900). The main destinations of Australian residents departing from July 1998 to January 1999 were New Zealand (15%), Indonesia (12%) the United States of America (10%), the United Kingdom (9%) and Hong Kong (5%).
	During the seven months July 1998 to January 1999:
	294,000 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 17% compared to the seven months July 1997 to January 1998;
	234,300 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 17%;
	189,300 residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 12%;
	175,900 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 3%; and
	86,700 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 7%.
MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY	Over half (54%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the seven months July 1998 to January 1999 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,380,100). A further 21% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (537,800), 10% were on business trips (250,500), while 3% (84,000) arrived for educational purposes and 3% (68,900) arrived for a convention or conference.
STATE OF STAY	Overseas visitors departing Australia between July 1998 and January 1999 stated that they had spent most of their time in either New South Wales (41%), Queensland (30%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the corresponding period ending January 1998, New South Wales was down by 3%, while Queensland was down by 2%. Victoria had the largest increase (up 6%). South Australia and Western Australia were each up by 1%. (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

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SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS: LENGTH OF STAY

During the 12 months ended December 1998, there were 4,167,200 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia. The length of intended stay for these visitors varied according to the age of the visitors, their country of residence and their reason for travel. Younger visitors tended to stay for shorter durations than older visitors. Visitors from countries geographically closer to Australia such as New Zealand tended to have short trips while visitors from distant countries like the United Kingdom usually tended to stay longer. Business travellers generally stayed for shorter periods while those visiting friends or relatives or for a holiday stayed longer.

The trend over the past two decades has been that a growing number of short-term visitors to Australia intended to spend less time here. The median length of intended stay of short-term visitors was 10 days in 1998, down from 14 days in 1988 and 17 days in 1978. Short-term visitor departures data reveal additionally that visitors are actually staying here for less time than they had intended to on their arrival. In 1998, 34% of visitors actually stayed for less than one week compared to the 28% who had intended to stay for that length on their arrival.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

	1 978	1 988	1 998
	%	%	%
Under 1 week	23.6	22.0	28.1
1 and under 2 weeks	17.2	25.3	30.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	21.5	24.1	20.2
1 and under 3 months	21.2	16.9	12.3
3 and under 6 months	8.4	4.9	4.0
6 and under 12 months	6.7	6.5	2.7
Total ('000)	630.6	2 249.3	4 167.2
Median length (days)	16.7	14.4	10.5

The three most significant age groups for short-term visitor arrivals in 1998 were the age groups 20-29 years (representing 22% of all short-term arrivals), 30-39 years (20%) and 40-49 years (18%). The median length of stay for visitors in the 20–29 years age group was 10 days, the same as for all visitors. For each of the next two age groups the median length of stay was 8 days, the shortest median length of stay among visitors in all other ten year age groups. Visitors staying for the longest period of time, 22 days (representing less than 1% of all visitors) were those aged 80 years and over, and most of these (53%) reported that they were visiting friends or relatives.

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

AGE

The top ten source countries for short-term visitors to Australia in 1998 comprised 76% of all short-term visitor arrivals. This proportion was 80% in 1988.

The median length of intended stay varied according to the source country of the visitors. Intended stay was the longest (22 days) for visitors from the United Kingdom and the shortest for visitors from Japan (7 days). There appeared to be a clear link between the intended length of stay in Australia and the distance of the country of residence of the visitor from Australia.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS: LENGTH OF STAY

TOP TEN SOURCE COUNTRIES, 1988 and 1998

	1988			1998	
	Visitor arrivals	Median length		Visitor arrivals	Median length
Country of residence	'000'	days	Country of residence	'000	days
New Zealand	534.3	14.1	Japan	751.1	6.6
Japan	352.3	7.3	New Zealand	709.4	9.4
United States of America	322.0	13.8	United Kingdom	467.5	21.9
United Kingdom	260.3	30.5	United States of America	373.9	12.2
Canada	66.7	21.4	Singapore	247.1	8.4
Germany	65.9	30.3	Taiwan	150.0	8.1
Singapore	63.5	9.9	Hong Kong (SAR of China)	143.4	9.5
Malaysia	52.1	14.7	Germany	127.4	24.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	49.4	12.5	Malaysia	112.1	10.1
Papua New Guinea	37.8	12.4	Indonesia	93.0	14.0
Total	2 249.3	14.4	Total	4 167.2	10.5

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

The three main reasons for visitors coming to Australia during 1998 remained unchanged compared to 1988: holidays (between 53% to 55%), visiting friends or relatives (both years at 20%) and business (both years at 10%). However their intended length of stay in Australia declined between 1988 and 1998. The median intended length of stay for holiday makers was 9 days in 1998 down from 12 days in 1988, for visitors visiting friends and relatives it was 21 days in 1998 (30 days in 1988), and for visitors on business it was 7 days (9 days in 1988).

With the exception of the United Kingdom, visitors from all the top ten source countries in 1998 reported holiday as their main reason for travel. This was particularly so for visitors from Japan (83%, median length of 6 days), Taiwan (73%, median length of 8 days) and Germany (66%, median length of 25 days). Visitors from the United Kingdom came to Australia in equal proportions (41%) to visit friends or relatives (median length of 28 days) and for holiday (median length of 22 days).

MEDIAN LENGTH OF STAY AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

	HOLID	ΑΥ	BUSINESS		VISITING FF OR RELATIV		TOTAL	
	Visitor arrivals	Median length	Visitor arrivals	Median length	Visitor arrivals	Median length	Visitor arrivals	Median length
Country of Residence	%	days	%	days	%	days	No.	days
Japan	83.4	6.4	3.6	6.2	2.6	10.9	751 107	6.6
New Zealand	43.5	10.1	15.3	4.6	28.0	12.2	709 391	9.4
United Kingdom	41.4	21.6	7.6	10.2	41.4	28.2	467 535	21.9
United States of America	42.3	11.7	20.1	8.0	20.3	18.4	373 912	12.2
Singapore	64.3	8.1	10.1	5.9	11.9	10.9	247 077	8.4
Taiwan	73.2	7.8	4.2	7.3	5.5	15.8	149 957	8.1
Hong Kong	54.4	8.4	9.7	7.0	20.5	12.9	143 427	9.5
Germany	66.9	24.5	7.4	10.5	15.1	30.3	127 379	24.3
Malaysia	50.7	7.8	7.1	7.1	19.2	15.0	112 074	10.1
Indonesia	41.3	10.6	7.4	9.4	16.3	14.9	93 033	14.0
Total	53.2	8.8	10.3	7.3	20.2	20.9	4 167 207	10.5

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				Total			arrivals(a) 00)		
Period	Permanent _arrivals_	<u>Long-term</u> Australian	arrivals Overseas	permanent and long-term	Australian	Overseas visitors	Overseas visitors (Seasonally	Overseas visitors (Trend	Total arrivals (a)
renoa	Settlers	residents	visitors	arrivals	residents	(Original)	adjusted b)	estimate c)	('000)
Year ended 31 December —									
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
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1997 —									
December	6,660	13,230	4,580	24,480	175.2	448.3	350.5	349.3	647.9
1998 —									
January	7,040	8,430	14,550	30,020	336.0	346.2	349.8	342.8	712.2
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	358.1	614.1
September	6,680	5,100	7,220	19,000	285.9	323.9	374.7	356.0	628.7
October	6,920	5,280	8,300	20,490	355.8	354.8	350.0	354.3	731.0
November	6,550	5,960	6,370	18,870	251.4	367.9	343.6	353.8	638.2
December	7,380	10,670	5,890	23,930	199.3	457.6	351.9	354.3	680.9
1999 —									
January	7,930	5,750	18,230	31,910	371.5	351.0	361.2	355.4	754.3
February p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	398.2	361.2	357.7	n.y.a

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT - ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

(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

				Total					
				permanent		<u>('0</u> Australian	Australian		Total
		Long-term d	departures	and	Australian	residents	residents		departures
Period	Permanent	Australian	Overseas	long-term	residents	(Seasonally	(Trend	Overseas	<i>(a)</i>
	departures	residents	visitors	departures	(Original)	adjusted b)	estimate c)	visitors	('000)
Year ended 31 December —									
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
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1997 —									
November	2,330	5,330	7,520	15,170	232.5	249.8	250.2	381.9	629.6
December	2,670	6,180	13,350	22,200	300.7	240.4	250.6	366.1	689.0
1998 —									
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	266.4	371.3	651.9
September	2,250	5,310	3,990	11,550	313.5	257.3	268.5	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	272.9	365.3	634.8
December	3,210	6,660	8,610	18,480	318.1	253.8	274.3	374.7	711.3
1999 —									
January	4,640	12,010	4,630	21,270	232.7	283.3	274.7	448.6	702.6

(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.

	Year en 30 Jui		Quarter e 31 Decer		Seven mor Janua		Month Januar	5
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999
		Al	RRIVALS					
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,335.3	1,279.0	338.0	289.6	766.8	654.2	92.3	87.5
1 and under 2 weeks	1,306.4	1,261.4	356.7	366.6	778.7	806.6	105.8	105.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	771.3	807.0	242.2	266.3	509.5	543.2	64.1	64.7
1 and under 2 months	380.1	390.7	127.3	127.4	247.8	246.4	33.2	34.0
2 and under 3 months	120.3	124.9	40.0	41.4	78.2	80.3	12.8	13.9
3 and under 6 months	162.6	169.7	50.1	49.2	106.6	108.0	15.2	19.3
6 and under 12 months	176.7	187.4	39.9	39.8	111.7	112.3	22.7	25.7
Total(c)	4,252.7	4,220.0	1,194.2	1,180.3	2,599.2	2,551.1	346.2	351.0
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	115.3	99.9	27.7	31.2	63.0	68.9	4.5	4.7
Business	414.2	446.2	110.9	109.8	251.6	250.5	30.5	31.8
Visiting friends/relatives	788.9	854.5	275.9	280.9	524.1	537.8	66.6	69.3
Holiday	2,546.5	2,403.5	691.5	643.3	1,509.4	1,380.1	198.5	186.9
Employment	25.5	29.2	7.5	11.1	17.8	27.8	3.0	5.3
Education	140.0	137.1	17.0	19.2	78.5	84.0	17.8	21.9
Other and not stated(d)	222.1	249.6	63.6	84.8	154.8	202.0	25.3	31.2
Total	4,252.7	4,220.0	1,194.2	1,180.3	2,599.2	2,551.1	346.2	351.0
		DEI	PARTURES					
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	316.4	366.9	85.4	98.0	198.5	218.1	21.2	21.6
1 and under 2 weeks	720.4	802.6	197.4	247.8	465.6	572.1	58.4	74.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	740.6	784.0	198.8	217.8	467.2	509.4	62.8	68.4
1 and under 2 months	525.2	537.3	161.8	157.9	340.2	333.5	29.4	29.0
2 and under 3 months	206.5	207.2	60.5	55.1	126.7	119.4	8.4	8.7
3 and under 6 months	183.0	185.0	39.4	36.9	94.6	90.0	9.2	11.9
6 and under 12 months	145.1	149.0	26.8	29.1	78.2	82.9	18.1	19.0
Total(c)	2,837.2	3,031.9	770.1	842.6	1,770.9	1,925.4	207.3	232.7
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	107.0	118.3	26.0	27.9	66.2	64.2	7.9	7.9
Business	509.7	526.4	121.2	115.2	295.9	272.5	37.6	37.6
Visiting friends/relatives	693.5	716.8	212.0	233.0	420.3	464.2	47.1	54.4
Holiday	1,318.4	1,439.8	358.7	392.5	850.8	920.6	91.5	106.9
Employment	72.5	77.8	17.9	19.9	46.5	50.4	9.1	9.6
Education	37.8	43.1	9.1	10.4	29.1	27.7	4.4	5.2
Other and not stated(d)	98.3	109.7	25.2	43.8	62.1	125.7	9.8	11.1
Total	2,837.2	3,031.9	770.1	842.6	1,770.9	1,925.4	207.3	232.7

 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)

(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)
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	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Seven months to January		Month of January	
<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	16,760	17,790	4,260	5,420	10,230	13,120	2,040	2,770
Europe and the Former USSR	22,170	19,500	4,950	5,440	11,430	12,340	1,680	1,760
Middle East and North Africa	6,230	5,790	1,390	1,360	3,290	3,180	380	310
Southeast Asia	11,360	9,700	2,440	2,610	5,720	6,020	820	1,000
Northeast Asia	15,130	10,210	2,360	2,420	6,160	6,320	910	810
Southern Asia	5,600	5,330	1,350	1,220	3,260	2,940	410	350
The Americas	3,460	2,720	680	630	1,710	1,540	220	240
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,010	6,260	1,500	1,730	3,360	4,320	550	690
Total(b)	85,750	77,330	18,920	20,840	45,190	49,820	7,040	7,930
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,060	2,140	300	390	890	1,060	110	110
China	7,760	4,340	1,010	1,420	2,590	3,420	320	390
Fiji	1,660	1,070	290	420	640	920	90	140
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,810	990	300	280	640	590	80	70
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,100	1,550	290	860	850	1,880	100	180
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,890	3,190	810	420	2,000	1,180	340	140
India	2,680	2,790	730	570	1,740	1,370	230	200
New Zealand	13,070	14,720	3,410	4,440	8,380	10,770	1,740	2,360
Philippines	2,810	2,770	710	810	1,620	1,880	200	270
South Africa	3,210	4,280	1,010	1,130	2,330	2,900	390	470
Taiwan	2,180	1,520	270	300	900	1,020	150	170
United Kingdom	9,680	9,190	2,630	2,420	5,750	5,330	920	880
United States of America	1,530	1,260	300	270	790	650	90	100
Viet Nam	2,970	2,310	530	590	1,240	1,300	150	130

(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)

	Year en		Quarter e		Seven mor	5		
Country of residence(b)	<u> </u>	<u>ne</u>	<u>31 Decer</u> 1997	<u>mber</u>	<u> </u>	<u>ry</u>	<u>Januar</u> 1998	y 1999
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —	1997	1990	1997	1990	1990	1999	1990	1999
Fiji	20.0	21.0	7.1	8.5	13.3	14.5	2.1	1.6
New Caledonia	22.7	23.4	5.1	5.4	13.6	14.1	4.1	4.3
New Zealand	675.8	695.7	177.4	184.0	424.9	443.4	42.3	47.1
Papua New Guinea Other	44.3 29.1	43.4 31.1	12.4 9.6	13.5 11.8	28.2 19.5	30.3 25.3	4.7 2.3	5.2 2.8
Total	29.1 791.7	814.6	9.6 211.6	223.2	499.6	23.5 527.5	2.5 55.6	2.8 61.1
	//1./	014.0	211.0	223.2	477.0	527.5	55.0	01.1
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —	10.1	10.0			12.5	11.6	1.6	1.7
Austria	18.1	18.8	7.7	5.4	13.5	11.6 6.6	1.6	1.7
Belgium Denmark	9.2 17.3	9.2 17.6	3.0 5.3	3.0 5.9	6.1 10.5	0.0 11.2	0.7 1.9	0.9 1.9
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.2	9.5	3.3	2.9	6.2	5.9	1.9	0.9
France	38.8	39.0	10.9	13.1	26.1	30.5	3.6	4.0
Germany	127.4	130.2	41.2	39.7	80.9	78.1	12.1	12.2
Greece	8.4	8.1	3.1	3.4	5.8	6.0	0.7	0.7
Ireland	22.9	27.9	8.4	9.2	16.4	20.0	2.5	2.9
Italy	43.6	46.3	14.8	15.0	33.1	34.2	4.1	3.7
Netherlands	40.7	43.7	15.2	16.4	29.2	32.4	4.6	4.6
Norway Spain	8.2 8.7	10.3 9.2	3.3 2.5	3.2 3.3	6.0 6.7	6.4 8.1	0.9 0.8	1.0 0.8
Sweden	8.7 24.0	9.2 24.6	2.5 9.6	3.3 10.9	6.7 16.0	8.1 18.5	0.8 2.6	2.7
Switzerland	39.1	39.2	14.1	14.2	26.4	28.1	4.1	4.7
United Kingdom	386.1	445.1	145.1	163.4	261.0	289.5	41.8	47.9
Other	34.6	35.4	12.8	13.9	24.0	25.7	3.8	3.8
Total	835.4	914.1	300.2	322.9	567.9	612.6	87.1	<i>94.3</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	9.9	10.6	2.8	3.2	6.6	7.1	1.0	1.1
Other	24.4	25.3	6.5	7.4	16.8	23.5	1.6	2.5
Total	34.3	36.0	9.3	10.5	23.4	30.6	2.6	3.6
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	6.8	7.2	2.0	2.4	4.2	4.4	0.6	0.4
Indonesia	163.2	120.0	34.4	25.5	84.9	61.0	10.1	13.3
Malaysia	138.4	124.8	37.7	30.4	80.7	66.9	8.5	7.5
Philippines	38.1	37.4	9.9	9.9	21.8	19.7	2.5	2.5
Singapore	225.6	256.9	87.3	77.0	148.3	131.3	17.0	9.8
Thailand	87.3	44.9	12.9	14.8	26.7	30.9	3.2	3.2
Other Total	7.9 667.3	11.0 602.2	3.0 187.2	3.1 <i>163.1</i>	6.3 <i>372.9</i>	7.0 <i>321.3</i>	1.0 42.9	0.8 <i>37.3</i>
10101	007.5	002.2	107.2	105.1	572.9	521.5	72.9	57.5
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	60.4	71.9	20.2	19.9	41.5	46.1	6.7	6.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China) Japan	154.9 802.4	144.3 797.0	36.0 195.3	35.8 176.2	86.3 491.3	79.0 437.7	15.1 68.3	8.7 60.6
Korea	250.4	133.2	54.6	23.9	113.7	53.5	5.6	12.0
Taiwan	152.4	154.8	32.8	29.9	87.3	79.7	14.9	12.2
Other	2.3	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.6	2.0	0.3	0.3
Total	1,422.8	1,303.9	339.5	286.6	821.8	698.1	110.9	100.5
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	24.0	28.1	7.4	8.2	15.0	16.5	2.0	2.1
Other	11.2	12.1	3.4	4.0	7.2	8.8	1.1	1.4
Total	35.2	40.2	10.8	12.1	22.2	25.2	3.1	3.5
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	61.4	68.3	20.8	22.5	41.7	45.8	7.3	8.1
United States of America	321.3	355.7	89.2	104.8	197.7	219.9	28.6	32.6
Other	25.8	25.8	7.1	8.2	16.6	19.4	3.8	4.5
Total	408.6	449.8	117.0	135.4	256.0	285.1	39.7	45.1
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	45.1	46.4	14.9	20.7	28.0	39.4	3.2	4.1
Other	10.9	11.9	3.6	4.9	7.2	9.2	1.2	1.2
Total	56.0	58.3	18.5	25.6	35.2	48.7	4.4	5.3
Not stated	1.3	0.9		0.8	0.1	2.0	_	0.3
Total	4,252.7	4,220.0	1,194.2	1,180.3	2,599.2	2,551.1	346.2	351.0
			1,1/7.2	1,100.5	<u> </u>	2 ,001.1	5-10.2	551.0

(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.

	Quarter e			Eight mor			Month	
<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	31 Decer		_	Febru		_	Februa	
	1997	1998	% change	1998	1999p	% change	1998	
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —		1010		1.52.0	105 5	1.0	20.1	
New Zealand	177.4	184.0	3.7	463.0	485.5	4.9	38.1	42.1
Total	211.6	223.2	5.5	548.0	579.6	5.8	48.4	52.1
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	41.2	39.7	-3.7	94.8	94.2	-0.7	14.0	16.1
Italy	14.8	15.0	1.3	36.7	37.9	3.3	3.6	3.8
Netherlands	15.2	16.4	8.3	33.7	37.2	10.4	4.6	4.9
Sweden	9.6	10.9	13.0	19.1	21.9	14.9	3.0	3.5
Switzerland	14.1	14.2	0.7	30.3	32.1	6.3	3.8	4.0
United Kingdom	145.1	163.4	12.6	314.9	343.6	9.1	54.0	54.0
Total	300.2	322.9	7.5	668.6	719.3	7.6	100.7	106.7
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Total	9.3	10.5	13.6	26.3	33.6	27.6	2.9	3.0
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	34.4	25.5	-25.9	93.1	69.8	-25.0	8.2	8.8
Malaysia	37.7	30.4	-19.5	89.8	81.4	-9.3	9.1	14.5
Philippines	9.9	9.9	-0.2	24.3	22.7	-6.8	2.5	3.0
Singapore	87.3	77.0	-11.8	161.9	150.9	-6.8	13.6	19.6
Thailand	12.9	14.8	14.7	30.5	34.9	14.6	3.7	4.0
Total	187.2	163.1	-12.9	411.7	372.8	-9.4	38.8	51.5
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	20.2	19.9	-1.6	47.9	55.1	14.9	6.4	9.0
Japan	195.3	176.2	-9.8	560.5	500.2	-10.8	69.2	62.5
Korea	54.6	23.9	-56.3	118.0	61.2	-48.2	4.3	7.6
Taiwan	32.8	29.9	-9.0	103.6	96.8	-6.5	16.3	17.1
Total	339.5	286.6	-15.6	929.6	816.9	-12.1	107.9	118.8
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	20.8	22.5	8.2	48.8	55.4	13.7	7.1	9.7
United States of America	89.2	104.8	17.5	235.3	264.5	12.4	37.6	44.5
Total	117.0	135.4	15.7	303.0	341.9	12.8	47.0	56.7
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	14.9	20.7	38.4	31.7	43.6	37.5	3.7	4.2
Total	18.5	25.6	38.2	39.9	54.3	36.0	4.7	5.6
Total	1,194.2	1,180.3	-1.2	2,952.8	2,949.4	-0.1	353.6	398.2

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

(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)

	Voar on	dad			a			
	Year ended Quarter ended 30 June 31 December				Seven mon		Month of	
Main destination(b)	<u> </u>	<u>e</u>	<u> </u>		<u>Januar</u> 1998	<u>y</u>	January 1998	<u>v</u> 1999
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —			1///	1770		1////	17770	
Fiji	74.9	88.4	21.8	26.0	48.4	59.9	6.8	7.5
New Caledonia	14.0	13.8	4.7	4.5	10.0	8.8	0.8	1.0
New Zealand Norfolk Island	409.8 20.3	429.2 24.3	116.2 7.2	136.3 8.2	251.0 14.3	294.0 17.5	36.3 2.1	38.4 1.8
Papua New Guinea	20.5 39.4	24.3 41.3	10.5	8.2 10.0	25.2	23.2	3.3	2.8
Vanuatu	20.0	25.0	6.2	10.0	15.0	23.2	2.5	2.8
Other	27.6	31.0	10.1	11.4	19.8	20.4	2.1	1.9
Total	606.0	652.8	176.7	206.6	383.6	446.0	54.0	55.7
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	30.9	37.3	8.7	9.2	20.3	22.7	1.8	2.0
Germany	33.8	38.1	8.7	8.9	21.0	22.5	2.3	2.5
Greece	36.7	41.0	5.1	4.5	20.1	20.9	1.0	0.8
Ireland	20.2	21.5	5.6	5.4	13.4	13.3	0.6	1.1
Italy	62.6	61.0	9.8	10.1	32.7	35.3	1.6	2.1
Netherlands	15.6	17.5	3.4	4.0	8.0	10.0	0.4	1.1
Poland	6.2 9.0	7.3 12.2	1.4 2.6	1.3 2.9	3.3 6.1	3.3 6.9	0.2 0.7	0.2 0.8
Spain Switzerland	9.0 9.4	12.2	2.0	2.9	6.1 6.5	0.9 7.4	0.7	0.8
United Kingdom	304.3	327.4	67.2	65.5	180.5	175.9	13.0	13.5
Other	83.0	90.1	14.1	16.1	45.8	49.2	3.7	3.6
Total	611.8	664.1	129.0	130.8	357.7	367.5	26.1	28.5
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	10.3	10.2	2.5	2.5	6.1	5.5	0.8	0.8
Lebanon	17.8	18.3	4.1	3.5	10.7	10.8	0.9	1.2
Turkey	14.3	17.1	2.6	2.8	7.8	8.9	0.4	0.9
Other	21.4	24.4	7.0	8.8	14.9	19.4	2.1	3.1
Total	63.9	70.0	16.2	17.6	39.5	44.6	4.2	6.0
SOUTHEAST ASIA —		224.0	01.0	60 I	200.4		20 5	•••
Indonesia	279.6	324.0	81.2	98.4	200.4	234.3	20.7	29.0
Malaysia	101.9 59.8	104.2 60.4	24.3 18.8	30.7 17.0	61.3 34.9	68.0 32.7	9.7 4.5	8.6 5.4
Philippines Singapore	99.8 99.5	115.8	26.3	32.1	54.9 65.8	52.7 75.6	4.3 8.5	5.4 11.5
Thailand	84.3	103.8	26.2	39.7	53.1	89.0	6.9	10.8
Viet Nam	45.9	44.1	14.6	15.9	28.0	34.0	6.0	7.9
Other	8.5	10.8	3.5	3.6	6.8	6.7	1.2	1.2
Total	679.4	763.1	195.0	237.4	450.3	540.3	57.5	74.4
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	58.8	81.6	23.3	23.4	49.8	49.4	6.6	5.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	177.2	142.0	40.6	44.7	81.1	86.7	12.2	12.4
Japan	50.5	56.6	16.0	15.5	34.1	34.9	3.1	4.3
Korea	18.0	17.6	4.3	4.7	10.0	10.0	1.1	1.2
Taiwan Other	31.6 1.8	35.3 1.6	11.5 0.7	10.1 0.3	22.2 1.2	20.1 0.7	2.4 0.1	2.4 0.2
Total	337.9	334.7	96.5	98.6	198.4	201.7	25.5	26.3
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	35.4	38.8	17.0	16.8	26.1	26.5	3.0	3.1
Sri Lanka	11.2	12.5	5.5	4.7	8.8	7.9	0.6	0.8
Other	15.3	16.8	6.2	6.1	10.3	9.6	1.1	0.7
Total	61.9	68.1	28.7	27.6	45.2	44.0	4.7	4.6
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	48.0	48.4	9.9	11.0	28.8	30.8	2.8	4.5
United States of America	338.1	346.2	91.2	84.7	214.8	189.3	26.5	24.6
Other Total	25.2 411.3	27.6 422.1	11.3 <i>112.5</i>	10.7 106.4	18.6 262.3	19.6 239.7	2.4 31.7	2.7 31.7
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	30.0	29.7	8.3	7.7	18.3	18.2	2.0	2.3
Other	24.6	21.3	6.0	6.3	12.7	14.7	1.2	2.0
Total	54.6	51.0	14.2	14.0	31.0	32.8	3.1	4.2
Not stated	10.4	6.0	1.1	3.5	3.0	8.7	0.6	1.3
Total	2,837.2	3,031.9	770.1	842.6	1,770.9	1,925.4	207.3	232.7

(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	Year en	ded	Quarter e	ended	Seven mor	ths to	Month	of
most time was spent(b)	30 Jui	30 June		31 December		January		·y
most time was speni(b)	1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999
New South Wales	1,835.4	1,783.9	454.8	435.3	1,062.1	1,032.1	184.9	198.4
Victoria	553.9	582.1	151.8	168.9	345.0	364.9	61.7	66.3
Queensland	1,233.9	1,221.9	310.7	306.4	766.4	751.8	109.0	113.4
South Australia	87.5	95.2	26.3	25.8	56.5	56.9	11.3	12.4
Western Australia	389.5	402.8	109.6	112.4	240.2	242.8	45.4	46.9
Tasmania	25.5	26.5	8.4	7.8	15.3	15.0	3.5	4.7
Northern Territory	43.2	44.7	10.2	9.9	27.9	28.4	2.6	2.3
Australian Capital Territory	33.3	34.1	9.5	7.8	21.1	17.9	4.1	2.9
Other Territories(c)	14.9	6.4	3.0	0.3	4.7	1.0	0.3	0.4
Total(d)	4,217.0	4,198.3	1,084.2	1,077.3	2,539.3	2,517.1	422.7	448.6

(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) SEVEN MONTHS TO JANUARY

		Sei	ven months to Ja	anuary			Percentage	Percentage
	1997		1998		1999		change	change
	('000')	%	('000)	%	('000)	%	1997 to 1999	1998 to 1999
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	491.3	19	499.6	19	527.5	21	7	6
Europe and the Former USSR	523.9	21	567.9	22	612.6	24	17	8
Middle East and North Africa	21.6	1	23.4	1	30.6	1	42	31
Southeast Asia	360.5	14	372.9	14	321.3	13	-11	-14
Northeast Asia	838.7	33	821.8	32	698.1	27	-17	-15
Southern Asia	19.4	1	22.2	1	25.2	1	30	14
The Americas	240.1	9	256.0	10	285.1	11	19	11
Africa (excluding North Africa)	34.5	1	35.2	1	48.7	2	41	38
Total(c)	2,530.6	100	2,599.2	100	2,551.1	100	1	-2
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	79.8	3	80.9	3	78.1	3	-2	-3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	85.1	3	86.3	3	79.0	3	-7	-8
Indonesia	87.8	3	84.9	3	61.0	2	-31	-28
Japan	479.1	19	491.3	19	437.7	17	-9	-11
Korea	155.4	6	113.7	4	53.5	2	-66	-53
Malaysia	72.0	3	80.7	3	66.9	3	-7	-17
New Zealand	418.9	17	424.9	16	443.4	17	6	4
Singapore	126.3	5	148.3	6	131.3	5	4	-11
Taiwan	83.4	3	87.3	3	79.7	3	-4	-9
United Kingdom	232.8	9	261.0	10	289.5	11	24	11
United States of America	186.5	7	197.7	8	219.9	9	18	11
Main reason for journey(d)								
Convention/conference	66.7	3	63.0	2	68.9	3	3	9
Business	227.8	9	251.6	10	250.5	10	10	
Visiting friends/relatives	491.5	19	524.1	20	537.8	21	9	3
Holiday	1,522.2	60	1,509.4	58	1,380.1	54	-9	-9
Employment	14.9	1	17.8	1	27.8	1	86	56
Education	80.2	3	78.5	3	84.0	3	5	7
Other and not stated(e)	127.2	5	154.8	6	202.0	8	59	30
Total	2,530.6	100	2,599.2	100	2,551.1	100	1	-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 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.

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.
COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION	6 The classification of countries in this publication is the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (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.

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION	 8 Following the 1992 amendment to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act</i> 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 length 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.

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).

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.

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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 publications draws extensively on information provided by the
	Department of Immigration and Multicultral 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 zeroe
	not applicable
	p preliminary
	n.a. not available
	n.f.d. not further defined

n.y.a. not yet availabe

revised

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GLOSSARY

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Australian resident	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing
	Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
Category of movement	 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>: permanent movements long-term movements.
	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.
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:
	 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:
	 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

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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 <i>main reason for jouney</i> 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.

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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

		ERM RE OR ARRIVAL ALIAN RESIDENTS		OR DEPARTURE	TOTAL ARRIVALS DEPARTUF	÷
Estimated		Relative		Relative		Relative
number of	Standard	standard	Standard	standard	Standard	standard
persons	error	error	error	error	error	error
	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.

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

	Incoming passenger card • Australia	YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, 🔀 Yes	•
	PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH	Are you bringing into Australia:	
	► Family/Surname	 Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? 	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
	► Given names	2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
	Passport number Flight number or name of ship	3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use?	Yes No Yes No Yes No
	Intended address in Australia	5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent?	Yes No
		6. Food of any kind, traditional medicines or herbs?	Yes No
	State , , ,	7. Plants, parts of plants, wooden articles, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts?	Yes 🛄 No 🛄
	► Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes No	 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 🗌 No 🗌
	► If you are NOT an Australian citizen:	9. Soil, or articles with soil attached?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
	Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes 🗌 No 🗌	▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
	Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes 🗌 No 🗌	▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
INCOMIN	DECLARATION YOUR I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any		TURN OVER THE CARD
	PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH PLEASE 🖂 AND AN	ISWER A OR B OR C	
	 In which country did you board this flight or ship? What is your usual occupation? 	Years Months or Days	
	Nationality as shown on passport Nationality as shown on passport 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 achieves. The resonsible Australian persons	Business Education Other PRESENT T	YOU HAVE COMPLETED DES OF THIS CARD. HIS CARD. ARRIVAL YOUR PASSPORT.
	The information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and	Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) Convention/conference Employment Holiday Business Education Other Visiting friends or relatives Exhibition	DES OF THIS CARD. HIS CARD ON ARRIVAL

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OUTGOING CARD

	PLEASE \bowtie and answer D or E or F	* ■
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH Family/Surname	Visitor or temporary resident departing • City or State where you spent most time • In which State did you live? • Sa WA Tas • Intended length of staty overseas • Outry where you will spend most time abroad • Intended length of Staty overseas • Country where you will spend most time abroad • Main reason for overseas travel (X one only) Convention/conference Employment I Business Education Visiting friends or relatives Exhibition Holiday Other	Australian resident department permanently In which State did you live? NSW Vic QId SA WA Tas NT ACT Other . What is your country of future residence?
DECLARATION I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete.	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.

Apart from the 1,457,246 movements processed during January 1999, an additional 1,586 arrivals and 999 departures were also processed which had insufficient information to impute category of travel. These records were excluded from further processing and are not included in the published estinates or the non-response rates in the following table.

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

	Incoming	Outgoing
OAD variables	Variables	Variables
••••••••••••	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.20	0.23
Country of birth	0.13	0.03
Age (Date of birth)	0.01	0.02
Sex	0.02	0.02
Marital Status(b)	19.58	37.47
Category of travel	1.44	0.66
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.01	0.00
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay(b)	2.37	0.03
Main reason for journey	2.95	
Country of residence	n.a.	
State of intended address/ in which most time	n.a.	n.a.
was spent		
Australian residents		
Actual /Intended time away from Australia(b)	0.03	0.91
Main reason for journey		1.86
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	n.a.	n.a.
State of intended address / lived	n.a.	n.a.
Occupation (c)	0.03	0.05
Flight number or name of ship	0.00	0.00
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.07	0.08
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	4.04	
months(c)	1.81	

(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 passe	nger card in July 1998. 5% of short-term visitor	
	arrivals, on average, were recorded as having a purpose of journey of 'Other' or 'Not Stated'. This		
		9% in September 1998 as a result of processing	
		ressed by DIMA, with the percentage of 'Other' and	
	'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% an		
	From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (Table 3 and Table 9 in this		
	publication) referencing these two 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 this issue (February 1999).		
STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME	For the months of August 1998, September 19	98 and October 1998, data entry problems	
WAS SPENT	experienced by DIMA caused an overstatement of the Northern Territory as the main State of stay		
	with a corresponding understatement for the rer	maining States and Territories. These numbers have	
	returned in November 1998 to levels more com	parable with previous years, with DIMA indicating that	
	they have instigated data quality procedures to a	address this issue.	
	From the January 1999 issue of 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		
SERTEMPER 1008 PROCESSING	Territories.	OAD data for movement datas between 6 Contembor	
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	d 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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