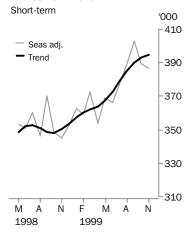


OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

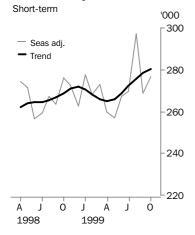
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 27 JAN 2000





Resident departures



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

NOVEMBER 1999 PRELIMINARY % change % change on Jan 1999 to previous between Nov 1999 Oct 1999 and Nov 1999 corresponding '000s '000s Nov 1999 period Short-term

Visitor arrivals

 Trend
 394.6
 0.3
 ...
 ...

 Original
 414.4
 ...
 3,996.4
 7.7

OCTOBER 1999 KEY FIGURES

	Oct 1999 '000	% change between Sep 1999 and Oct 1999	Jan 1999 to Oct 1999 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	393.3	0.9		
Original	397.0		3 582.1	7.2
Resident departures				
Trend	280.6	0.8		
Original	262.0		2 656.5	2.7
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	7.3		72.1	7.4
Departures	2.9		31.8	14.6
Total permanent &				
long-term(a)				
Arrivals	23.1		238.9	5.9
Departures	13.1		149.8	7.1
	(a) Original			

KEY POINTS

- Nearly 4 million short-term visitors arrived in Australia during the first 11 months of 1999, 8% higher than for the same period in 1998. The trend estimate increased for the 13th consecutive month during November 1999.
- Short-term resident departures reached almost 2.7 million for the 10 months to October 1999, a 3% increase on the corresponding period in 1998.
- During the 10 months to October 1999 the net gain of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures was 89,100 persons, 15% higher than for the same period ending October 1998 (77,500).
- In 1998-99 17,260 Australian-born residents left Australia permanently, the highest number since World War II. This was 35% more than the previous year. (For more information see special article on page 4).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

December 1999

29 February 2000

DATA NOTES

For data quality issues see Appendix 2 on page 21.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

TREND REVISIONS

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

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

1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

December visitor arrivals is 2.89% higher than November

November resident departures is 3.44% higher than October

2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

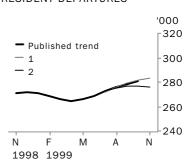
December visitor arrivals is 2.89% lower than November

November resident departure is 3.44% lower than October

VISITOR ARRIVALS

Published trend - 1 - 395 - 370 - 345 - 320 - 3998 1999

RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.89% and 3.44% 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 414,400 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during November 1999 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the 11 months to November 1999 to 3,996,400, 8% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving for the equivalent period to November 1998 (3,709,600).

The major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia for the 11 months to November 1999 were New Zealand (17% of all arrivals), Japan (16%), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). Compared to the corresponding period ending November 1998 there was an increase in the number of visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom (up by 18%), Singapore (up by 10%) and New Zealand (up by 3%). Japan and Taiwan were the only source countries in the top ten to record a decline in visitor arrivals, falling by 5% and 2% respectively. All other Asian countries in the top ten source countries recorded an increase in arrivals, with arrivals from Korea up by 66%, China up by 28% and Malaysia up by 20%.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 262,000 short-term departures of Australian residents in October 1999, bringing the total for the 10 months to October 1999 to 2,656,400, an increase of 3% on the 10 months to October 1998 (2,586,500). The main destinations of Australian residents departing short-term during the 10 months to October 1999 were New Zealand (14%), the United States of America (11%), the United Kingdom and Indonesia (each 10%).

During the 10 months to October 1999;

380,700 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 2%;

287,700 mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 8%;

265,700 mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 5%;

253,600 mainly visited Indonesia, a decrease of 13%;

120,800 mainly visited Singapore, an increase of 19%; and

107,400 mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 7%.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half (56%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the 10 months to October 1999 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (1,993,900). A further 18% stated that they were visiting friends and relatives (660,100), 10% were on business trips (369,800), while 4% (140,400) arrived for educational purposes and 3% (92,100) arrived for a convention or conference.

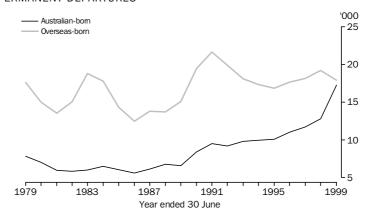
MAIN STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia during the 10 months to October 1999 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (42%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the 10 months to October 1998, all of these States recorded higher visitor numbers, although the proportionate distribution of visitors across the States remained unchanged. (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

INCREASING NUMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN RESIDENTS LEAVE PERMANENTLY

In 1998-99 17,260 Australian-born residents left Australia permanently, the highest number since World War II. This was 35% more than the previous year and 163% more than 10 years ago.

PERMANENT DEPARTURES



Australian-born residents made up almost half (49%) of all permanent departures in 1998–99, the highest proportion ever. During the second half of the 1980s, people born in Australia made up about 30% of permanent departures, but during the 1990s, this proportion increased steadily to the present level.

DEPARTURE RATES

The trend of increasing numbers of permanent departures of the Australian-born is reflected in their departure rates. Although the departure rates of the Australian-born are markedly lower than those of the overseas-born population, they have almost doubled over the last 15 years, from 50 per 100,000 Australian-born in 1982-83 to 90 per 100,000 in 1997–98. The estimated rate for 1998-99 is about 120 per 100,000, a 33% increase on the previous year.

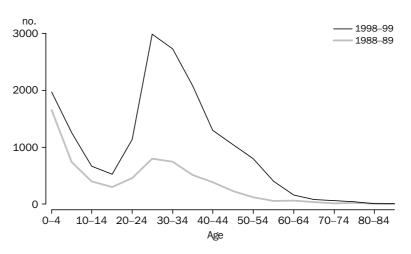
AGE AND SEX

Australian-born residents who leave permanently have an age distribution which is much younger than the total Australian population, with two distinct peaks. Up until 1997–98, those under 5 years accounted for about one in five departures, but in the most recent year, this fell to one in ten. Despite the general increase in departures, the number of children leaving actually declined. The high proportion of children is caused by the inclusion of the Australian-born children of overseas-born people departing permanently. Those aged between 25 and 34 years contributed 23% in 1988–89, but by 1998–99 this proportion had risen to 33%. The 35–39 year old group has also grown in importance, contributing 12% of departures in 1998–99.

Approximately equal numbers of Australian-born males and females leave Australia permanently with the age structure of males being slightly older than for females. However, females exceed males markedly in the 20–29 years age group, comprising 63% of the 20–24 years age group and 58% of the 25–29 years age group in 1998–99.

INCREASING NUMBERS OF AUSTRALIAN-BORN RESIDENTS LEAVE PERMANENTLY

AGE PROFILE OF AUSTRALIAN BORN PERMANENT DEPARTURES



OCCUPATION

In 1998–99, the top occupational groups for both Australian-born men and women aged 15 years or more departing permanently were professionally based. They were Social, Arts and Miscellaneous Professionals (12% for men and 10% for women), Business and Information Professionals (12% for men and 10% for women), Managers and Administrators (19% for men and 12% for women), Science, Building and Engineering Professionals (11% for men and 3% for women), Education Professionals (5% for men and 10% for women), Health Professionals (2% for men and 10% for women), and Intermediate Clerical Workers (5% for men and 9% for women). Overall, 9% of men and 30% of women aged 15 years or more were not in the labour force.

The increasing numbers of skilled Australian-born residents leaving Australia have been more than compensated for by skilled migrants entering the country as reflected in the occupational structure of permanent arrivals and departures. Over the last three years, there has been a growing emphasis on skilled migration to Australia. In 1996–97, 37% (27,550) of the Migration Program consisted of migrants and their families entering Australia under the Skill Migration Stream. This had increased to 52% (35,000) in 1998–99, with a similar level planned for 1999–2000.

DESTINATIONS

For the last two decades the United Kingdom, New Zealand and the United States have remained the top countries of intended residence for Australian-born men and women departing permanently. The remainder of the top ten countries of intended residence have changed over time. The shifting destination patterns may reflect Australia's changing immigration flows, with the children of former migrants returning to their parent's country of birth.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

				Total			arrivals(a)		
				permanent			Overseas	Overseas	Total
	Permanent	Long-term		and		Overseas	visitors	visitors	arrivals
Period	<u>arrivals</u>	Australian	Overseas	long-term	Australian		(Seasonally	(Trend	(a)
	Settlers	residents	visitors	arrivals	residents	(Original)	adjusted b)	estimate c)	('000')
Year ended 31 December —	02.500	00.000	00.020	261.240	2 605 5	41640			7 101 7
1996	92,500	80,000	88,830	261,340	2,695.5	4,164.8		• •	7,121.7
1997	78,230	81,800	100,190	260,220	2,897.2	4,317.9		• •	7,475.3
1998	81,070	75,320	112,000	268,380	3,143.9	4,167.2	• •	• •	7,579.5
Year ended 30 June —									
1997	85,750	80,170	95,080	261,000	2,786.0	4,252.7			7,299.7
1998	77,330	84,360	103,760	265,440	3,020.1	4,220.0			7,505.5
1999	84,140	67,910	119,890	271,950	3,191.6	4,288.0			7,751.6
1998 —									
September	6,680	5,100	7,220	19,000	285.9	323.9	370.0	348.6	628.7
October	6,920	5,280	8,300	20,490	355.8	354.8	348.5	348.1	731.0
November	6,550	5,960	6,370	18,870	251.4	367.9	345.1	350.1	638.2
December	7,380	10,670	5,890	23,930	199.3	457.6	352.4	353.4	680.9
1999 —									
January	7,930	5,750	18,230	31,910	371.5	351.0	362.6	357.2	754.3
February	6,930	5,360	20,790	33,080	221.7	398.6	359.3	360.2	653.4
March	7,100	5,250	8,090	20,440	226.3	389.0	372.4	362.0	635.7
April	6,650	4,360	8,030	19,040	248.7	334.1	353.7	364.0	601.9
May	6,920	4,360	6,420	17,710	234.2	298.1	368.9	367.4	550.0
June	6,730	5,300	6,820	18,850	230.8	317.1	366.0	372.6	566.7
July	7,420	6,480	18,100	31,990	314.3	388.5	377.4	379.0	734.8
August	7,680	5,690	7,790	21,160	268.5	355.6	388.6	385.1	645.3
September	7,450	6,250	7,930	21,630	299.3	353.1	403.1	389.9	674.0
October	7,310	6,490	9,260	23,060	356.0	397.0	389.8	393.3	776.0
November p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	414.4	386.4	394.6	n.y.a

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

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

				Total		Short-term d			
				permanent		Australian	Australian		Total
		Long-term o	departures_	and	Australian	residents	residents		departures
Period	Permanent	Australian	Overseas	long-term		(Seasonally	(Trend	Overseas	(a)
	departures	residents	visitors	departures	(Original)	adjusted b)	estimate c)	visitors	('000')
Year ended 31 December —									
1996	28,480	70,960	58,820	158,260	2,732.0			4,110.8	7,001.1
1997	30,340	77,180	69,040	176,560	2,932.8			4,281.2	7,390.5
1998	33,430	81,060	65,110	179,600	3,161.1			4,150.2	7,490.9
Year ended 30 June —									
1997	29,860	73,780	62,970	166,610	2,837.2			4,217.0	7,220.8
1998	31,990	79,420	74,870	186,280	3,031.9			4,198.3	7,416.5
1999	35,180	82,860	57,420	175,460	3,188.7			4,279.1	7,643.3
1998 —									
August	3,060	7,870	4,140	15,070	265.6	267.4	265.4	371.3	651.9
September	2,250	5,310	3,990	11,550	313.5	263.3	266.8	296.3	621.4
October	2,480	5,620	3,570	11,660	268.0	276.2	268.9	337.3	616.9
November	2,470	5,460	5,160	13,090	256.5	272.4	271.1	365.3	634.8
December	3,210	6,660	8,610	18,480	318.1	262.4	271.8	374.7	711.3
1999 —									
January	4,640	12,010	4,630	21,270	232.7	277.7	270.8	448.6	702.6
February	2,870	7,070	3,960	13,890	198.5	268.4	268.3	362.8	575.1
March	3,160	7,390	4,640	15,180	268.9	272.7	265.9	381.6	665.6
April	3,140	7,060	3,590	13,790	244.3	260.0	264.9	381.7	639.8
May	2,730	6,480	4,090	13,290	262.4	256.7	265.9	319.2	594.9
June	2,680	5,540	5,500	13,720	289.3	267.1	268.6	316.7	619.7
July	3,170	6,810	5,620	15,600	286.6	269.7	272.3	336.0	638.2
August	3,650	7,710	4,790	16,150	281.1	297.3	275.8	402.0	699.3
September	2,870	5,820	5,110	13,790	330.7	268.8	278.4	331.2	675.6
October	2,930	5,740	4,450	13,120	262.0	276.4	280.6	364.6	639.7

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

	Year en 31 Decei		Quarter e 30 Septer		Ten mont Octob		Month o	
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
		Al	RRIVALS					
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,363.2	1,171.2	277.0	294.5	977.6	999.9	96.1	105.3
1 and under 2 weeks	1,303.2	1,289.3	334.2	348.0	1,041.6	1,148.1	118.9	123.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	793.7	840.1	212.2	240.1	642.8	716.2	69.0	83.3
1 and under 2 months	379.5	388.6	85.0	94.9	291.1	300.6	30.0	37.4
2 and under 3 months	124.0	125.9	24.9	27.9	95.7	101.7	11.2	12.2
3 and under 6 months	167.4	167.2	39.6	42.0	132.5	143.0	14.6	17.0
6 and under 12 months	186.9	185.0	46.8	49.8	160.3	172.5	15.0	18.7
Total(c)	4,317.9	4,167.2	1,019.8	1,097.2	3,341.7	3,582.1	354.8	397.0
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	112.6	105.7	33.1	31.4	90.2	92.1	15.8	12.1
Business	436.1	443.8	108.9	110.3	375.0	369.8	41.0	37.9
Visiting friends/relatives	817.6	865.5	187.6	191.3	654.3	660.1	69.6	77.0
Holiday	2,534.5	2,285.8	549.9	616.0	1,829.3	1,993.9	186.8	221.8
Employment	28.6	36.9	11.4	11.5	29.8	37.8	4.0	3.4
Education	143.5	138.6	43.0	44.3	128.8	140.4	9.5	10.8
Other and not stated(d)	245.0	291.0	86.0	92.4	234.2	287.9	28.1	33.9
Total	4,317.9	4,167.2	1,019.8	1,097.2	3,341.7	3,582.1	354.8	397.0
		DEI	PARTURES					
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	339.5	386.0	98.4	105.3	322.6	330.5	34.7	35.6
1 and under 2 weeks	752.0	893.5	250.2	267.0	746.6	781.4	101.0	87.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	759.1	820.6	223.3	240.8	672.3	715.3	69.4	70.8
1 and under 2 months	539.3	531.0	146.6	153.1	406.2	407.0	33.0	35.1
2 and under 3 months	210.3	199.6	55.7	52.9	153.6	143.4	9.0	12.3
3 and under 6 months	184.6	177.6	41.1	44.4	151.7	146.3	11.0	11.4
6 and under 12 months	147.9	152.7	34.8	34.9	133.4	132.5	9.8	9.3
Total(c)	2,932.8	3,161.1	850.2	898.4	2,586.5	2,656.4	268.0	262.0
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	113.0	116.4	28.5	44.2	102.5	126.2	13.9	13.6
Business	523.6	503.0	119.7	134.2	432.7	451.7	44.9	48.0
Visiting friends/relatives	697.4	753.3	176.8	199.3	573.8	624.0	53.5	55.9
Holiday	1,372.6	1,494.2	421.1	445.9	1,237.2	1,224.9	135.6	121.2
Employment	76.9	81.3	21.0	19.8	67.8	67.6	6.3	6.4
Education	41.8	41.0	12.2	15.6	33.0	37.6	2.4	2.8
Other and not stated(d)	107.4	172.0	70.8	39.3	139.5	124.4	11.4	14.2
Total	2,932.8	3,161.1	850.2	898.4	2,586.5	2,656.4	268.0	262.0

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

	Year en	ded	Quarter e	nded	Ten mont	hs to	Month	of .
County of hinth(a)	31 Decen	nber	30 Septer	nber	Octobe	er	Octobe	<u>r </u>
Country of birth(a)	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	17,360	19,950	4,940	5,650	16,290	19,800	1,750	2,010
Europe and the Former USSR	19,250	20,340	5,150	5,020	16,790	15,750	1,890	1,700
Middle East and North Africa	5,820	5,750	1,500	1,440	4,860	4,290	470	520
Southeast Asia	10,080	9,820	2,400	2,840	8,010	9,630	810	880
Northeast Asia	11,840	10,480	3,090	2,930	8,960	9,090	900	800
Southern Asia	5,390	5,080	1,370	1,950	4,260	5,260	410	590
The Americas	2,980	2,530	670	640	2,120	1,950	220	220
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,480	7,080	1,900	2,080	5,810	6,290	470	590
Total(b)	78,230	81,070	21,040	22,550	67,140	72,120	6,920	7,310
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,640	2,310	560	160	2,060	600	150	20
China	5,310	5,090	1,620	1,840	4,220	5,440	540	500
Fiji	1,360	1,300	360	580	1,000	1,510	120	150
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,320	950	240	250	800	730	130	100
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	1,600	2,510	840	550	1,970	1,950	320	190
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,470	2,570	620	340	2,310	1,310	160	90
India	2,770	2,440	590	890	2,060	2,620	190	340
New Zealand	13,950	16,500	3,970	4,560	13,490	16,520	1,430	1,700
Philippines	2,880	2,960	810	860	2,410	2,860	260	300
South Africa	3,710	4,770	1,300	1,640	3,900	4,620	260	380
Taiwan	1,940	1,610	550	430	1,430	1,260	120	120
United Kingdom	9,010	8,820	2,030	2,700	7,140	7,990	740	960
United States of America	1,370	1,120	280	280	940	860	90	90
Viet Nam	2,310	2,390	580	390	2,000	1,460	190	100

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

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

			('000')					
	Year en		Quarter o		Ten mon		Monti	9
Country of residence(b)	<u>31 Decer</u> 1997	<u>nver</u> 1998	<u>30 Septe</u> 1998	1999	Octol 1998	<u>1999</u> -	<u>Octo</u> 1998	1999
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji New Caledonia	20.0 21.8	22.7 23.7	4.3 4.4	5.8 5.0	16.8 20.0	19.5 20.9	2.7 1.7	2.6
New Zealand	685.7	709.4	212.3	215.7	20.0 595.9	610.2	70.5	1.9 71.8
Papua New Guinea	44.0	44.9	11.6	12.8	35.2	40.8	3.8	4.7
Other	31.2	36.4	10.6	8.4	27.8	29.6	3.3	3.6
Total	802.6	837.0	243.2	247.7	695.7	720.9	81.9	84.6
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	19.6	16.9	4.6	4.5	13.2	13.3	1.7	1.8
Belgium Denmark	9.3 17.0	9.4 18.2	2.6 3.4	2.6 4.2	7.5 14.3	7.5 14.7	1.1 2.0	1.2 2.1
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.0	9.5	2.0	2.0	7.6	6.8	1.0	0.7
France	40.0	43.0	13.3	14.3	33.7	38.3	3.9	4.3
Germany	128.9	127.4	26.2	29.6	101.2	111.0	13.5	17.5
Greece	9.1	8.4	1.9	2.0	5.7	6.3	0.6	0.7
Ireland	25.3	31.0	7.8	9.4	24.2	31.5	2.4	5.0
Italy	45.8	47.8	15.5	16.4	37.0	38.6	4.2	4.1
Netherlands	42.0	47.0	11.4	13.2	36.3	41.1	5.8	7.0
Norway	9.4	10.6 10.6	2.2 4.0	2.8	8.4 8.5	9.2	1.0 1.2	1.2
Spain Sweden	9.4 24.0	26.8	4.0	4.6 4.8	8.3 19.0	10.6 20.1	3.0	1.0 3.0
Switzerland	38.6	40.3	9.2	9.9	30.2	33.3	4.1	5.3
United Kingdom	410.6	467.5	78.3	107.9	342.6	403.6	38.4	54.3
Other	36.1	37.1	8.0	8.0	27.1	30.1	3.9	4.4
Total	874.2	951.5	195.4	236.4	716.4	815.9	87.7	113.7
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	10.6	11.0	2.8	3.1	8.8	10.0	1.0	0.9
Other	25.5	31.1	13.6	17.4	25.6	32.8	1.9	2.1
Total	36.1	42.1	16.4	20.5	34.4	42.8	2.9	3.0
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	6.8	7.7	1.6	1.5	6.1	5.0	0.8	0.3
Indonesia Malaysia	160.4 143.7	93.0 112.1	22.2 29.1	20.4 33.4	75.7 89.9	78.4 112.6	8.2 8.2	5.4 10.6
Malaysia Philippines	41.1	35.4	7.4	8.8	28.5	33.3	3.0	3.3
Singapore	239.3	247.1	44.5	55.6	186.0	197.3	16.0	18.7
Thailand	68.6	49.1	13.0	12.6	39.3	51.7	4.9	7.4
Other	9.4	11.8	3.1	2.5	9.5	9.5	0.8	0.9
Total	669.2	556.2	120.9	134.7	435.0	487.8	42.0	46.5
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China (c)	65.8	76.5	19.5	28.2	63.1	79.9	6.5	9.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	151.7 813.9	143.4 751.1	34.5 200.9	31.5 188.1	118.9 627.7	110.5 591.3	11.3 52.8	10.7 54.5
Japan Korea	233.8	66.6	17.7	24.6	48.8	81.6	6.0	10.1
Korea Taiwan	153.2	150.0	37.6	40.0	129.3	127.6	9.2	7.8
Other	2.4	3.0	0.8	0.8	2.4	2.7	0.3	0.2
Total	1,420.9	1,190.7	311.0	313.1	990.1	993.5	86.0	92.8
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	26.1	29.4	6.2	7.4	24.0	27.5	2.8	3.1
Other	11.7	13.4	3.4	3.5	10.4	11.7	1.1	1.0
Total	37.8	42.8	9.6	10.9	34.5	39.2	3.8	4.2
THE AMERICAS —	64.9	71.7	15.0	15.2	55.6	60.2	6.2	7.2
Canada United States of America	64.8 329.6	71.7 373.9	15.2 82.6	15.3 95.0	55.6 304.2	60.3 337.7	6.3 35.1	7.2 36.4
Other	25.8	28.0	6.8	6.9	22.1	25.7	2.2	2.9
Total	420.1	473.6	104.6	117.2	381.8	423.7	43.6	46.5
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	45.2	56.9	14.7	13.0	41.5	45.4	5.2	4.3
Other	11.1	14.0	3.1	2.5	10.3	9.7	1.3	0.8
Total	56.2	70.9	17.8	15.5	51.8	55.1	6.5	5.2
Not stated	0.8	2.5	0.9	1.2	1.9	3.1	0.2	0.4
Total	4,317.9	4,167.2	1,019.8	1,097.2	3,341.7	3,582.1	354.8	397.0

⁽a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraph on September 1999 processing in Appendix 2

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

	Quarter e			Eleven m			Month	
Country of residence(b)	30 Septer			to Noven			Novemb	
	1998	1999	% change	1998	1999р	% change	1998	1999р
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —	212.2	215.7	1.6	640.4	660.0	2.2	52.5	50.0
New Zealand	212.3	215.7	1.6	649.4	669.9	3.2	53.5	59.8
Total	243.2	247.7	1.8	759.9	792.2	4.2	64.2	71.3
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	26.2	29.6	12.8	113.8	125.6	10.4	12.7	14.7
Italy	15.5	16.4	5.7	41.0	43.2	5.5	3.9	4.6
Netherlands	11.4	13.2	15.9	41.5	46.9	13.1	5.2	5.8
Sweden	4.9	4.8	-1.4	21.8	23.6	8.3	2.8	3.5
Switzerland	9.2	9.9	8.1	34.7	38.3	10.6	4.5	5.0
United Kingdom	78.3	107.9	37.8	398.3	469.0	17.7	55.8	65.4
Total	195.4	236.4	21.0	821.8	938.3	14.2	105.4	122.4
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Total	16.4	20.5	24.8	37.3	46.0	23.5	2.9	3.3
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	22.2	20.4	-8.3	81.7	82.2	0.6	6.0	3.7
Malaysia	29.1	33.4	14.7	99.4	125.6	26.3	9.5	13.0
Philippines	7.4	8.8	19.1	31.5	36.5	15.9	3.0	3.3
Singapore	44.5	55.6	25.0	210.8	231.2	9.7	24.8	33.9
Thailand	13.0	12.6	-3.3	42.1	56.1	33.1	2.9	4.4
Total	120.9	134.7	11.4	482.7	547.6	13.4	47.7	59.7
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	19.5	28.2	44.5	69.6	89.0	28.0	6.4	9.1
Japan	200.9	188.1	-6.4	685.8	649.4	-5.3	58.2	58.1
Korea	17.7	24.6	39.1	57.0	94.4	65.6	8.2	12.8
Taiwan	37.6	40.0	6.2	139.5	137.2	-1.6	10.2	9.7
Total	311.0	313.1	0.7	1,083.4	1,093.6	0.9	93.3	100.1
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	15.2	15.3	0.2	62.9	68.8	9.4	7.3	8.5
United States of America	82.6	95.0	15.0	337.8	372.3	10.2	33.6	34.6
Total	104.6	117.2	12.0	425.0	469.0	10.3	43.2	45.2
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	14.7	13.0	-11.2	47.6	51.7	8.7	6.1	6.3
Total	17.8	15.5	-12.9	59.3	62.7	5.8	7.5	7.5
Total	1,019.8	1,097.2	7.6	3,709.6	3,996.4	7.7	367.9	414.4

⁽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) OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA — Fiji	Year en 31 Decer 1997 76.0		Quarter en 30 Septem 1998	ber	Ten mont		Month o Octobe	
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —	1997					<u> </u>	Осторе	<u>'r</u>
		1//0	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
Fiji	76.0		1///0					
N. G.1.1.		99.2	26.3	37.1	81.0	97.5	7.8	8.5
New Caledonia New Zealand	14.4 406.9	12.4 470.1	3.3 119.4	3.5 123.9	9.5 373.2	9.2 380.7	1.6 39.4	0.7 35.1
Norfolk Island	22.9	27.7	7.4	6.4	22.7	23.0	39.4	3.3
Papua New Guinea	42.4	39.8	10.4	11.6	32.5	33.4	2.8	3.5
Vanuatu	24.3	32.3	9.6	10.4	24.8	26.7	2.7	3.8
Other	28.4	31.8	7.2	9.6	22.7	26.1	2.2	3.5
Total	615.3	713.4	183.6	202.5	566.4	596.6	59.7	58.4
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	34.6	39.6	11.5	12.9	33.8	36.2	3.4	2.6
Germany	36.0	39.3	11.0	10.9	33.6	33.5	3.2	3.3
Greece	38.7	42.1	15.7	14.6	38.8	34.6	1.3	1.9
Ireland	21.1	20.9	6.8	8.0	17.9	20.3	2.4	1.9
Italy Netherlands	62.5 14.6	63.0 18.8	23.1 4.9	19.9 5.4	56.7 16.1	57.1 15.0	3.8 1.4	4.2 1.5
Poland	6.4	7.2	1.9	2.5	6.4	6.7	0.4	0.4
Spain	9.5	12.9	3.2	4.4	10.9	13.6	0.9	1.9
Switzerland	9.7	11.6	3.7	3.6	9.5	10.2	0.7	0.7
United Kingdom	322.3	322.4	96.9	98.7	280.3	265.7	23.4	23.3
Other	83.7	93.7	29.5	33.2	82.8	78.6	5.2	5.9
Total	639.1	671.6	208.3	214.1	586.8	571.4	46.0	47.6
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	10.2	9.6	2.2	2.1	8.0	7.3	0.9	0.9
Lebanon	18.8	18.1	6.2	6.9	15.3	17.4	0.7	0.4
Turkey Other	15.4 23.9	17.7 27.9	5.2 7.4	4.9 6.6	16.1 21.3	14.5 24.9	1.1 2.3	1.1 1.6
Total	68.3	73.3	21.0	20.4	60.7	64.2	5.0	4.0
	33.0	, 6.6	21.0	20	33.7	5 <u>2</u>	5.0	
SOUTHEAST ASIA —	210.7	240.6	1060	02.0	201.0	252.6	10.6	17.0
Indonesia Malaysia	310.7 98.4	349.6 111.9	106.9 28.7	92.0 33.9	291.8 91.2	253.6 99.7	40.6 10.0	17.9 13.2
Malaysia Philippines	60.4	57.4	10.3	10.4	44.0	44.1	3.7	5.4
Singapore	105.1	122.6	32.0	39.6	101.4	120.8	11.0	11.5
Thailand	89.1	135.8	38.5	37.8	111.1	112.9	15.0	15.8
Viet Nam	43.3	48.2	10.2	9.6	35.0	42.1	2.7	3.2
Other	10.1	10.7	1.9	1.8	7.8	8.4	0.7	1.2
Total	717.1	836.2	228.5	225.1	682.3	681.6	83.6	68.2
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China (c)	72.3	82.0	20.2	29.5	67.2	75.6	8.6	7.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	156.2	147.4	29.6	27.9	114.9	107.4	12.2	11.2
Japan	56.4	56.1	15.1	16.9	46.4	54.0	5.8	5.6
Korea Taiwan	16.9 35.0	17.6 33.1	4.2 7.5	4.2 7.1	14.2 25.5	14.4 24.4	1.3 2.5	1.7 2.5
Other	1.9	1.0	0.2	0.6	0.9	2.0	0.1	0.3
Total	338.7	337.2	76.8	86.3	269.1	277.8	30.5	29.2
CONTINEDNIAGIA								
SOUTHERN ASIA — India	37.0	39.1	6.6	6.6	25.8	27.9	3.5	4.5
Sri Lanka	12.9	11.5	2.4	3.2	7.6	9.1	0.8	0.8
Other	15.6	16.4	2.7	3.4	12.0	13.1	1.7	3.0
Total	65.5	67.0	11.8	13.2	45.3	50.2	5.9	8.2
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	50.3	48.7	15.3	16.7	39.7	46.9	2.0	2.6
United States of America	351.9	322.7	80.0	93.7	266.0	287.7	28.1	35.0
Other	26.8	28.2	6.2	7.1	19.9	25.4	2.4	3.0
Total	429.1	399.6	101.6	117.5	325.7	360.0	32.5	40.5
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	29.9	29.3	8.2	9.7	23.4	26.0	1.8	2.6
Other	23.2	22.5	6.5	6.1	17.8	16.5	1.5	2.2
Total	53.1	51.8	14.6	15.9	41.2	42.5	3.4	4.8
Not stated	6.5	11.0	3.9	3.3	8.9	12.2	1.4	1.0
Total	2,932.8	3,161.1	850.2	898.4	2,586.5	2,656.4	268.0	262.0

⁽a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraph on September 1999 processing in Appendix 2

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

State/Territory in which	Year en	ded	Quarter e	nded	Ten mont	hs to	Month	of
most time was spent(b)	31 Decei	nber	30 Septer	30 September		er	October	
mosi time was speni(b)	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
New South Wales	1,841.8	1,740.3	398.3	425.9	1,440.0	1,528.1	135.0	146.9
Victoria	584.6	597.4	129.7	136.2	479.3	518.6	50.8	52.8
Queensland	1,247.2	1,202.8	332.0	359.8	1,000.4	1,064.2	103.9	110.7
South Australia	91.5	94.5	18.6	22.8	74.6	87.5	6.0	9.4
Western Australia	400.1	403.9	83.5	95.1	324.0	346.3	32.4	32.3
Tasmania	26.8	24.9	2.5	3.9	19.0	22.7	1.9	1.9
Northern Territory	44.3	45.5	16.2	16.7	39.8	42.3	4.3	6.8
Australian Capital Territory	33.2	32.1	7.2	7.5	26.4	26.8	2.1	2.8
Other Territories(c)	11.8	2.6	0.3	1.2	2.3	2.8	_	0.6
Total(d)	4,281.2	4,150.2	991.3	1,069.1	3,410.3	3,644.3	337.3	364.6

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

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

		Te	en months to Oc	tober			Percentage	Percentage
	1997		1998		1999		change	change
	('000')	%	('000')	%	('000')	%	1997 to 1999	1998 to 1999
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	665.3	19	695.7	21	720.9	20	8	4
Europe and the Former USSR	659.4	19	716.4	21	815.9	23	24	14
Middle East and North Africa	29.6	1	34.4	1	42.8	1	44	24
Southeast Asia	532.8	15	435.0	13	487.8	14	-8	12
Northeast Asia	1,191.6	34	990.1	30	993.5	28	-17	_
Southern Asia	30.4	1	34.5	1	39.2	1	29	14
The Americas	338.3	10	381.8	11	423.7	12	25	11
Africa (excluding North Africa)	41.9	1	51.8	2	55.1	2	31	6
Total(c)	3,490.1	100	3,341.7	100	3,582.1	100	3	7
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	101.1	3	101.2	3	111.0	3	10	10
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	127.4	4	118.9	4	110.5	3	-13	_7
Indonesia	136.7	4	75.7	2	78.4	2	-43	4
Japan	677.0	19	627.7	19	591.3	17	-13	-6
Korea	201.1	6	48.8	1	81.6	2	-59	67
Malaysia	118.2	3	89.9	3	112.6	3	-5	25
New Zealand	573.0	16	595.9	18	610.2	17	6	2
Singapore	171.0	5	186.0	6	197.3	6	15	6
Taiwan	132.3	4	129.3	4	127.6	4	-4	-1
United Kingdom	304.2	9	342.6	10	403.6	11	33	18
United States of America	268.6	8	304.2	9	337.7	9	26	11
Main reason for journey(d)								
Convention/conference	96.6	3	90.2	3	92.1	3	-5	2
Business	364.6	10	375.0	11	369.8	10	1	-1
Visiting friends/relatives	611.0	18	654.3	20	660.1	18	8	1
Holiday	2,055.0	59	1,829.3	55	1,993.9	56	-3	9
Employment	23.6	1	29.8	1	37.8	1	60	27
Education	135.7	4	128.8	4	140.4	4	3	9
Other and not stated(e)	203.7	6	234.2	7	287.9	8	41	23
Total	3,490.1	100	3,341.7	100	3,582.1	100	3	7

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

INTRODUCTION

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

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

- **2** Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 1). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications, apart from people travelling as Australian and New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.
- **3** As from July 1998, DIMA has revised incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards will no longer be compulsory and answers to these questions will no longer be checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status has been deleted. Data on marital status is derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'Previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of this publication.
- **4** The preliminary estimates of visitor arrivals by country of residence (see Table 6, page 9) are based on data from DIMA's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS). The TRIPS system produces a limited range of data, including country of citizenship, which is used by ABS to produce preliminary estimates by country of usual residence. These preliminary estimates will be revised in the next issue of this publication, when final data is available. For more information see pages 3 and 4 of the June 1997 and the September 1998 issues of this publication.
- **5** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages. Similarly, these statistics exclude those persons not travelling under standard visa conditions, such as 'boat people' and the 1999 intake of Kosovo refugees.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

- **6** The classification of countries in this publication is the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (Cat. no. 1269.0).
- **7** The statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of reporting on passenger cards. For instance, United Kingdom includes England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SCOPE

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

- **12** The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items. Information on non-sampling errors appears in Appendix 2.
- **13** Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent and main reason for journey.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

- **14** Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. In the seasonally adjusted series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and trading day effects (arising from the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may, in successive years, affect figures for different months.
- **15** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month, such as the effect of major sporting and cultural events, changes in airfares and the fluctuation of \$A relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.
- 16 The trend estimates for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13–term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months of the respective seasonally adjusted series except the first and last six months. Trend series are created for the last six months by applying surrogates of the Henderson weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series.
- **17** While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring 'Trends', an Overview* (Cat. no. 1348.0).

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.

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

Country of embarkation/disembarkation

Airport/Port of arrival/departure

Arrival/departure date

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

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

nil or rounded to zero

not applicable
p
preliminary
n.a. not available
n.f.d. not further defined
n.y.a. not yet available

r revised

GLOSSARY

Australian resident

Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.

Category of movement

Overseas Arrivals and Departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main *categories of movement*:

- permanent movements
- long-term movements
- short-term movements.

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Country of residence

Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

Intended length of stay

On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay abroad'.

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term departures

Long-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Main destination

Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

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 stav):
- 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;
- 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

SHORT-TERM SHORT-TERM TOTAL
DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE ARRIVALS OR
OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS DEPARTURES

Estimated number of persons	Standard error	Relative standard error	Standard error	Relative standard error	Standard error	Relative standard error
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
10 000	550	6	490	5	550	6
5 000	450	9	330	7	410	8
2 000	280	14	230	11	250	13
1 000	200	20	150	15	170	17
750	180	24	140	19	150	20
500	130	26	110	22	125	25
400	120	30	100	25	115	29
300	110	36	84	28	97	32
200	90	45	70	35	80	40
100	63	63	49	49	56	56

- **4** An example of the use of this table is as follows. If the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 130 i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.
- **5** The larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 10,000 the relative standard error will be less than 6%.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES continued

- $\bf 6$ 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 x 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.

A P P E N D I X 1 — P A S S E N G E R C A R D S (a)

INCOMING CARD – FRONT	
■ Incoming passenger card • Australia	YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, Yes Are you bringing into Australia: 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? 2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? 6. Food of any kind, traditional medicines or herbs? 7. Plants, parts of plants, wooden articles, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? 8. Animals, birds, insects, fish, parts of animals — live or dead, equipment used with animals, meat, skins, feathers, bones, shells, coral, eggs, animal specimens, animal medicines, biological specimens or organisms? Yes No
	9. Soil, or articles with soil attached? 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? NO DAY MONTH YEAR
and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences. INCOMING CARD — BACK	TURN OVER THE CARD
▶ Nationality as shown on passport	B Visitor or temporary entrant Years Months or Days Your intended length of stay in Australia Your country of residence Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) Convention/conference 1 Employment 4 Holiday 7 Business 2 Education 5 Other 8 Visiting friends or relatives 3 Exhibition 6 WAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT. © Commonwealth of Australia 1998 15 (Design date 08/98)
OUTGOING CARD Outgoing passenger card • Australia PLEAS	SE X AND ANSWER D OR E OR F
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH Family/Surname Given names City	Visitor or temporary entrant departing temporarily In which State did you live? Or State where spent most time Intended length of stay overseas Country where you will spend most time abroad Main reason for overseas travel (X one only) Convention/conference 1 Employment 5 Business 2 Education 6 Visiting friends or relatives 3 Exhibition 7 Holiday 4 Other 8
DECLARATION I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete.	YOUR SIGNATURE DAY MONTH YEAR DAY MONTH YEAR DAY MONTH YEAR PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.

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

NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION OCTOBER 1999(a)

OAD variables	Incoming Variables %	Outgoing Variables %
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • •
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.28	0.28
Country of birth	0.10	0.10
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.00	0.00
Marital Status(b)	35.36	46.26
Category of Travel	1.40	0.49
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.00	0.00
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	2.14	0.03
Main reason for journey	3.47	
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	0.06	0.82
Main reason for journey		2.07
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
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.00	0.00
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)	1.37	

⁽a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

DURATION OF STAY

From July 1998 the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) are able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents which was previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival or departure card by the passenger. This new method has resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY / TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

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

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

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

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

⁽c) Not available for short-term movements.

⁽b) Not available for Australia or New Zealand

APPENDIX 2 — DATA OUALITY IS SUES

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.

SEPTEMBER 1999 PROCESSING A processing problem within the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) has caused some anomalous September 1999 data for the countries of China and Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China) that was published in the October 1999 edition of Overseas Arrivals and Departures (ABS catalogue number 3401.0). The inconsistent data relates to both arrivals of overseas visitors from China and Hong Kong, and departures of Australian residents to China and Hong Kong, DIMA has resolved the problem and ABS will include revised tables in the December issue of Overseas Arrivals and Departures.

> 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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