



OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 22 MAR 1999

JANUARY 1999 PRELIMINARY

	Jan 1999 '000s	% change between Dec 1998 and Jan 1999	Jul 1998 to Jan 1999 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	353.2	0.0	..	..
Original	349.8	..	2,550.0	-1.9

DECEMBER 1998 KEY FIGURES

	Dec 1998 '000	% change between Nov 1998 and Dec 1998	Jan 1998 to Dec 1998 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	353.2	-0.1	..	..
Original	457.6	..	4 167.2	-3.5
Resident departures				
Trend	271.2	0.2	..	..
Original	318.1	..	3 161.1	7.8
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	7.4	..	81.1	3.6
Departures	3.2	..	33.4	10.2
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	23.9	..	268.4	3.1
Departures	18.5	..	179.6	1.7

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

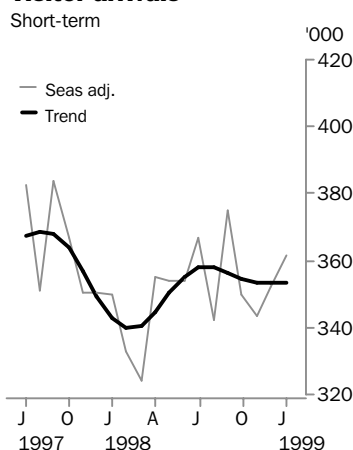
SHORT-TERM

- There were 2.6 million visitor arrivals to Australia between July 1998 and January 1999, a decrease of 2% compared to the same period ending January 1998.
- During 1998 there were 3.2 million Australian residents departing overseas, up by 8% compared to 1997. The majority of these residents were destined for New Zealand (up by 16%) and Indonesia (up by 13%)

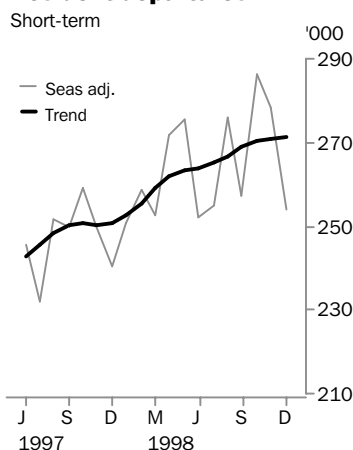
PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 268,400 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia during 1998 and 179,600 permanent and long-term departures, resulting in a net gain of arrivals over departures of 88,800, 6% more than in 1997.

Visitor arrivals



Resident departures



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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

February 1999

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

23 April 1999



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.

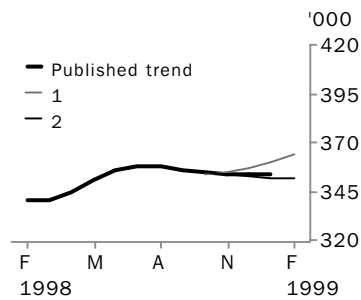
1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- February visitor arrivals is 2.85% higher than January
- January resident departures is 3.97% higher than December

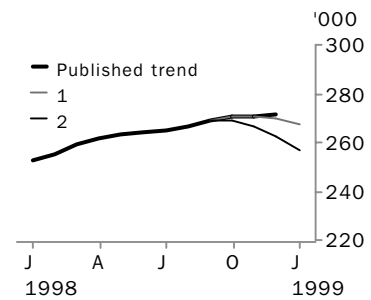
2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- February visitor arrivals is 2.85% lower than January
- January resident departure is 3.97% lower than December

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.85% and 3.97% 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 349,800 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during January 1999 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the seven months July 1998 to January 1999 to 2,550,000, a decrease of 2% over the number of overseas visitors arriving between July 1997 and January 1998 (2,599,200).

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the seven months to January 1999 were Japan (17% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (17%), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (5%). Compared to the same period ending January 1998, number of visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom (up by 10%), the United States of America (up by 11%) and New Zealand (up by 4%) increased. China and Thailand were the only Asian countries to record an increase in arrivals, but remain out of the top ten source countries. Japanese visitor arrivals were down 11%, Malaysia and Indonesia had the largest declines of the top 10 source countries with declines of 18% and 28% respectively.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 318,100 short-term departures of Australian residents in December 1998, bringing the total for 1998 to 3,161,100 an increase of 8% on the same period the previous year (2,932,800). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during 1998 were New Zealand (15%), Indonesia (11%) the United Kingdom and the United States of America (each 10%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During 1998:

470,100 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 16% compared to 1997;

349,600 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 13%;

322,700 residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 8%;

322,400 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, the same as last year; and

147,400 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 6%.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half (55%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during 1998 stated on arrival that they had mainly come here for a holiday (2,285,800). A further 21% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (865,500), 11% were on business trips (443,800), while 3% (138,600) arrived for educational purposes and 3% (105,700) arrived for a convention or conference.

MAIN STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia in 1998 stated that they had spent most of their time in either New South Wales (42%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to 1997, Victoria (up by 2%), South Australia (up by 3%) and Western Australia (up by 1%) were the only States to show an increase in the number of visitors. New South Wales (down by 6%) and Tasmania (down by 7%) experienced the largest declines followed by Queensland (down by 4%). (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

BABY BOOMERS ABROAD

Some of Australia's highest annual population growth rates of this century occurred during the post-war period 1946-61. Natural increase (excess of births over deaths) was the major contributor to growth and people born during this period became commonly known as the 'baby boomers'. These people have contributed to demographic change that has followed from about 1971 (low fertility and low mortality) and are of interest as a demographic group in Australia as well as overseas. This article discusses the short-term overseas travel behaviour of the baby boomers.

Short-term overseas travel from Australia has been dominated by overseas-born Australians. Over the last 20 years (1978, 1988 and 1998), while an increasing proportion of all Australians have travelled overseas on a short-term visit (7% in 1978 and rising to 17% in 1998), the overseas-born population of Australia travelled at almost twice the rate. The Australian-born baby boomers have been less mobile than their overseas-born counterparts at various stages of their life cycle. At the young age, 17-32 years in 1978, while 6% of the Australian-born baby boomers visited overseas, nearly 15% of the overseas-born baby boomers made a short-term overseas visit. Ten years on, at the age of 27-42 years, while 11% Australian-born baby boomers visited overseas, the proportion was 22% for their overseas-born counterparts. A further ten years later, in 1998 at the age of 37-52 years, Australian-born baby boomers travelled at a higher rate than when they were young (18%) but still at about half the rate of their overseas-born counterparts (38%).

Net overseas migration to Australia has increased the number of baby boomers over time. In the analysis below, Australian-born residents only have been included.

BABY BOOMER TRAVELLERS

In 1978 baby boomers were aged between 17 and 32 years. During that year 173,400 baby boomers made short-term overseas trips, 26% of all Australian-born short-term departures. By 1988 baby boomers were aged between 27 and 42 years and comprised 23% of the Australian-born resident population. During that year they made a total of 327,000 short-term overseas trips (almost double the number of trips made in 1978), which comprised 32% of all Australian-born short-term departures. In 1998 baby boomers were aged between 37 and 52 years and comprised 21% of the Australian-born resident population. They made a total of 538,100 short term overseas trips (an increase of 65% on 1988) which was 29% of all Australian-born short-term departures.

SEX DIFFERENCES

The sex difference in baby boomers going on short term overseas trips has remained remarkably constant over time. In 1978, 59% were male, compared to 51% of all Australian-born short-term resident departures. By 1988 and 1998, when the baby boomers were at their peak working ages, males were making more overseas trips than females. Of the baby boomer departures during these years 60% were male, compared to 54% of all Australian-born short term departures.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

BABY BOOMERS ABROAD

MAIN REASONS FOR JOURNEY

Holiday was the most common main reason for baby boomer travel at each of the three time periods, however the prevalence of business travel increased as the baby boomers aged. In 1978 when the baby boomers were aged between 17 and 32 years, holidays accounted for 61% of overseas trips. Business, with 21% of departures, was the second most common main reason for travel, and visiting friends and relatives with 5% of departures was third. In comparison, holiday accounted for 68% of all Australian-born short-term resident departures, business 11% and visiting friends and relatives 10%. The high level of holiday travel among baby boomers in 1978 was probably related to their relatively young ages and therefore few family commitments and business links. Not surprisingly, visiting friends and relatives was of much greater importance to the overseas-born population.

Holiday remained the most popular reason for baby boomer travel in 1988 (59% of departures). Business was again the second most common reason for baby boomer travel, increasing to 24% of departures. Of all Australian-born short-term resident departures during 1988, holiday accounted for 65% (declining from 68% in 1978) and business for 16% (increasing from 11% in 1978).

The proportion of baby boomer departures for holiday declined further in 1998 (to 50%), business travel rose again (to 27%). This decline in holiday and increase in business travel are consistent with all Australian-born short-term resident departures. In 1998, 57% of Australian-born short-term travel was for holiday and 16% for business purposes. While male baby boomers mostly travelled for business, the female baby boomers dominated in travel for a holiday.

TRAVEL DESTINATIONS

The most popular destinations for baby boomer travel have been consistent with total Australian-born short-term travel at each of the three time periods. In 1978, New Zealand (18%), the United States of America (15%), the United Kingdom (12%) and Fiji (8%) were the most popular main destinations for baby boomer travel. In 1988, Indonesia replaced Fiji as one of the four most popular destinations for both baby boomers (10% of departures) and total Australian-born short-term departures (10% of departures). In 1998, Indonesia, New Zealand, the United States of America and the United Kingdom remained the four most popular main destination countries for both baby boomers and total Australian-born short-term resident departures.

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 (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1996	92,500	80,000	88,830	261,340	2,695.5	4,164.8	..	..	7,121.7
1997	78,230	81,800	100,190	260,220	2,897.2	4,317.9	..	..	7,475.3
1998	81,070	75,320	112,000	268,380	3,143.9	4,167.2	..	..	7,579.5
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1996	99,140	79,210	84,370	262,720	2,569.3	3,966.2	..	..	6,798.2
1997	85,750	80,170	95,080	261,000	2,786.0	4,252.7	..	..	7,299.7
1998	77,330	84,360	103,760	265,440	3,020.1	4,220.0	..	..	7,505.5
<i>1997 —</i>									
November	6,230	7,440	5,170	18,830	235.6	379.5	350.5	357.0	633.8
December	6,660	13,230	4,580	24,480	175.2	448.3	350.5	349.3	647.9
<i>1998 —</i>									
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	356.1	628.7
October	6,920	5,280	8,300	20,490	355.8	354.8	350.0	354.4	731.0
November	6,550	5,960	6,370	18,870	251.4	367.9	343.6	353.6	638.2
December	7,380	10,670	5,890	23,930	199.3	457.6	351.9	353.2	680.9
<i>1999 —</i>									
January p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	349.8	361.6	353.2	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)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1996	28,480	70,960	58,820	158,260	2,732.0	..	..	4,110.8	7,001.1
1997	30,340	77,180	69,040	176,560	2,932.8	..	..	4,281.2	7,390.5
1998	33,430	81,060	65,110	179,600	3,161.1	..	..	4,150.2	7,490.9
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1996	28,670	70,250	54,130	153,060	2,624.4	..	..	3,910.1	6,687.5
1997	29,860	73,780	62,970	166,610	2,837.2	..	..	4,217.0	7,220.8
1998	31,990	79,420	74,870	186,280	3,031.9	..	..	4,198.3	7,416.5
<i>1997 —</i>									
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
<i>1998 —</i>									
January	3,330	11,030	6,450	20,800	207.3	250.5	252.4	422.7	650.8
February	2,420	6,630	4,650	13,700	196.9	258.5	255.3	341.2	551.8
March	2,780	6,880	5,540	15,190	246.6	252.5	259.2	349.1	610.8
April	2,840	7,050	5,160	15,050	262.5	271.6	262.0	361.2	638.7
May	2,710	6,500	4,820	14,030	272.8	275.5	263.3	308.4	595.2
June	3,370	5,650	7,500	16,510	282.3	252.2	264.0	299.2	598.0
July	2,520	6,410	5,550	14,470	271.1	254.8	265.1	323.7	609.2
August	3,060	7,870	4,140	15,070	265.6	276.1	266.8	371.3	651.9
September	2,250	5,310	3,990	11,550	313.5	257.3	268.8	296.3	621.4
October	2,480	5,620	3,570	11,660	268.0	286.5	270.3	337.3	616.9
November	2,470	5,460	5,160	13,090	256.5	278.3	270.8	365.3	634.8
December	3,210	6,660	8,610	18,480	318.1	253.8	271.2	374.7	711.3

(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>31 December</i>			<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>31 December</i>			<i>Month of</i> <i>December</i>		
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
ARRIVALS									
Intended length of stay									
Under 1 week	1,274.2	1,363.2	1,171.2	336.8	338.0	289.6	116.8	101.5	92.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1,313.6	1,303.2	1,289.3	368.9	356.7	366.6	138.0	127.5	132.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	759.4	793.7	840.1	229.2	242.2	266.3	103.0	112.6	126.1
1 and under 2 months	375.9	379.5	388.6	130.7	127.3	127.4	66.7	65.0	63.5
2 and under 3 months	117.2	124.0	125.9	38.6	40.0	41.4	14.2	15.7	15.2
3 and under 6 months	156.9	167.4	167.2	49.8	50.1	49.2	17.0	16.2	17.0
6 and under 12 months	167.6	186.9	185.0	37.1	39.9	39.8	9.5	9.9	11.1
Total(c)	4,164.8	4,317.9	4,167.2	1,191.1	1,194.2	1,180.3	465.2	448.3	457.6
Main reason for journey(b)									
Convention/conference	112.9	112.6	105.7	29.4	27.7	31.2	4.1	3.5	4.0
Business	391.9	436.1	443.8	102.1	110.9	109.8	24.4	28.2	26.6
Visiting friends/relatives	781.3	817.6	865.5	259.2	275.9	280.9	119.9	132.3	129.9
Holiday	2,518.4	2,534.5	2,285.8	723.8	691.5	643.3	293.1	259.2	256.9
Employment	23.7	28.6	36.9	6.1	7.5	11.1	1.8	2.1	3.5
Education	131.1	143.5	138.6	18.0	17.0	19.2	4.3	3.6	4.8
Other and not stated(d)	205.6	245.0	291.0	52.5	63.6	84.8	17.6	19.4	32.0
Total	4,164.8	4,317.9	4,167.2	1,191.1	1,194.2	1,180.3	465.2	448.3	457.6
DEPARTURES									
Intended length of stay									
Under 1 week	300.0	339.5	386.0	77.8	85.4	98.0	19.2	20.8	23.9
1 and under 2 weeks	691.2	752.0	893.5	182.0	197.4	247.8	50.6	54.4	67.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	722.2	759.1	820.6	193.7	198.8	217.8	90.3	85.7	95.8
1 and under 2 months	505.5	539.3	531.0	150.6	161.8	157.9	92.2	94.4	91.0
2 and under 3 months	200.9	210.3	199.6	57.5	60.5	55.1	24.2	25.0	20.2
3 and under 6 months	173.8	184.6	177.6	40.5	39.4	36.9	9.8	11.2	9.4
6 and under 12 months	138.4	147.9	152.7	25.0	26.8	29.1	8.7	9.2	9.9
Total(c)	2,732.0	2,932.8	3,161.1	727.2	770.1	842.6	295.0	300.7	318.1
Main reason for journey(b)									
Convention/conference	102.9	113.0	116.4	22.7	26.0	27.9	3.5	3.4	4.9
Business	486.3	523.6	503.0	117.2	121.2	115.2	27.9	25.5	25.3
Visiting friends/relatives	683.7	697.4	753.3	205.4	212.0	233.0	106.1	106.8	115.4
Holiday	1,263.4	1,372.6	1,494.2	338.2	358.7	392.5	141.1	146.7	146.7
Employment	68.2	76.9	81.3	15.7	17.9	19.9	5.0	5.7	7.4
Education	37.4	41.8	41.0	8.5	9.1	10.4	3.5	2.9	3.9
Other and not stated(d)	90.2	107.4	172.0	19.6	25.2	43.8	7.9	9.8	14.6
Total	2,732.0	2,932.8	3,161.1	727.2	770.1	842.6	295.0	300.7	318.1

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) 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>31 December</i>			<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>31 December</i>			<i>Month of</i> <i>December</i>		
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
Major group —									
Oceania and Antarctica	16,280	17,360	19,950	3,820	4,260	5,420	1,400	1,710	2,020
Europe and the Former USSR	25,090	19,250	20,340	6,500	4,950	5,440	1,910	1,440	1,700
Middle East and North Africa	6,330	5,820	5,750	1,650	1,390	1,360	530	470	440
Southeast Asia	11,850	10,080	9,820	3,300	2,440	2,610	1,240	820	990
Northeast Asia	18,230	11,840	10,480	3,860	2,360	2,420	1,340	880	830
Southern Asia	6,240	5,390	5,080	1,610	1,350	1,220	560	450	450
The Americas	3,680	2,980	2,530	960	680	630	280	270	230
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,780	5,480	7,080	1,280	1,500	1,730	570	630	720
Total(b)	92,500	78,230	81,070	22,990	18,920	20,840	7,830	6,660	7,380
Major source countries —									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,960	1,640	2,310	500	300	390	100	110	140
China	10,750	5,310	5,090	2,180	1,010	1,420	740	350	460
Fiji	1,730	1,360	1,300	330	290	420	130	120	180
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,820	1,320	950	620	300	280	180	100	80
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,720	1,600	2,510	520	290	860	110	80	240
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4,120	3,470	2,570	930	810	420	340	330	140
India	2,900	2,770	2,440	750	730	570	270	230	220
New Zealand	12,430	13,950	16,500	3,020	3,410	4,440	1,090	1,340	1,620
Philippines	2,760	2,880	2,960	790	710	810	300	230	290
South Africa	2,950	3,710	4,770	780	1,010	1,130	390	470	510
Taiwan	1,920	1,940	1,610	410	270	300	150	70	110
United Kingdom	10,800	9,010	8,820	3,020	2,630	2,420	900	750	780
United States of America	1,590	1,370	1,120	430	300	270	140	120	100
Viet Nam	3,020	2,310	2,390	960	530	590	350	140	170

(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 31 December			Quarter ended 31 December			Month of December		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —									
Fiji	21.2	20.0	22.7	6.8	7.1	8.5	3.3	3.4	3.3
New Caledonia	23.5	21.8	23.7	5.8	5.1	5.4	2.3	1.8	2.2
New Zealand	671.9	685.7	709.4	167.6	177.4	184.0	49.4	60.4	60.0
Papua New Guinea	43.5	44.0	44.9	12.0	12.4	13.5	5.0	4.6	6.0
Other	26.6	31.2	36.4	9.0	9.6	11.8	3.9	3.8	5.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>786.7</i>	<i>802.6</i>	<i>837.0</i>	<i>201.1</i>	<i>211.6</i>	<i>223.2</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>77.1</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —									
Austria	17.4	19.6	16.9	6.2	7.7	5.4	2.0	2.3	2.0
Belgium	9.1	9.3	9.4	2.9	3.0	3.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
Denmark	17.3	17.0	18.2	5.3	5.3	5.9	1.8	1.9	2.1
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.6	9.0	9.5	2.5	3.3	2.9	1.2	1.4	1.1
France	34.9	40.0	43.0	10.6	10.9	13.1	3.7	4.1	4.9
Germany	125.4	128.9	127.4	41.0	41.2	39.7	14.8	15.0	13.6
Greece	7.5	9.1	8.4	3.0	3.1	3.4	1.7	1.5	1.7
Ireland	20.8	25.3	31.0	7.2	8.4	9.2	2.3	2.9	3.6
Italy	40.6	45.8	47.8	13.8	14.8	15.0	6.6	7.2	6.9
Netherlands	38.8	42.0	47.0	14.1	15.2	16.4	4.6	5.4	5.5
Norway	7.2	9.4	10.6	2.6	3.3	3.2	0.9	1.3	1.3
Spain	8.1	9.4	10.6	2.4	2.5	3.3	0.7	0.9	0.8
Sweden	23.4	24.0	26.8	9.7	9.6	10.9	4.7	4.5	5.0
Switzerland	39.4	38.6	40.3	14.6	14.1	14.2	5.7	5.7	5.7
United Kingdom	367.5	410.6	467.5	130.0	145.1	163.4	52.1	59.3	69.2
Other	32.4	36.1	37.1	11.9	12.8	13.9	4.5	5.0	5.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>798.7</i>	<i>874.2</i>	<i>951.5</i>	<i>277.8</i>	<i>300.2</i>	<i>322.9</i>	<i>108.0</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>129.7</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —									
Israel	9.4	10.6	11.0	2.6	2.8	3.2	0.9	0.9	1.2
Other	23.1	25.5	31.1	5.8	6.5	7.4	2.8	2.6	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.8</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —									
Brunei	6.9	6.8	7.7	2.0	2.0	2.4	1.0	0.9	1.1
Indonesia	154.5	160.4	93.0	44.1	34.4	25.5	23.4	12.8	11.3
Malaysia	134.4	143.7	112.1	40.3	37.7	30.4	17.3	13.7	12.6
Philippines	33.6	41.1	35.4	9.5	9.9	9.9	3.9	3.7	3.9
Singapore	222.8	239.3	247.1	80.2	87.3	77.0	36.0	39.8	36.3
Thailand	88.9	68.6	49.1	23.4	12.9	14.8	7.7	5.8	7.0
Other	7.3	9.4	11.8	2.2	3.0	3.1	0.8	1.2	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>648.5</i>	<i>669.2</i>	<i>556.2</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>187.2</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>90.1</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>73.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —									
China	54.0	65.8	76.5	16.5	20.2	19.9	5.1	6.8	7.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	153.2	151.7	143.4	38.7	36.0	35.8	18.3	15.2	14.5
Japan	813.1	813.9	751.1	192.1	195.3	176.2	82.5	75.1	65.3
Korea	227.9	233.8	66.6	73.6	54.6	23.9	28.0	10.1	9.7
Taiwan	159.4	153.2	150.0	36.4	32.8	29.9	12.4	10.2	10.4
Other	2.2	2.4	3.0	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3	0.2	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,409.8</i>	<i>1,420.9</i>	<i>1,190.7</i>	<i>358.1</i>	<i>339.5</i>	<i>286.6</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>117.6</i>	<i>107.3</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —									
India	21.3	26.1	29.4	5.8	7.4	8.2	2.4	2.4	2.9
Other	11.8	11.7	13.4	3.0	3.4	4.0	1.4	1.6	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>
THE AMERICAS —									
Canada	61.1	64.8	71.7	19.1	20.8	22.5	7.5	8.0	8.8
United States of America	316.9	329.6	373.9	89.5	89.2	104.8	29.3	32.1	36.1
Other	23.3	25.8	28.0	7.6	7.1	8.2	3.0	3.1	3.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>401.3</i>	<i>420.1</i>	<i>473.6</i>	<i>116.2</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>39.8</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>48.6</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —									
South Africa	42.6	45.2	56.9	15.0	14.9	20.7	7.7	7.0	9.3
Other	10.4	11.1	14.0	3.7	3.6	4.9	1.5	1.8	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>
Not stated	1.2	0.8	2.5	0.2	—	0.8	0.1	—	0.4
Total	4,164.8	4,317.9	4,167.2	1,191.1	1,194.2	1,180.3	465.2	448.3	457.6

(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 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Country of residence(b)	Quarter ended 31 December			Seven months to January			Month of January	
	1997	1998	% change	1998	1999p	% change	1998	1999p
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	177.4	184.0	3.7	424.9	443.5	4.4	42.3	47.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>211.6</i>	<i>223.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>499.6</i>	<i>526.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>59.7</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	41.2	39.7	-3.7	80.9	78.4	-3.0	12.1	12.5
Italy	14.8	15.0	1.3	33.1	34.4	3.7	4.1	3.9
Netherlands	15.2	16.4	8.3	29.2	32.5	11.4	4.6	4.7
Sweden	9.6	10.9	13.0	16.0	18.4	14.9	2.6	2.7
Switzerland	14.1	14.2	0.7	26.4	27.9	5.3	4.1	4.4
United Kingdom	145.1	163.4	12.6	261.0	287.1	10.0	41.8	45.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>300.2</i>	<i>322.9</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>567.9</i>	<i>610.8</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>87.1</i>	<i>92.6</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
<i>Total</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	34.4	25.5	-25.9	84.9	60.9	-28.2	10.1	13.2
Malaysia	37.7	30.4	-19.5	80.7	66.5	-17.6	8.5	7.0
Philippines	9.9	9.9	-0.2	21.8	20.1	-7.5	2.5	2.9
Singapore	87.3	77.0	-11.8	148.3	130.9	-11.8	17.0	9.3
Thailand	12.9	14.8	14.7	26.7	31.0	16.1	3.2	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>187.2</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>-12.9</i>	<i>372.9</i>	<i>321.4</i>	<i>-13.8</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>37.4</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	20.2	19.9	-1.6	41.5	46.8	12.8	6.7	7.4
Japan	195.3	176.2	-9.8	491.3	437.9	-10.9	68.3	60.8
Korea	54.6	23.9	-56.3	113.7	53.4	-53.0	5.6	11.9
Taiwan	32.8	29.9	-9.0	87.3	79.7	-8.7	14.9	12.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>339.5</i>	<i>286.6</i>	<i>-15.6</i>	<i>821.8</i>	<i>701.0</i>	<i>-14.7</i>	<i>110.9</i>	<i>103.4</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	20.8	22.5	8.2	41.7	45.8	9.7	7.3	8.0
United States of America	89.2	104.8	17.5	197.7	220.2	11.4	28.6	32.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>256.0</i>	<i>285.3</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>45.3</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	14.9	20.7	38.4	28.0	38.9	38.9	3.2	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>48.2</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>
Total	1,194.2	1,180.3	-1.2	2,599.2	2,550.0	-1.9	346.2	349.8

(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 31 December			Quarter ended 31 December			Month of December		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —									
Fiji	71.9	76.0	99.2	20.7	21.8	26.0	8.5	8.9	9.8
New Caledonia	14.0	14.4	12.4	4.9	4.7	4.5	1.5	1.7	1.4
New Zealand	415.0	406.9	470.1	121.5	116.2	136.3	56.0	51.3	55.8
Norfolk Island	19.1	22.9	27.7	5.0	7.2	8.2	2.2	2.3	2.4
Papua New Guinea	37.4	42.4	39.8	9.3	10.5	10.0	3.4	3.6	3.5
Vanuatu	17.8	24.3	32.3	3.7	6.2	10.2	1.3	2.1	3.6
Other	27.7	28.4	31.8	9.0	10.1	11.4	4.0	3.8	5.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>602.9</i>	<i>615.3</i>	<i>713.4</i>	<i>174.2</i>	<i>176.7</i>	<i>206.6</i>	<i>76.9</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>82.5</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —									
France	28.2	34.6	39.6	6.9	8.7	9.2	3.1	3.1	3.6
Germany	32.7	36.0	39.3	7.3	8.7	8.9	3.0	2.9	2.9
Greece	34.3	38.7	42.1	4.5	5.1	4.5	1.8	2.2	1.8
Ireland	18.7	21.1	20.9	3.9	5.6	5.4	2.1	2.3	2.1
Italy	58.2	62.5	63.0	9.9	9.8	10.1	4.3	2.8	3.9
Netherlands	16.7	14.6	18.8	2.9	3.4	4.0	1.1	0.9	1.4
Poland	6.3	6.4	7.2	1.0	1.4	1.3	0.3	0.5	0.6
Spain	9.5	9.5	12.9	2.2	2.6	2.9	0.6	0.5	0.9
Switzerland	10.8	9.7	11.6	2.4	2.4	2.8	1.1	0.7	1.6
United Kingdom	289.1	322.3	322.4	57.6	67.2	65.5	22.8	24.1	24.8
Other	83.7	83.7	93.7	14.0	14.1	16.1	6.1	5.9	6.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>588.3</i>	<i>639.1</i>	<i>671.6</i>	<i>112.7</i>	<i>129.0</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>46.3</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>50.1</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —									
Israel	9.9	10.2	9.6	3.4	2.5	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.3
Lebanon	17.2	18.8	18.1	2.8	4.1	3.5	1.2	1.7	1.5
Turkey	12.4	15.4	17.7	1.4	2.6	2.8	0.6	0.6	0.8
Other	20.9	23.9	27.9	5.5	7.0	8.8	2.0	1.9	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.8</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —									
Indonesia	259.8	310.7	349.6	69.5	81.2	98.4	22.5	23.6	26.1
Malaysia	97.1	98.4	111.9	28.7	24.3	30.7	11.1	10.5	11.7
Philippines	56.1	60.4	57.4	18.5	18.8	17.0	8.2	9.6	8.8
Singapore	99.2	105.1	122.6	26.2	26.3	32.1	8.9	8.4	10.2
Thailand	81.2	89.1	135.8	22.8	26.2	39.7	8.3	9.8	12.6
Viet Nam	43.0	43.3	48.2	15.3	14.6	15.9	8.0	8.3	7.8
Other	7.9	10.1	10.7	2.7	3.5	3.6	1.3	1.6	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>644.3</i>	<i>717.1</i>	<i>836.2</i>	<i>183.7</i>	<i>195.0</i>	<i>237.4</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>78.8</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —									
China	54.8	72.3	82.0	16.5	23.3	23.4	6.2	8.5	9.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	167.8	156.2	147.4	51.5	40.6	44.7	22.8	18.2	17.8
Japan	46.7	56.4	56.1	12.3	16.0	15.5	3.5	4.9	4.7
Korea	17.1	16.9	17.6	5.1	4.3	4.7	1.9	1.6	1.8
Taiwan	29.6	35.0	33.1	9.2	11.5	10.1	4.4	5.5	4.3
Other	1.6	1.9	1.0	0.6	0.7	0.3	0.3	0.4	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>317.4</i>	<i>338.7</i>	<i>337.2</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>39.2</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>37.9</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —									
India	36.3	37.0	39.1	15.9	17.0	16.8	7.2	6.7	6.2
Sri Lanka	10.4	12.9	11.5	4.7	5.5	4.7	2.8	3.1	2.6
Other	13.9	15.6	16.4	5.8	6.2	6.1	1.9	1.8	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>11.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>
THE AMERICAS —									
Canada	44.3	50.3	48.7	8.9	9.9	11.0	4.4	5.8	6.0
United States of America	331.1	351.9	322.7	85.5	91.2	84.7	32.2	35.9	33.3
Other	24.3	26.8	28.2	9.6	11.3	10.7	3.9	5.5	4.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>399.7</i>	<i>429.1</i>	<i>399.6</i>	<i>104.0</i>	<i>112.5</i>	<i>106.4</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>43.8</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —									
South Africa	26.7	29.9	29.3	9.0	8.3	7.7	3.5	3.4	3.9
Other	20.3	23.2	22.5	5.9	6.0	6.3	2.2	2.4	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>6.6</i>
Not stated	11.5	6.5	11.0	3.2	1.1	3.5	0.8	0.2	1.1
Total	2,732.0	2,932.8	3,161.1	727.2	770.1	842.6	295.0	300.7	318.1

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

**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			Month of		
	31 December			31 December			December		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
New South Wales	1,805.9	1,841.8	1,740.3	457.7	454.8	435.3	162.4	148.1	149.8
Victoria	521.2	584.6	597.4	143.8	151.8	168.9	53.3	58.6	61.4
Queensland	1,197.7	1,247.2	1,202.8	309.8	310.7	306.4	107.6	98.0	97.1
South Australia	85.4	91.5	94.5	24.0	26.3	25.8	8.6	9.1	11.2
Western Australia	382.4	400.1	403.9	103.8	109.6	112.4	42.4	40.6	45.2
Tasmania	25.9	26.8	24.9	7.1	8.4	7.8	3.7	4.4	3.9
Northern Territory	42.3	44.3	45.5	10.5	10.2	9.9	2.3	1.7	2.4
Australian Capital Territory	33.3	33.2	32.1	9.5	9.5	7.8	3.6	3.8	2.9
Other Territories(c)	16.7	11.8	2.6	3.3	3.0	0.3	0.5	1.9	0.2
Total(d)	4,110.8	4,281.2	4,150.2	1,069.6	1,084.2	1,077.3	384.4	366.1	374.7

(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) 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)
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER**

	Year ended 31 December						Percentage change 1996 to 1998	Percentage change 1997 to 1998
	1996		1997		1998			
	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	786.7	19	802.6	19	837.0	20	6	4
Europe and the Former USSR	798.7	19	874.2	20	951.5	23	19	9
Middle East and North Africa	32.5	1	36.1	1	42.1	1	30	17
Southeast Asia	648.5	16	669.2	15	556.2	13	-14	-17
Northeast Asia	1,409.8	34	1,420.9	33	1,190.7	29	-16	-16
Southern Asia	33.2	1	37.8	1	42.8	1	29	13
The Americas	401.3	10	420.1	10	473.6	11	18	13
Africa (excluding North Africa)	53.0	1	56.2	1	70.9	2	34	26
Total(c)	4,164.8	100	4,317.9	100	4,167.2	100	—	-3
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	125.4	3	128.9	3	127.4	3	2	-1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	153.2	4	151.7	4	143.4	3	-6	-5
Indonesia	154.5	4	160.4	4	93.0	2	-40	-42
Japan	813.1	20	813.9	19	751.1	18	-8	-8
Korea	227.9	5	233.8	5	66.6	2	-71	-71
Malaysia	134.4	3	143.7	3	112.1	3	-17	-22
New Zealand	671.9	16	685.7	16	709.4	17	6	3
Singapore	222.8	5	239.3	6	247.1	6	11	3
Taiwan	159.4	4	153.2	4	150.0	4	-6	-2
United Kingdom	367.5	9	410.6	10	467.5	11	27	14
United States of America	316.9	8	329.6	8	373.9	9	18	13
Main reason for journey(d)								
Convention/conference	112.9	3	112.6	3	105.7	3	-6	-6
Business	391.9	9	436.1	10	443.8	11	13	2
Visiting friends/relatives	781.3	19	817.6	19	865.5	21	11	6
Holiday	2,518.4	60	2,534.5	59	2,285.8	55	-9	-10
Employment	23.7	1	28.6	1	36.9	1	56	29
Education	131.1	3	143.5	3	138.6	3	6	-3
Other and not stated(e)	205.6	5	245.0	6	291.0	7	41	19
Total	4,164.8	100	4,317.9	100	4,167.2	100	—	-3

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

SCOPE

5 The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

ESTIMATION METHOD

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

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

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

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

Citizenship (Nationality)

Country of birth

Age (Date of birth)

Sex

Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)

Category of travel

Permanent migrant

 Previous/future country of residence

 State of intended address/lived

Overseas visitor

 Intended/actual length of stay

 Main reason for journey

 Country of residence

 State of intended address/in which most time spent

Australian residents

 Intended/actual time away from Australia

 Country spent/intend to spend most time in

 State of intended address/lived

Occupation (not available for short-term movements)

State of intended/actual address

Flight number or name of ship

Country of embarkation/disembarkation

Airport/Port of arrival/departure

Arrival/departure date

Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)

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

22 This publications 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 zeroe
..	not applicable
p	preliminary
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet availabe
r	revised

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY

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

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

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

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

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

Permanent arrivals Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

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

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

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

Short-term arrivals Short-term arrivals comprise:

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

Short-term departures Short-term departures comprise:

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

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

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

APPENDIX 1—PASSENGER CARDS (a)

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

<p>Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ Family/Surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input type="text"/></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:</p> <p>Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</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 AUD\$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. AUD\$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>DECLARATION 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>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">TURN OVER THE CARD </p>

INCOMING CARD – BACK

<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p>	<p>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>B Visitor or temporary resident <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> or Days <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Business <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</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>	
<p>© Commonwealth of Australia 1998 16 (Design date 03/98)</p>	

OUTGOING CARD

<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ Family/Surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p>	<p>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>D Visitor or temporary resident departing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily <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 <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> or Days <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Business <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p>F Australian resident departing permanently <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? <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small;">PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</p>
<p>DECLARATION I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete.</p>	<p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/></p>

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

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Apart from the 1,392,550 movements processed during December 1998, an additional 2,019 arrivals and 812 departures were also processed which had insufficient information to impute a category of travel. These records were excluded from further processing and are not included in the published estimates or the non-response rates in the following table.

NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION, December 1998 (a)

<i>OAD variables</i>	<i>Incoming Variables</i>	<i>Outgoing Variables</i>
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.28	0.24
Country of birth	0.14	0.02
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.01	0.01
Marital status(b)	32.17	32.22
Category of travel	1.41	0.63
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.00	0.00
State of intended address /lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitors		
Intended/actual length of stay	2.12	0.04
Reason for journey	n.a.	..
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	0.07	0.91
Main reason for journey	..	n.a.
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	0.08	0.04
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(c)	1.42	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted

(b) Not available for Australia or New Zealand.

(c) Not available for short term movements.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY / TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

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

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Before the introduction of the redesigned passenger card in July 1998, 5% of short-term visitor arrivals, on average, were recorded as having a purpose of journey of 'Other' or 'Not Stated'. This percentage rose to 16% in August 1998 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 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.

STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT

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

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (Table 8 in this publication) referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons stating 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 Territory.

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.

SELF-HELP ACCESS TO STATISTICS

DIAL-A-STATISTIC For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074.
For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400.
These calls cost 75c per minute.

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