



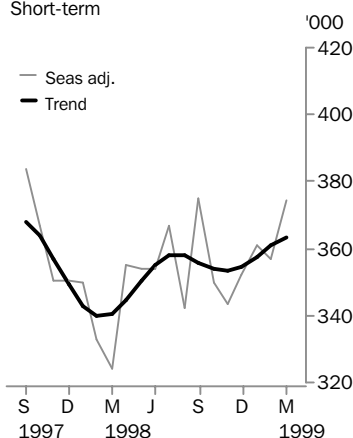
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 25 MAY 1999

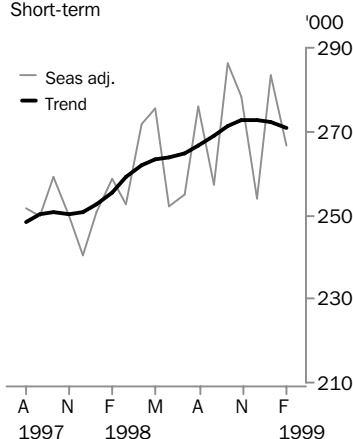
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## MARCH 1999 PRELIMINARY

	Mar 1999 '000s	% change between Feb 1999 and Mar 1999	Jul 1998 to Mar 1999 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	363.3	0.7	..	..
Original	383.7	..	3 333.4	1.3

## FEBRUARY 1999 KEY FIGURES

	Feb 1999 '000	% change between Jan 1999 and Feb 1999	Jul 1998 to Feb 1999 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	360.8	1.0	..	..
Original	398.6	..	2 949.7	-0.1
Resident departures				
Trend	270.7	-0.5	..	..
Original	198.5	..	2 123.9	7.9
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	6.9	..	56.7	10.5
Departures	2.9	..	23.5	15.7
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	33.1	..	195.9	1.9
Departures	13.9	..	119.5	-4.8

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- The number of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia between July 1998 and March 1999 increased by 1% compared to the corresponding period to March 1998.
- The trend estimate of short-term visitor arrivals increased for the fourth consecutive month in March 1999.
- The United Kingdom contributed 11% of all short-term arrivals in 1998, only Japan (18%) and New Zealand (17%) provided more visitors. (See article on page 4).

### PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- During the eight months to February 1999 there were 195,900 permanent and long-term arrivals and 119,500 permanent and long-term departures, resulting in a net gain of arrivals over departures of 76,400, 14% higher than the corresponding period in the previous year (66,800).

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i>
April 1999	28 June 1999

## NOTE

For data quality issues see Appendix 2 on page 21.

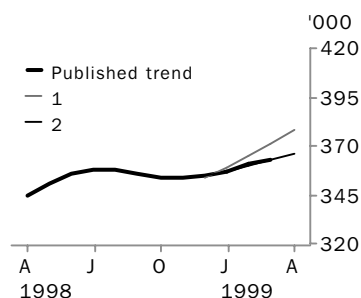
## TREND REVISIONS

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).

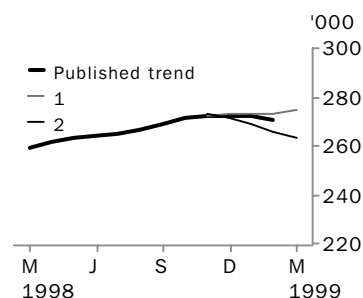
The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

- 1** The seasonally adjusted estimate for:
  - April visitor arrivals is 2.85% higher than March
  - March resident departures is 4.07% higher than February
  
- 2** The seasonally adjusted estimate for:
  - April visitor arrivals is 2.85% lower than March
  - March resident departure is 4.07% lower than February

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.85% and 4.07% 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 383,700 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during March 1999 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the nine months July 1998 to March 1999 to 3,333,400, marginally higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving between the corresponding period July 1997 and March 1998 (3,291,300).

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the nine months to March 1999 were Japan (17% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (5%). Compared to the corresponding period ending March 1998, the number of visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom, the United States of America (both up by 11%) and New Zealand (up by 6%) increased. China (up by 14%) and Thailand (up by 18%) 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 by 9%, while arrivals from Korea and Indonesia showed the largest declines of the top ten source countries, of 44% and 21% respectively.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 198,500 short-term departures of Australian residents in February 1999, bringing the total for the eight months July 1998 to February 1999 to 2,123,900, an increase of 8% on the corresponding period in the previous year (1,967,800). The main destinations of Australian residents departing from July 1998 to February 1999 were New Zealand (16%), Indonesia (12%), the United States of America (10%), the United Kingdom (9%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During the eight months July 1998 to February 1999:

331,900 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 14% compared to the eight months July 1997 to February 1998;

255,600 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 15%;

208,800 residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 11%;

191,900 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 1%; and

96,700 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 1%.

#### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half (54%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the eight months July 1998 to February 1999 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,606,700). A further 20% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (604,300), 10% were on business trips (289,300), while 4% (113,400) arrived for educational purposes and 3% (75,700) arrived for a convention or conference.

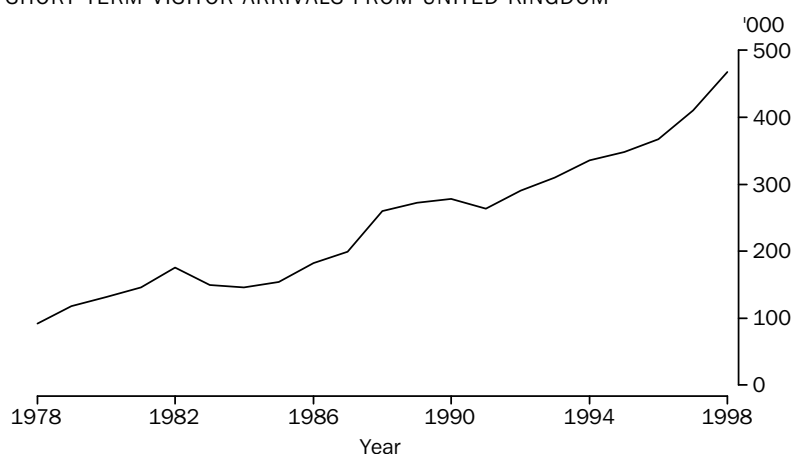
#### MAIN STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between July 1998 and February 1999 stated that they had spent most of their time in either New South Wales (42%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (15%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the corresponding period ending February 1998, New South Wales (down by 2%) and Queensland (down by 1%) were the only States to show a decrease in the number of visitors. Victoria showed the largest increase of 6%, followed by South Australia and Western Australia (both up by 2%). (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS: VISITOR ARRIVALS

The United Kingdom is an important source of visitors to Australia, contributing 11% of all short-term visitor arrivals in 1998. Only Japan (18%) and New Zealand (17%) provided more visitors over this period. Over the last two decades short-term visitor arrivals to Australia from the United Kingdom have increased at an average annual rate of 9%. In 1998 there were 467,500 short-term arrivals from the United Kingdom, up 14% over the previous year and more than five times the number of arrivals in 1978 (89,500). Short-term visitor arrivals to Australia from the United Kingdom in 1998 were mostly in the 20–34 year age group (33%) and the 50–64 year age group (26%) while a further 13% were aged 65 years and over. The median age of these visitors was 42 years.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS FROM UNITED KINGDOM



VISITING FRIENDS OR RELATIVES

Most short-term visitor arrivals to Australia from the United Kingdom in 1998 stated their main reason for journey was either to visit friends or relatives (41%) or holiday (41%), with another 8% coming for business reasons.

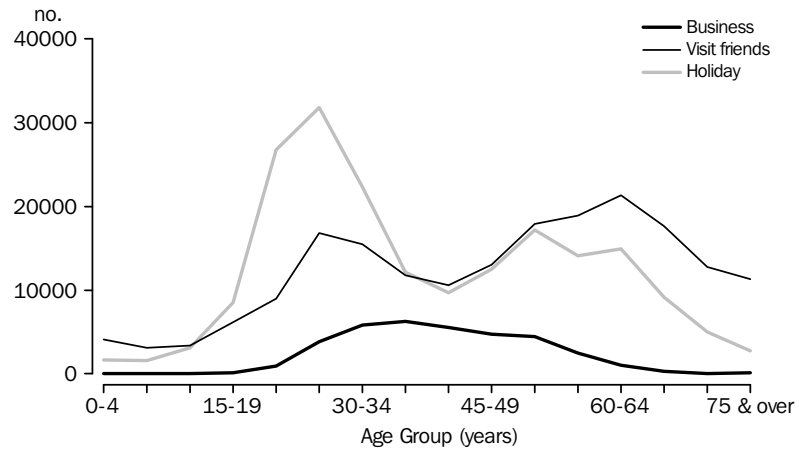
There were 193,400 arrivals who mainly came to visit friends or relatives in 1998, marginally higher than the number who mainly came for a holiday and an increase of 11% over the 1997 level. These visitors were mostly female (55%) and were generally older than visitors who came for holiday or business reasons. Their median age was 51 years with a peak age group of 60–64 years (11%). These visitors were more likely to stay longer than business or holiday-makers with a median intended length of stay of 28 days.

Short-term travellers from the United Kingdom who arrived during 1998 to visit friends or relatives intended to stay mainly in the States or Territories that have a large number of Australian residents born in their home country. New South Wales has the largest number of Australian residents born in the United Kingdom (27%) and in 1998 attracted the largest number of visiting friends or relatives visitors from that country (37%). Western Australia also has a large proportion of residents born in the United Kingdom (19%) and was the second most popular destination for these visitors (22%). Victoria, which has the second highest number of residents born in the United Kingdom (20%), also attracted a large number of visitor arrivals from that country (16%).

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS: VISITOR ARRIVALS

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY AND AGE, UNITED KINGDOM VISITOR ARRIVALS 1998



#### HOLIDAYS

There were 193,300 short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom who mainly came to Australia on holiday in 1998, a rise of 16% over the 1997 level and more than 12 times the 1978 level. Holiday-makers from the United Kingdom were as likely to be male as female in 1998 (49% female) and were generally younger than visitors who came for business or to visit friends or relatives. The median age of holiday makers was 35 years and the peak age group was 25–29 years with 16% of arrivals.

During 1998, United Kingdom short-term holiday-makers had a median intended length of stay of 22 days and stayed mainly in New South Wales (48%), with Queensland (20%), Western Australia (15%) and Victoria (11%) the next most popular destinations.

#### BUSINESS

In 1998, 35,600 short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom arrived mainly for business reasons, with numbers decreasing by 1% over 1997. Business visitors to Australia from the United Kingdom were predominantly male (86%) and evenly distributed throughout the working ages with only 4% being outside the age range of 20–60 years.

There was a distinction between typical male and female business travellers to Australia in 1998. A typical male business visitor from the United Kingdom was 42 years old and planned to stay for 10 days. In contrast the typical female business visitor was younger (35 years old) and intended to stay for a slightly longer period (12 days).

United Kingdom residents who mainly travelled to Australia for business reasons generally wished to stay a shorter period of time than either holiday makers or those visiting friends or relatives. In 1998 the median intended length of stay of business visitors was 10 days, less than half that of holiday-makers. The most popular intended States or Territories of stay were New South Wales (attracting 50% of business arrivals in 1998), Victoria (23%) and Western Australia (12%).

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>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	358.2	614.1
September	6,680	5,100	7,220	19,000	285.9	323.9	374.7	355.9	628.7
October	6,920	5,280	8,300	20,490	355.8	354.8	350.0	353.7	731.0
November	6,550	5,960	6,370	18,870	251.4	367.9	343.6	353.3	638.2
December	7,380	10,670	5,890	23,930	199.3	457.6	351.9	354.5	680.9
<i>1999 —</i>									
January	7,930	5,750	18,230	31,910	371.5	351.0	361.2	357.2	754.3
February	6,930	5,360	20,790	33,080	221.7	398.6	356.9	360.8	653.4
March p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	383.7	374.3	363.3	n.y.a

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

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) (‘000)				Total departures (a) (‘000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	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>									
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	264.8	323.7	609.2
August	3,060	7,870	4,140	15,070	265.6	276.1	266.6	371.3	651.9
September	2,250	5,310	3,990	11,550	313.5	257.3	268.8	296.3	621.4
October	2,480	5,620	3,570	11,660	268.0	286.5	271.1	337.3	616.9
November	2,470	5,460	5,160	13,090	256.5	278.3	272.5	365.3	634.8
December	3,210	6,660	8,610	18,480	318.1	253.8	272.5	374.7	711.3
<i>1999 —</i>									
January	4,640	12,010	4,630	21,270	232.7	283.3	272.0	448.6	702.6
February	2,870	7,070	3,960	13,890	198.5	266.7	270.7	362.8	575.1

(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 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>Eight months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>30 June</i>		<i>31 December</i>		<i>February</i>		<i>February</i>	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	1,335.3	1,279.0	338.0	289.6	867.0	760.4	100.1	106.2
1 and under 2 weeks	1,306.4	1,261.4	356.7	366.6	874.9	933.8	96.2	127.2
2 weeks and under 1 month	771.3	807.0	242.2	266.3	571.4	615.4	61.9	72.1
1 and under 2 months	380.1	390.7	127.3	127.4	283.2	281.1	35.4	34.7
2 and under 3 months	120.3	124.9	40.0	41.4	89.0	92.1	10.8	11.7
3 and under 6 months	162.6	169.7	50.1	49.2	122.8	124.2	16.3	16.1
6 and under 12 months	176.7	187.4	39.9	39.8	144.5	142.9	32.9	30.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>1,194.2</b>	<b>1,180.3</b>	<b>2,952.8</b>	<b>2,949.7</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>398.6</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	115.3	99.9	27.7	31.2	69.7	75.7	6.7	6.7
Business	414.2	446.2	110.9	109.8	292.2	289.3	40.5	38.8
Visiting friends/relatives	788.9	854.5	275.9	280.9	590.4	604.3	66.3	66.6
Holiday	2,546.5	2,403.5	691.5	643.3	1,697.6	1,606.7	188.2	226.6
Employment	25.5	29.2	7.5	11.1	20.5	31.6	2.7	3.8
Education	140.0	137.1	17.0	19.2	108.8	113.4	30.3	29.3
Other and not stated(d)	222.1	249.6	63.6	84.8	173.6	228.7	18.8	26.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>1,194.2</b>	<b>1,180.3</b>	<b>2,952.8</b>	<b>2,949.7</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>398.6</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	316.4	366.9	85.4	98.0	231.1	247.8	32.6	29.7
1 and under 2 weeks	720.4	802.6	197.4	247.8	523.0	630.9	57.4	58.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	740.6	784.0	198.8	217.8	518.6	562.9	51.4	53.5
1 and under 2 months	525.2	537.3	161.8	157.9	362.8	357.3	22.7	23.8
2 and under 3 months	206.5	207.2	60.5	55.1	136.1	127.9	9.3	8.5
3 and under 6 months	183.0	185.0	39.4	36.9	104.8	99.8	10.3	9.8
6 and under 12 months	145.1	149.0	26.8	29.1	91.4	97.3	13.2	14.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>770.1</b>	<b>842.6</b>	<b>1,967.8</b>	<b>2,123.9</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>198.5</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	107.0	118.3	26.0	27.9	73.4	72.9	7.2	8.6
Business	509.7	526.4	121.2	115.2	339.2	313.2	43.2	40.7
Visiting friends/relatives	693.5	716.8	212.0	233.0	462.0	512.3	41.6	48.1
Holiday	1,318.4	1,439.8	358.7	392.5	937.5	1,004.1	86.7	83.6
Employment	72.5	77.8	17.9	19.9	54.0	56.6	7.5	6.2
Education	37.8	43.1	9.1	10.4	30.9	30.0	1.8	2.3
Other and not stated(d)	98.3	109.7	25.2	43.8	70.9	134.8	8.8	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>770.1</b>	<b>842.6</b>	<b>1,967.8</b>	<b>2,123.9</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>198.5</b>

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

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

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>Eight months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>30 June</i>		<i>31 December</i>		<i>February</i>		<i>February</i>	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	16,760	17,790	4,260	5,420	11,680	14,900	1,440	1,780
Europe and the Former USSR	22,170	19,500	4,950	5,440	13,150	13,910	1,710	1,570
Middle East and North Africa	6,230	5,790	1,390	1,360	3,780	3,510	500	330
Southeast Asia	11,360	9,700	2,440	2,610	6,410	7,020	680	1,000
Northeast Asia	15,130	10,210	2,360	2,420	6,860	7,420	710	1,100
Southern Asia	5,600	5,330	1,350	1,220	3,640	3,380	380	430
The Americas	3,460	2,720	680	630	1,910	1,720	200	180
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,010	6,260	1,500	1,730	3,910	4,840	550	520
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>85,750</b>	<b>77,330</b>	<b>18,920</b>	<b>20,840</b>	<b>51,350</b>	<b>56,750</b>	<b>6,170</b>	<b>6,930</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,060	2,140	300	390	1,190	1,150	300	90
China	7,760	4,340	1,010	1,420	2,890	4,040	300	610
Fiji	1,660	1,070	290	420	720	1,030	80	100
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,810	990	300	280	700	630	60	40
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,100	1,550	290	860	1,010	2,130	170	250
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,890	3,190	810	420	2,150	1,370	160	200
India	2,680	2,790	730	570	1,940	1,600	210	230
New Zealand	13,070	14,720	3,410	4,440	9,600	12,280	1,220	1,510
Philippines	2,810	2,770	710	810	1,860	2,210	240	320
South Africa	3,210	4,280	1,010	1,130	2,670	3,250	340	360
Taiwan	2,180	1,520	270	300	1,060	1,180	160	170
United Kingdom	9,680	9,190	2,630	2,420	6,530	6,030	780	700
United States of America	1,530	1,260	300	270	890	720	100	70
Viet Nam	2,970	2,310	530	590	1,340	1,470	100	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 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Eight months to February		Month of February	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	20.0	21.0	7.1	8.5	15.0	16.6	1.7	2.1
New Caledonia	22.7	23.4	5.1	5.4	17.2	17.1	3.5	3.0
New Zealand	675.8	695.7	177.4	184.0	463.0	483.4	38.1	40.0
Papua New Guinea	44.3	43.4	12.4	13.5	31.0	32.7	2.7	2.4
Other	29.1	31.1	9.6	11.8	21.8	28.1	2.3	2.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>791.7</i>	<i>814.6</i>	<i>211.6</i>	<i>223.2</i>	<i>548.0</i>	<i>577.9</i>	<i>48.4</i>	<i>50.4</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	18.1	18.8	7.7	5.4	15.3	13.2	1.8	1.5
Belgium	9.2	9.2	3.0	3.0	6.9	7.4	0.7	0.9
Denmark	17.3	17.6	5.3	5.9	12.9	13.3	2.3	2.1
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.2	9.5	3.3	2.9	7.1	6.7	0.9	0.8
France	38.8	39.0	10.9	13.1	29.5	34.8	3.5	4.3
Germany	127.4	130.2	41.2	39.7	94.8	93.9	14.0	15.8
Greece	8.4	8.1	3.1	3.4	6.3	6.7	0.5	0.7
Ireland	22.9	27.9	8.4	9.2	18.9	23.4	2.5	3.4
Italy	43.6	46.3	14.8	15.0	36.7	37.7	3.6	3.6
Netherlands	40.7	43.7	15.2	16.4	33.7	37.2	4.6	4.8
Norway	8.2	10.3	3.3	3.2	7.3	7.8	1.3	1.4
Spain	8.7	9.2	2.5	3.3	7.4	8.8	0.7	0.7
Sweden	24.0	24.6	9.6	10.9	19.1	22.0	3.0	3.6
Switzerland	39.1	39.2	14.1	14.2	30.3	31.9	3.8	3.7
United Kingdom	386.1	445.1	145.1	163.4	314.9	344.9	54.0	55.4
Other	34.6	35.4	12.8	13.9	27.5	30.1	3.5	4.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>835.4</i>	<i>914.1</i>	<i>300.2</i>	<i>322.9</i>	<i>668.6</i>	<i>719.6</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>107.0</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	9.9	10.6	2.8	3.2	7.6	8.3	1.0	1.2
Other	24.4	25.3	6.5	7.4	18.7	25.7	1.9	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	6.8	7.2	2.0	2.4	4.7	5.1	0.5	0.7
Indonesia	163.2	120.0	34.4	25.5	93.1	70.1	8.2	9.1
Malaysia	138.4	124.8	37.7	30.4	89.8	82.9	9.1	16.0
Philippines	38.1	37.4	9.9	9.9	24.3	22.4	2.5	2.7
Singapore	225.6	256.9	87.3	77.0	161.9	153.0	13.6	21.7
Thailand	87.3	44.9	12.9	14.8	30.5	35.0	3.7	4.1
Other	7.9	11.0	3.0	3.1	7.4	8.0	1.0	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>667.3</i>	<i>602.2</i>	<i>187.2</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>411.7</i>	<i>376.6</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>55.3</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	60.4	71.9	20.2	19.9	47.9	55.8	6.4	9.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	154.9	144.3	36.0	35.8	97.8	99.6	11.5	20.6
Japan	802.4	797.0	195.3	176.2	560.5	499.5	69.2	61.8
Korea	250.4	133.2	54.6	23.9	118.0	61.3	4.3	7.8
Taiwan	152.4	154.8	32.8	29.9	103.6	97.3	16.3	17.6
Other	2.3	2.6	0.6	0.9	1.8	2.5	0.2	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,422.8</i>	<i>1,303.9</i>	<i>339.5</i>	<i>286.6</i>	<i>929.6</i>	<i>816.0</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>117.9</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	24.0	28.1	7.4	8.2	17.2	19.1	2.2	2.6
Other	11.2	12.1	3.4	4.0	8.2	10.2	1.0	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.1</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	61.4	68.3	20.8	22.5	48.8	55.1	7.1	9.3
United States of America	321.3	355.7	89.2	104.8	235.3	261.5	37.6	41.6
Other	25.8	25.8	7.1	8.2	19.0	21.9	2.4	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>408.6</i>	<i>449.8</i>	<i>117.0</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>303.0</i>	<i>338.5</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>53.4</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	45.1	46.4	14.9	20.7	31.7	44.7	3.7	5.3
Other	10.9	11.9	3.6	4.9	8.2	10.8	1.0	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>
Not stated	1.3	0.9	—	0.8	0.2	2.3	0.1	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>1,194.2</b>	<b>1,180.3</b>	<b>2,952.8</b>	<b>2,949.7</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>398.6</b>

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



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

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>			<i>Nine months to March</i>			<i>Month of March</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
New Zealand	128.2	142.7	11.3	510.8	539.0	5.5	47.8	55.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>176.1</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>603.8</i>	<i>642.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>64.6</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Germany	39.5	41.6	5.3	108.3	107.5	-0.7	13.4	13.6
Italy	10.9	10.3	-5.6	39.9	40.8	2.3	3.2	3.1
Netherlands	12.7	13.4	5.0	37.3	41.2	10.5	3.5	4.0
Sweden	7.7	8.6	11.9	21.1	24.3	15.1	2.0	2.3
Switzerland	11.1	12.0	7.6	33.4	35.4	5.8	3.2	3.5
United Kingdom	143.1	159.6	11.5	362.3	401.3	10.8	47.4	56.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>276.3</i>	<i>302.5</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>757.2</i>	<i>820.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>101.2</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>37.2</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	23.0	29.5	28.3	97.7	77.3	-21.0	4.6	7.2
Malaysia	23.8	32.4	36.5	96.0	91.9	-4.2	6.2	9.0
Philippines	8.0	9.4	18.4	27.2	26.7	-2.0	2.9	4.2
Singapore	49.5	51.0	3.0	180.8	172.5	-4.6	18.9	19.5
Thailand	9.9	11.8	19.2	33.4	39.6	18.4	3.0	4.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>16.7</i>	<i>448.9</i>	<i>422.7</i>	<i>-5.8</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>46.1</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	19.7	22.7	15.8	54.5	62.2	14.1	6.5	6.4
Japan	205.5	194.9	-5.1	628.5	572.1	-9.0	68.0	72.5
Korea	13.6	26.6	96.1	121.7	68.1	-44.0	3.6	6.8
Taiwan	41.4	40.3	-2.6	113.8	107.9	-5.2	10.2	10.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>319.3</i>	<i>327.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>1,030.1</i>	<i>924.9</i>	<i>-10.2</i>	<i>100.4</i>	<i>108.9</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	21.6	25.4	17.8	55.9	63.1	12.9	7.2	8.0
United States of America	101.2	112.9	11.6	270.3	300.2	11.1	35.0	38.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>147.8</i>	<i>12.5</i>	<i>347.7</i>	<i>387.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>49.3</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	11.2	14.6	30.8	36.0	50.0	38.8	4.3	5.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>26.0</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>35.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,038.4</b>	<b>1,133.3</b>	<b>9.1</b>	<b>3,291.3</b>	<b>3,333.4</b>	<b>1.3</b>	<b>338.6</b>	<b>383.7</b>

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

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eight months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		February		February	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	74.9	88.4	21.8	26.0	52.9	64.1	4.6	4.3
New Caledonia	14.0	13.8	4.7	4.5	10.2	9.4	0.2	0.5
New Zealand	409.8	429.2	116.2	136.3	290.6	331.9	39.6	37.9
Norfolk Island	20.3	24.3	7.2	8.2	15.9	19.2	1.6	1.8
Papua New Guinea	39.4	41.3	10.5	10.0	28.4	25.0	3.2	1.8
Vanuatu	20.0	25.0	6.2	10.2	16.2	23.5	1.2	1.3
Other	27.6	31.0	10.1	11.4	21.1	22.2	1.3	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>606.0</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>176.7</i>	<i>206.6</i>	<i>435.4</i>	<i>495.4</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>49.4</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	30.9	37.3	8.7	9.2	22.0	24.7	1.7	1.9
Germany	33.8	38.1	8.7	8.9	22.6	24.2	1.6	1.7
Greece	36.7	41.0	5.1	4.5	21.0	22.1	0.9	1.1
Ireland	20.2	21.5	5.6	5.4	14.3	14.3	1.0	1.1
Italy	62.6	61.0	9.8	10.1	34.5	38.1	1.7	2.7
Netherlands	15.6	17.5	3.4	4.0	8.8	10.7	0.8	0.7
Poland	6.2	7.3	1.4	1.3	3.7	3.6	0.4	0.3
Spain	9.0	12.2	2.6	2.9	6.6	7.6	0.5	0.7
Switzerland	9.4	10.7	2.4	2.8	6.9	8.3	0.4	0.9
United Kingdom	304.3	327.4	67.2	65.5	193.6	191.9	13.1	16.0
Other	83.0	90.1	14.1	16.1	48.8	53.3	3.0	4.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>611.8</i>	<i>664.1</i>	<i>129.0</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>382.7</i>	<i>398.7</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>31.2</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	10.3	10.2	2.5	2.5	6.7	6.0	0.5	0.4
Lebanon	17.8	18.3	4.1	3.5	11.1	11.5	0.4	0.7
Turkey	14.3	17.1	2.6	2.8	8.2	9.4	0.4	0.5
Other	21.4	24.4	7.0	8.8	16.1	21.4	1.2	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	279.6	324.0	81.2	98.4	222.2	255.6	21.7	21.3
Malaysia	101.9	104.2	24.3	30.7	70.0	74.9	8.6	6.9
Philippines	59.8	60.4	18.8	17.0	39.8	37.1	4.9	4.3
Singapore	99.5	115.8	26.3	32.1	75.2	85.8	9.3	10.2
Thailand	84.3	103.8	26.2	39.7	61.6	97.2	8.5	8.3
Viet Nam	45.9	44.1	14.6	15.9	30.9	38.3	2.9	4.4
Other	8.5	10.8	3.5	3.6	7.6	7.5	0.8	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>679.4</i>	<i>763.1</i>	<i>195.0</i>	<i>237.4</i>	<i>507.2</i>	<i>596.4</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>56.1</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	58.8	81.6	23.3	23.4	54.5	54.3	4.7	4.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	177.2	142.0	40.6	44.7	95.3	96.7	14.2	10.1
Japan	50.5	56.6	16.0	15.5	38.1	39.1	4.0	4.2
Korea	18.0	17.6	4.3	4.7	10.9	11.1	0.9	1.1
Taiwan	31.6	35.3	11.5	10.1	24.6	22.2	2.4	2.2
Other	1.8	1.6	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.0	0.1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>337.9</i>	<i>334.7</i>	<i>96.5</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>224.6</i>	<i>224.4</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>22.7</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	35.4	38.8	17.0	16.8	30.0	30.5	3.9	4.0
Sri Lanka	11.2	12.5	5.5	4.7	9.5	8.6	0.7	0.7
Other	15.3	16.8	6.2	6.1	12.3	11.3	2.0	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>6.5</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	48.0	48.4	9.9	11.0	31.8	34.5	3.0	3.7
United States of America	338.1	346.2	91.2	84.7	234.1	208.8	19.3	19.5
Other	25.2	27.6	11.3	10.7	20.6	21.8	2.0	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>411.3</i>	<i>422.1</i>	<i>112.5</i>	<i>106.4</i>	<i>286.5</i>	<i>265.1</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>25.4</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	30.0	29.7	8.3	7.7	20.2	19.8	1.9	1.6
Other	24.6	21.3	6.0	6.3	14.0	15.5	1.3	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Not stated	10.4	6.0	1.1	3.5	3.3	9.8	0.4	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>770.1</b>	<b>842.6</b>	<b>1,967.8</b>	<b>2,123.9</b>	<b>196.9</b>	<b>198.5</b>

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

**TABLE 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		Eight months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		February		February	
	1997	1998	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999
New South Wales	1,835.4	1,783.9	454.8	435.3	1,218.4	1,197.3	156.2	165.2
Victoria	553.9	582.1	151.8	168.9	395.9	420.5	50.8	55.6
Queensland	1,233.9	1,221.9	310.7	306.4	852.7	841.3	86.2	89.5
South Australia	87.5	95.2	26.3	25.8	64.4	65.6	7.9	8.7
Western Australia	389.5	402.8	109.6	112.4	271.1	276.1	30.8	33.4
Tasmania	25.5	26.5	8.4	7.8	18.5	18.7	3.2	3.7
Northern Territory	43.2	44.7	10.2	9.9	31.0	31.7	3.1	3.3
Australian Capital Territory	33.3	34.1	9.5	7.8	23.6	20.4	2.5	2.5
Other Territories(c)	14.9	6.4	3.0	0.3	5.1	1.0	0.4	—
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>4,217.0</b>	<b>4,198.3</b>	<b>1,084.2</b>	<b>1,077.3</b>	<b>2,880.5</b>	<b>2,879.9</b>	<b>341.2</b>	<b>362.8</b>

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

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

	Eight months to February						Percentage change 1997 to 1999	Percentage change 1998 to 1999
	1997		1998		1999			
	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%		
<b>Country of residence(b)</b>								
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	543.1	18	548.0	19	577.9	20	6	5
Europe and the Former USSR	610.4	21	668.6	23	719.6	24	18	8
Middle East and North Africa	24.3	1	26.3	1	33.9	1	40	29
Southeast Asia	438.7	15	411.7	14	376.6	13	-14	-9
Northeast Asia	979.0	33	929.6	31	816.0	28	-17	-12
Southern Asia	22.3	1	25.4	1	29.3	1	31	15
The Americas	281.1	10	303.0	10	338.5	11	20	12
Africa (excluding North Africa)	38.8	1	39.9	1	55.5	2	43	39
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,938.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,952.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,949.7</b>	<b>100</b>	—	—
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	92.9	3	94.8	3	93.9	3	1	-1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	109.8	4	97.8	3	99.6	3	-9	2
Indonesia	115.7	4	93.1	3	70.1	2	-39	-25
Japan	553.2	19	560.5	19	499.5	17	-10	-11
Korea	173.7	6	118.0	4	61.3	2	-65	-48
Malaysia	92.3	3	89.8	3	82.9	3	-10	-8
New Zealand	461.1	16	463.0	16	483.4	16	5	4
Singapore	146.2	5	161.9	5	153.0	5	5	-5
Taiwan	101.6	3	103.6	4	97.3	3	-4	-6
United Kingdom	276.2	9	314.9	11	344.9	12	25	10
United States of America	218.7	7	235.3	8	261.5	9	20	11
<b>Main reason for journey(d)</b>								
Convention/conference	73.0	2	69.7	2	75.7	3	4	9
Business	266.3	9	292.2	10	289.3	10	9	-1
Visiting friends/relatives	553.4	19	590.4	20	604.3	20	9	2
Holiday	1,775.8	60	1,697.6	57	1,606.7	54	-10	-5
Employment	16.8	1	20.5	1	31.6	1	88	54
Education	107.1	4	108.8	4	113.4	4	6	4
Other and not stated(e)	146.3	5	173.6	6	228.7	8	56	32
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,938.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,952.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,949.7</b>	<b>100</b>	—	—

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

## GLOSSARY

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



## GLOSSARY

**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

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### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

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

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

# APPENDIX 1—PASSENGER CARDS (a)

## INCOMING CARD – FRONT

<p><b>Incoming passenger card • Australia</b></p> <p><b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <p>▶ Family/Surname <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input style="width: 50%;" 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><b>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</b></p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"/></li> <li>2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>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"/></li> <li>4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>6. Food of any kind, traditional medicines or herbs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>7. Plants, parts of plants, wooden articles, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>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"/></li> <li>9. Soil, or articles with soil attached? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ol>
<p><b>DECLARATION</b> I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</p>	<p><b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DAY MONTH YEAR <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>TURN OVER THE CARD</b> </p>

## INCOMING CARD – BACK

<p><b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<p><b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>B Visitor or temporary resident</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Years <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Months <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> or Days <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your country of residence <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> </div> </div>	<p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; 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><b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <p>▶ Family/Surname <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<p><b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>D Visitor or temporary resident departing</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ City or State where you spent most time <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>E Australian resident departing temporarily</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas Years <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Months <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> or Days <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>F Australian resident departing permanently</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> </div> </div>
<p><b>DECLARATION</b> I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete.</p>	<p><b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DAY MONTH YEAR <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;"><b>PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</b></p>

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

## APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Apart from the 1,228,853 movements processed during February 1998, an additional 1,320 arrivals and 583 departures were also processed which had no information on country of citizenship and category of movement. As these arrivals and departures contain insufficient information to allocate them to the appropriate tables, they have been excluded from all estimates.

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

<i>OAD variables</i>	<i>Incoming Variables</i>	<i>Outgoing Variables</i>
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.23	0.22
Country of birth	0.04	1.03
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.01	0.01
Marital Status (b)	21.86	41.97
Category of Travel	1.21	0.62
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.00	0.03
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay (b)	1.12	0.02
Reason for journey	1.91	..
Country of residence	n.a.	..
State of intended address/in which most time was spent	n.a.	n.a.
Australian residents		
Intended/actual time away from Australia (b)	0.02	0.33
Main reason for journey	..	1.77
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	n.a.	n.a.
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Occupation (c)	0.01	0.00
Flight number or name of ship	0.00	0.00
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.13	0.15
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)	1.44	..

(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 14% for July, 16% in August and 29% in September 1998 as a result of processing problems. These problems have now been addressed by DIMA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.

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

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

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

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

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

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



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