

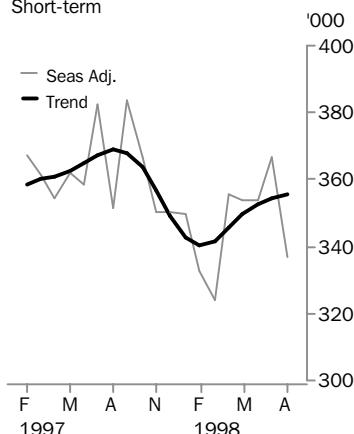
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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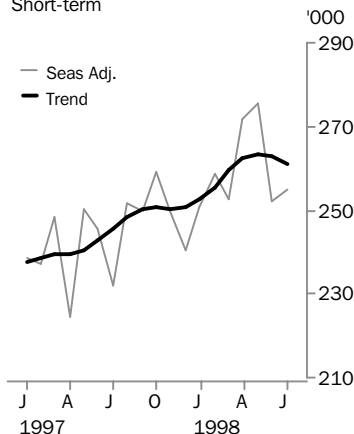
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## AUGUST 1998 PRELIMINARY

	Aug 98 '000s	% change between Jul 98 and Aug 98	Jan 98 to Aug 98 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	355.3	0.3	..	..
Original	326.2	..	2 665.5	-4.6

## JULY 1998 KEY FIGURES

	Jul 98 '000	% change between Jun 98 and Jul 98	Jan 98 to Jul 98 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	354.3	0.5	..	..
Original	372.3	..	2 339.4	-5.0
Resident departures				
Trend	261.1	-0.7	..	..
Original	271.1	..	1 739.4	7.5
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	7.4	..	46.6	0.0
Departures	2.5	..	20.0	7.9
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	29.2	..	166.7	3.9
Departures	14.5	..	109.8	8.5

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate for visitor arrivals grew for the sixth consecutive month in August 1998.
- The number of Australian's holidaying in Thailand has more than doubled as advantage is taken of cheaper Thai currency (see Special Article on page 4).

### PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 166,700 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 109,800 departures during the seven months to July 1998, bringing the net gain of arrivals over departures for this period to 57,000. This was 4% lower than the net gain recorded for the seven months to July 1997 (59,400).

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Client Services on Canberra 02 6252 6627 or refer to the back cover of this publication.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE

September 1998

### EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

30 October 1998



## 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.

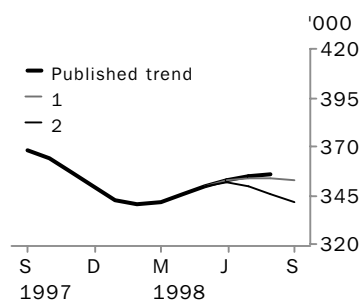
### 1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- September visitor arrivals is 2.86% higher than August
- August resident departures is 3.84% higher than July

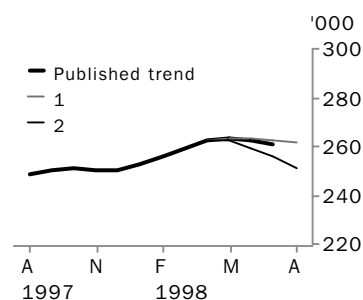
### 2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- September visitor arrivals is 2.86% lower than August
- August resident departure is 3.84% lower than July

## VISITOR ARRIVALS



## RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.86% and 3.84% were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes between months for visitor arrivals and resident departures respectively over the last four years.

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

#### VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 326,200 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during August 1998, bringing the total number for the eight months January to August 1998 to 2,665,500, a decrease of 5% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the eight months to August 1997 (2,792,700). This decrease is due to some major declines in visitor arrivals from particular Southeast and Northeast Asian countries. The growth in arrivals from most other regions however, has partly offset the impact of the Asian downturn.

The major source countries of arrivals to Australia during eight months from January to August 1998 were Japan (19% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (17%), the United Kingdom (10%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). Despite Japan being the number one source country, the number of Japanese visitor arrivals was down by 6% (34,800) on the same period in 1997. Arrivals from Korea, Indonesia and Malaysia have also declined by 78%, 48% and 26% respectively. Arrivals from all other major source countries in the period January to August 1998 were up on the same period in 1997, with the United Kingdom (18%), Singapore (14%) and the United States of America (13%) recording the highest rates of increase.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 271,100 short-term departures of Australian residents in July 1998, bringing the total for the seven months to July 1998 to 1,739,400 an increase of 7% on the same period the previous year (1,618,500). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during this period were New Zealand (15%), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America and Indonesia (both 10%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During the seven months to July 1998:

252,400 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 15% compared to the seven months to July 1997;

191,200 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a marginal increase of 0.3%;

180,800 residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 4%;

177,500 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 10%; and

82,000 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 15%.

#### PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (55%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during January to July 1998 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,276,500). A further 20% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (459,300) while 11% were on business trips (257,900), 4% arrived for educational purposes (101,900) and 2% arrived for a convention or conference (51,900).

#### STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between January and July 1998 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (43%), Queensland (28%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the corresponding period in 1997, the number of visitors to New South Wales (down by 7%), Victoria (down 2%), Queensland (down 5%) and Tasmania (down 4%) declined, while the number of visitors to all other States and Territories rose. South Australia and the Northern Territory each rose by 7%, Western Australia and the Australian Capital Territory by 1%.

## EXCHANGE RATES AND SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES

The Asian currency crisis and the recent domestic currency decline have produced mixed fortunes for Australian residents heading overseas. While the United States of America, the United Kingdom and European destinations have become considerably more expensive, many Asian countries have become more financially attractive to Australian residents as holiday destinations. The relationship between exchange rates and travel however is complicated by a number of factors, including; the lag between the planning of travel and the actual departure, marketing and promotional campaigns by certain destinations, and variations in air ticket prices. Additionally, certain destinations are likely to remain popular despite worsening exchange rates because of family/friends and cultural connections.

### ASIAN CURRENCY CRISIS

Following the floating of the Thai bhat on 2 July 1997, a wave of currency devaluations occurred throughout many of the formerly booming East Asian economies. Currencies which have so far undergone significant devaluations against the Australian dollar (\$A) since July 1997 include; the Thai bhat (51% fall from June to January 1998), the Indonesian rupiah (70% fall from November to January 1998), the Korean Won (38% from October to December 1997), the Malaysian ringgit's (24% from June to February 1998) and the Philippine Peso (27% from July to January 1998).

The numbers of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia from the Asian countries most acutely affected by the currency crisis have fallen markedly in the six months to June 1998, compared to the same period in 1997 (see July 1998 article). However, an inverse relationship for Australian resident departures to these destinations has not been as marked or consistent.

### DEPARTURES TO ASIA

The most favourable exchange rates for Australians buying Thai currency were available from December 1997 to February 1998. Australian resident short term departures mainly to Thailand increased by only 4% (1000 persons) in the March quarter 1998 compared to the same period in 1997. However, in the June quarter 1998, 32,500 Australian residents departed for a short-term visit mainly to Thailand, an increase of 73% on the June quarter of 1997. As a reason for visiting Thailand, 'holidays' more than doubled from 11,200 to 24,800 and accounted for 99% of the increase in visits.

In the four months from July to October 1997, prior to the plunge of the rupiah, departures mainly to Indonesia were already 26% higher (130,300 up from 103,700) than for the equivalent period in 1996. From November 1997 to June 1998 however, departures mainly to Indonesia have been 10% higher (193,700 up from 175,800) than for the same period 12 months previously. This growth was only around 3 percentage points higher than the level expected if the trend in departures to Indonesia over the last five years were to continue. This is despite the Australian dollar being on average 2.6 times stronger than it was from July to October. The fact that growth in departures to Indonesia only marginally exceeded the recent underlying growth may be associated with the negative impact of the Indonesian social unrest in May and increased competition from other markets.

In the twelve months from September 1997 to June 1998, the Australian dollar was on average 26% stronger against the Malaysian ringgit than it was for the previous year. Departures mainly to Malaysia increased by 12% or 5,800 in the six months from January to June 1998 over the equivalent period in 1997. While holidays provided most of the growth to Malaysia with an increase of 39% (or 6,100 more visits), business visits to Malaysia fell by 12% to 12,700 in the same period.

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### EXCHANGE RATES AND SHORT-TERM DEPARTURES

The two Asian destinations with the greatest growth in arrivals of Australian residents in the six months to June were China (up 32% to 38,400 resident departures) and Singapore (up 22% to 58,400). The growth in visitor departures mainly to China has come despite the \$A losing an average of 15% value against the Chinese currency in the nine months to June 1998 from the nine months one year before.

#### AUSTRALIA'S CURRENCY DECLINE

The Australian dollar's average monthly value declined steadily against the United States (US) dollar from March 1997 when it was worth 78.65 US cents until December 1997 when it reached 65.27 US cents. While there was some slight recovery in January and February, the average value fell in the next four months to June to be 61.35 cents, producing an overall fall of 22% from March 1997.

There were 73,100 Australian departures mainly to the United States of America (USA) in the March quarter 1998, compared to 72,900 in the March quarter of 1997. This number, which is in line with the average annual growth of departures to the USA of around 1% indicates that the devaluation of the \$A did not impact on the number of visits to the USA in this quarter. The June quarter however, saw 6.5% fewer Australian departures to the USA than for the equivalent period one year earlier (84,900 down from 90,800). The median length of stay of Australian visits to the USA was marginally lower in the June quarter 1998 also, with half of all visits to the US lasting less than 20.4 days compared with 22.3 days in the June quarter of 1997.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The Australian dollar's decline against the US dollar was paralleled by a 24% fall against the British pound over the period from March 1997 to June 1998, with the \$A worth an average of 36.81p Sterling in June 1998, compared to 44.82p in June 1997. However, unlike visits to the USA, visits to the United Kingdom (UK) grew by 2.8% and 3.5% in the March and June quarters of 1998 over the respective quarters in 1997. This growth brings the total number of Australian departures mainly to the UK to 160,000 for the six months to June 1998, around 5,000 more than the equivalent period in 1997. While the growth did remain positive, it was less than expected if the average of the past five years annual growth in Australian resident departures to the UK (6.1%) was to continue. The increase in the March quarter was primarily driven by increases in holidays, while the main contributor to the June quarter increase was visiting friends and relatives. Of departures to the UK by Australian residents, around 34% were born in the UK, compared to only 4% USA born resident departures to the USA.

#### OTHER EUROPE

Australian residents mainly departing for Europe (excluding UK) numbered 172,500 in the six months to June. This represents a 13% increase on the same period of 1997, and well exceeds the average annual growth for the last five years of 4.8%. Holidays formed the greatest proportional increase (42%), while visiting relatives and friends provided 31% of the gain.

#### NEW ZEALAND

Since June 1997, the New Zealand dollar has suffered a greater decline than the \$A, with the New Zealand currency losing 8.5% of its value against the \$A to June 1998. Departures by Australian residents mainly to New Zealand in the six months to June increased by 22,200 or 12%, to 214,500 over the same period one year before. 45% of this increase was for departures to visit friends and relatives, while 40% of the increase was for holidays.

Source of exchange rates data: Reserve Bank of Australia Bulletin, cited in ABS Ausstats.

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 Settlers	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
Year ended 31 December —									
1995	96,970	78,790	78,170	253,940	2,470.8	3,725.8	..	..	6,450.6
1996	92,500	80,000	88,830	261,340	2,695.5	4,164.8	..	..	7,121.7
1997	78,230	81,800	100,190	260,220	2,897.2	4,317.9	..	..	7,475.3
Year ended 30 June —									
1996	99,140	79,210	84,370	262,720	2,569.3	3,966.2	..	..	6,798.2
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
1997 —									
June	6,220	5,720	5,150	17,090	222.0	308.2	358.6	365.2	547.2
July	6,520	6,940	14,780	28,240	285.1	397.4	382.7	367.4	710.7
August	6,460	5,960	5,980	18,390	244.2	330.4	351.3	368.7	593.0
September	6,250	6,330	5,910	18,480	270.6	330.9	383.6	368.1	620.0
October	6,040	6,670	6,850	19,560	324.2	366.5	366.7	363.9	710.2
November	6,230	7,440	5,170	18,830	235.6	379.5	350.5	357.0	633.8
December	6,660	13,230	4,580	24,480	175.2	448.3	350.5	349.3	647.9
1998 —									
January	7,040	8,430	14,550	30,020	336.0	346.2	349.8	342.8	712.2
February	6,170	6,120	22,030	34,310	223.8	353.6	332.6	340.1	611.7
March	6,400	5,900	6,780	19,080	217.2	338.6	324.2	341.3	574.8
April	6,410	6,100	6,520	19,030	237.7	341.1	355.3	345.5	597.8
May	6,160	5,070	4,990	16,210	233.3	283.4	354.1	349.6	532.9
June	7,010	6,170	5,630	18,810	237.3	304.2	353.7	352.7	560.4
July	7,430	5,870	15,950	29,250	295.1	372.3	366.5	354.3	696.7
August p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	326.2	336.9	355.3	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 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 18 and 19 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 —									
1995	27,870	69,080	52,410	149,360	2,518.6	..	..	3,676.8	6,344.8
1996	28,480	70,960	58,820	158,260	2,732.0	..	..	4,110.8	7,001.1
1997	30,340	77,180	69,040	176,560	2,932.8	..	..	4,281.2	7,390.5
Year ended 30 June —									
1996	28,670	70,250	54,130	153,060	2,624.4	..	..	3,910.1	6,687.5
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
1997 —									
June	2,520	5,460	6,330	14,310	280.2	245.4	242.6	302.9	597.4
July	2,690	6,520	6,350	15,560	249.3	232.1	245.5	351.1	616.0
August	2,550	7,170	4,740	14,460	240.0	251.8	248.3	378.1	632.5
September	2,100	5,310	4,750	12,160	304.2	249.7	250.2	303.2	619.6
October	2,200	5,170	4,080	11,450	236.9	259.0	250.7	336.2	584.5
November	2,330	5,330	7,520	15,170	232.5	249.8	250.2	381.9	629.6
December	2,670	6,180	13,350	22,200	300.7	240.4	250.6	366.1	689.0
1998 —									
January	3,330	11,030	6,450	20,800	207.3	250.5	252.4	422.7	650.8
February	2,420	6,630	4,650	13,700	196.9	258.5	255.6	341.2	551.8
March	2,780	6,880	5,540	15,190	246.6	252.5	259.5	349.1	610.8
April	2,840	7,050	5,160	15,050	262.5	271.6	262.3	361.2	638.7
May	2,710	6,500	4,820	14,030	272.8	275.5	263.2	308.4	595.2
June	3,370	5,650	7,500	16,510	282.3	252.2	262.8	299.2	598.0
July	2,520	6,410	5,550	14,470	271.1	254.8	261.1	323.7	609.2

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 18 and 19 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 PURPOSE OF 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>	
	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	1,274.2	1,363.2	340.5	310.7	805.8	694.9	117.1	90.4
1 and under 2 weeks	1,313.6	1,303.2	282.2	286.4	738.6	702.6	108.3	114.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	759.4	793.7	150.9	166.8	428.2	444.7	79.9	83.1
1 and under 2 months	375.9	379.5	64.7	72.9	205.3	213.4	40.4	37.3
2 and under 3 months	117.2	124.0	24.3	26.5	69.4	70.0	10.8	10.5
3 and under 6 months	156.9	167.4	30.7	34.1	93.2	93.8	17.1	15.4
6 and under 12 months	167.6	186.9	29.8	31.2	121.7	119.9	23.8	21.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>4,164.8</b>	<b>4,317.9</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>397.4</b>	<b>372.3</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	112.9	112.6	32.1	21.5	65.7	51.9	11.6	10.5
Business	391.9	436.1	110.1	109.4	251.3	257.9	36.3	32.8
Visiting friends/relatives	781.3	817.6	161.0	190.2	425.3	459.3	65.3	62.3
Holiday	2,518.4	2,534.5	534.3	523.6	1,451.4	1,276.5	227.8	183.9
Employment	23.7	28.6	6.4	6.7	16.2	17.9	2.4	3.5
Education	131.1	143.5	22.8	20.7	112.3	101.9	29.4	25.5
Other and not stated(d)	205.6	245.0	56.5	56.5	140.0	174.0	24.5	53.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,164.8</b>	<b>4,317.9</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>397.4</b>	<b>372.3</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	300.0	339.5	85.0	97.5	189.5	227.1	27.4	37.6
1 and under 2 weeks	691.2	752.0	172.8	209.3	408.0	469.7	63.1	74.3
2 weeks and under 1 month	722.2	759.1	181.0	204.5	411.0	444.6	56.2	65.0
1 and under 2 months	505.5	539.3	142.6	140.3	275.7	270.4	47.2	43.9
2 and under 3 months	200.9	210.3	59.7	58.8	114.6	110.7	22.6	21.8
3 and under 6 months	173.8	184.6	64.0	65.9	119.7	116.3	20.5	16.8
6 and under 12 months	138.4	147.9	39.1	41.3	100.0	100.7	12.3	11.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,732.0</b>	<b>2,932.8</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>1,618.5</b>	<b>1,739.4</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>271.1</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	102.9	113.0	32.9	32.9	63.4	64.6	8.8	4.6
Business	486.3	523.6	137.4	135.9	306.2	307.0	40.9	38.9
Visiting friends/relatives	683.7	697.4	176.3	201.4	383.2	403.1	59.0	59.6
Holiday	1,263.4	1,372.6	340.5	390.1	735.7	814.0	122.5	133.5
Employment	68.2	76.9	19.0	18.2	45.8	48.5	6.2	8.1
Education	37.4	41.8	8.0	9.6	20.0	21.6	2.9	3.2
Other and not stated(d)	90.2	107.4	30.0	29.4	64.2	80.5	9.1	23.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,732.0</b>	<b>2,932.8</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>1,618.5</b>	<b>1,739.4</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>271.1</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Break in time series data. See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes 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>	
	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	16,280	17,360	4,220	4,560	10,450	11,260	1,280	1,660
Europe and the Former USSR	25,090	19,250	4,620	4,790	10,950	11,330	1,460	1,580
Middle East and North Africa	6,330	5,820	1,350	1,490	3,450	3,500	540	620
Southeast Asia	11,850	10,080	2,630	2,530	6,160	5,730	980	930
Northeast Asia	18,230	11,840	2,760	2,580	7,650	6,110	1,050	1,140
Southern Asia	6,240	5,390	1,260	1,290	3,030	2,940	490	460
The Americas	3,680	2,980	650	590	1,770	1,450	280	230
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,780	5,480	1,290	1,740	3,120	4,260	450	810
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>92,500</b>	<b>78,230</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>19,580</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>46,610</b>	<b>6,520</b>	<b>7,430</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,960	1,640	510	720	1,030	1,570	170	220
China	10,750	5,310	1,310	1,120	3,450	2,540	420	480
Fiji	1,730	1,360	390	290	880	640	70	120
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,820	1,320	370	200	840	490	80	60
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,720	1,600	470	430	1,020	1,040	170	240
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4,120	3,470	660	780	2,090	1,750	280	220
India	2,900	2,770	630	630	1,510	1,470	240	190
New Zealand	12,430	13,950	3,340	3,820	8,410	9,420	1,090	1,330
Philippines	2,760	2,880	850	680	1,700	1,620	240	270
South Africa	2,950	3,710	840	1,180	2,070	2,920	300	580
Taiwan	1,920	1,940	530	370	1,410	1,070	230	310
United Kingdom	10,800	9,010	2,000	2,000	4,730	4,950	550	590
United States of America	1,590	1,370	290	280	820	670	160	100
Viet Nam	3,020	2,310	600	770	1,450	1,460	230	240

(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 31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended 30 June</i>		<i>Seven months to July</i>		<i>Month of July</i>	
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	21.2	20.0	4.0	4.3	10.0	11.4	1.1	1.6
New Caledonia	23.5	21.8	4.3	4.7	13.8	15.4	1.6	1.5
New Zealand	671.9	685.7	160.5	184.9	383.3	391.7	80.3	78.5
Papua New Guinea	43.5	44.0	10.0	10.1	24.7	24.5	4.3	4.7
Other	26.6	31.2	6.9	6.8	16.6	17.5	2.6	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>786.7</i>	<i>802.6</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>448.4</i>	<i>460.6</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>90.0</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	17.4	19.6	2.8	2.1	9.5	8.8	1.8	1.8
Belgium	9.1	9.3	1.7	1.6	4.9	4.8	1.1	1.0
Denmark	17.3	17.0	2.6	2.9	9.5	10.2	1.2	1.3
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.6	9.0	1.5	1.6	4.7	5.2	0.6	0.7
France	34.9	40.0	6.8	6.6	22.4	21.8	4.9	5.3
Germany	125.4	128.9	21.9	21.9	69.3	69.9	9.2	8.5
Greece	7.5	9.1	1.8	1.4	5.0	3.7	1.0	0.6
Ireland	20.8	25.3	4.9	6.0	13.2	16.2	1.8	2.2
Italy	40.6	45.8	7.0	6.4	21.9	22.3	5.1	5.0
Netherlands	38.8	42.0	5.9	6.4	21.1	23.6	3.6	4.4
Norway	7.2	9.4	1.5	1.8	5.0	5.9	0.8	0.8
Spain	8.1	9.4	1.5	1.2	4.7	4.6	1.1	1.3
Sweden	23.4	24.0	3.6	3.4	12.1	12.7	1.5	1.6
Switzerland	39.4	38.6	5.0	5.8	19.1	20.2	2.8	3.3
United Kingdom	367.5	410.6	65.2	82.7	214.1	254.5	22.7	28.7
Other	32.4	36.1	6.3	5.0	18.5	17.7	2.6	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>798.7</i>	<i>874.2</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>455.0</i>	<i>502.2</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>68.9</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	9.4	10.6	2.2	2.0	6.0	5.9	1.1	0.9
Other	23.1	25.5	4.8	4.7	14.3	16.7	4.0	6.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>22.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.5</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	6.9	6.8	1.5	1.9	3.9	4.4	0.7	0.8
Indonesia	154.5	160.4	37.0	22.3	107.7	54.2	22.1	9.0
Malaysia	134.4	143.7	37.1	28.8	81.9	61.3	10.5	8.7
Philippines	33.6	41.1	11.8	10.2	24.7	20.6	2.9	2.5
Singapore	222.8	239.3	61.8	76.1	121.5	139.9	13.5	14.4
Thailand	88.9	68.6	26.7	11.5	50.1	25.5	5.0	4.2
Other	7.3	9.4	2.2	2.6	5.0	6.7	1.0	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>648.5</i>	<i>669.2</i>	<i>177.9</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>394.7</i>	<i>312.8</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>40.6</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	54.0	65.8	15.9	17.5	35.6	45.1	4.6	7.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	153.2	151.7	27.8	34.7	95.4	87.8	14.9	14.7
Japan	813.1	813.9	167.3	168.5	469.9	440.7	79.0	66.7
Korea	227.9	233.8	53.8	11.6	147.8	31.1	22.1	5.9
Taiwan	159.4	153.2	36.0	41.0	98.0	98.9	17.1	16.5
Other	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.3	1.6	0.3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,409.8</i>	<i>1,420.9</i>	<i>301.1</i>	<i>273.8</i>	<i>848.0</i>	<i>705.1</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>112.0</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	21.3	26.1	7.1	8.7	15.1	17.1	2.0	2.0
Other	11.8	11.7	2.7	2.9	6.7	7.3	1.1	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>24.4</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.3</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	61.1	64.8	11.0	12.4	35.7	39.8	5.3	5.8
United States of America	316.9	329.6	73.1	85.4	193.2	221.2	32.8	34.7
Other	23.3	25.8	5.5	4.4	15.1	15.7	2.1	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>401.3</i>	<i>420.1</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>276.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>43.2</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	42.6	45.2	9.6	10.4	23.4	27.0	3.1	5.4
Other	10.4	11.1	2.4	2.4	5.8	7.0	0.8	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>6.4</i>
Not stated	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.1	—	0.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,164.8</b>	<b>4,317.9</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>397.4</b>	<b>372.3</b>

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



**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 June</i>			<i>Eight months to August</i>			<i>Month of August</i>	
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998p</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
New Zealand	160.5	184.9	15.2	442.7	460.9	4.1	59.4	69.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>515.2</i>	<i>536.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>75.9</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Germany	21.9	21.9	0.2	77.9	79.0	1.5	8.6	9.1
Italy	7.0	6.4	-8.9	27.6	29.6	7.2	5.6	7.2
Netherlands	5.9	6.4	9.2	23.0	26.1	13.9	1.8	2.6
Sweden	3.6	3.4	-5.9	12.9	13.7	5.9	0.8	1.0
Switzerland	5.0	5.8	15.9	21.0	22.3	6.2	1.9	2.0
United Kingdom	65.2	82.7	27.0	236.5	279.1	18.0	22.4	24.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>509.6</i>	<i>562.7</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>60.5</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>28.6</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	37.0	22.3	-39.7	117.1	60.7	-48.2	9.3	6.5
Malaysia	37.1	28.8	-22.2	92.7	68.7	-25.8	10.7	7.4
Philippines	11.8	10.2	-13.4	27.5	23.1	-16.1	2.9	2.5
Singapore	61.8	76.1	23.1	134.4	153.0	13.8	12.9	13.0
Thailand	26.7	11.5	-57.0	53.1	28.3	-46.8	3.0	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>177.9</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>-13.8</i>	<i>435.1</i>	<i>346.6</i>	<i>-20.3</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>33.8</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	15.9	17.5	10.0	40.8	51.1	25.3	5.2	6.0
Japan	167.3	168.5	0.7	550.0	515.2	-6.3	80.1	74.6
Korea	53.8	11.6	-78.5	166.8	36.6	-78.0	19.0	5.6
Taiwan	36.0	41.0	14.1	110.6	112.3	1.6	12.6	13.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>301.1</i>	<i>273.8</i>	<i>-9.1</i>	<i>975.6</i>	<i>817.1</i>	<i>-16.2</i>	<i>127.6</i>	<i>112.0</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	11.0	12.4	12.9	39.5	44.1	11.6	3.8	4.3
United States of America	73.1	85.4	16.9	217.8	246.5	13.2	24.6	25.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>274.2</i>	<i>307.9</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>31.1</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	9.6	10.4	8.0	26.8	30.3	13.2	3.3	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>13.2</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2,792.7</b>	<b>2,665.5</b>	<b>-4.6</b>	<b>330.4</b>	<b>326.2</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6, 7, 12 and 13 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 31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended 30 June</i>		<i>Seven months to July</i>		<i>Month of July</i>	
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	71.9	76.0	18.1	28.3	40.9	56.0	6.5	9.1
New Caledonia	14.0	14.4	3.0	3.0	6.4	6.2	1.2	1.6
New Zealand	415.0	406.9	86.1	102.5	220.2	252.4	27.9	38.0
Norfolk Island	19.1	22.9	5.1	6.3	12.3	14.3	1.6	2.2
Papua New Guinea	37.4	42.4	10.0	9.6	23.9	22.8	3.4	3.4
Vanuatu	17.8	24.3	8.0	6.5	13.5	15.1	1.8	2.6
Other	27.7	28.4	5.6	7.5	12.9	16.6	2.2	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>602.9</i>	<i>615.3</i>	<i>136.0</i>	<i>163.7</i>	<i>330.2</i>	<i>383.4</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>60.2</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	28.2	34.6	10.4	12.3	18.2	22.1	2.1	3.3
Germany	32.7	36.0	10.5	11.8	20.4	22.4	3.2	3.1
Greece	34.3	38.7	15.8	17.8	26.2	28.9	6.6	7.0
Ireland	18.7	21.1	6.1	6.0	11.1	11.0	2.7	2.3
Italy	58.2	62.5	21.3	21.9	38.0	36.4	6.7	6.6
Netherlands	16.7	14.6	4.8	7.1	8.4	11.6	1.5	1.8
Poland	6.3	6.4	2.6	3.0	4.0	4.5	0.8	0.4
Spain	9.5	9.5	2.6	4.8	4.9	7.8	0.9	1.1
Switzerland	10.8	9.7	2.2	3.2	5.0	6.3	1.0	1.2
United Kingdom	289.1	322.3	105.3	109.0	190.7	191.2	35.9	31.2
Other	83.7	83.7	31.8	35.8	54.5	60.1	12.8	12.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>588.3</i>	<i>639.1</i>	<i>213.4</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>381.5</i>	<i>402.6</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>70.1</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	9.9	10.2	2.9	2.8	5.8	5.4	0.9	0.5
Lebanon	17.2	18.8	5.1	5.4	11.3	11.4	2.4	3.0
Turkey	12.4	15.4	6.1	7.3	9.7	11.1	1.6	1.4
Other	20.9	23.9	5.4	5.9	12.6	14.1	1.5	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>42.1</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.4</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	259.8	310.7	69.8	74.2	162.0	177.5	31.0	33.3
Malaysia	97.1	98.4	22.5	26.2	56.3	61.9	9.5	9.2
Philippines	56.1	60.4	15.0	14.7	33.2	33.8	3.2	3.8
Singapore	99.2	105.1	24.3	29.5	57.3	68.7	9.6	10.3
Thailand	81.2	89.1	18.8	32.5	49.3	69.8	6.3	12.2
Viet Nam	43.0	43.3	7.4	10.5	23.5	25.3	2.2	3.1
Other	7.9	10.1	2.2	2.4	4.7	5.7	0.2	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>644.3</i>	<i>717.1</i>	<i>159.9</i>	<i>190.0</i>	<i>386.3</i>	<i>442.7</i>	<i>62.0</i>	<i>72.4</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	54.8	72.3	16.1	20.8	33.5	43.6	4.4	5.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	167.8	156.2	40.7	33.8	96.7	82.0	9.4	8.9
Japan	46.7	56.4	12.3	12.9	28.7	29.9	3.3	4.3
Korea	17.1	16.9	4.3	5.0	9.3	10.0	1.2	1.2
Taiwan	29.6	35.0	7.3	7.5	18.4	17.6	3.1	2.1
Other	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>317.4</i>	<i>338.7</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>187.5</i>	<i>183.6</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>21.8</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	36.3	37.0	4.6	6.3	15.3	17.5	1.4	1.9
Sri Lanka	10.4	12.9	2.7	2.6	5.8	5.2	1.0	0.8
Other	13.9	15.6	2.7	2.9	7.1	8.3	0.8	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>28.2</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	44.3	50.3	14.9	13.3	30.4	28.1	6.1	5.7
United States of America	331.1	351.9	90.8	84.9	189.3	180.8	25.6	22.9
Other	24.3	26.8	4.7	5.1	12.0	13.3	1.5	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>399.7</i>	<i>429.1</i>	<i>110.4</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>231.7</i>	<i>222.2</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>30.6</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	26.7	29.9	6.5	6.5	15.6	15.7	2.0	2.3
Other	20.3	23.2	6.3	5.7	13.5	11.3	1.8	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>29.1</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>
Not stated	11.5	6.5	1.0	2.3	4.7	4.9	0.5	1.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,732.0</b>	<b>2,932.8</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>1,618.5</b>	<b>1,739.4</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>271.1</b>

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

**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	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
New South Wales	1,805.9	1,841.8	427.8	410.4	1,110.1	1,034.9	145.5	128.2
Victoria	521.2	584.6	127.8	129.8	351.5	346.0	50.2	47.2
Queensland	1,197.7	1,247.2	278.7	283.4	702.6	669.5	112.8	105.1
South Australia	85.4	91.5	19.0	21.5	52.0	55.8	5.7	5.8
Western Australia	382.4	400.1	94.6	98.8	232.3	234.9	27.1	26.9
Tasmania	25.9	26.8	4.6	5.0	16.1	15.4	1.2	0.8
Northern Territory	42.3	44.3	11.0	10.5	23.7	25.4	4.8	6.1
Australian Capital Territory	33.3	33.2	7.3	7.8	19.2	19.4	3.0	2.3
Other Territories(b)	16.7	11.8	3.2	1.0	8.1	2.2	0.8	0.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>4,110.8</b>	<b>4,281.2</b>	<b>974.0</b>	<b>968.8</b>	<b>2,515.7</b>	<b>2,405.4</b>	<b>351.1</b>	<b>323.7</b>

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

**TABLE 9. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b) AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(c)  
SEVEN MONTHS TO JULY**

	Seven months to July						Percentage change 1996 to 1997	Percentage change 1997 to 1998
	1996		1997		1998			
	( '000)	%	( '000)	%	( '000)	%		
<b>Country of residence(b)</b>								
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	432.1	19	448.4	18	460.6	20	7	3
Europe and the Former USSR	414.3	18	455.0	18	502.2	21	21	10
Middle East and North Africa	18.0	1	20.3	1	22.6	1	25	11
Southeast Asia	365.6	16	394.7	16	312.8	13	-14	-21
Northeast Asia	826.2	35	848.0	34	705.1	30	-15	-17
Southern Asia	19.2	1	21.8	1	24.4	1	27	12
The Americas	232.4	10	244.0	10	276.8	12	19	13
Africa (excluding North Africa)	26.7	1	29.3	1	33.9	1	27	16
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,335.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>100</b>	—	-5
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	67.6	3	69.3	3	69.9	3	3	1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	94.6	4	95.4	4	87.8	4	-7	-8
Indonesia	92.5	4	107.7	4	54.2	2	-41	-50
Japan	475.9	20	469.9	19	440.7	19	-7	-6
Korea	123.8	5	147.8	6	31.1	1	-75	-79
Malaysia	75.6	3	81.9	3	61.3	3	-19	-25
New Zealand	368.1	16	383.3	16	391.7	17	6	2
Singapore	116.9	5	121.5	5	139.9	6	20	15
Taiwan	101.8	4	98.0	4	98.9	4	-3	1
United Kingdom	193.5	8	214.1	9	254.5	11	32	19
United States of America	185.1	8	193.2	8	221.2	9	20	14
<b>Purpose of journey(d)</b>								
Convention/conference	62.0	3	65.7	3	51.9	2	-16	-21
Business	225.1	10	251.3	10	257.9	11	15	3
Visiting friends/relatives	411.6	18	425.3	17	459.3	20	(c)	8
Holiday	1,403.3	60	1,451.4	59	1,276.5	55	(c)	-12
Employment	14.1	1	16.2	1	17.9	1	26	10
Education	99.9	4	112.3	5	101.9	4	2	-9
Other and not stated(e)	119.2	5	140.0	6	174.0	7	46	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,335.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,339.4</b>	<b>100</b>	—	-5

(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) Break in time series data. See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes 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 23).

### SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

**3** As from July 1998, DIMA has introduced revised incoming and outgoing passenger cards and to associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards will no longer be compulsory and answers to these questions will no longer be checked by Customs officers. The changes mainly affect the data for 'Marital status' which will no longer be available for Australian or New Zealand citizens and 'Previous country of residence' which will be imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of this publication.

**4** Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992* by DIMA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994, with minor alterations to the cards in March 1995. The two main statistical changes affect *Marital status* and *Purpose of journey* and constitute a break in time series for these data items.

### SCOPE

**5** The statistics in this publication 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 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.

### 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* (1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revisions 1.01–1.03 of the ASCCSS.

**7** Statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

### 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. Data for Other Territories are included in tables where specifically noted.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### 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** From April 1995, the fractions used for sampling movements of the citizens of Australia, France, Germany, Japan and Taiwan were changed, reflecting increases in the number of movements. From May 1995 further changes were made to the fractions used for sampling movements of citizens of Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Thailand. Comments on the sampling errors associated with the estimates are contained in the Standard Errors pages.

**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.

**12** From the June 1997 issue, this publication includes preliminary estimates of visitor arrivals by country of residence (see Table 6, page 9). These preliminary estimates will be revised in the next issue of this publication, when final data is available.

**13** Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs maintains the Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS). The TRIPS system produces a limited range of data, including country of citizenship, which is used in an ABS model to produce preliminary estimates by country of usual residence. For more information see page 3-4 of the June 1997 issue of this publication.

### CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

**14** 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.

**15** 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 purpose of journey.

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

**16** 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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

*continued*

**17** 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.

**18** 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.

**19** 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* (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on 02 6252 6354.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

**20** Users of these statistics may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) — issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (3412.0) — issued annually
- *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (8634.0) — issued quarterly

**21** Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, the Department of Transport and Communications and the Bureau of Tourism Research.

**22** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office or the ABS website.

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**23** In some cases, the ABS can make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, floppy disk, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulations. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. A full list of unpublished Overseas Arrival and Departure tabulations is available on request.

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

- nil or rounded to zero
- . . not applicable
- p preliminary
- n.a. not available
- n.f.d. not further defined
- n.y.a. not yet available
- r revised

## G L O S S A R Y

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

## GLOSSARY

<b>Permanent arrivals</b>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li><li>▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li><li>▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li></ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.</p>
<b>Purpose of journey</b>	<p>On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to <i>purpose of journey</i> have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ convention/conference</li><li>▪ business</li><li>▪ visiting friends/relatives</li><li>▪ holiday</li><li>▪ employment</li><li>▪ education</li><li>▪ other</li></ul> <p>In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.</p>
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and</li><li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Short-term departures</b>	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li><li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>State/Territory of stay</b>	<p>Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.</p>



## STANDARD ERRORS

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

## STANDARD ERRORS

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

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

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

# APPENDIX 1—PASSENGER CARDS (a)

## INCOMING CARD – FRONT

<b>Incoming passenger card • Australia</b>		<b>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</b>	
<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b>		<b>Are you bringing into Australia:</b>	
<p>► Family/Surname <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Given names <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Passport number <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Flight number or name of ship <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Intended address in Australia <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State, <input style="width: 50px;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>► If you are NOT an Australian citizen:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>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"/></p> <p>2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>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"/></p> <p>4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Food of any kind, traditional medicines or herbs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Plants, parts of plants, wooden articles, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Animals, birds, insects, fish, parts of animals – live or dead, equipment used with animals, meat, skins, feathers, bones, shells, coral, eggs, animal specimens, animal medicines, biological specimens or organisms? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Soil, or articles with soil attached? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>► 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>► 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>		
<b>DECLARATION</b> <i>I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</i>		<b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100px;"> DAY MONTH YEAR </div>	
		<b>TURN OVER THE CARD</b>	

## INCOMING CARD – BACK

<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b> <p>► In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► What is your usual occupation? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Nationality as shown on passport <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <b>B Visitor or temporary resident</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <p>Years <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Months <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> or Days <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Your intended length of stay in Australia <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Your country of residence <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Employment <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Holiday <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Business <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Education <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Other <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <p>► Country where you spent most time abroad <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</b> </div> </div>
<p>The information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and collection of this information is authorised by the legislation administered by the Australian border agencies. The responsible Australian persons or agencies will only disclose this information to those government bodies authorised to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</p>	
<small>© Commonwealth of Australia 1998 16 (Design date 03/98)</small>	

## OUTGOING CARD

<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b> <p>► Family/Surname <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Given names <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Passport number <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Flight number or name of ship <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Country where you will get off this flight <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► What is your usual occupation? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Nationality as shown on passport <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%;"> <p><b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</b></p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <b>D Visitor or temporary resident departing</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <p>► City or State where you spent most time <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <b>E Australian resident departing temporarily</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <p>► 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"/></p> <p>► Intended length of stay overseas Years <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> Months <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/> or Days <input style="width: 30px;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Country where you will spend most time abroad <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Main reason for overseas travel (X one only)</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Employment <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Business <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Education <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div>Holiday <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>Other <input type="checkbox"/></div> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <b>F Australian resident departing permanently</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <p>► 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"/></p> <p>► What is your country of future residence? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; text-align: center;"> <b>PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</b> </div> </div>
<b>DECLARATION</b> <i>I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete.</i>	
<b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 150px; height: 30px; display: flex; align-items: center; justify-content: center;"> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; width: 100px;"> DAY MONTH YEAR </div>	

(a) See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## APPENDIX 2 — NON-RESPONSE RATES

Apart from the 1,308,002 movements processed during July 1998, an additional 1,457 arrivals and 542 departures were also processed which had no information on country of citizenship and category of movement. As these arrivals and departures contain insufficient information to allocate them to the appropriate tables, they have been excluded from all estimates.

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

OAD variables	Incoming Variables	Outgoing Variables
	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.27	0.39
Country of birth	0.18	0.06
Age (Date of birth)	0.06	0.01
Sex	0.05	0.02
Marital status(b)	10.12	10.91
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.00	0.00
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay(c)	0.00	0.00
Reason for journey	0.00	..
Country of residence	0.00	..
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia(c)	0.00	0.00
Reason for journey	..	0.00
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	0.07	0.00
State of intended/actual address(c)	0.00	0.00
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.26	0.10
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months(d)	1.34	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(d) New passenger cards only.

(b) Not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens.

(c) Non-response rates are zero for variables which are imputed by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (State of actual address/stay, Intended length of stay/Intended time away).

Data for the month of July 1998 has been derived from both the old (30.5%) and new passenger cards (69.5%) as the old passenger cards are phased out.







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