



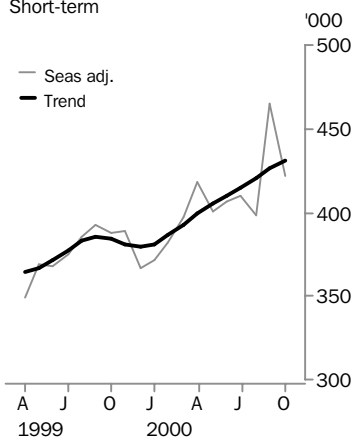
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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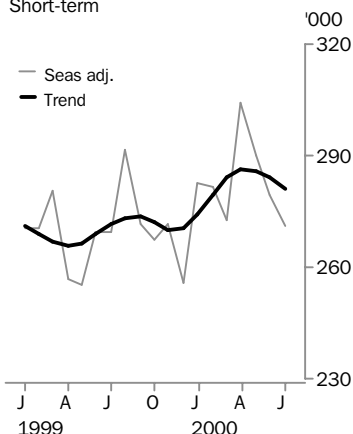
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



OCTOBER 2000 PRELIMINARY

	Oct 2000 '000s	% change between Sep 2000 and Oct 2000	Jan 2000 to Oct 2000 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	431.3	1.2	..	..
Original	435.6	..	3 919.6	9.4

JULY 2000 KEY FIGURES

	Jul 2000 '000	% change between Jun 2000 and Jul 2000	Jan 2000 to Jul 2000 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	414.5	1.2	..	..
Original	429.0	..	2 709.2	9.4
Resident departures				
Trend	280.9	-1.2	..	..
Original	296.9	..	1 915.2	7.4
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	8.2	..	54.8	9.9
Departures	3.7	..	25.7	15.0
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	34.7	..	191.0	10.3
Departures	16.9	..	120.3	12.7

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

- There were 3.9 million short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the 10 months to October 2000, 9% more than in the previous year.
- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals increased for the tenth consecutive month in October 2000
- During the seven months to July 2000 there were 54,760 permanent arrivals and 136,230 long term arrivals. During the same time, there were 25,720 permanent departures and 94,560 long term departures.
- The net gain of permanent and long-term migration during the seven months to July 2000 was 70,720 people, 6% more than the seven months to July 1999 (66,450).
- The total number of permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during 1999-00 was 92,270. This is an increase of 10% over 1998-99 (84,140) and an 19% increase over 1997-98 (77,330). (For further information see the special article on page 4).

NOTE:

This publication contains July 2000 final data and October 2000 preliminary data. See 'Changes in this issue' on page 2 for details.

- 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

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs is currently automating the processing of passenger cards. Delays are expected in publishing the final Overseas Arrivals and Departures data in future issues of this publication:

MONTH OF FINAL DATA	RELEASE OF FINAL DATA
August 2000	December 2000
September 2000	December 2000
October 2000	December 2000
November 2000	January 2001

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue of 3401.0 contains final data up to July 2000 for all categories of movement. The issue also contains preliminary estimates for short-term visitor arrivals in August, September and October 2000. There is no final data on short-term visitor arrivals, short-term resident departures and permanent and long-term movements for these months.

DATA NOTES

For data quality issues see Appendix 2 on page 21.

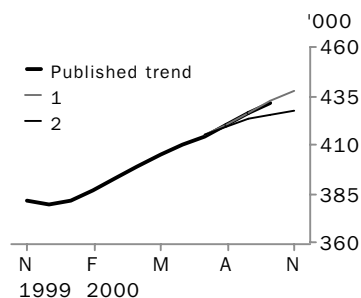
TREND REVISIONS

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

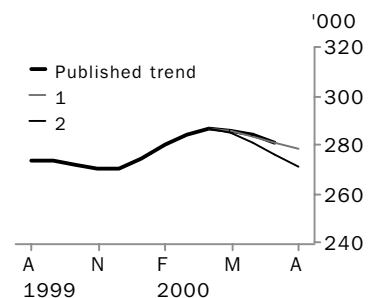
The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

- The seasonally adjusted estimate for:
 - November visitor arrivals is 2.90% higher than October, and
 - August resident departures is 3.30% higher than July.
- The seasonally adjusted estimate for:
 - November visitor arrivals is 2.90% lower than October, and
 - August resident departures is 3.30% lower than July.

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.90% and 3.30% were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes between months for visitor arrivals and resident departures respectively over span of the series.

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 435,600 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during October 2000 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for January to October 2000 to 3,919,600, 9% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving in January to October 1999 (3,582,100).

The major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia in January to October 2000 were New Zealand (17%), Japan (15%), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (10%) and Singapore (5%). Compared to the ten months to October 1999, there were increases in the number of visitor arrivals from New Zealand (up by 10%), the United Kingdom (up by 6%), and Korea (up by 57%). Japan and Taiwan were the only source countries in the top ten to record a decline in visitor arrivals, falling by 2% and 8% respectively. All other Asian countries in the top ten source countries recorded an increase in arrivals.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 296,900 short-term departures of Australian residents in July 2000, bringing the total for the seven months to July 2000 to 1,915,200, an increase of 7% on the seven months to July 1999 (1,782,600). The main destinations of Australian residents departing short-term during July 2000 were New Zealand (13%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America and Indonesia (each 9%).

During the seven months to July 2000;

279,100 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 7%;
212,600 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 13%;
196,600 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 15%;
152,200 residents mainly visited Indonesia, a decrease of 15%;
89,300 residents mainly visited Singapore, an increase of 8%;
84,500 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 7%; and
84,400 residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 17%.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the seven months to July 2000 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (54% or 1,458,200). A further 19% (508,100) stated that they were visiting friends and relatives, 10% (282,400) were on business trips, while 5% (130,300) came for educational purposes and 3% (70,700) came for a convention or conference.

MAIN STATE OF STAY

Forty four percent of overseas visitors departing Australia during the seven months to July 2000 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales. A further 26% had spent most time in Queensland, 15% in Victoria and 10% in Western Australia. Compared to the previous year, all of these States recorded higher visitor numbers, although the proportional distribution of visitors departing from the States remained unchanged. (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 8,240 permanent arrivals and 3,670 permanent departures to and from Australia during July 2000, bringing the total number of settlers arriving during the seven months to July 2000 to 54,760 and the total number of permanent departures to 25,720. On a regional basis, New Zealand was the main source of settlers during the seven months to July 2000 with 13,950 arrivals, 25% of all settlers.

There were 26,480 long-term arrivals and 13,280 long-term departures to and from Australia during July 2000, bringing the total number of long-term arrivals during the seven months to July 2000 to 136,230 and the total number of long-term departures to 94,560.

SETTLER CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS

The total number of permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during 1999–00 was 92,300. This is an increase of 10% over 1998–99 (84,100) and an 19% increase over 1997–98 (77,300). Whilst permanent arrivals have increased over the last three years, they have not attained the numbers of the late 1980s and early 1990s. Between 1986–87 and 1990–91 permanent arrivals were consistently more than 110,000 per year (121,000 in 1989–90). Over the past twenty years settler arrivals have increased by 14% (from 80,700 in 1979–80). The number and proportion of settlers arriving each year is largely affected by the Government's Migration and Humanitarian Programs (except for New Zealand citizens who travel under the 1973 Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement).

COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Over the past twenty years, New Zealand and the United Kingdom have remained the main birthplaces of settler arrivals. The other birthplaces of settler arrivals in the top ten source countries have changed considerably.

In 1979–80 Viet Nam ranked third out of the top ten source countries, accounting for 16% of arrivals. Those born in all other countries were relatively small and included South Africa (3%), Philippines (2%), and Malaysia (2%). Less than 2.0% of settlers were born in each of Poland, the United States of America, China, or Germany. Ten years later, in 1989–90 Viet Nam still ranked third but contributed to a smaller proportion (9%) of the total settlers. The remaining top ten countries of birth of settler arrivals were all Asian except for Fiji which ranked tenth.

In 1999–00, almost a quarter of migrants arriving in Australia were born in New Zealand. Those born in the United Kingdom and China were the second and third largest groups of migrants (10% and 7% respectively). Apart from South Africa, Former Yugoslavia Republics of Serbia and Montenegro, and Fiji, the other birthplaces in the top ten were Asian.

MAIN BIRTHPLACES OF PERMANENT ARRIVALS

1979–80.....			1989–90.....		1999–00.....	
Rank	Country of birth	%	Country of birth	%	Country of birth	%
<div></div>						
1	United Kingdom	20.7	United Kingdom	19.4	New Zealand	23.7
2	New Zealand	16.3	New Zealand	9.2	United Kingdom	10.0
3	Viet Nam	16.0	Viet Nam	9.2	China	7.4
4	South Africa	3.4	Hong Kong	6.6	South Africa	6.2
5	Philippines	2.5	Malaysia	5.3	India	5.0
6	Malaysia	2.0	Philippines	5.0	Phillipines	3.5
7	Poland	1.7	China	2.5	Indonesia	3.2
8	United States of America	1.6	Taiwan	2.5	Former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro	2.6
9	China	1.5	India	2.5	Fiji	2.0
10	Germany	1.5	Fiji	2.2	Malaysia	1.9

AGE AND SEX

In total, there were more female settler arrivals than males during 1999–00, giving a sex ratio of 97 males to every 100 females. Females outnumbered males in the 15–34 years age groups and the 60 years and above age groups. Males outnumbered females in all other age groups.

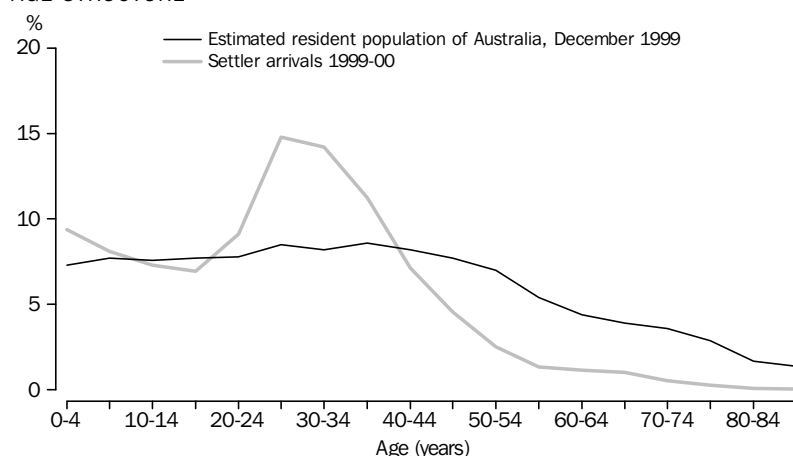
Over the past twenty years the median age (that is the age where half of the settler arrivals are younger, and half are older) has increased from 24 in 1979–80 to 28 in 1999–00, indicating that slightly older settlers are now entering Australia.

SETTLER CHARACTERISTICS AND THEIR STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS

AGE AND SEX *continued*

Even so, settler arrivals have a younger age structure compared to the Australian population. Settler arrivals have peaks in the 0–4 years, 25–29 years and 30–34 years age groups, reflecting the fact that many families with young children and young single adults migrate to Australia. In 1999–00 29% of settler arrivals were aged between 25 and 34 years, while only 15% of the resident population was in this age group at December 1999. Only 2% of settlers were aged over 65 years compared to 12% of the resident population.

AGE STRUCTURE



STATE OR TERRITORY OF INTENDED ADDRESS

Each State or Territory attracts a different mix of settlers, and over the past twenty years some have increased in popularity while others have attracted a smaller proportion of settlers.

New South Wales has consistently been the most popular State of intended address for settler arrivals. In 1999–00, 43% intended to stay in this State. The proportion of settlers intending to live in New South Wales has increased slightly over the past twenty years (from 40% in 1979–80). New South Wales' main source countries in 1999–00 included New Zealand (20%), China (11%), the United Kingdom (7%) and India (6%).

Victoria is the second most popular State of intended address. The proportion of settlers who intended to stay in this State has declined from 26% in 1979–80 to 21% in 1999–00. In 1999–00 the main source countries for Victoria included New Zealand (19%), China (9%), India and the United Kingdom (each 7%).

The decline in Victoria's share of migrants between 1979–80 and 1999–00 resulted primarily from the increased popularity of Queensland, Western Australia and New South Wales as States of intended address. The proportion of settler arrivals who intended to stay in Queensland has increased from 12% in 1979–80 to 19% in 1999–00. Queensland's main source countries in 1999–00 included New Zealand (47%), the United Kingdom (12%), South Africa (5%), and Taiwan (4%).

The proportion of settler arrivals who intended to stay in Western Australia has increased from 10% in 1979–80 to 12% in 1999–00. The main source countries for settlers in Western Australia in 1999–00 included the United Kingdom (20%), South Africa (16%), New Zealand (15%), and Indonesia (8%).

The proportion of settlers who intended to live in South Australia has declined from 6% in 1979–80 to 3% in 1999–00. In 1999–00, around 1% of settlers intended to live in each of Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory. This proportion has not changed over the past twenty years.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Short-term arrivals(a)								
	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	('000)				Total arrivals (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
Year ended 31 December —									
1997	78,230	81,800	100,190	260,220	2,897.2	4,317.9	..	..	7,475.3
1998	81,070	75,320	112,000	268,380	3,143.9	4,167.2	..	..	7,579.5
1999	88,010	76,130	125,730	289,870	3,226.1	4,459.5	..	..	7,975.5
Year ended 30 June —									
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
2000	92,270	79,650	133,200	305,120	3,299.9	4,651.8	..	..	8,256.8
1999 —									
August	7,840	5,690	7,790	21,310	268.5	355.6	384.9	382.8	645.4
September	7,600	6,250	7,930	21,780	299.3	353.1	392.9	385.3	674.2
October	7,500	6,490	9,260	23,250	356.0	397.0	387.8	384.1	776.2
November	7,260	8,340	7,450	23,040	246.7	416.7	389.0	381.1	686.4
December	7,980	12,500	6,830	27,300	208.3	460.8	366.6	379.6	696.4
2000 —									
January	9,990	6,610	18,550	35,150	357.5	360.8	371.4	381.1	753.4
February	7,240	5,820	24,810	37,880	236.5	434.6	382.2	386.3	708.9
March	7,170	5,310	8,350	20,830	230.8	411.9	396.8	392.7	663.5
April	7,800	6,080	8,440	22,320	279.6	405.6	418.4	399.2	707.5
May	7,010	4,560	7,550	19,120	256.1	319.3	400.8	404.9	594.5
June	7,310	5,520	8,150	20,980	246.4	347.9	406.0	409.7	615.3
July	8,240	6,690	19,790	34,720	330.4	429.0	417.0	414.5	794.2
August p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	368.3	398.6	420.4	n.y.a
September p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	406.5	465.3	426.3	n.y.a
October p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	435.6	421.7	431.3	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					Short-term departures(a)				Total departures (a) (‘000)
	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	('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 —									
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
2000	41,080	84,920	71,850	197,850	3,332.3	..	..	4,635.2	8,165.3
1999 —									
July	3,170	6,810	5,620	15,600	286.6	269.7	271.5	336.0	638.2
August	3,650	7,710	4,790	16,150	281.1	291.5	273.2	402.0	699.3
September	2,870	5,820	5,110	13,790	330.7	271.7	273.5	331.2	675.6
October	2,930	5,740	4,450	13,120	262.0	276.4	271.9	364.6	639.7
November	2,910	5,720	6,560	15,190	244.3	271.6	270.0	412.7	672.2
December	3,500	6,100	11,070	20,670	309.3	255.8	270.6	392.6	722.5
2000 —									
January	5,450	12,550	6,480	24,480	246.9	282.8	274.3	452.0	723.4
February	3,120	7,390	5,090	15,600	211.8	281.5	279.7	397.4	624.8
March	3,330	7,180	5,840	16,350	263.1	272.8	284.2	422.8	702.2
April	3,710	7,070	5,590	16,360	307.7	304.2	286.1	417.1	741.1
May	3,510	7,200	4,690	15,390	284.9	289.9	285.9	361.0	661.3
June	2,940	5,650	6,560	15,140	303.8	279.3	284.4	346.0	664.9
July	3,670	7,310	5,970	16,950	296.9	271.1	280.9	374.0	687.9

(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>31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>30 June</i>		<i>Seven months to</i> <i>July</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>July</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,171.2	1,217.1	299.4	332.6	685.4	779.8	85.3	102.5
1 and under 2 weeks	1,289.3	1,403.0	317.7	345.9	795.4	830.9	118.5	126.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	840.1	909.7	171.5	207.1	484.4	535.8	91.6	98.1
1 and under 2 months	388.6	404.1	65.6	72.8	209.5	219.4	41.2	42.4
2 and under 3 months	125.9	136.0	26.0	29.5	73.5	78.3	11.9	12.2
3 and under 6 months	167.2	184.7	35.1	42.6	99.8	116.0	15.8	19.0
6 and under 12 months	185.0	205.0	34.1	42.4	128.3	149.0	24.3	27.9
Total(c)	4,167.2	4,459.5	949.3	1,072.9	2,476.3	2,709.2	388.5	429.0
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	105.7	107.1	28.1	32.5	59.2	70.7	10.6	12.9
Business	443.8	441.0	110.7	122.8	257.3	282.4	35.7	43.0
Visiting friends/relatives	865.5	864.4	173.9	214.8	459.5	508.1	67.6	76.5
Holiday	2,285.8	2,502.7	523.0	572.0	1,362.0	1,458.2	205.8	214.2
Employment	36.9	44.6	10.4	10.6	27.1	27.2	4.2	4.5
Education	138.6	152.7	25.7	30.5	114.6	130.3	29.3	34.6
Other and not stated(d)	291.0	347.0	77.6	89.8	196.7	232.4	35.1	43.3
Total	4,167.2	4,459.5	949.3	1,072.9	2,476.3	2,709.2	388.5	429.0
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	386.0	390.0	100.7	112.1	222.0	253.4	32.4	37.7
1 and under 2 weeks	893.5	913.7	217.4	251.1	515.6	550.8	88.8	83.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	820.6	861.2	205.5	227.9	475.9	495.2	72.2	70.0
1 and under 2 months	531.0	524.9	129.4	151.4	262.6	296.1	43.8	49.6
2 and under 3 months	199.6	191.9	50.2	50.9	96.1	99.6	17.9	20.9
3 and under 6 months	177.6	175.3	54.3	58.9	109.1	113.0	18.6	20.9
6 and under 12 months	152.7	152.9	38.3	44.2	101.3	107.1	13.0	14.1
Total(c)	3,161.1	3,210.0	795.9	896.4	1,782.6	1,915.2	286.6	296.9
Main reason for journey(b)								
Convention/conference	116.4	141.0	39.5	47.1	82.1	92.8	13.7	13.4
Business	503.0	525.8	143.7	152.6	312.6	343.5	43.1	46.5
Visiting friends/relatives	753.3	799.8	197.2	217.5	433.9	457.9	65.1	70.7
Holiday	1,494.2	1,466.6	350.2	402.5	798.7	846.3	141.0	140.0
Employment	81.3	81.1	19.3	23.7	48.3	55.1	6.8	8.2
Education	41.0	44.4	8.6	10.4	22.9	23.4	3.7	3.2
Other and not stated(d)	172.0	151.4	37.4	42.6	84.1	96.2	13.2	15.0
Total	3,161.1	3,210.0	795.9	896.4	1,782.6	1,915.2	286.6	296.9

(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>31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>30 June</i>		<i>Seven months to</i> <i>July</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>July</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	19,950	24,030	5,700	6,420	14,090	16,410	1,940	2,250
Europe and the Former USSR	20,340	18,930	4,050	4,040	10,520	10,020	1,490	1,390
Middle East and North Africa	5,750	5,270	1,390	1,070	2,820	3,140	490	510
Southeast Asia	9,820	11,500	2,940	2,960	6,840	6,880	930	1,210
Northeast Asia	10,480	10,890	2,560	2,650	6,420	7,060	1,060	1,250
Southern Asia	5,080	6,460	1,480	2,470	3,310	5,370	590	770
The Americas	2,530	2,440	510	540	1,310	1,300	220	220
Africa (excluding North Africa)	7,080	7,540	1,660	1,960	4,310	4,550	700	640
Total(b)	81,070	88,010	20,300	22,120	49,840	54,760	7,580	8,240
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,310	670	140	170	470	460	40	60
China	5,090	6,440	1,540	1,610	3,730	4,100	630	630
Fiji	1,300	1,790	400	410	970	1,020	190	170
Former USSR and Baltic States	950	960	190	210	460	500	80	70
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,510	2,290	550	390	1,380	1,260	170	130
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	2,570	1,590	390	340	1,030	910	150	150
India	2,440	3,240	750	1,640	1,660	3,330	270	550
New Zealand	16,500	20,070	4,810	5,480	11,840	13,950	1,570	1,860
Philippines	2,960	3,390	810	820	1,940	1,740	240	240
South Africa	4,770	5,510	1,240	1,300	3,160	3,230	560	450
Taiwan	1,610	1,510	290	360	890	1,210	180	310
United Kingdom	8,820	9,600	2,010	1,940	5,130	4,620	790	680
United States of America	1,120	1,080	240	250	590	570	100	100
Viet Nam	2,390	1,720	480	410	1,120	900	160	150

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

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

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1998	1999	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	22.7	25.9	5.4	5.9	12.8	13.3	1.8	1.1
New Caledonia	23.7	25.0	5.3	5.3	15.5	15.2	1.4	1.7
New Zealand	709.4	728.8	179.6	212.4	390.2	449.3	67.6	82.4
Papua New Guinea	44.9	50.4	12.7	10.7	29.1	25.6	5.8	4.5
Other	36.4	36.5	8.8	8.7	21.0	20.6	3.3	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>837.0</i>	<i>866.6</i>	<i>211.8</i>	<i>242.9</i>	<i>468.6</i>	<i>523.9</i>	<i>80.0</i>	<i>93.4</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	16.9	17.4	2.3	2.9	8.8	9.9	1.9	1.6
Belgium	9.4	10.4	1.4	1.7	5.0	5.7	1.2	1.2
Denmark	18.2	18.5	2.7	3.0	10.1	10.8	1.7	1.6
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.5	9.3	1.6	2.0	4.7	5.6	0.6	0.7
France	43.0	49.1	8.0	10.3	26.1	30.4	6.4	6.3
Germany	127.4	144.5	23.5	24.6	73.5	76.4	9.6	9.8
Greece	8.4	9.3	1.7	1.6	4.1	4.1	0.6	0.6
Ireland	31.0	40.4	7.0	9.5	20.4	24.1	3.4	3.6
Italy	47.8	51.4	7.7	8.3	23.0	27.0	4.9	6.0
Netherlands	47.0	52.3	7.4	8.3	25.8	29.5	4.8	5.4
Norway	10.6	11.9	1.6	2.7	6.5	8.9	1.3	1.5
Spain	10.6	12.8	2.6	2.3	6.5	6.4	1.6	1.5
Sweden	26.8	29.5	3.7	4.5	14.3	17.8	2.0	2.0
Switzerland	40.3	45.1	5.9	7.6	21.8	24.7	3.7	3.5
United Kingdom	467.5	528.4	81.2	105.4	276.6	306.0	35.2	38.7
Other	37.1	42.0	6.1	8.5	20.1	24.8	2.5	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>951.5</i>	<i>1,072.3</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>203.3</i>	<i>547.3</i>	<i>612.2</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>87.2</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	11.0	12.5	2.4	2.5	7.0	7.2	1.1	0.9
Other	31.1	40.0	5.9	5.9	22.4	21.3	9.1	8.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>9.1</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	7.7	6.2	1.5	1.1	3.7	3.4	0.5	0.6
Indonesia	93.0	91.1	22.4	20.2	61.8	58.6	9.1	11.8
Malaysia	112.1	139.8	35.4	36.6	78.4	85.9	9.8	10.2
Philippines	35.4	40.3	11.8	11.8	23.9	23.6	2.8	3.2
Singapore	247.1	267.0	70.4	74.4	140.1	149.5	17.1	16.4
Thailand	49.1	61.8	20.2	23.0	37.0	43.6	5.3	5.7
Other	11.8	11.9	2.7	2.6	7.1	7.2	1.0	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>556.2</i>	<i>618.0</i>	<i>164.5</i>	<i>169.7</i>	<i>352.1</i>	<i>371.8</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>48.9</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China (c)	76.5	92.6	19.4	24.4	50.9	67.1	8.7	12.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	143.4	139.6	27.4	35.4	83.8	94.5	15.4	16.7
Japan	751.1	707.5	154.9	154.7	412.3	409.6	63.6	62.9
Korea	66.6	108.6	20.4	32.9	56.3	93.3	9.4	15.6
Taiwan	150.0	147.5	39.4	36.5	97.4	90.1	17.6	16.9
Other	3.0	3.0	0.7	0.7	1.9	1.8	0.3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,190.7</i>	<i>1,198.8</i>	<i>262.2</i>	<i>284.6</i>	<i>702.5</i>	<i>756.4</i>	<i>115.0</i>	<i>124.9</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	29.4	33.6	9.7	13.3	19.9	25.3	2.9	3.4
Other	13.4	15.3	2.9	3.5	8.7	9.6	1.4	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	71.7	78.4	12.3	14.2	43.4	46.0	5.6	6.7
United States of America	373.9	417.0	92.5	107.3	244.1	270.0	37.8	43.8
Other	28.0	32.2	6.2	7.3	18.7	21.3	2.7	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>473.6</i>	<i>527.6</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>306.1</i>	<i>337.3</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>53.8</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	56.9	57.9	11.9	14.0	32.6	32.7	4.5	5.0
Other	14.0	12.8	2.2	3.7	7.4	9.2	1.0	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>70.9</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>40.0</i>	<i>41.9</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Not stated	2.5	4.0	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.4	0.5	0.5
Total	4,167.2	4,459.5	949.3	1,072.9	2,476.3	2,709.2	388.5	429.0

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

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

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended 30 September</i>			<i>Ten months to October</i>			<i>Month of October</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	215.7	229.6	6.4	610.2	672.8	10.3	71.8	76.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>247.7</i>	<i>262.3</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>720.9</i>	<i>782.1</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>89.2</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	29.6	31.6	7.0	111.0	114.6	3.3	17.5	16.4
Italy	16.4	18.9	15.1	38.6	45.9	18.8	4.1	5.9
Netherlands	13.2	15.0	13.9	41.1	47.3	14.9	7.0	8.1
Sweden	4.8	7.1	47.6	20.1	26.8	33.3	3.0	3.9
Switzerland	9.9	10.8	9.0	33.3	37.0	11.2	5.3	5.0
United Kingdom	107.9	103.8	-3.9	403.6	426.0	5.5	54.3	54.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>236.4</i>	<i>266.1</i>	<i>12.6</i>	<i>815.9</i>	<i>914.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>113.7</i>	<i>123.7</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
<i>Total</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>8.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	20.4	24.1	18.2	78.4	80.5	2.7	5.4	9.6
Malaysia	33.4	32.0	-4.3	112.6	118.6	5.3	10.6	10.9
Philippines	8.8	9.5	8.7	33.3	33.1	-0.4	3.3	3.2
Singapore	55.6	46.6	-16.1	197.3	198.6	0.7	18.7	18.9
Thailand	12.6	14.7	16.5	51.7	62.1	20.1	7.4	9.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>134.7</i>	<i>131.7</i>	<i>-2.3</i>	<i>487.8</i>	<i>508.1</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>53.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	22.8	30.4	33.3	74.5	97.5	30.9	9.5	12.5
Japan	188.1	178.5	-5.1	591.3	580.0	-1.9	54.5	54.7
Korea	24.6	39.1	59.1	81.6	127.9	56.8	10.1	11.2
Taiwan	40.0	35.8	-10.4	127.6	117.8	-7.7	7.8	8.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>313.1</i>	<i>318.9</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>993.5</i>	<i>1,049.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>98.9</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	15.3	20.9	37.0	60.3	68.5	13.6	7.2	8.3
United States of America	95.0	129.5	36.3	337.7	395.5	17.1	36.4	39.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>117.2</i>	<i>165.1</i>	<i>40.9</i>	<i>423.7</i>	<i>501.2</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>52.6</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	13.0	15.6	19.4	45.4	49.1	8.1	4.3	5.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>22.1</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>65.3</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>
Total	1,097.2	1,203.8	9.7	3,582.1	3,919.6	9.4	397.0	435.6

(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 4, 6, and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1998	1999	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	99.2	115.3	31.7	21.4	64.7	45.4	12.8	1.5
New Caledonia	12.4	12.2	3.1	4.4	6.2	8.8	1.2	1.7
New Zealand	470.1	488.9	100.2	108.5	260.4	279.1	38.7	39.5
Norfolk Island	27.7	27.8	6.1	7.6	14.3	15.6	1.1	2.5
Papua New Guinea	39.8	41.0	10.8	10.9	21.3	24.9	3.1	4.0
Vanuatu	32.3	32.2	6.8	8.8	15.6	20.9	3.1	3.9
Other	31.8	35.3	7.0	10.4	16.5	21.2	3.4	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>713.4</i>	<i>752.5</i>	<i>165.6</i>	<i>172.1</i>	<i>399.1</i>	<i>416.0</i>	<i>63.5</i>	<i>56.1</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	39.6	42.8	12.5	14.9	23.9	26.2	3.2	4.1
Germany	39.3	38.3	11.7	13.2	22.2	24.6	2.9	3.9
Greece	42.1	37.6	13.5	18.4	24.5	30.3	6.4	7.8
Ireland	20.9	24.7	6.5	8.4	12.5	14.1	2.1	2.6
Italy	63.0	64.2	23.0	24.4	39.0	41.2	6.0	7.7
Netherlands	18.8	17.7	5.7	7.2	9.8	11.5	1.7	1.7
Poland	7.2	7.8	2.9	4.0	4.8	5.1	1.0	0.7
Spain	12.9	14.8	4.9	4.7	8.3	8.2	1.0	1.1
Switzerland	11.6	12.3	3.1	3.4	7.1	7.3	1.1	1.2
United Kingdom	322.4	312.7	92.2	106.3	170.4	196.6	26.8	35.5
Other	93.7	90.6	26.5	36.9	51.3	66.7	11.9	16.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>671.6</i>	<i>663.6</i>	<i>202.6</i>	<i>241.6</i>	<i>373.8</i>	<i>431.8</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>82.6</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	9.6	8.6	2.3	1.5	4.8	4.6	0.4	0.6
Lebanon	18.1	20.8	6.6	5.6	13.4	11.3	3.2	3.0
Turkey	17.7	15.3	5.8	7.1	10.4	10.6	1.9	1.5
Other	27.9	31.0	7.3	7.7	18.9	21.4	2.3	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>73.3</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>48.0</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>7.2</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	349.6	280.6	69.4	70.3	178.7	152.2	35.0	27.3
Malaysia	111.9	119.9	27.8	30.1	64.5	72.1	11.9	13.1
Philippines	57.4	55.2	13.4	14.1	31.6	32.6	3.4	4.0
Singapore	122.6	140.8	33.7	39.4	82.5	89.3	12.9	14.6
Thailand	135.8	137.0	28.8	37.4	72.1	84.4	12.7	14.2
Viet Nam	48.2	51.8	12.4	11.5	33.1	31.5	3.8	3.9
Other	10.7	11.6	2.6	3.6	6.3	8.3	0.8	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>836.2</i>	<i>797.0</i>	<i>188.2</i>	<i>206.3</i>	<i>468.7</i>	<i>470.3</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>78.1</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China (c)	82.0	83.4	19.0	22.7	43.9	47.5	5.8	6.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China) (c)	147.4	143.9	34.3	34.8	78.9	84.5	10.5	10.4
Japan	56.1	64.7	16.7	17.1	35.8	36.7	4.4	5.4
Korea	17.6	17.5	4.6	6.2	10.0	12.6	1.5	1.9
Taiwan	33.1	32.1	6.5	9.4	16.8	20.7	2.0	3.1
Other	1.0	2.1	0.3	0.4	1.4	1.0	0.4	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>337.2</i>	<i>343.7</i>	<i>81.4</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>186.9</i>	<i>203.0</i>	<i>24.6</i>	<i>27.4</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	39.1	40.7	6.1	6.4	18.9	19.0	2.0	1.6
Sri Lanka	11.5	14.3	2.6	2.9	6.2	6.5	1.1	0.8
Other	16.4	18.6	2.9	4.1	7.6	9.9	0.9	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>35.4</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.1</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	48.7	56.0	15.5	18.6	33.3	41.0	5.7	6.9
United States of America	322.7	347.0	88.0	107.9	187.6	212.6	28.4	26.8
Other	28.2	32.6	6.8	6.8	17.8	16.8	2.6	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>399.6</i>	<i>435.6</i>	<i>110.3</i>	<i>133.4</i>	<i>238.7</i>	<i>270.4</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>36.3</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	29.3	32.4	6.2	7.8	16.1	19.4	2.5	2.8
Other	22.5	19.9	4.2	5.5	10.0	12.3	1.8	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.8</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>31.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Not stated	11.0	15.8	4.0	3.6	8.9	8.6	1.1	1.6
Total	3,161.1	3,210.0	795.9	896.4	1,782.6	1,915.2	286.6	296.9

(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 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1998	1999	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
New South Wales	1,740.3	1,861.3	420.6	481.9	1,085.5	1,228.3	130.1	156.1
Victoria	597.4	644.1	143.7	160.9	375.7	405.2	46.1	48.0
Queensland	1,202.8	1,289.1	300.9	308.8	708.7	730.8	115.1	123.8
South Australia	94.5	105.8	24.6	29.3	61.7	63.2	6.4	5.8
Western Australia	403.9	428.9	101.0	114.0	247.4	266.3	28.6	27.7
Tasmania	24.9	29.7	5.9	5.2	18.1	18.3	1.3	0.8
Northern Territory(c)	45.5	48.7	10.4	15.7	24.1	37.6	5.4	8.2
Australian Capital Territory	32.1	33.5	7.9	7.9	18.9	19.8	2.4	3.5
Other Territories(d)	2.6	3.2	0.5	0.4	1.9	0.6	0.8	0.1
Total(e)	4,150.2	4,449.5	1,017.7	1,124.0	2,546.5	2,770.2	336.0	374.0

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

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

	Seven months to July						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	460.6	19.7	468.6	18.9	523.9	19.3	1.7	11.8
Europe and the Former USSR	502.2	21.5	547.3	22.1	612.2	22.6	9.0	11.9
Middle East and North Africa	22.6	1.0	29.4	1.2	28.5	1.1	30.1	-3.0
Southeast Asia	312.8	13.4	352.1	14.2	371.8	13.7	12.6	5.6
Northeast Asia	705.1	30.1	702.5	28.4	756.4	27.9	-0.4	7.7
Southern Asia	24.4	1.0	28.5	1.2	34.8	1.3	17.0	22.2
The Americas	276.8	11.8	306.1	12.4	337.3	12.5	10.6	10.2
Africa (excluding North Africa)	33.9	1.4	40.0	1.6	41.9	1.5	18.0	4.8
Total(c)	2,339.4	100.0	2,476.3	100.0	2,709.2	100.0	5.9	9.4
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	69.9	3.0	73.5	3.0	76.4	2.8	5.1	3.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	87.8	3.8	83.8	3.4	94.5	3.5	-4.6	12.8
Indonesia	54.2	2.3	61.8	2.5	58.6	2.2	13.9	-5.1
Japan	440.7	18.8	412.3	16.6	409.6	15.1	-6.4	-0.6
Korea	31.1	1.3	56.3	2.3	93.3	3.4	81.3	65.7
Malaysia	61.3	2.6	78.4	3.2	85.9	3.2	27.8	9.5
New Zealand	391.7	16.7	390.2	15.8	449.3	16.6	-0.4	15.1
Singapore	139.9	6.0	140.1	5.7	149.5	5.5	0.1	6.7
Taiwan	98.9	4.2	97.4	3.9	90.1	3.3	-1.6	-7.5
United Kingdom	254.5	10.9	276.6	11.2	306.0	11.3	8.7	10.6
United States of America	221.2	9.5	244.1	9.9	270.0	10.0	10.3	10.6
Main reason for journey(d)								
Convention/conference	52.8	2.3	59.2	2.4	70.7	2.6	12.2	19.4
Business	260.9	11.2	257.3	10.4	282.4	10.4	-1.4	9.8
Visiting friends/relatives	464.6	19.9	459.5	18.6	508.1	18.8	-1.1	10.6
Holiday	1,290.1	55.1	1,362.0	55.0	1,458.2	53.8	5.6	7.1
Employment	18.1	0.8	27.1	1.1	27.2	1.0	49.5	0.4
Education	103.8	4.4	114.6	4.6	130.3	4.8	10.4	13.7
Other and not stated(e)	149.1	6.4	196.7	7.9	232.4	8.6	31.9	18.1
Total	2,339.4	100.0	2,476.3	100.0	2,709.2	100.0	5.9	9.4

(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 updated 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; align-items: center;"> <div>DAY <input type="text"/></div> <div>MONTH <input type="text"/></div> <div>YEAR <input type="text"/></div> </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"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <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: 45%;"> A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia YEARS <input type="text"/> MONTHS <input type="text"/> DAYS <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>	
		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: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT. </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"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>		<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/> </div> <div style="width: 45%;"> 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 <input type="text"/> MONTHS <input type="text"/> 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>	
		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"/>	
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; align-items: center;"> <div>DAY <input type="text"/></div> <div>MONTH <input type="text"/></div> <div>YEAR <input type="text"/></div> </div>		<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> 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 JULY 2000(a)

OAD variables	Incoming Variables	Outgoing Variables
	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.24	0.37
Country of birth	0.00	0.00
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.00	0.00
Marital Status(b)	33.98	46.66
Category of Travel	1.30	0.60
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.02	0.00
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	1.26	0.02
Main reason for journey	2.42	..
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	0.05	1.44
Main reason for journey	..	2.11
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	0.01	0.00
Airport/Port of arrival/departure	0.00	0.00
Arrival/departure date	0.00	0.00
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	1.36	..

(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).

PERMANENT ARRIVALS The number of permanent arrivals during July to December 1999 have been revised in table 1 (page 6) as advised by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.

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