



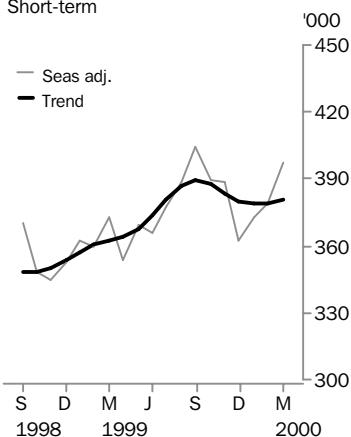
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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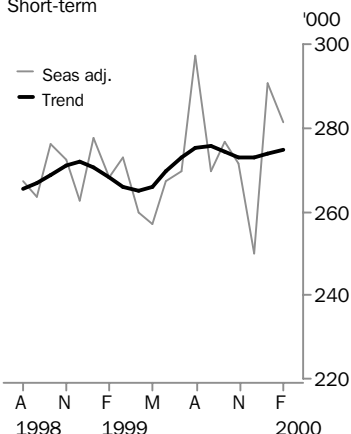
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



MARCH 2000 PRELIMINARY

	Mar 2000 '000s	% change between Feb 2000 and Mar 2000	Jul 1999 to Mar 2000 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	380.3	0.4	..	..
Original	412.4	..	3 579.4	7.2

FEBRUARY 2000 KEY FIGURES

	Feb 2000 '000	% change between Jan 2000 and Feb 2000	Jul 1999 to Feb 2000 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	378.9	0.1	..	..
Original	434.6	..	3 167.0	7.4
Resident departures				
Trend	274.9	0.4	..	..
Original	211.8	..	2 172.8	2.3
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	7.2	..	62.1	9.4
Departures	3.1	..	27.6	17.5
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	37.9	..	221.0	12.8
Departures	15.6	..	134.6	12.7

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

- Between July 1999 and March 2000 there were 3.6 million short-term visitors to Australia, 7% more than for the equivalent period ending March 1999.
- The trend estimate increased for the 2nd consecutive month in March 2000.
- During the eight months to February 2000 the net gain of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures was 86,400, 13% higher than for the eight months to February 1999 (76,400).
- In 1999, six of the top ten source countries for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia were from Asian regions. In the same year, short-term visitors from Asia constituted 42% (1,865,700) of all short-term arrivals. (For more information see special article: Has Asian short-term travel to Australia recovered? 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

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

April

12 June 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:

April visitor arrivals is 2.96% higher than March

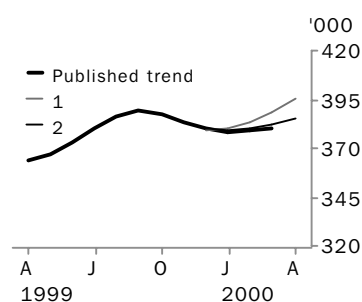
March resident departures is 3.51% higher than February

2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

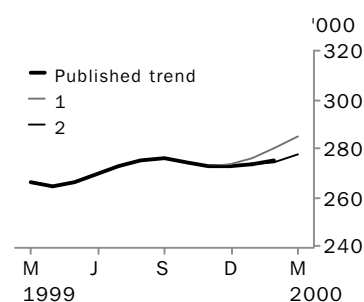
April visitor arrivals is 2.96% lower than March

March resident departure is 3.51% lower than February

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.96% and 3.51% 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 412,400 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during March 2000 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the nine months July 1999 to March 2000 to 3,579,400, 7% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving in the equivalent period to March 1999 (3,338,700).

The major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia in the nine months to March 2000 were New Zealand (16%), Japan (15%), the United Kingdom (13%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). Compared to the nine months to March 1999, there were increases in the number of visitor arrivals from New Zealand (up by 4%), the United Kingdom (up by 11%), and Korea (up by 56%). 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 211,800 short-term departures of Australian residents in February 2000, bringing the total for the eight months to February 2000 to 2,172,800, an increase of 2% on the eight months to February 1999 (2,123,900). The main destinations of Australian residents departing short-term during the eight months to February 2000 were New Zealand (16%), the United States of America (11%), the United Kingdom (9%) and Indonesia (8%).

During the eight months to February 2000;

353,800 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 7%;

239,200 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 15%;

201,300 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 5%;

170,700 residents mainly visited Indonesia, a decrease of 33%;

99,700 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 3%;

99,200 residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 2%; and

91,500 residents mainly visited Singapore, an increase of 7%.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the eight months to February 2000 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (56% or 1,783,300). A further 19% (613,000) stated that they were visiting friends and relatives, 9% (290,700) were on business trips, while 4% (123,500) came for educational purposes and 2% (73,400) came for a convention or conference.

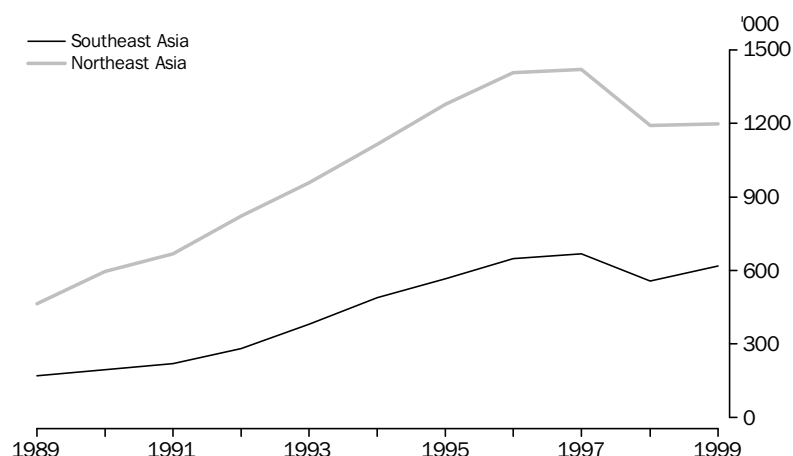
MAIN STATE OF STAY

Forty two percent of overseas visitors departing Australia during the eight months to February 2000 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales. A further 29% had spent most time in Queensland, 14% in Victoria and 9% in Western Australia. Compared to the eight months to February 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).

HAS ASIAN SHORT-TERM TRAVEL TO AUSTRALIA RECOVERED?

In 1999, six of the top ten source countries for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia were from Asian region. In the same year, short-term visitors from Asia constituted 42% (1,865,700) of all short-term arrivals. Over one quarter (27%) of all short-term visitors were from Northeast Asia and 14% from Southeast Asia. Southern Asia represented only a marginal proportion (1%) of all short-term arrivals. While the level of visitors from China and Singapore recorded an increase throughout the financial crisis period (largely 1998), arrivals from most Asian countries fell significantly. This article focuses on some of the affected countries and examines whether their level of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia has recovered to the pre-crisis level of 1997. It shows that short-term visitor levels from Southeast Asia have recovered to a far greater extent than those from Northeast Asia. It also looks at the impact on the main reasons for journey to Australia.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS



NORTHEAST ASIA

Northeast Asia traditionally provides about one third of all short-term arrivals to Australia. In 1998 this proportion fell to 29% and then to 27% in 1999. Despite this fall, short-term arrivals from Northeast Asia increased slightly (by 1%) in 1999 (to 1,198,800) compared with 1998 (1,190,700), but were 16% below the 1997 level (1,420,900). The number of short-term visitors from Japan, traditionally the top source country for short-term arrivals to Australia, declined by 6% from 1998 to 1999, to the lowest level in six years (707,500), to become Australia's second major source country, after New Zealand. Arrivals from Hong Kong and Taiwan declined in both 1998 and 1999, with visitor levels in 1999 12% and 4% below 1997 levels respectively. Unlike arrivals from the major Northeast Asian source countries, arrivals from Korea increased 63% in 1999 compared with 1998. However arrivals were still 54% below the 1997 level of 233,800.

SOUTHEAST ASIA

Short-term visitor arrivals from Southeast Asia increased by 11% from 1998 (556,200) to 1999 (618,000), still 8% below 1997 level (669,200). This can be attributed to strong recovery in visitor arrivals from 3 of the 4 main source countries from this region. Malaysia (up by 25%), Thailand (up by 26%) and the Philippines (up by 14%), all displayed increases in short-term arrivals in 1999 compared with 1998, with short-term arrivals from Malaysia and the Philippines almost regaining their 1997 pre-crisis levels.

HAS ASIAN SHORT-TERM TRAVEL TO AUSTRALIA RECOVERED?

SOUTHEAST ASIA *continued*

Going against this general recovery, Indonesian short-term arrivals, after falling dramatically (by 42%) from 1997 to 1998, further declined (by 2%) in 1999 to almost half the 1997 pre-crisis level.

MAIN REASONS FOR JOURNEY

Holiday travel, the most common main purpose of travel to Australia by visitors from the Asian regions, was most affected by the crisis and recovery, perhaps due to the discretionary nature of spending on tourism. By contrast, the next three main reasons for short-term travel – visiting friends and relatives, business and education – proved to be more resilient to the crisis and showed greater propensity for recovery.

HOLIDAY During 1999, 57% of short-term visitors from Southeast Asia and 74% from Northeast Asia came to Australia mainly for a holiday. Holiday makers from Southeast Asia (up by 21%) recovered better than those from Northeast Asia (up by 2%) in 1999 compared with 1998. However numbers were still well below 1997 levels for Southeast Asia (by 14%) and Northeast Asia (by 20%). The Southeast Asian recovery largely consisted of increases in holiday makers from Malaysia (up by 43%), Thailand (up by 46%) and Philippines (up by 44%) in 1999 relative to 1998. Negative growth in arrivals from Indonesia dampened this trend, with arrivals in 1999 down by 60% on 1997 pre-crisis level.

By contrast, the weak recovery in Northeast Asia was affected by declines in holiday makers from Japan (by 3%) and Taiwan (by 1%) in 1998 relative to 1999. A strong increase in holiday travel from Korea (up by 117%) counterbalanced this trend, although arrivals from this country were still 65% below 1997 pre-crisis level.

VISITING FRIENDS AND RELATIVES

People mainly visiting friends and relatives were the second largest group of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia from the Asian regions (contributing 7% of arrivals from Northeast Asia and 15% from Southeast Asia in 1999). During the 1997–99 period, there was only slight regional variation in the number of these visits, reflecting the resilience of this sector. At the country level, Japan (up by 34%), Thailand (up by 12%) and Malaysia (up by 9%), registered increases in travel for visiting friends and relatives in 1999 compared with 1997, while Indonesia and Korea had not quite recovered 1997 levels, with visitors in this category still down by 10% and 9% respectively.

BUSINESS

During 1999, business travellers comprised 7% of short-term visitor arrivals from Northeast Asia and 9% from Southeast Asia. The largest falls in business arrivals over the 1997–99 period were recorded for Taiwan (by 23%), Korea (by 19%), Japan (by 15%) and Thailand (by 9%). By contrast, the Philippines (up by 25%) and Malaysia (up by 4%) registered a rise over the same period.

EDUCATION

Education accounted for 8% of short-term visitor arrivals from Southeast Asia and 4% from Northeast Asia in 1999. These proportions changed only slightly during the 1997–99 period. Declines experienced by Thailand (12%), Malaysia (4%), Korea (41%) and Hong Kong (33%) in 1998 were reversed in 1999, but 1999 levels were still below those of 1997. Indonesia, the Philippines and Japan registered declines from 1998 to 1999, with the result that 1999 levels were 28%, 13% and 10% below 1997 levels respectively.

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)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
								Settlers	
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 —									
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	386.7	645.3
September	7,450	6,250	7,930	21,630	299.3	353.1	404.1	389.0	674.0
October	7,310	6,490	9,260	23,060	356.0	397.0	389.8	387.4	776.0
November	7,170	8,340	7,450	22,950	246.7	416.7	388.3	383.5	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	378.5	753.4
February	7,240	5,820	24,810	37,880	236.5	434.6	378.9	378.9	708.9
March p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	412.4	397.1	380.3	n.y.a

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

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) ('000)				Total departures (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (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
1998 —									
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	275.3	402.0	699.3
September	2,870	5,820	5,110	13,790	330.7	269.7	275.6	331.2	675.6
October	2,930	5,740	4,450	13,120	262.0	276.4	274.2	364.6	639.7
November	2,910	5,720	6,560	15,190	244.3	271.5	272.7	412.7	672.2
December	3,500	6,100	11,070	20,670	309.3	249.8	272.6	392.6	722.5
2000 —									
January	5,450	12,550	6,480	24,480	246.9	290.7	273.8	452.0	723.4
February	3,120	7,390	5,090	15,600	211.8	281.4	274.9	397.4	624.8

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 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>Eight months to</i> <i>February</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>February</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>
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,279.0	1,166.8	289.6	322.4	760.4	833.0	106.2	121.0
1 and under 2 weeks	1,261.4	1,377.7	366.6	378.0	933.8	953.4	127.2	129.3
2 weeks and under 1 month	807.0	871.3	266.3	276.7	615.4	667.8	72.1	79.1
1 and under 2 months	390.7	380.7	127.4	140.9	281.1	308.5	34.7	38.3
2 and under 3 months	124.9	128.0	41.4	46.5	92.1	101.1	11.7	12.2
3 and under 6 months	169.7	172.8	49.2	58.7	124.2	137.8	16.1	19.0
6 and under 12 months	187.4	190.6	39.8	51.3	142.9	165.5	30.5	35.8
Total(c)	4,220.0	4,288.0	1,180.3	1,274.4	2,949.7	3,167.0	398.6	434.6
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	99.9	112.9	31.2	27.1	75.7	73.4	6.7	8.4
Business	446.2	440.3	109.8	109.1	289.3	290.7	38.8	41.7
Visiting friends/relatives	854.5	860.3	280.9	281.3	604.3	613.0	66.6	74.3
Holiday	2,403.5	2,349.4	643.3	730.5	1,606.7	1,783.3	226.6	241.4
Employment	29.2	45.4	11.1	10.2	31.6	30.0	3.8	3.5
Education	137.1	147.5	19.2	23.1	113.4	123.5	29.3	33.2
Other and not stated(d)	249.6	332.3	84.8	93.0	228.7	253.0	26.7	32.0
Total	4,220.0	4,288.0	1,180.3	1,274.4	2,949.7	3,167.0	398.6	434.6
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	366.9	386.1	98.0	95.1	247.8	262.2	29.7	36.5
1 and under 2 weeks	802.6	924.9	247.8	219.9	630.9	619.6	58.7	60.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	784.0	844.8	217.8	216.7	562.9	588.7	53.5	55.7
1 and under 2 months	537.3	523.3	157.9	152.9	357.3	365.5	23.8	25.9
2 and under 3 months	207.2	188.9	55.1	60.8	127.9	131.0	8.5	8.2
3 and under 6 months	185.0	168.6	36.9	40.4	99.8	106.0	9.8	10.4
6 and under 12 months	149.0	152.2	29.1	29.8	97.3	99.8	14.4	14.2
Total(c)	3,031.9	3,188.7	842.6	815.6	2,123.9	2,172.8	198.5	211.8
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	118.3	124.7	27.9	28.3	72.9	91.0	8.6	9.7
Business	526.4	504.4	115.2	122.1	313.2	346.7	40.7	50.0
Visiting friends/relatives	716.8	778.6	233.0	231.7	512.3	540.0	48.1	50.3
Holiday	1,439.8	1,471.4	392.5	362.9	1,004.1	1,000.2	83.6	81.7
Employment	77.8	82.3	19.9	19.8	56.6	56.5	6.2	6.3
Education	43.1	41.8	10.4	9.5	30.0	32.1	2.3	2.1
Other and not stated(d)	109.7	185.6	43.8	41.2	134.8	106.3	9.1	11.8
Total	3,031.9	3,188.7	842.6	815.6	2,123.9	2,172.8	198.5	211.8

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) 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>Eight months to</i> <i>February</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>February</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>
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	17,790	22,500	5,420	6,240	14,900	17,540	1,780	2,080
Europe and the Former USSR	19,500	19,610	5,440	4,890	13,910	13,120	1,570	1,510
Middle East and North Africa	5,790	5,200	1,360	1,500	3,510	4,040	330	570
Southeast Asia	9,700	10,930	2,610	2,740	7,020	7,360	1,000	790
Northeast Asia	10,210	10,870	2,420	2,600	7,420	7,900	1,100	1,000
Southern Asia	5,330	5,320	1,220	1,790	3,380	5,270	430	600
The Americas	2,720	2,400	630	710	1,720	1,750	180	200
Africa (excluding North Africa)	6,260	7,250	1,730	1,840	4,840	5,090	520	490
Total(b)	77,330	84,140	20,840	22,330	56,750	62,110	6,930	7,240
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,140	1,390	390	90	1,150	400	90	100
China	4,340	6,130	1,420	1,560	4,040	4,660	610	510
Fiji	1,070	1,560	420	430	1,030	1,330	100	150
Former USSR and Baltic States	990	900	280	330	630	730	40	70
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	1,550	2,910	860	520	2,130	1,590	250	280
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,190	1,920	420	320	1,370	1,020	200	170
India	2,790	2,560	570	960	1,600	2,650	230	350
New Zealand	14,720	18,680	4,440	5,240	12,280	14,610	1,510	1,710
Philippines	2,770	3,320	810	830	2,210	2,130	320	190
South Africa	4,280	5,020	1,130	1,280	3,250	3,790	360	360
Taiwan	1,520	1,560	300	360	1,180	1,270	170	220
United Kingdom	9,190	8,790	2,420	2,570	6,030	6,680	700	630
United States of America	1,260	1,040	270	310	720	740	70	80
Viet Nam	2,310	2,140	590	360	1,470	950	170	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>Eight months to February</i>		<i>Month of February</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>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	21.0	23.9	8.5	9.0	16.6	18.9	2.1	2.1
New Caledonia	23.4	23.8	5.4	6.0	17.1	17.3	3.0	2.5
New Zealand	695.7	718.9	184.0	190.5	483.4	499.0	40.0	45.0
Papua New Guinea	43.4	48.3	13.5	14.4	32.7	34.4	2.4	3.1
Other	31.1	40.1	11.8	10.5	28.1	24.1	2.8	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>814.6</i>	<i>855.0</i>	<i>223.2</i>	<i>230.3</i>	<i>577.9</i>	<i>593.8</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>55.1</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	18.8	16.8	5.4	5.9	13.2	14.3	1.5	1.9
Belgium	9.2	9.4	3.0	4.0	7.4	8.4	0.9	0.9
Denmark	17.6	17.7	5.9	5.8	13.3	14.4	2.1	2.3
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.5	9.0	2.9	3.3	6.7	7.2	0.8	1.0
France	39.0	46.2	13.1	15.1	34.8	39.4	4.3	5.0
Germany	130.2	129.8	39.7	51.0	93.9	109.5	15.8	14.7
Greece	8.1	8.8	3.4	3.8	6.7	7.1	0.7	0.6
Ireland	27.9	34.1	9.2	14.0	23.4	30.5	3.4	3.7
Italy	46.3	48.5	15.0	17.0	37.7	42.6	3.6	4.8
Netherlands	43.7	48.8	16.4	18.1	37.2	42.3	4.8	6.1
Norway	10.3	10.6	3.2	3.9	7.8	10.2	1.4	2.1
Spain	9.2	12.2	3.3	3.3	8.8	9.7	0.7	1.1
Sweden	24.6	28.1	10.9	12.3	22.0	25.3	3.6	4.1
Switzerland	39.2	41.5	14.2	17.1	31.9	36.8	3.7	4.6
United Kingdom	445.1	483.1	163.4	179.1	344.9	393.5	55.4	60.1
Other	35.4	39.5	13.9	16.4	30.1	33.3	4.4	4.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>914.1</i>	<i>984.1</i>	<i>322.9</i>	<i>370.2</i>	<i>719.6</i>	<i>824.5</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>117.2</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	10.6	11.9	3.2	3.4	8.3	9.1	1.2	1.3
Other	25.3	34.3	7.4	9.2	25.7	31.8	2.2	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>40.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	7.2	7.2	2.4	1.5	5.1	4.3	0.7	0.7
Indonesia	120.0	100.4	25.5	18.0	70.1	58.0	9.1	9.5
Malaysia	124.8	128.1	30.4	37.7	82.9	98.0	16.0	18.0
Philippines	37.4	38.4	9.9	10.3	22.4	24.5	2.7	2.7
Singapore	256.9	244.5	77.0	88.4	153.0	178.9	21.7	24.6
Thailand	44.9	59.5	14.8	17.5	35.0	38.8	4.1	4.8
Other	11.0	12.3	3.1	3.3	8.0	8.2	1.0	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>602.2</i>	<i>590.5</i>	<i>163.1</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>376.6</i>	<i>410.8</i>	<i>55.3</i>	<i>61.6</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China (c)	71.9	81.6	19.9	27.6	55.8	73.3	9.7	14.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	144.3	138.7	35.8	34.3	99.6	102.9	20.6	20.8
Japan	797.0	725.8	176.2	170.7	499.5	477.5	61.8	68.5
Korea	133.2	88.4	23.9	37.2	61.3	94.2	7.8	12.7
Taiwan	154.8	147.3	29.9	27.8	97.3	94.2	17.6	16.4
Other	2.6	3.4	0.9	0.6	2.5	2.0	0.4	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,303.9</i>	<i>1,185.2</i>	<i>286.6</i>	<i>298.1</i>	<i>816.0</i>	<i>844.0</i>	<i>117.9</i>	<i>132.6</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	28.1	31.3	8.2	9.3	19.1	22.3	2.6	3.0
Other	12.1	14.6	4.0	4.6	10.2	11.2	1.4	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.7</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	68.3	75.5	22.5	25.4	55.1	57.5	9.3	8.6
United States of America	355.7	393.7	104.8	115.7	261.5	287.2	41.6	41.6
Other	25.8	30.9	8.2	9.3	21.9	24.2	2.5	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>449.8</i>	<i>500.1</i>	<i>135.4</i>	<i>150.4</i>	<i>338.5</i>	<i>368.8</i>	<i>53.4</i>	<i>53.3</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	46.4	63.4	20.7	16.8	44.7	38.1	5.3	4.5
Other	11.9	14.4	4.9	4.0	10.8	9.4	1.6	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>77.8</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>47.5</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Not stated	0.9	3.2	0.8	1.3	2.3	3.3	0.3	0.3
Total	4,220.0	4,288.0	1,180.3	1,274.4	2,949.7	3,167.0	398.6	434.6

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (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>Nine months to March</i>			<i>Month of March</i>	
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000p</i>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	143.0	153.7	7.5	539.3	559.9	3.8	55.9	60.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>186.3</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>643.3</i>	<i>664.3</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>65.4</i>	<i>70.5</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	40.4	42.1	4.2	106.4	122.7	15.4	12.5	13.3
Italy	10.3	13.0	25.9	40.8	46.4	13.6	3.1	3.8
Netherlands	13.5	16.2	19.5	41.3	47.5	14.8	4.2	5.2
Sweden	8.6	11.1	29.3	24.4	28.3	16.0	2.4	3.0
Switzerland	12.1	13.5	11.2	35.6	40.5	14.0	3.7	3.7
United Kingdom	160.2	160.5	0.2	401.9	447.6	11.4	57.0	54.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>301.4</i>	<i>320.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>819.7</i>	<i>927.1</i>	<i>13.1</i>	<i>100.0</i>	<i>102.7</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.2</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	30.2	26.2	-13.2	78.0	64.7	-17.1	7.9	6.6
Malaysia	33.3	39.4	18.3	92.7	110.5	19.1	9.8	12.5
Philippines	9.4	8.7	-6.9	26.6	27.8	4.6	4.2	3.3
Singapore	52.7	59.1	12.3	174.2	203.1	16.6	21.1	24.1
Thailand	11.5	15.3	33.0	39.3	45.4	15.6	4.3	6.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>154.4</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>426.1</i>	<i>465.9</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>55.1</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	22.8	30.4	33.7	62.2	80.9	30.1	6.4	7.6
Japan	193.8	192.1	-0.9	571.0	550.8	-3.5	71.4	73.3
Korea	26.5	44.1	66.6	68.0	105.9	55.7	6.7	11.7
Taiwan	40.4	36.5	-9.7	107.9	104.2	-3.4	10.6	10.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>325.4</i>	<i>346.9</i>	<i>6.6</i>	<i>923.0</i>	<i>958.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>107.0</i>	<i>114.2</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	25.5	25.3	-0.6	63.2	65.9	4.4	8.0	8.5
United States of America	113.9	118.3	3.9	301.2	329.0	9.2	39.7	41.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>154.8</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>389.1</i>	<i>422.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>50.6</i>	<i>53.6</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	16.1	14.1	-12.5	51.5	44.0	-14.5	6.8	5.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>-9.4</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>-14.1</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.2</i>
Total	1,138.6	1,207.8	6.1	3,338.7	3,579.4	7.2	389.0	412.4

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

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

<i>Main destination(b)</i>	<i>Year ended 30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended 31 December</i>		<i>Eight months to February</i>		<i>Month of February</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>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	88.4	104.2	26.0	26.3	64.1	77.3	4.3	6.3
New Caledonia	13.8	12.8	4.5	3.7	9.4	9.2	0.5	0.4
New Zealand	429.2	477.4	136.3	143.2	331.9	353.8	37.9	43.8
Norfolk Island	24.3	28.9	8.2	8.1	19.2	18.3	1.8	1.8
Papua New Guinea	41.3	38.6	10.0	11.1	25.0	28.7	1.8	2.5
Vanuatu	25.0	32.3	10.2	9.3	23.5	24.1	1.3	2.4
Other	31.0	31.6	11.4	12.7	22.2	27.6	1.8	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>725.9</i>	<i>206.6</i>	<i>214.4</i>	<i>495.4</i>	<i>538.9</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>59.3</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	37.3	41.4	9.2	9.3	24.7	26.5	1.9	2.3
Germany	38.1	39.3	8.9	8.1	24.2	24.2	1.7	2.5
Greece	41.0	38.3	4.5	4.9	22.1	21.6	1.1	1.2
Ireland	21.5	22.5	5.4	6.4	14.3	16.3	1.1	1.1
Italy	61.0	66.2	10.1	11.3	38.1	35.3	2.7	1.8
Netherlands	17.5	17.1	4.0	4.2	10.7	11.4	0.7	0.9
Poland	7.3	6.9	1.3	1.6	3.6	4.3	0.3	0.2
Spain	12.2	13.4	2.9	3.1	7.6	8.9	0.7	0.6
Switzerland	10.7	12.5	2.8	2.8	8.3	8.1	0.9	0.8
United Kingdom	327.4	306.0	65.5	70.3	191.9	201.3	16.0	15.0
Other	90.1	85.1	16.1	17.9	53.3	59.0	4.0	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>664.1</i>	<i>648.7</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>398.7</i>	<i>416.9</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>30.0</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	10.2	9.1	2.5	2.2	6.0	5.3	0.4	0.5
Lebanon	18.3	19.8	3.5	3.7	11.5	12.1	0.7	0.7
Turkey	17.1	16.6	2.8	1.9	9.4	7.8	0.5	0.7
Other	24.4	32.9	8.8	7.8	21.4	21.5	2.1	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>5.1</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	324.0	349.0	98.4	45.0	255.6	170.7	21.3	13.3
Malaysia	104.2	111.9	30.7	33.4	74.9	86.4	6.9	8.4
Philippines	60.4	55.6	17.0	16.6	37.1	36.5	4.3	4.0
Singapore	115.8	133.8	32.1	31.5	85.8	91.5	10.2	10.3
Thailand	103.8	137.5	39.7	39.9	97.2	99.2	8.3	9.2
Viet Nam	44.1	55.4	15.9	12.8	38.3	34.2	4.4	3.8
Other	10.8	11.0	3.6	4.4	7.5	8.4	0.7	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>763.1</i>	<i>854.1</i>	<i>237.4</i>	<i>183.6</i>	<i>596.4</i>	<i>526.9</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>49.7</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China (c)	81.6	81.8	23.4	23.2	54.3	56.6	4.9	4.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	142.0	142.7	44.7	40.1	96.7	99.7	10.1	10.9
Japan	56.6	62.0	15.5	16.4	39.1	43.1	4.2	4.6
Korea	17.6	17.3	4.7	4.8	11.1	12.3	1.1	1.4
Taiwan	35.3	32.4	10.1	10.3	22.2	22.9	2.2	2.7
Other	1.6	1.5	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>334.7</i>	<i>337.7</i>	<i>98.6</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>224.4</i>	<i>235.7</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>24.5</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	38.8	40.3	16.8	17.3	30.5	32.5	4.0	4.4
Sri Lanka	12.5	12.2	4.7	5.9	8.6	11.1	0.7	0.9
Other	16.8	15.6	6.1	8.5	11.3	15.2	1.7	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>58.8</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>7.5</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	48.4	54.0	11.0	11.6	34.5	39.4	3.7	5.2
United States of America	346.2	323.9	84.7	94.2	208.8	239.2	19.5	23.2
Other	27.6	32.2	10.7	10.2	21.8	21.8	2.2	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>422.1</i>	<i>410.0</i>	<i>106.4</i>	<i>116.1</i>	<i>265.1</i>	<i>300.4</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>30.6</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	29.7	29.5	7.7	9.1	19.8	24.0	1.6	2.7
Other	21.3	20.9	6.3	5.5	15.5	14.7	0.9	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>14.0</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>38.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Not stated	6.0	15.3	3.5	4.6	9.8	9.9	1.1	0.9
Total	3,031.9	3,188.7	842.6	815.6	2,123.9	2,172.8	198.5	211.8

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 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		Eight months to February		Month of February	
	1998	1999	1998	1999	1999	2000	1999	2000
New South Wales	1,783.9	1,789.1	435.3	480.1	1,197.3	1,302.5	165.2	183.3
Victoria	582.1	628.2	168.9	178.4	420.5	441.4	55.6	59.4
Queensland	1,221.9	1,232.1	306.4	335.7	841.3	899.4	89.5	98.6
South Australia	95.2	99.8	25.8	27.6	65.6	68.2	8.7	7.7
Western Australia	402.8	414.7	112.4	115.0	276.1	292.7	33.4	36.9
Tasmania	26.5	27.1	7.8	9.0	18.7	21.2	3.7	4.2
Northern Territory	44.7	44.8	9.9	13.3	31.7	37.5	3.3	4.5
Australian Capital Territory	34.1	31.5	7.8	9.5	20.4	22.8	2.5	2.9
Other Territories(c)	6.4	1.7	0.3	0.9	1.0	2.2	—	—
Total(d)	4,198.3	4,279.1	1,077.3	1,169.9	2,879.9	3,088.4	362.8	397.4

(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) Data for August to October 1998 inclusive has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (c) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (d) Includes not stated.

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

	Eight months to February						Percentage change 1998 to 1999	Percentage change 1999 to 2000
	1998		1999		2000			
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	548.0	18.6	577.9	19.6	593.8	18.7	5.5	2.8
Europe and the Former USSR	668.6	22.6	719.6	24.4	824.5	26.0	7.6	14.6
Middle East and North Africa	26.3	0.9	33.9	1.1	40.8	1.3	28.9	20.4
Southeast Asia	411.7	13.9	376.6	12.8	410.8	13.0	-8.5	9.1
Northeast Asia	929.6	31.5	816.0	27.7	844.0	26.6	-12.2	3.4
Southern Asia	25.4	0.9	29.3	1.0	33.6	1.1	15.3	14.5
The Americas	303.0	10.3	338.5	11.5	368.8	11.6	11.7	8.9
Africa (excluding North Africa)	39.9	1.4	55.5	1.9	47.5	1.5	39.0	-14.4
Total(c)	2,952.8	100.0	2,949.7	100.0	3,167.0	100.0	-0.1	7.4
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	94.8	3.2	93.9	3.2	109.5	3.5	-1.0	16.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	97.8	3.3	99.6	3.4	102.9	3.2	1.8	3.3
Indonesia	93.1	3.2	70.1	2.4	58.0	1.8	-24.7	-17.2
Japan	560.5	19.0	499.5	16.9	477.5	15.1	-10.9	-4.4
Korea	118.0	4.0	61.3	2.1	94.2	3.0	-48.1	53.6
Malaysia	89.8	3.0	82.9	2.8	98.0	3.1	-7.7	18.2
New Zealand	463.0	15.7	483.4	16.4	499.0	15.8	4.4	3.2
Singapore	161.9	5.5	153.0	5.2	178.9	5.6	-5.5	16.9
Taiwan	103.6	3.5	97.3	3.3	94.2	3.0	-6.0	-3.2
United Kingdom	314.9	10.7	344.9	11.7	393.5	12.4	9.5	14.1
United States of America	235.3	8.0	261.5	8.9	287.2	9.1	11.1	9.8
Main reason for journey(d)								
Convention/conference	69.7	2.4	75.7	2.6	73.4	2.3	8.6	-3.0
Business	292.2	9.9	289.3	9.8	290.7	9.2	-1.0	0.5
Visiting friends/relatives	590.4	20.0	604.3	20.5	613.0	19.4	2.4	1.4
Holiday	1,697.6	57.5	1,606.7	54.5	1,783.3	56.3	-5.4	11.0
Employment	20.5	0.7	31.6	1.1	30.0	0.9	53.9	-5.1
Education	108.8	3.7	113.4	3.8	123.5	3.9	4.2	9.0
Other and not stated(e)	173.6	5.9	228.7	7.8	253.0	8.0	31.7	10.6
Total	2,952.8	100.0	2,949.7	100.0	3,167.0	100.0	-0.1	7.4

(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 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

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

G L O S S A R Y

Main reason for journey	<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"> ▪ convention/conference ▪ business ▪ visiting friends/relatives ▪ holiday ▪ employment ▪ education ▪ other <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>
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	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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). <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>
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	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

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

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

APPENDIX 1—PASSENGER CARDS (a)

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

Incoming passenger card • Australia		YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ 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"/>	
DECLARATION <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="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> DAY <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div>	
		TURN OVER THE CARD English	

INCOMING CARD – BACK

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ 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"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 22%;"> A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="width: 22%;"> B Visitor or temporary entrant <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 </div> <div style="width: 22%;"> C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-size: x-small; margin-top: 5px;"> MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT. </div> </div> </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

Outgoing passenger card • Australia		PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F	
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ 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"/> <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 22%;"> D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 22%;"> E Australian resident departing temporarily <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 </div> <div style="width: 22%;"> F Australian resident departing permanently <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"/> </div> </div>	
DECLARATION <i>The information I have given is true, correct and complete.</i> YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; font-size: small;"> DAY <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/><input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/><input type="text"/> </div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; font-size: x-small;"> PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT. </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 FEBRUARY 2000(a)

OAD variables	Incoming Variables	Outgoing Variables
	%	%
.....		
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.20	0.27
Country of birth	0.02	0.01
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.02	0.00
Marital Status(b)	33.13	50.62
Category of Travel	1.24	0.60
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	1.63	0.02
Main reason for journey	1.79	..
Country of residence	n.a.	..
State of intended address/in which most time was spent	n.a.	n.a.
Australian residents		
Actual/Intended time away from Australia	0.07	1.25
Main reason for journey	..	1.76
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	n.a.	n.a.
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Occupation(c)	0.00	0.00
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.00	0.00
Airport/Port of arrival/departure	0.00	0.00
Arrival/departure date		
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	1.23	..
.....		

(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.

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

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

STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT

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

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

SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING

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

DATA IMPUTATIONS

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

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

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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