

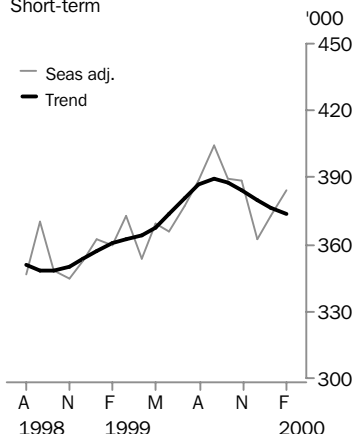
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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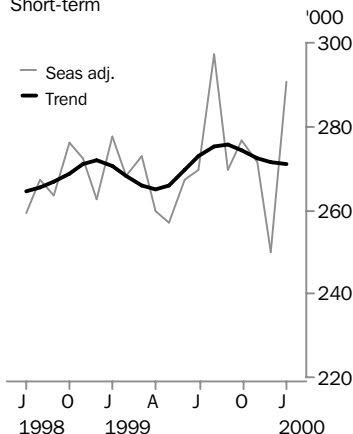
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## FEBRUARY 2000 PRELIMINARY

	Feb 2000 '000s	% change between Jan 2000 and Feb 2000	Jul 1999 to Feb 2000 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	374.0	-0.7	..	..
Original	439.2	..	3 171.6	7.5

## JANUARY 2000 KEY FIGURES

	Jan 2000 '000	% change between Dec 1999 and Jan 2000	Jul 1999 to Jan 2000 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	376.7	-0.9	..	..
Original	360.8	..	2 732.4	7.1
Resident departures				
Trend	271.1	-0.1	..	..
Original	246.9	..	1 960.9	1.8
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	10.0	..	54.9	10.2
Departures	5.5	..	24.5	19.1
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	35.2	..	183.1	12.5
Departures	24.5	..	119.0	12.7

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- 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.

- Between July 1999 and February 2000 there were 3.2 million short-term visitors to Australia, 8% more than for the same period ending February 1999.
- The trend estimate declined for the fifth consecutive month in February 2000.
- During the seven months to January 2000 the net gain of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures was 64,100, 12% higher than for the seven months to January 1999.
- During 1999 16% of the 3.2 million short-term departures by Australian residents were mainly for business purposes. The number of business trips has increased by 74% from 302,200 in 1989 to 525,800 in 1999, with an average annual growth rate of 6% per year. (For more information see special article on page 4).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE

March 2000

### EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

30 May 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:

March visitor arrivals is 2.97% higher than February

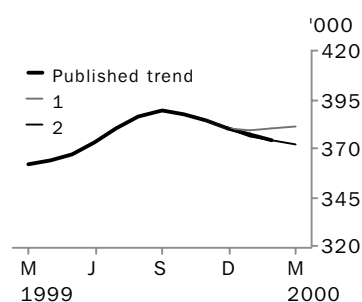
February resident departures is 3.50% higher than January

### 2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

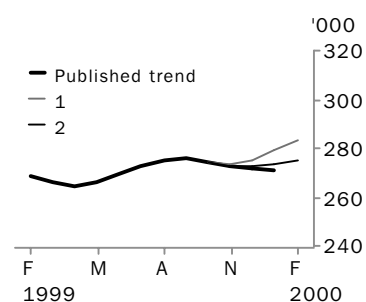
March visitor arrivals is 2.97% lower than February

February resident departure is 3.50% lower than January

## VISITOR ARRIVALS



## RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.97% and 3.50% 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 439,200 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during February 2000 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the eight months July 1999 to February 2000 to 3,171,600, 8% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving in the same period to February 1999 (2,949,700).

The major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia in the eight months to February 2000 were New Zealand (16%), Japan (15%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). Compared to the eight months to February 1999, there were increases in the number of visitor arrivals from New Zealand (up by 4%), the United Kingdom (up by 15%), and Korea (up by 49%). Japan and Taiwan were the only source countries in the top ten to record a decline in visitor arrivals, falling by 4% and 3% respectively. All other Asian countries in the top ten source countries recorded an increase in arrivals.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 246,900 short-term departures of Australian residents in January 2000, bringing the total for the seven months to January 2000 to 1,960,900, an increase of 2% on the seven months to January 1999 (1,925,400). The main destinations of Australian residents departing short-term during January 2000 were New Zealand (17%), the United States of America (11%), the United Kingdom (7%) and Indonesia (8%).

During the seven months to January 2000;

310,000 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 5%;

215,900 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 14%;

186,300 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 6%;

157,400 residents mainly visited Indonesia, a decrease of 33%;

90,000 residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 1%;

88,800 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 2%; and

81,200 residents mainly visited Singapore, an increase of 7%.

#### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the seven months to January 2000 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (56% or 1,541,900). A further 20% (538,700) stated that they were visiting friends and relatives, 9% (249,000) were on business trips, while 3% (90,300) came for educational purposes and 2% (65,000) came for a convention or conference.

#### MAIN STATE OF STAY

Forty two percent of Overseas visitors departing Australia during the seven months to January 2000 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales. A further 30% had spent most time in Queensland, 14% in Victoria and 10% in Western Australia. Compared to the seven months to January 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).

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS TRAVELLERS IN THE 1990s

During 1999, 3.2 million Australian residents travelled overseas for less than a year (short-term); 16% of these short-term journeys were mainly for business purposes. The proportion of short-term overseas travel for business grew in the 1990s from 15% of all overseas trips in 1989 and 1991 to a peak of 18% in 1997. Over the past 10 years, the number of business trips has increased by 74% from 302,200 in 1989 to 525,800 in 1999, with an average annual growth rate of 6% per year.

#### AGE AND SEX

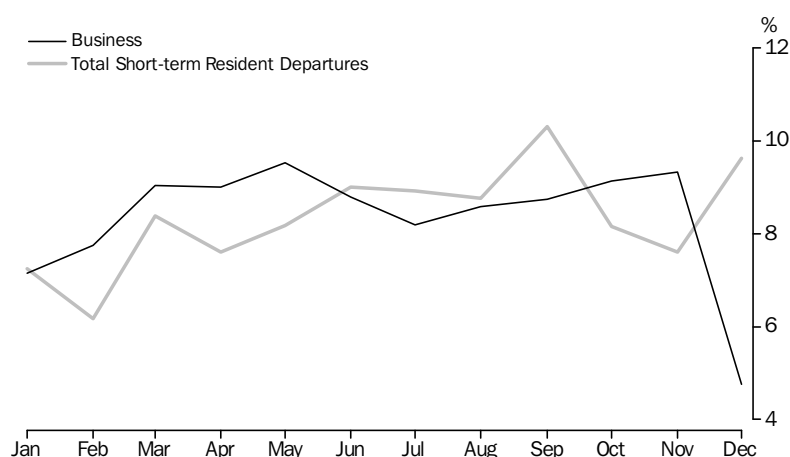
In 1999 business travel was dominated by men. Over eight out of every ten residents departing Australia for business reasons were male. During the 1990s the proportion of male business travellers has marginally declined from 86% in 1991 to 82% in 1999. During this period the number of female business travellers has increased by 125% while the number of male business travellers has increased by 64%.

Australian business travellers are predominantly middle aged. In 1999 most male business travellers were aged between 31 years and 55 years (78%), with a median age of 44.1 years (that is half the male business travellers were younger than 44.1 years and half were older). Female business travellers were slightly younger, with most being aged between 26 years and 51 years (79%), with a median age of 38.9 years.

#### SEASONALITY

There is a distinct seasonal pattern in business travel. The most popular months for residents to undertake short-term business travel overseas during 1999 were May (10%) and March, April, October and November (9% each month). Not surprisingly, Christmas/New Year and Australian school holidays are the least popular times for business travel. In 1999, December was the least popular month for these trips, with 5% of all business travel occurring in this month. Most of these departures occurred in the first two weeks of December (69%). January (7%) was the second least popular month.

#### SEASONALITY OF SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, 1999



#### MAIN DESTINATION

In 1999 the most popular main destination for Australian business travellers was New Zealand which attracted 19% of all business travel. The United States of America was the second most popular main destination (13%). Both of these countries have been the most popular main destinations for business travellers throughout the 1990s.

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS TRAVELLERS IN THE 1990s

#### MAIN DESTINATION *continued*

Apart from the United Kingdom which was ranked fifth, the remainder of the 10 most popular destinations in 1999 were Asian countries. The proportion of business travel to Asian countries has increased during the early 1990s but has decreased slightly in recent years. This decrease is probably related to the Asian financial crisis.

#### TOP 10 DESTINATIONS FOR AUSTRALIAN BUSINESS TRAVELLERS

	1 989	1 994	1 995	1 996	1 997	1 998	1 999
Country	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
New Zealand	19.0	17.6	17.2	18.1	17.1	18.5	19.0
United States of America	16.3	13.8	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.6	13.3
Singapore	6.7	7.4	6.3	6.8	6.4	7.0	7.8
Hong Kong	7.4	8.7	9.5	9.1	8.3	7.2	6.7
United Kingdom	8.4	6.3	6.4	5.5	6.2	6.3	6.3
Malaysia	1.1	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	4.5	4.8
China	3.0	6.4	6.2	6.7	7.2	5.2	4.3
Indonesia	3.1	4.7	4.9	5.0	5.5	4.7	4.2
Japan	5.6	3.6	3.4	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.7
Thailand	2.6	2.8	2.8	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.8

#### DURATION OF STAY AWAY

Residents departing mainly for business reasons have the shortest duration of stay away from Australia. In 1999, the median duration of stay of business travellers was 10 days. In comparison, the median duration of stay of holiday travellers was 15 days while the median duration of stay of those visiting friends and relatives was 30 days. The median duration of stay of business travellers has slowly decreased in the 1990s, from 13 days in 1989 to 12 days in 1991 and 10 days in 1999.

During the 1990s females have consistently recorded a longer median duration of stay for business journeys than males. The difference in length of stay between males and females ranged from 0.3 days in 1996 to 2.2 days in 1992.

#### MEDIAN DURATION OF BUSINESS AND CONFERENCE/CONVENTION TRIPS



TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Short-term arrivals(a)								
	Permanent arrivals	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	('000)				Total arrivals (a) ( '000)
		Settlers	Australian residents		Overseas visitors	Australian residents	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
1998 —									
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	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	386.6	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	387.7	776.0
November	7,170	8,340	7,450	22,950	246.7	416.7	388.3	384.0	686.3
December	7,850	12,500	6,830	27,180	208.3	460.8	362.1	380.0	696.3
2000 —									
January	9,990	6,610	18,550	35,150	357.5	360.8	373.0	376.7	753.4
February p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	439.2	384.6	374.0	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)				
	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	
Australian residents		Overseas visitors	(Seasonally adjusted b)			(Trend estimate c)			
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
1998 —									
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	265.8	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	275.4	402.0	699.3
September	2,870	5,820	5,110	13,790	330.7	269.7	275.7	331.2	675.6
October	2,930	5,740	4,450	13,120	262.0	276.4	274.3	364.6	639.7
November	2,910	5,720	6,560	15,190	244.3	271.5	272.5	412.7	672.2
December	3,500	6,100	11,070	20,670	309.3	249.8	271.5	392.6	722.5
2000 —									
January	5,450	12,550	6,480	24,480	246.9	290.7	271.1	452.0	723.4

(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 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 December</i>		<i>Seven months to</i> <i>January</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>January</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</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	289.6	322.4	654.2	712.0	87.5	95.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1,261.4	1,377.7	366.6	378.0	806.6	824.1	105.8	98.0
2 weeks and under 1 month	807.0	871.3	266.3	276.7	543.2	588.8	64.7	71.9
1 and under 2 months	390.7	380.7	127.4	140.9	246.4	270.2	34.0	34.4
2 and under 3 months	124.9	128.0	41.4	46.5	80.3	88.9	13.9	14.6
3 and under 6 months	169.7	172.8	49.2	58.7	108.0	118.8	19.3	18.2
6 and under 12 months	187.4	190.6	39.8	51.3	112.3	129.7	25.7	28.7
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>4,288.0</b>	<b>1,180.3</b>	<b>1,274.4</b>	<b>2,551.1</b>	<b>2,732.4</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>360.8</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	99.9	112.9	31.2	27.1	68.9	65.0	4.7	6.5
Business	446.2	440.3	109.8	109.1	250.5	249.0	31.8	29.6
Visiting friends/relatives	854.5	860.3	280.9	281.3	537.8	538.7	69.3	66.1
Holiday	2,403.5	2,349.4	643.3	730.5	1,380.1	1,541.9	186.9	195.4
Employment	29.2	45.4	11.1	10.2	27.8	26.4	5.3	4.7
Education	137.1	147.5	19.2	23.1	84.0	90.3	21.9	22.9
Other and not stated(d)	249.6	332.3	84.8	93.0	202.0	221.0	31.2	35.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>4,288.0</b>	<b>1,180.3</b>	<b>1,274.4</b>	<b>2,551.1</b>	<b>2,732.4</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>360.8</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	366.9	386.1	98.0	95.1	218.1	225.7	21.6	25.3
1 and under 2 weeks	802.6	924.9	247.8	219.9	572.1	558.6	74.1	71.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	784.0	844.8	217.8	216.7	509.4	533.0	68.4	75.5
1 and under 2 months	537.3	523.3	157.9	152.9	333.5	339.5	29.0	33.5
2 and under 3 months	207.2	188.9	55.1	60.8	119.4	122.8	8.7	9.1
3 and under 6 months	185.0	168.6	36.9	40.4	90.0	95.7	11.9	10.9
6 and under 12 months	149.0	152.2	29.1	29.8	82.9	85.6	19.0	21.0
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>3,188.7</b>	<b>842.6</b>	<b>815.6</b>	<b>1,925.4</b>	<b>1,960.9</b>	<b>232.7</b>	<b>246.9</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	118.3	124.7	27.9	28.3	64.2	81.2	7.9	8.7
Business	526.4	504.4	115.2	122.1	272.5	296.7	37.6	40.4
Visiting friends/relatives	716.8	778.6	233.0	231.7	464.2	489.7	54.4	58.7
Holiday	1,439.8	1,471.4	392.5	362.9	920.6	918.5	106.9	109.7
Employment	77.8	82.3	19.9	19.8	50.4	50.2	9.6	10.6
Education	43.1	41.8	10.4	9.5	27.7	30.0	5.2	4.9
Other and not stated(d)	109.7	185.6	43.8	41.2	125.7	94.5	11.1	14.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>3,188.7</b>	<b>842.6</b>	<b>815.6</b>	<b>1,925.4</b>	<b>1,960.9</b>	<b>232.7</b>	<b>246.9</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) 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 December</i>		<i>Seven months to</i> <i>January</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>January</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	17,790	22,500	5,420	6,240	13,120	15,460	2,770	3,580
Europe and the Former USSR	19,500	19,610	5,440	4,890	12,340	11,600	1,760	1,690
Middle East and North Africa	5,790	5,200	1,360	1,500	3,180	3,460	310	530
Southeast Asia	9,700	10,930	2,610	2,740	6,020	6,570	1,000	990
Northeast Asia	10,210	10,870	2,420	2,600	6,320	6,910	810	1,380
Southern Asia	5,330	5,320	1,220	1,790	2,940	4,670	350	940
The Americas	2,720	2,400	630	710	1,540	1,550	240	210
Africa (excluding North Africa)	6,260	7,250	1,730	1,840	4,320	4,600	690	670
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>77,330</b>	<b>84,140</b>	<b>20,840</b>	<b>22,330</b>	<b>49,820</b>	<b>54,870</b>	<b>7,930</b>	<b>9,990</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,140	1,390	390	90	1,060	300	110	60
China	4,340	6,130	1,420	1,560	3,420	4,160	390	820
Fiji	1,070	1,560	420	430	920	1,180	140	170
Former USSR and Baltic States	990	900	280	330	590	660	70	80
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	1,550	2,910	860	520	1,880	1,320	180	240
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,190	1,920	420	320	1,180	850	140	140
India	2,790	2,560	570	960	1,370	2,300	200	450
New Zealand	14,720	18,680	4,440	5,240	10,770	12,900	2,360	3,100
Philippines	2,770	3,320	810	830	1,880	1,930	270	250
South Africa	4,280	5,020	1,130	1,280	2,900	3,430	470	510
Taiwan	1,520	1,560	300	360	1,020	1,050	170	250
United Kingdom	9,190	8,790	2,420	2,570	5,330	6,050	880	780
United States of America	1,260	1,040	270	310	650	660	100	70
Viet Nam	2,310	2,140	590	360	1,300	850	130	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)**

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended 31 December</i>		<i>Seven months to January</i>		<i>Month of January</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	21.0	23.9	8.5	9.0	14.5	16.9	1.6	2.0
New Caledonia	23.4	23.8	5.4	6.0	14.1	14.8	4.3	3.8
New Zealand	695.7	718.9	184.0	190.5	443.4	454.0	47.1	47.8
Papua New Guinea	43.4	48.3	13.5	14.4	30.3	31.4	5.2	4.2
Other	31.1	40.1	11.8	10.5	25.3	21.7	2.8	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>814.6</i>	<i>855.0</i>	<i>223.2</i>	<i>230.3</i>	<i>527.5</i>	<i>538.7</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>60.7</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	18.8	16.8	5.4	5.9	11.6	12.4	1.7	1.9
Belgium	9.2	9.4	3.0	4.0	6.6	7.5	0.9	0.9
Denmark	17.6	17.7	5.9	5.8	11.2	12.0	1.9	2.0
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.5	9.0	2.9	3.3	5.9	6.2	0.9	0.9
France	39.0	46.2	13.1	15.1	30.5	34.4	4.0	5.0
Germany	130.2	129.8	39.7	51.0	78.1	94.7	12.2	14.1
Greece	8.1	8.8	3.4	3.8	6.0	6.5	0.7	0.7
Ireland	27.9	34.1	9.2	14.0	20.0	26.8	2.9	3.5
Italy	46.3	48.5	15.0	17.0	34.2	37.8	3.7	4.4
Netherlands	43.7	48.8	16.4	18.1	32.4	36.3	4.6	5.0
Norway	10.3	10.6	3.2	3.9	6.4	8.0	1.0	1.3
Spain	9.2	12.2	3.3	3.3	8.1	8.6	0.8	0.7
Sweden	24.6	28.1	10.9	12.3	18.5	21.1	2.7	4.0
Switzerland	39.2	41.5	14.2	17.1	28.1	32.3	4.7	5.2
United Kingdom	445.1	483.1	163.4	179.1	289.5	333.5	47.9	46.4
Other	35.4	39.5	13.9	16.4	25.7	29.1	3.8	4.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>914.1</i>	<i>984.1</i>	<i>322.9</i>	<i>370.2</i>	<i>612.6</i>	<i>707.3</i>	<i>94.3</i>	<i>100.8</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	10.6	11.9	3.2	3.4	7.1	7.7	1.1	1.2
Other	25.3	34.3	7.4	9.2	23.5	29.4	2.5	2.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>30.6</i>	<i>37.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	7.2	7.2	2.4	1.5	4.4	3.6	0.4	0.6
Indonesia	120.0	100.4	25.5	18.0	61.0	48.5	13.3	10.1
Malaysia	124.8	128.1	30.4	37.7	66.9	80.0	7.5	8.9
Philippines	37.4	38.4	9.9	10.3	19.7	21.9	2.5	2.7
Singapore	256.9	244.5	77.0	88.4	131.3	154.3	9.8	10.4
Thailand	44.9	59.5	14.8	17.5	30.9	33.9	3.2	3.8
Other	11.0	12.3	3.1	3.3	7.0	6.9	0.8	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>602.2</i>	<i>590.5</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>321.3</i>	<i>349.1</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>37.6</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China (c)	71.9	81.6	19.9	27.6	46.1	59.3	6.7	8.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	144.3	138.7	35.8	34.3	79.0	82.1	8.7	10.9
Japan	797.0	725.8	176.2	170.7	437.7	409.0	60.6	50.3
Korea	133.2	88.4	23.9	37.2	53.5	81.5	12.0	19.8
Taiwan	154.8	147.3	29.9	27.8	79.7	77.8	12.2	10.1
Other	2.6	3.4	0.9	0.6	2.0	1.6	0.3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,303.9</i>	<i>1,185.2</i>	<i>286.6</i>	<i>298.1</i>	<i>698.1</i>	<i>711.3</i>	<i>100.5</i>	<i>100.1</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	28.1	31.3	8.2	9.3	16.5	19.3	2.1	2.6
Other	12.1	14.6	4.0	4.6	8.8	9.6	1.4	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	68.3	75.5	22.5	25.4	45.8	48.8	8.1	8.2
United States of America	355.7	393.7	104.8	115.7	219.9	245.5	32.6	34.8
Other	25.8	30.9	8.2	9.3	19.4	21.1	4.5	4.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>449.8</i>	<i>500.1</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>150.4</i>	<i>285.1</i>	<i>315.5</i>	<i>45.1</i>	<i>47.9</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	46.4	63.4	20.7	16.8	39.4	33.6	4.1	3.7
Other	11.9	14.4	4.9	4.0	9.2	8.0	1.2	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>41.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Not stated	0.9	3.2	0.8	1.3	2.0	2.9	0.3	0.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>4,288.0</b>	<b>1,180.3</b>	<b>1,274.4</b>	<b>2,551.1</b>	<b>2,732.4</b>	<b>351.0</b>	<b>360.8</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) 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 30 December</i>			<i>Eight months to February</i>			<i>Month of February</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</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	184.0	190.5	3.5	483.4	500.7	3.6	40.0	46.8
<i>Total</i>	223.2	230.3	3.2	577.9	596.8	3.3	50.4	58.1
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Germany	39.7	51.0	28.5	93.9	111.1	18.3	15.8	16.4
Italy	15.0	17.0	13.5	37.7	42.4	12.3	3.6	4.5
Netherlands	16.4	18.1	10.3	37.2	41.9	12.6	4.8	5.6
Sweden	10.9	12.3	13.3	22.0	25.3	14.9	3.6	4.2
Switzerland	14.2	17.1	20.1	31.9	36.6	14.9	3.7	4.3
United Kingdom	163.4	179.1	9.6	344.9	395.6	14.7	55.4	62.1
<i>Total</i>	322.9	370.2	14.7	719.6	827.7	15.0	107.0	120.4
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
<i>Total</i>	10.5	12.7	20.3	33.9	40.8	20.4	3.4	3.7
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	25.5	18.0	-29.4	70.1	58.7	-16.3	9.1	10.2
Malaysia	30.4	37.7	24.3	82.9	97.5	17.5	16.0	17.4
Philippines	9.9	10.3	4.7	22.4	24.6	9.5	2.7	2.7
Singapore	77.0	88.4	14.7	153.0	177.3	15.9	21.7	23.0
Thailand	14.8	17.5	18.7	35.0	38.6	10.2	4.1	4.6
<i>Total</i>	163.1	176.8	8.4	376.6	409.0	8.6	55.3	59.9
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	19.9	27.6	39.0	55.8	74.2	33.1	9.7	15.0
Japan	176.2	170.7	-3.1	499.5	477.3	-4.5	61.8	68.3
Korea	23.9	37.2	55.8	61.3	93.0	51.8	7.8	11.6
Taiwan	29.9	27.8	-7.1	97.3	93.9	-3.5	17.6	16.1
<i>Total</i>	286.6	298.1	4.0	816.0	842.4	3.2	117.9	131.1
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	22.5	25.4	12.8	55.1	57.8	4.8	9.3	9.0
United States of America	104.8	115.7	10.4	261.5	287.1	9.8	41.6	41.5
<i>Total</i>	135.4	150.4	11.1	338.5	369.1	9.0	53.4	53.6
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	20.7	16.8	-18.5	44.7	38.7	-13.5	5.3	5.1
<i>Total</i>	25.6	20.8	-18.6	55.5	48.4	-12.8	6.8	6.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,180.3</b>	<b>1,274.4</b>	<b>8.0</b>	<b>2,949.7</b>	<b>3,171.6</b>	<b>7.5</b>	<b>398.6</b>	<b>439.2</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 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 December</i>		<i>Seven months to January</i>		<i>Month of January</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	88.4	104.2	26.0	26.3	59.9	71.0	7.5	7.6
New Caledonia	13.8	12.8	4.5	3.7	8.8	8.7	1.0	1.5
New Zealand	429.2	477.4	136.3	143.2	294.0	310.0	38.4	42.9
Norfolk Island	24.3	28.9	8.2	8.1	17.5	16.5	1.8	2.0
Papua New Guinea	41.3	38.6	10.0	11.1	23.2	26.2	2.8	3.5
Vanuatu	25.0	32.3	10.2	9.3	22.2	21.7	2.4	2.1
Other	31.0	31.6	11.4	12.7	20.4	25.5	1.9	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>725.9</i>	<i>206.6</i>	<i>214.4</i>	<i>446.0</i>	<i>479.7</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>62.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	37.3	41.4	9.2	9.3	22.7	24.1	2.0	2.0
Germany	38.1	39.3	8.9	8.1	22.5	21.7	2.5	2.8
Greece	41.0	38.3	4.5	4.9	20.9	20.4	0.8	0.9
Ireland	21.5	22.5	5.4	6.4	13.3	15.2	1.1	0.8
Italy	61.0	66.2	10.1	11.3	35.3	33.5	2.1	2.2
Netherlands	17.5	17.1	4.0	4.2	10.0	10.5	1.1	0.9
Poland	7.3	6.9	1.3	1.6	3.3	4.1	0.2	—
Spain	12.2	13.4	2.9	3.1	6.9	8.4	0.8	0.8
Switzerland	10.7	12.5	2.8	2.8	7.4	7.3	0.8	1.0
United Kingdom	327.4	306.0	65.5	70.3	175.9	186.3	13.5	17.3
Other	90.1	85.1	16.1	17.9	49.2	55.4	3.6	4.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>664.1</i>	<i>648.7</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>367.5</i>	<i>386.9</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>32.9</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	10.2	9.1	2.5	2.2	5.5	4.8	0.8	0.5
Lebanon	18.3	19.8	3.5	3.7	10.8	11.3	1.2	0.8
Turkey	17.1	16.6	2.8	1.9	8.9	7.1	0.9	0.3
Other	24.4	32.9	8.8	7.8	19.4	18.3	3.1	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>5.6</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	324.0	349.0	98.4	45.0	234.3	157.4	29.0	20.5
Malaysia	104.2	111.9	30.7	33.4	68.0	78.0	8.6	10.7
Philippines	60.4	55.6	17.0	16.6	32.7	32.5	5.4	5.5
Singapore	115.8	133.8	32.1	31.5	75.6	81.2	11.5	10.0
Thailand	103.8	137.5	39.7	39.9	89.0	90.0	10.8	12.4
Viet Nam	44.1	55.4	15.9	12.8	34.0	30.4	7.9	7.9
Other	10.8	11.0	3.6	4.4	6.7	7.6	1.2	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>763.1</i>	<i>854.1</i>	<i>237.4</i>	<i>183.6</i>	<i>540.3</i>	<i>477.2</i>	<i>74.4</i>	<i>68.5</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China (c)	81.6	81.8	23.4	23.2	49.4	51.8	5.8	6.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	142.0	142.7	44.7	40.1	86.7	88.8	12.4	13.3
Japan	56.6	62.0	15.5	16.4	34.9	38.5	4.3	5.2
Korea	17.6	17.3	4.7	4.8	10.0	10.8	1.2	1.8
Taiwan	35.3	32.4	10.1	10.3	20.1	20.2	2.4	2.8
Other	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>334.7</i>	<i>337.7</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>201.7</i>	<i>211.2</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>29.8</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	38.8	40.3	16.8	17.3	26.5	28.1	3.1	4.3
Sri Lanka	12.5	12.2	4.7	5.9	7.9	10.2	0.8	1.0
Other	16.8	15.6	6.1	8.5	9.6	13.0	0.7	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>51.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	48.4	54.0	11.0	11.6	30.8	34.3	4.5	5.9
United States of America	346.2	323.9	84.7	94.2	189.3	215.9	24.6	28.0
Other	27.6	32.2	10.7	10.2	19.6	19.6	2.7	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>422.1</i>	<i>410.0</i>	<i>106.4</i>	<i>116.1</i>	<i>239.7</i>	<i>269.8</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>36.1</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	29.7	29.5	7.7	9.1	18.2	21.3	2.3	2.4
Other	21.3	20.9	6.3	5.5	14.7	13.1	2.0	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Not stated	6.0	15.3	3.5	4.6	8.7	9.0	1.3	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>3,188.7</b>	<b>842.6</b>	<b>815.6</b>	<b>1,925.4</b>	<b>1,960.9</b>	<b>232.7</b>	<b>246.9</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 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT  
(‘000)**

State/Territory in which most time was spent(b)	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Seven months to January		Month of January	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	2000	1999	2000
New South Wales	1,783.9	1,789.1	435.3	480.1	1,032.1	1,119.3	198.4	213.3
Victoria	582.1	628.2	168.9	178.4	364.9	382.1	66.3	67.5
Queensland	1,221.9	1,232.1	306.4	335.7	751.8	800.8	113.4	105.3
South Australia	95.2	99.8	25.8	27.6	56.9	60.5	12.4	10.1
Western Australia	402.8	414.7	112.4	115.0	242.8	255.8	46.9	45.7
Tasmania	26.5	27.1	7.8	9.0	15.0	17.0	4.7	4.1
Northern Territory	44.7	44.8	9.9	13.3	28.4	33.0	2.3	3.0
Australian Capital Territory	34.1	31.5	7.8	9.5	17.9	19.9	2.9	2.9
Other Territories(c)	6.4	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.2	0.4	—
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>4,198.3</b>	<b>4,279.1</b>	<b>1,077.3</b>	<b>1,169.9</b>	<b>2,517.1</b>	<b>2,691.0</b>	<b>448.6</b>	<b>452.0</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) Data for August to October 1998 inclusive has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (c) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (d) Includes not stated.

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

	Seven months to January						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	499.6	19.2	527.5	20.7	538.7	19.7	5.6	2.1
Europe and the Former USSR	567.9	21.8	612.6	24.0	707.3	25.9	7.9	15.5
Middle East and North Africa	23.4	0.9	30.6	1.2	37.1	1.4	30.5	21.5
Southeast Asia	372.9	14.3	321.3	12.6	349.1	12.8	-13.8	8.7
Northeast Asia	821.8	31.6	698.1	27.4	711.3	26.0	-15.0	1.9
Southern Asia	22.2	0.9	25.2	1.0	28.9	1.1	13.6	14.5
The Americas	256.0	9.8	285.1	11.2	315.5	11.5	11.4	10.6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	35.2	1.4	48.7	1.9	41.6	1.5	38.1	-14.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,599.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,551.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,732.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>7.1</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	80.9	3.1	78.1	3.1	94.7	3.5	-3.4	21.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	86.3	3.3	79.0	3.1	82.1	3.0	-8.4	3.9
Indonesia	84.9	3.3	61.0	2.4	48.5	1.8	-28.1	-20.5
Japan	491.3	18.9	437.7	17.2	409.0	15.0	-10.9	-6.6
Korea	113.7	4.4	53.5	2.1	81.5	3.0	-52.9	52.2
Malaysia	80.7	3.1	66.9	2.6	80.0	2.9	-17.0	19.5
New Zealand	424.9	16.3	443.4	17.4	454.0	16.6	4.3	2.4
Singapore	148.3	5.7	131.3	5.1	154.3	5.6	-11.5	17.5
Taiwan	87.3	3.4	79.7	3.1	77.8	2.8	-8.7	-2.3
United Kingdom	261.0	10.0	289.5	11.3	333.5	12.2	10.9	15.2
United States of America	197.7	7.6	219.9	8.6	245.5	9.0	11.2	11.6
<b>Main reason for journey(d)</b>								
Convention/conference	63.0	2.4	68.9	2.7	65.0	2.4	9.5	-5.7
Business	251.6	9.7	250.5	9.8	249.0	9.1	-0.5	-0.6
Visiting friends/relatives	524.1	20.2	537.8	21.1	538.7	19.7	2.6	0.2
Holiday	1,509.4	58.1	1,380.1	54.1	1,541.9	56.4	-8.6	11.7
Employment	17.8	0.7	27.8	1.1	26.4	1.0	56.4	-4.9
Education	78.5	3.0	84.0	3.3	90.3	3.3	7.1	7.4
Other and not stated(e)	154.8	6.0	202.0	7.9	221.0	8.1	30.5	9.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,599.2</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,551.1</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2,732.4</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>-1.8</b>	<b>7.1</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 for more detail. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Data for September quarter 1998 has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (e) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

### SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

### SCOPE

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

<b>Main reason for journey</b>	<p>On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to <i>main reason for journey</i> have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ convention/conference</li> <li>▪ business</li> <li>▪ visiting friends/relatives</li> <li>▪ holiday</li> <li>▪ employment</li> <li>▪ education</li> <li>▪ other</li> </ul> <p>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'.</p>
<b>Main State/Territory of stay</b>	Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.
<b>Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)</b>	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).
<b>Permanent arrivals</b>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li> <li>▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li> <li>▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li> </ul> <p>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.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and</li> <li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term departures</b>	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li> <li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.</li> </ul>

## 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>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</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"/> <div style="text-align: right;">State <input type="text"/></div> ▶ 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"/>		▶ 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> <i>The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</i>		YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> <div style="text-align: right;">DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/></div>	
		<b>TURN OVER THE CARD</b> English	

## INCOMING CARD – BACK

<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b>		<b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</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"/>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/>  <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>B Visitor or temporary entrant</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                  ▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia YEARS <input type="text"/> MONTHS <input type="text"/> DAYS <input type="text"/> OR <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             </div> </div>	
		<b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/> <div style="text-align: center; background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; font-size: small;"> <b>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</b> </div>	
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 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</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"/>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <b>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing</b> <input type="checkbox"/>                  ▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> <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 <input type="text"/> MONTHS <input type="text"/> DAYS <input type="text"/> OR <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             </div> </div>	
		<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> <i>The information I have given is true, correct and complete.</i> YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> <div style="text-align: right;">DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/></div>		<div style="background-color: #f2f2f2; padding: 5px; font-size: small;"> <b>PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</b> </div>	

(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 JANUARY 2000(a)

OAD variables	Incoming Variables	Outgoing Variables
	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.21	0.27
Country of birth	0.01	0.01
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.00	0.00
Marital Status(b)	28.95	42.68
Category of Travel	1.43	0.65
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	1.93	0.03
Main reason for journey	2.53	..
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	0.03	1.14
Main reason for journey	..	1.71
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	0.04	0.00
Airport/Port of arrival/departure	0.00	0.00
Arrival/departure date		
Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months	1.32	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

(b) Not available for Australia or New Zealand.

#### 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.

**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).



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