



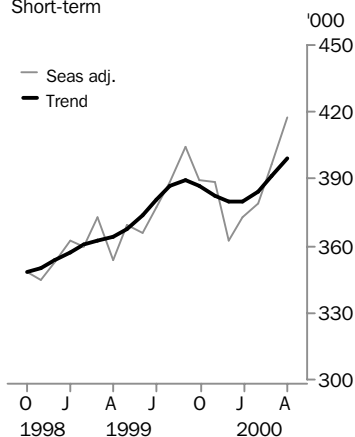
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 7 JUNE 2000

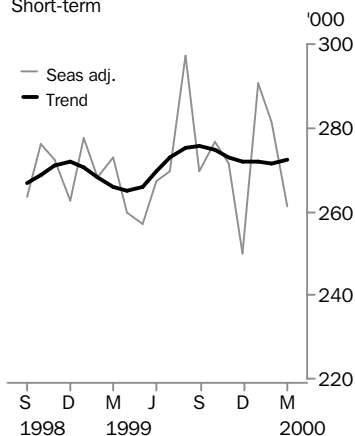
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## APRIL 2000 PRELIMINARY

	Apr 2000 '000	% change between Mar 2000 and Apr 2000	Jul 1999 to Apr 2000 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	398.9	2.0	..	..
Original	400.0	..	3 978.9	8.3

## MARCH 2000 KEY FIGURES

	Mar 2000 '000	% change between Feb 2000 and Mar 2000	Jul 1999 to Mar 2000 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	390.9	1.7	..	..
Original	411.9	..	3 578.9	7.2
Resident departures				
Trend	272.5	0.4	..	..
Original	263.1	..	2 435.9	1.8
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	7.2	..	69.3	8.5
Departures	3.3	..	30.9	16.1
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	20.8	..	241.8	11.8
Departures	16.4	..	151.0	12.1

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

- Between July 1999 and April 2000 there were almost 4 million short-term visitors to Australia, 8% more than for the equivalent period ending April 1999.
- The trend estimate increased for the fourth consecutive month in April 2000.
- During the nine months to March 2000 the net gain of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures was 90,900, 11% higher than for the nine months to March 1999 (81,700).
- The proportion of overseas-born New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia permanently has increased by an average of 6% each year from 1979 to 1999. (For more information see special article on page 4).

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Amanda Dobson on Canberra 02 6252 5640.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE

May 2000

### EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

31 July 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.

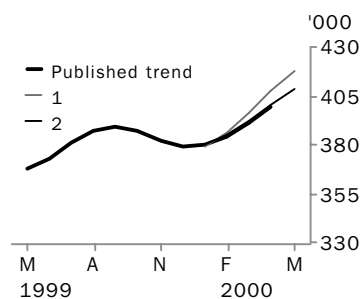
### 1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- May visitor arrivals is 2.99% higher than April
- April resident departures is 3.47% higher than March

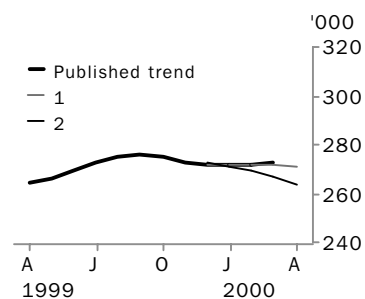
### 2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- May visitor arrivals is 2.99% lower than April
- April resident departures is 3.47% lower than March

## VISITOR ARRIVALS



## RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.99% and 3.47% 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

## MAIN FEATURES

### SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

#### VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 400,000 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during April 2000 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the 10 months July 1999 to April 2000 to 3,978,900, 8% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving in the equivalent period to April 1999 (3,672,800).

The major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia in the 10 months to April 2000 were New Zealand (16%), Japan (15%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). Compared to the 10 months to April 1999, there were increases in the number of visitor arrivals from New Zealand (up by 6%), the United Kingdom (up by 15%), and Korea (up by 59%). Japan and Taiwan were the only source countries in the top ten to record a decline in visitor arrivals, each falling by 3%. All other Asian countries in the top ten source countries recorded an increase in arrivals.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 263,100 short-term departures of Australian residents in March 2000, bringing the total for the nine months to March 2000 to 2,435,900, an increase of 2% on the nine months to March 1999 (2,392,800). The main destinations of Australian residents departing short-term during March 2000 were New Zealand (17%), the United States of America (10%), the United Kingdom (9%) and Indonesia (8%).

During the nine months to March 2000;

398,200 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 6%;

265,800 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 13%;

223,900 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 5%;

191,400 residents mainly visited Indonesia, a decrease of 32%;

114,800 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 6%;

110,500 residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 2%; and

106,500 residents mainly visited Singapore, an increase of 6%.

#### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the nine months to March 2000 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (56% or 2,018,500). A further 19% (689,300) stated that they were visiting friends and relatives, 9% (336,100) were on business trips, while 4% (132,700) came for educational purposes and 2% (83,800) came for a convention or conference.

#### MAIN STATE OF STAY

Forty three percent of overseas visitors departing Australia during the nine months to March 2000 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales. A further 28% had spent most time in Queensland, 15% in Victoria and 10% in Western Australia. Compared to the nine months to March 1999, all of these States recorded higher visitor numbers, although the proportional distribution of visitors across the States remained unchanged. (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

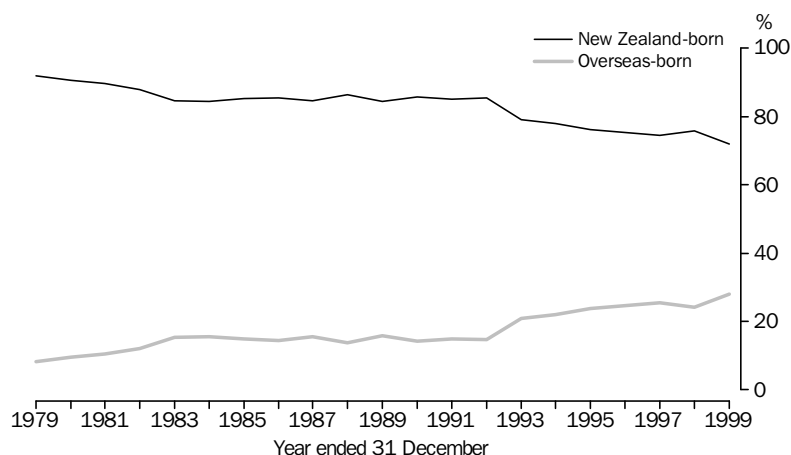
## SPECIAL ARTICLE

### COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS SETTLING IN AUSTRALIA

Since the 1920s there has been a virtually unrestricted flow of people between Australia and New Zealand under various migration arrangements. In 1973, the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement was introduced which allowed Australian and New Zealand citizens to move freely between the two countries for visits or to live and work, without any visa restrictions<sup>1</sup>. One issue this movement raises is the number of settlers to Australia who have gained New Zealand citizenship before settling in Australia. This article looks at the country of birth of settlers to Australia with New Zealand citizenship.

During 1999 there were 27,800 New Zealand citizens who settled in Australia (32% of all settlers). Of New Zealand settlers in 1999, 28% were born outside New Zealand, compared to 8% in 1979. Unfortunately their duration of residence in New Zealand prior to arrival in Australia is unavailable. The New Zealand law requires that applicants for New Zealand citizenship, among other criteria, must have at least three years of residence in New Zealand immediately preceding their date of application. The noted exceptions are the citizens of Western Samoa, Cook Islands and Niue, who become New Zealand citizens on arrival in New Zealand. The *New Zealand Citizenship (Western Samoa) Act 1982* provides for the granting of citizenship to any person who can establish that he or she is a Western Samoan citizen or that he or she comes within the specified degrees of association with Western Samoa. Likewise, the Cook Islands became a self-governing State with free association with New Zealand in 1965 and Niue in 1974 (source: Statistics New Zealand, *New Zealand Year Book 1999* ).

#### NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS SETTLING IN AUSTRALIA



#### COUNTRY OF BIRTH

The proportion of overseas-born New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia permanently has increased by an average of 6% each year from 1979 to 1999. Many of these were born in the surrounding smaller Oceanic countries like Western Samoa (4% in 1999), Fiji and Tonga (each 1%). A further 5% were born in the United Kingdom, and 11% were born in the Asian regions, with 3% being born in China. South African-born New Zealand citizens contributed 1% of settler arrivals from New Zealand.

<sup>1</sup> On 1 September 1994, the Special Category temporary residence Visa (SCV) was introduced for New Zealand citizens entering Australia. In practice, the SCV did not change the procedures that existed prior to September 1994.

## SPECIAL ARTICLE

### COUNTRY OF BIRTH OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS SETTLING IN AUSTRALIA

COUNTRY OF BIRTH *continued*

#### PERMANENT ARRIVALS OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS INTO AUSTRALIA

Country of birth	1979	1989	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
<i>New Zealand</i>	91.8	84.3	76.2	75.3	74.4	75.8	72.0
<i>Overseas</i>	8.2	15.7	23.8	24.7	25.6	24.2	28.0
UK	4.0	7.3	5.6	5.3	5.2	5.0	4.8
Samoa	0.1	2.0	5.4	5.2	5.3	4.9	3.7
China	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.1	2.9
Taiwan	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.6	1.5	0.8	1.5
South Africa	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.1
Bangladesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.1
Fiji	0.2	0.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	0.9	1.0
South Korea	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.6	1.3	0.7	0.9
India	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.4	0.6	0.9
Tonga	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.8
Other	3.3	5.2	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.2	9.1
<b>Total (no.)</b>	<b>14 246</b>	<b>20 334</b>	<b>14 926</b>	<b>16 462</b>	<b>18 705</b>	<b>21 734</b>	<b>27 835</b>

#### AGE STRUCTURE

The age structure of settler arrivals to Australia with New Zealand citizenship varies substantially depending on country of birth. For arrivals of New Zealand citizens who were actually born in New Zealand, the majority appear to be families with young children (35% were aged 20–34 years and 22% aged under 10 years). The oldest group of New Zealand citizens migrating to Australia were those born in the United Kingdom, with just over half aged 45 years and over, and 18% aged over 65 years. In contrast, the age structure of United Kingdom-born residents settling in Australia has been much younger than the United Kingdom-born New Zealand citizens settling in Australia, with 90% aged under 45 years, including 56% aged 25–39 years. For the New Zealand citizens who were born in other Oceanic countries like Samoa, Tonga and Fiji, the majority (62%) were aged 20–44 years. For those who were born in the North-East Asian region, the majority were aged 30–49 years (55%). However, there is great variation in the age structure in the three main source countries within this region. Most of the China-born New Zealand citizens were aged 30–39 years while the Taiwan-born were mainly in the ages 10–24 years and 40–49 years. The Korea-born New Zealand citizens were probably young families represented in the peak age groups of 10–19 years and 35–49 years.

#### AGE STRUCTURE, PERMANENT ARRIVALS OF NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS, 1999

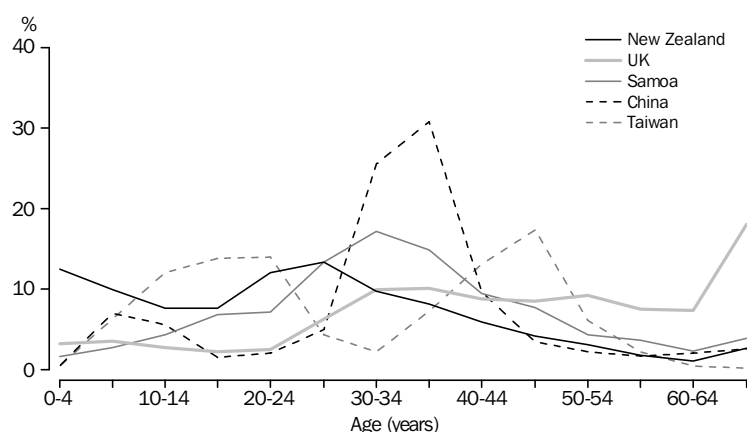


TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Short-term arrivals(a)								
	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	('000)				Total arrivals (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
Year ended 31 December —									
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
1999	87,140	76,130	125,730	289,000	3,226.1	4,459.5	..	..	7,974.6
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
1999 —									
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	373.3	566.7
July	7,420	6,480	18,100	31,990	314.3	388.5	377.4	380.6	734.8
August	7,680	5,690	7,790	21,160	268.5	355.6	388.6	386.7	645.3
September	7,450	6,250	7,930	21,630	299.3	353.1	404.1	389.1	674.0
October	7,310	6,490	9,260	23,060	356.0	397.0	389.8	386.9	776.0
November	7,170	8,340	7,450	22,950	246.7	416.7	388.3	382.5	686.3
December	7,850	12,500	6,830	27,180	208.3	460.8	362.1	379.4	696.3
2000 —									
January	9,990	6,610	18,550	35,150	357.5	360.8	373.0	380.1	753.4
February	7,240	5,820	24,810	37,880	236.5	434.6	378.9	384.5	708.9
March	7,170	5,310	8,350	20,830	230.8	411.9	396.3	390.9	663.5
April p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	400.0	417.6	398.9	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					Short-term departures(a)				Total departures (a) (‘000)
				Total permanent and long-term departures	(‘000)				
	Permanent departures	Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors		
Year ended 31 December —									
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
1999	38,230	83,430	64,010	185,660	3,210.0	..	..	4,449.5	7,845.2
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
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	265.8	381.6	665.6
April	3,140	7,060	3,590	13,790	244.3	260.0	264.8	381.7	639.8
May	2,730	6,480	4,090	13,290	262.4	256.7	266.0	319.2	594.9
June	2,680	5,540	5,500	13,720	289.3	267.1	269.4	316.7	619.7
July	3,170	6,810	5,620	15,600	286.6	269.7	273.0	336.0	638.2
August	3,650	7,710	4,790	16,150	281.1	297.3	275.3	402.0	699.3
September	2,870	5,820	5,110	13,790	330.7	269.7	275.9	331.2	675.6
October	2,930	5,740	4,450	13,120	262.0	276.4	274.9	364.6	639.7
November	2,910	5,720	6,560	15,190	244.3	271.5	273.1	412.7	672.2
December	3,500	6,100	11,070	20,670	309.3	249.8	271.9	392.6	722.5
2000 —									
January	5,450	12,550	6,480	24,480	246.9	290.7	271.7	452.0	723.4
February	3,120	7,390	5,090	15,600	211.8	281.4	271.5	397.4	624.8
March	3,330	7,180	5,840	16,350	263.1	261.0	272.5	422.8	702.2

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

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

	<i>Year ended</i> <i>30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to</i> <i>March</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>March</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	1,279.0	1,166.8	300.8	344.7	867.5	961.7	107.1	128.7
1 and under 2 weeks	1,261.4	1,377.7	359.2	358.1	1,060.0	1,084.1	126.2	130.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	807.0	871.3	221.4	230.6	699.9	747.4	84.5	79.6
1 and under 2 months	390.7	380.7	102.7	104.2	315.1	340.0	34.0	31.5
2 and under 3 months	124.9	128.0	35.7	36.6	102.0	111.0	10.0	9.9
3 and under 6 months	169.7	172.8	49.0	54.3	137.7	155.0	13.6	17.2
6 and under 12 months	187.4	190.6	69.9	78.7	156.5	179.7	13.7	14.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>4,288.0</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>1,207.3</b>	<b>3,338.7</b>	<b>3,578.9</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>411.9</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	99.9	112.9	20.5	25.3	84.8	83.8	9.1	10.4
Business	446.2	440.3	110.9	116.7	329.6	336.1	40.3	45.4
Visiting friends/relatives	854.5	860.3	217.9	216.7	686.4	689.3	82.1	76.3
Holiday	2,403.5	2,349.4	633.2	672.0	1,826.4	2,018.5	219.7	235.2
Employment	29.2	45.4	12.5	12.0	35.0	33.7	3.4	3.8
Education	137.1	147.5	59.6	65.2	121.7	132.7	8.4	9.1
Other and not stated(d)	249.6	332.3	84.0	99.3	254.8	284.7	26.1	31.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>4,288.0</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>1,207.3</b>	<b>3,338.7</b>	<b>3,578.9</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>411.9</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	366.9	386.1	88.9	103.7	285.4	304.1	37.6	41.9
1 and under 2 weeks	802.6	924.9	209.4	216.0	707.5	702.8	76.6	83.3
2 weeks and under 1 month	784.0	844.8	198.2	197.3	639.2	654.8	76.3	66.1
1 and under 2 months	537.3	523.3	89.4	95.1	393.8	401.2	36.5	35.7
2 and under 3 months	207.2	188.9	28.0	27.9	138.8	141.6	10.9	10.6
3 and under 6 months	185.0	168.6	36.2	33.2	114.2	118.0	14.4	11.9
6 and under 12 months	149.0	152.2	50.0	48.7	113.9	113.4	16.5	13.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>3,188.7</b>	<b>700.1</b>	<b>721.9</b>	<b>2,392.8</b>	<b>2,435.9</b>	<b>268.9</b>	<b>263.1</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	118.3	124.7	28.9	32.3	85.2	104.9	12.4	13.9
Business	526.4	504.4	125.8	144.4	360.7	400.7	47.5	54.1
Visiting friends/relatives	716.8	778.6	171.6	169.7	581.4	600.7	69.1	60.8
Holiday	1,439.8	1,471.4	307.5	303.8	1,121.2	1,112.6	117.0	112.4
Employment	77.8	82.3	22.1	23.2	62.9	62.8	6.3	6.3
Education	43.1	41.8	10.7	9.8	33.2	34.9	3.2	2.8
Other and not stated(d)	109.7	185.6	33.5	38.6	148.2	119.1	13.4	12.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>3,188.7</b>	<b>700.1</b>	<b>721.9</b>	<b>2,392.8</b>	<b>2,435.9</b>	<b>268.9</b>	<b>263.1</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>30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to</i> <i>March</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>March</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	17,790	22,500	6,450	7,740	16,800	19,620	1,900	2,080
Europe and the Former USSR	19,500	19,610	4,970	4,590	15,560	14,500	1,650	1,390
Middle East and North Africa	5,790	5,200	940	1,560	3,810	4,490	300	450
Southeast Asia	9,700	10,930	2,980	2,710	8,000	8,300	980	940
Northeast Asia	10,210	10,870	2,800	3,160	8,310	8,690	890	790
Southern Asia	5,330	5,320	1,250	2,130	3,840	5,870	470	600
The Americas	2,720	2,400	580	540	1,880	1,880	170	140
Africa (excluding North Africa)	6,260	7,250	1,950	1,950	5,580	5,870	750	790
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>77,330</b>	<b>84,140</b>	<b>21,960</b>	<b>24,400</b>	<b>63,840</b>	<b>69,280</b>	<b>7,100</b>	<b>7,170</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,140	1,390	290	220	1,250	460	100	60
China	4,340	6,130	1,560	1,860	4,590	5,200	560	540
Fiji	1,070	1,560	380	440	1,160	1,450	130	120
Former USSR and Baltic States	990	900	190	220	700	790	70	70
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	1,550	2,910	660	730	2,360	1,800	240	210
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,190	1,920	490	420	1,530	1,130	160	100
India	2,790	2,560	640	1,150	1,810	3,000	200	350
New Zealand	14,720	18,680	5,460	6,610	13,870	16,410	1,590	1,800
Philippines	2,770	3,320	900	680	2,510	2,360	300	240
South Africa	4,280	5,020	1,360	1,480	3,790	4,390	540	600
Taiwan	1,520	1,560	420	550	1,260	1,340	80	80
United Kingdom	9,190	8,790	2,330	2,000	6,780	7,270	750	590
United States of America	1,260	1,040	250	230	800	810	80	70
Viet Nam	2,310	2,140	490	340	1,660	1,090	190	130

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

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

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to March</i>		<i>Month of March</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	21.0	23.9	5.7	6.2	18.5	21.1	2.0	2.2
New Caledonia	23.4	23.8	8.8	8.1	18.5	19.1	1.5	1.8
New Zealand	695.7	718.9	143.0	154.5	539.3	560.7	55.9	61.7
Papua New Guinea	43.4	48.3	10.6	10.4	35.6	37.6	2.9	3.1
Other	31.1	40.1	8.8	8.3	31.3	27.1	3.1	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>814.6</i>	<i>855.0</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>187.6</i>	<i>643.3</i>	<i>665.6</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>71.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	18.8	16.8	4.5	5.4	14.5	15.8	1.3	1.6
Belgium	9.2	9.4	2.4	2.8	8.0	9.4	0.6	0.9
Denmark	17.6	17.7	5.8	6.3	15.0	16.3	1.7	1.9
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.5	9.0	2.5	2.8	7.4	8.1	0.7	0.9
France	39.0	46.2	11.8	13.9	38.2	43.2	3.4	3.9
Germany	130.2	129.8	40.4	41.9	106.4	122.5	12.5	13.1
Greece	8.1	8.8	1.8	1.9	7.1	7.7	0.4	0.6
Ireland	27.9	34.1	10.0	11.0	27.1	34.4	3.7	3.9
Italy	46.3	48.5	10.3	12.7	40.8	46.1	3.1	3.5
Netherlands	43.7	48.8	13.5	15.9	41.3	47.2	4.2	4.8
Norway	10.3	10.6	3.6	4.7	9.0	11.4	1.3	1.2
Spain	9.2	12.2	2.3	2.6	9.6	10.5	0.8	0.8
Sweden	24.6	28.1	8.6	11.3	24.4	28.5	2.4	3.2
Switzerland	39.2	41.5	12.1	13.6	35.6	40.7	3.7	3.8
United Kingdom	445.1	483.1	160.2	161.9	401.9	449.0	57.0	55.4
Other	35.4	39.5	11.5	13.0	33.4	37.4	3.3	4.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>914.1</i>	<i>984.1</i>	<i>301.4</i>	<i>321.7</i>	<i>819.7</i>	<i>928.2</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>103.7</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	10.6	11.9	3.6	3.8	9.6	10.3	1.3	1.2
Other	25.3	34.3	7.4	7.3	28.4	33.9	2.7	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	7.2	7.2	1.7	1.8	5.7	4.8	0.6	0.5
Indonesia	120.0	100.4	30.2	26.6	78.0	65.1	7.9	7.0
Malaysia	124.8	128.1	33.3	39.1	92.7	110.2	9.8	12.2
Philippines	37.4	38.4	9.4	8.6	26.6	27.7	4.2	3.2
Singapore	256.9	244.5	52.7	58.7	174.2	202.6	21.1	23.7
Thailand	44.9	59.5	11.5	14.9	39.3	45.0	4.3	6.2
Other	11.0	12.3	3.4	3.5	9.6	9.3	1.5	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>602.2</i>	<i>590.5</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>426.1</i>	<i>464.7</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>54.0</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China (c)	71.9	81.6	22.8	30.2	62.2	80.6	6.4	7.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	144.3	138.7	40.9	42.5	111.2	113.7	11.6	10.8
Japan	797.0	725.8	193.8	192.0	571.0	550.8	71.4	73.3
Korea	133.2	88.4	26.5	44.7	68.0	106.4	6.7	12.2
Taiwan	154.8	147.3	40.4	36.7	107.9	104.4	10.6	10.2
Other	2.6	3.4	0.9	0.8	2.7	2.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,303.9</i>	<i>1,185.2</i>	<i>325.4</i>	<i>346.9</i>	<i>923.0</i>	<i>958.1</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>114.2</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	28.1	31.3	7.3	8.6	21.6	25.3	2.5	3.0
Other	12.1	14.6	4.4	4.5	11.7	12.5	1.5	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>33.3</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.3</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	68.3	75.5	25.5	25.1	63.2	65.7	8.0	8.2
United States of America	355.7	393.7	113.9	118.8	301.2	329.5	39.7	42.4
Other	25.8	30.9	9.7	10.8	24.7	27.0	2.8	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>449.8</i>	<i>500.1</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>389.1</i>	<i>422.3</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>53.5</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	46.4	63.4	16.1	13.8	51.5	43.7	6.8	5.6
Other	11.9	14.4	4.2	4.1	12.3	10.6	1.5	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>54.2</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>
Not stated	0.9	3.2	0.9	1.1	2.6	3.7	0.3	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>4,288.0</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>1,207.3</b>	<b>3,338.7</b>	<b>3,578.9</b>	<b>389.0</b>	<b>411.9</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. (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)**

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>			<i>Ten months to April</i>			<i>Month of April</i>	
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000p</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
New Zealand	143.0	154.5	8.0	598.7	637.0	6.4	59.4	76.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>187.6</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>714.5</i>	<i>753.4</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>71.3</i>	<i>87.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Germany	40.4	41.9	3.7	115.8	133.3	15.1	9.4	10.7
Italy	10.3	12.7	23.6	43.8	48.7	11.2	3.0	2.6
Netherlands	13.5	15.9	17.2	44.4	50.8	14.3	3.1	3.6
Sweden	8.6	11.3	31.7	25.9	30.4	17.4	1.5	1.9
Switzerland	12.1	13.6	12.2	38.2	43.7	14.6	2.6	3.1
United Kingdom	160.2	161.9	1.1	435.7	500.1	14.8	33.8	51.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>301.4</i>	<i>321.7</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>886.6</i>	<i>1,017.1</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>88.9</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>0.2</i>	<i>41.2</i>	<i>47.3</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	30.2	26.6	-11.8	84.6	72.2	-14.7	6.7	7.2
Malaysia	33.3	39.1	17.5	103.3	122.9	19.0	10.6	12.7
Philippines	9.4	8.6	-7.7	31.6	33.2	4.9	5.1	5.5
Singapore	52.7	58.7	11.4	189.5	222.0	17.1	15.3	19.3
Thailand	11.5	14.9	29.5	51.4	58.5	13.8	12.1	13.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>477.3</i>	<i>524.7</i>	<i>9.9</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>60.0</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	22.8	30.2	32.5	68.3	89.1	30.5	6.2	8.6
Japan	193.8	192.0	-0.9	627.4	606.2	-3.4	56.4	55.4
Korea	26.5	44.7	68.8	74.9	118.9	58.9	6.9	12.5
Taiwan	40.4	36.7	-9.3	122.3	118.3	-3.3	14.4	13.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>325.4</i>	<i>346.9</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>1,017.0</i>	<i>1,063.5</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>94.0</i>	<i>105.4</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	25.5	25.1	-1.5	68.1	71.9	5.6	4.9	6.2
United States of America	113.9	118.8	4.4	332.3	363.0	9.3	31.1	33.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>427.2</i>	<i>464.7</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>42.5</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	16.1	13.8	-14.4	55.9	49.4	-11.7	4.5	5.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>-12.0</i>	<i>69.0</i>	<i>61.2</i>	<i>-11.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.9</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>1,207.3</b>	<b>6.0</b>	<b>3,672.8</b>	<b>3,978.9</b>	<b>8.3</b>	<b>334.1</b>	<b>400.0</b>

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

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

<i>Main destination(b)</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to March</i>		<i>Month of March</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	88.4	104.2	20.2	22.4	72.6	85.8	8.4	8.5
New Caledonia	13.8	12.8	1.9	2.7	9.7	9.9	0.3	0.7
New Zealand	429.2	477.4	121.5	131.1	377.2	398.2	45.3	44.3
Norfolk Island	24.3	28.9	7.1	5.5	22.8	20.0	3.5	1.8
Papua New Guinea	41.3	38.6	7.5	10.0	27.9	32.7	2.9	4.0
Vanuatu	25.0	32.3	5.7	8.3	25.5	27.9	2.0	3.8
Other	31.0	31.6	6.1	7.9	24.6	30.2	2.4	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>725.9</i>	<i>170.0</i>	<i>187.8</i>	<i>560.3</i>	<i>604.7</i>	<i>64.9</i>	<i>65.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	37.3	41.4	8.2	7.3	28.9	29.4	4.3	2.9
Germany	38.1	39.3	7.6	7.4	27.6	26.4	3.4	2.2
Greece	41.0	38.3	4.6	4.1	24.8	23.7	2.7	2.1
Ireland	21.5	22.5	3.8	3.2	16.0	17.6	1.7	1.3
Italy	61.0	66.2	10.0	9.1	43.2	40.3	5.1	5.0
Netherlands	17.5	17.1	2.5	2.7	11.4	12.3	0.7	0.9
Poland	7.3	6.9	0.8	0.4	4.0	4.5	0.3	0.2
Spain	12.2	13.4	2.3	2.5	8.5	10.0	0.9	1.1
Switzerland	10.7	12.5	2.8	2.7	9.3	9.0	1.0	0.9
United Kingdom	327.4	306.0	51.4	54.9	213.8	223.9	21.9	22.7
Other	90.1	85.1	13.0	13.4	58.7	64.5	5.4	5.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>664.1</i>	<i>648.7</i>	<i>107.1</i>	<i>107.6</i>	<i>446.1</i>	<i>461.6</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	10.2	9.1	2.1	2.6	6.8	6.8	0.9	1.5
Lebanon	18.3	19.8	3.6	2.7	13.2	13.3	1.7	1.2
Turkey	17.1	16.6	2.8	2.0	10.8	8.8	1.4	1.0
Other	24.4	32.9	9.4	11.6	25.6	26.0	4.2	4.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>18.9</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	324.0	349.0	74.3	54.5	279.6	191.4	24.1	20.7
Malaysia	104.2	111.9	24.8	29.0	84.1	96.3	9.2	9.8
Philippines	60.4	55.6	14.8	14.5	42.1	41.6	5.0	5.1
Singapore	115.8	133.8	35.9	35.3	100.0	106.5	14.2	15.0
Thailand	103.8	137.5	30.6	32.8	108.7	110.5	11.5	11.3
Viet Nam	44.1	55.4	17.0	16.0	43.0	38.5	4.7	4.3
Other	10.8	11.0	2.8	3.8	8.3	9.9	0.9	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>763.1</i>	<i>854.1</i>	<i>200.1</i>	<i>185.9</i>	<i>666.0</i>	<i>594.6</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>67.7</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China (c)	81.6	81.8	19.2	18.4	62.8	63.6	8.5	7.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	142.0	142.7	34.0	39.3	108.3	114.8	11.6	15.2
Japan	56.6	62.0	14.7	14.2	45.2	47.5	6.2	4.4
Korea	17.6	17.3	3.9	4.6	12.7	13.6	1.6	1.3
Taiwan	35.3	32.4	8.3	8.2	25.9	25.5	3.7	2.6
Other	1.6	1.5	0.8	0.3	1.3	1.3	0.3	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>334.7</i>	<i>337.7</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>256.3</i>	<i>266.4</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>30.7</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	38.8	40.3	10.8	11.0	34.2	34.8	3.7	2.3
Sri Lanka	12.5	12.2	2.6	2.8	9.7	11.9	1.1	0.8
Other	16.8	15.6	3.8	5.1	12.7	17.0	1.4	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	48.4	54.0	12.1	15.5	38.5	43.8	3.9	4.4
United States of America	346.2	323.9	71.1	77.9	235.9	265.8	27.1	26.6
Other	27.6	32.2	8.5	7.3	25.4	24.7	3.6	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>422.1</i>	<i>410.0</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>100.7</i>	<i>299.7</i>	<i>334.4</i>	<i>34.6</i>	<i>34.0</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	29.7	29.5	7.4	8.8	23.3	27.7	3.5	3.7
Other	21.3	20.9	4.0	5.0	16.7	16.6	1.2	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>40.1</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>
Not stated	6.0	15.3	3.8	3.4	11.3	11.3	1.5	1.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>3,188.7</b>	<b>700.1</b>	<b>721.9</b>	<b>2,392.8</b>	<b>2,435.9</b>	<b>268.9</b>	<b>263.1</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. (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)**

<i>State/Territory in which most time was spent(b)</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to March</i>		<i>Month of March</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
New South Wales	1,783.9	1,789.1	534.8	590.3	1,368.4	1,496.3	171.2	193.7
Victoria	582.1	628.2	185.9	196.3	484.5	510.9	64.0	69.5
Queensland	1,221.9	1,232.1	292.8	298.3	931.2	993.7	89.9	94.3
South Australia	95.2	99.8	30.7	28.1	75.2	78.5	9.6	10.3
Western Australia	402.8	414.7	117.9	124.5	313.8	334.6	37.6	41.9
Tasmania	26.5	27.1	10.9	12.3	21.2	25.2	2.5	4.0
Northern Territory(c)	44.7	44.8	8.3	13.8	34.4	43.7	2.7	6.3
Australian Capital Territory	34.1	31.5	8.6	8.5	23.6	25.5	3.2	2.7
Other Territories(d)	6.4	1.7	0.6	0.1	1.2	2.3	0.2	—
<b>Total(e)</b>	<b>4,198.3</b>	<b>4,279.1</b>	<b>1,192.9</b>	<b>1,272.2</b>	<b>3,261.4</b>	<b>3,511.2</b>	<b>381.6</b>	<b>422.8</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) See Appendix 2 for more detail. (d) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (e) Includes not stated.

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

	Nine months to March						Percentage change	Percentage change
	1998		1999		2000		1998 to 1999	1999 to 2000
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%		
<b>Country of residence(b)</b>								
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	603.8	18.3	643.3	19.3	665.6	18.6	6.5	3.5
Europe and the Former USSR	757.2	23.0	819.7	24.6	928.2	25.9	8.2	13.2
Middle East and North Africa	29.3	0.9	38.0	1.1	44.2	1.2	29.6	16.4
Southeast Asia	448.9	13.6	426.1	12.8	464.7	13.0	-5.1	9.1
Northeast Asia	1,030.1	31.3	923.0	27.6	958.1	26.8	-10.4	3.8
Southern Asia	28.5	0.9	33.3	1.0	37.8	1.1	16.8	13.4
The Americas	347.7	10.6	389.1	11.7	422.3	11.8	11.9	8.5
Africa (excluding North Africa)	45.5	1.4	63.7	1.9	54.2	1.5	40.1	-14.9
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,291.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,338.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,578.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.2</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	108.3	3.3	106.4	3.2	122.5	3.4	-1.8	15.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	109.6	3.3	111.2	3.3	113.7	3.2	1.5	2.2
Indonesia	97.7	3.0	78.0	2.3	65.1	1.8	-20.2	-16.6
Japan	628.5	19.1	571.0	17.1	550.8	15.4	-9.1	-3.5
Korea	121.7	3.7	68.0	2.0	106.4	3.0	-44.1	56.5
Malaysia	96.0	2.9	92.7	2.8	110.2	3.1	-3.4	18.8
New Zealand	510.8	15.5	539.3	16.2	560.7	15.7	5.6	4.0
Singapore	180.8	5.5	174.2	5.2	202.6	5.7	-3.7	16.3
Taiwan	113.8	3.5	107.9	3.2	104.4	2.9	-5.1	-3.3
United Kingdom	362.3	11.0	401.9	12.0	449.0	12.5	10.9	11.7
United States of America	270.3	8.2	301.2	9.0	329.5	9.2	11.4	9.4
<b>Main reason for journey(d)</b>								
Convention/conference	78.4	2.4	84.8	2.5	83.8	2.3	8.2	-1.2
Business	336.7	10.2	329.6	9.9	336.1	9.4	-2.1	2.0
Visiting friends/relatives	664.3	20.2	686.4	20.6	689.3	19.3	3.3	0.4
Holiday	1,879.9	57.1	1,826.4	54.7	2,018.5	56.4	-2.8	10.5
Employment	22.4	0.7	35.0	1.0	33.7	0.9	56.2	-3.6
Education	116.5	3.5	121.7	3.6	132.7	3.7	4.5	9.0
Other and not stated(e)	193.1	5.9	254.8	7.6	284.7	8.0	31.9	11.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,291.3</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,338.7</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>3,578.9</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1.4</b>	<b>7.2</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** In July 1998, DIMA revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status is now 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. Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both passenger cards.

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

### SCOPE

**5** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages. Similarly, these statistics exclude those persons not travelling under standard visa conditions, such as 'boat people' and the 1999 intake of Kosovo refugees.

### COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### 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

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

## G L O S S A R Y

<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>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <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>	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <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.



## G L O S S A R Y

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

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

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

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

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

**Permanent arrivals** Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

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

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

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

**Short-term arrivals** Short-term arrivals comprise:

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

**Short-term departures** Short-term departures comprise:

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

## STANDARD ERRORS

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

- 1** Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability i.e. they may differ from those that would be obtained from full enumeration.
- 2** The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The relative standard error is the standard error on the estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.
- 3** It would be impractical to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following tables of standard errors and relative standard errors give an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement.

### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

## STANDARD ERRORS

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

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

**7** An example of the use of this procedure is as follows. Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia from Taiwan during January 1994 and January 1995 are 1,500 and 750 respectively. The difference between the 1994 and 1995 figures is 750 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 190 and 140. The standard error on the difference is approximately 266 ( $1.4 \times 190$ ), 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

<b>Incoming passenger card • Australia</b> <b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b> ▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/> ▶ Given names <input type="text"/> ▶ Passport number <input type="text"/> ◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/> ▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/> ▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen: Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</b> ▶ 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? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Food of any type – includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked – anything you can eat or cook? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Wooden articles, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Animals, parts of animals and products in contact with animals including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, coral, shells, bees, bee products, pet food? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>DECLARATION</b> The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.	YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	<b>TURN OVER THE CARD</b> English

## INCOMING CARD – BACK

<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b> ▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/> ◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/> ▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/> ▶ Date of birth DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>	<b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</b> <b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B Visitor or temporary entrant</b> <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS MONTHS DAYS ▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia <input type="text"/> ▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/> ▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/> <b>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</b>
Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports.		
© Commonwealth of Australia 1999 15 (Design date 06/99)		

## OUTGOING CARD

<b>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</b> <b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b> ▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/> ▶ Given names <input type="text"/> ▶ Passport number <input type="text"/> ▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/> ▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input type="text"/> ▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/> ◆ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/> ▶ Date of birth DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>		<b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</b> <b>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/> <b>E Australian resident departing temporarily</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ In which State do 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"/> ▶ Intended length of stay overseas YEARS MONTHS DAYS <input type="text"/> ▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/> ▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8	<b>F Australian resident departing permanently</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 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"/> ▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/>
<b>DECLARATION</b> The information I have given is true, correct and complete. YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>		<b>PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</b>	

(a) Revised card used from November 1999, see paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for information on passenger card changes.

## APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

### NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION MARCH 2000(a)

OAD variables	Incoming Variables	Outgoing Variables
	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.19	0.27
Country of birth	0.03	0.01
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.01	0.00
Marital Status(b)	40.61	51.80
Category of Travel	1.24	0.52
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	1.52	0.04
Main reason for journey	2.43	..
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	1.24
Main reason for journey	..	1.70
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	0.01
Airport/Port of arrival/departure	0.00	0.00
Arrival/departure date	0.00	0.00
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	1.08	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(b) Not available for Australia or New Zealand.

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

#### 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.

## APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

### 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.

The significant increase in visitor arrivals and departures for the Northern Territory in March 2000 was mainly due to a large increase in the number of "in transit" type visitors i.e. visitors staying in the Northern Territory for between 1 and 3 days. Of the 6,300 visitors departing the Northern Territory in March 2000, 2,600 had a duration of stay of between 1 and 3 days.

### 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

### SEPTEMBER 1999 PROCESSING

September 1999 overseas arrivals and departures data are revised for migrants from China (excl SARs and Taiwan Province) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) in respect of three variables: country of birth, country of citizenship and country of residence/stay. Changes to 'country of birth' and 'country of citizenship' have been made from data supplied by DIMA. Changes to 'country of residence/stay' have been made by assuming the average proportion of country of birth to country of residence/stay for migrants from China (excl SARs and Taiwan Province) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) in September over the last 4 years (1995 to 1998).



## FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET** [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au) the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY** A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE** For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 75c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC** For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 75c per minute).

### INFORMATION SERVICE

Data which have been published and can be provided within five minutes are free of charge. Our information consultants can also help you to access the full range of ABS information—ABS user pays services can be tailored to your needs, time frame and budget. Publications may be purchased. Specialists are on hand to help you with analytical or methodological advice.

- PHONE** **1300 135 070**
- EMAIL** **[client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)**
- FAX** 1300 135 211
- POST** Client Services, ABS, GPO Box 796, Sydney 1041

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

ABS subscription services provide regular, convenient and prompt deliveries of ABS publications and products as they are released. Email delivery of monthly and quarterly publications is available.

- PHONE** 1300 366 323
- EMAIL** [subscriptions@abs.gov.au](mailto:subscriptions@abs.gov.au)
- FAX** 03 9615 7848
- POST** Subscription Services, ABS, GPO Box 2796Y, Melbourne 3001



2340100004002

ISSN 1031-0495

RRP \$16.50

© Commonwealth of Australia 2000

Produced by the Australian Bureau of Statistics