

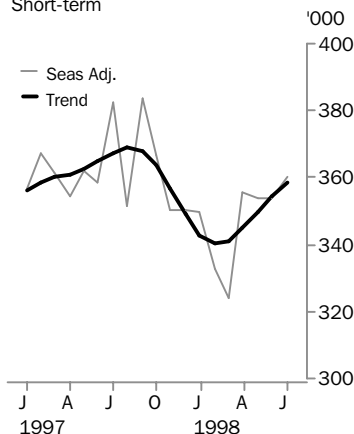
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 18 AUG 1998

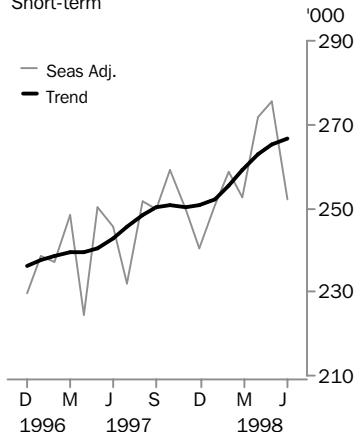
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## JULY 1998 PRELIMINARY

	Jul 98 '000s	% change between Jun 98 and Jul 98	Jan 98 to Jul 98 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	358.4	1.2	..	..
Original	367.6	..	2,334.7	-5.2

## JUNE 1998 KEY FIGURES

	Jun 98 '000	% change between May 98 and Jun 98	Jul 97 to Jun 98 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	354.1	1.3	..	..
Original	304.2	..	4,220.0	-0.8
Resident departures				
Trend	266.4	0.5	..	..
Original	282.3	..	3,031.9	6.9
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	7.0	..	77.3	-9.8
Departures	3.4	..	32.0	7.1
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	18.8	..	265.4	1.7
Departures	16.5	..	186.3	11.8

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate for visitor arrivals grew for the fifth consecutive month in July.
- Arrivals from the Asian regions continue to be weak with 18% (222,800) fewer Southeast Asian and Northeast Asian visits in the seven months to July 1998, compared to the equivalent period in 1997. (See special article on page 4.)
- South Australia, Victoria and Tasmania recorded the highest increases in visitors during 1997-98, compared to 1996-97.

### PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 265,400 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 186,300 departures during 1997-98, bringing the net gain of arrivals over departures for this period to 79,200. This was 16% lower than the net gain recorded for the year 1996-97 (94,400).

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact any ABS office as shown on the back cover of this publication.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

August 1998

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

25 September 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.

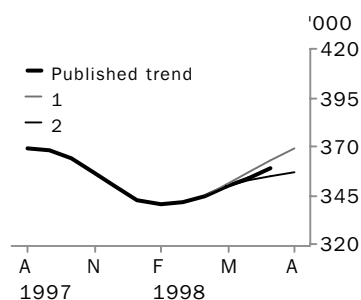
**1** The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- August visitor arrivals is 2.79% higher than July
- July resident departures is 3.83% higher than June

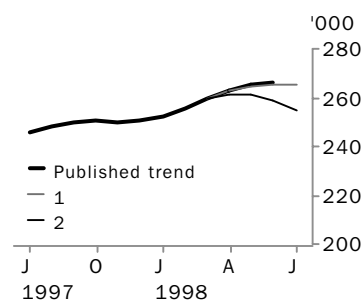
**2** The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- August visitor arrivals is 2.79% lower than July
- July resident departure is 3.83% lower than June

### VISITOR ARRIVALS



### RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.79% and 3.83% 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 367,600 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during July 1998, bringing the total number for the seven months January to July 1998 to 2,334,700, a decrease of 5% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the seven months to July 1997 (2,462,300). 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, has partly offset the impact of the Asian downturn.

The major source countries of arrivals to Australia during seven months from January to July 1998 were Japan (19% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (17%), the United Kingdom (11%), 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% (29,100) on the same period in 1997. Arrivals from Malaysia and Indonesia have also declined by 26% and 49% respectively. Arrivals from all other major source countries in the period January to July 1998 were up on the same period in 1997, with the United Kingdom recording the highest increase of 17% followed by the United States of America and Singapore at 15%.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 282,300 short-term departures of Australian residents in June 1998, bringing the total for the year ending June 1998 to 3,031,900 an increase of 7% on the year 1996-97 (2,837,200). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during this period were New Zealand (14%), the United States of America, Indonesia and the United Kingdom (all 11%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During the year ending June 1998:

429,200 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 5% compared to the year to June 1997;

346,200 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 2%;

327,400 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 8%;

324,000 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 16%; and

142,000 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 20%.

#### PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (57%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the year ended June 1998 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (2,403,500). A further 20% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (854,500), 11% were on business trips (446,200), while 3% arrived for educational purposes (137,100) and 2% arrived for a convention or conference (99,900).

#### STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia in the year ending June 1998 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (42%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the year ending June 1997, the number of visitors who spent most of their time in New South Wales and Queensland declined by 3% and 1% respectively, while those mainly visiting all the other States and Territories rose. South Australia (up by 9%), Victoria (up by 5%) and Tasmania (up by 4%) showed the highest increases.

## IMPACT OF THE ASIAN CURRENCY CRISIS ON TRAVEL

This article examines the impact of the Asian currency crisis on travel to Australia. Many countries in Southeast and Northeast Asia have been affected, but travel patterns have changed in different ways. More recently, the fall of the Australian dollar has also had an impact, adding to the complexity of changes in travel behaviour. At this stage the countries of Southern Asia have not been affected.

### SOUTHEAST ASIA

The March and June quarters of 1998 saw successive declines in the number of short term visitor arrivals from Southeast Asia of 26% and 14% compared to the respective 1997 quarters. For the first time in many years, there was no characteristic increase in short-term visitor arrivals from most Southeast Asian countries at the time of the Chinese New Year which fell in January this year.

Going against the general trend, travel by Singapore residents has remained strong. Arrivals in the March 1998 quarter were 7% higher than in the corresponding 1997 quarter, while successive June quarters saw a 23% increase in arrivals (to 76,100).

Short term visitor arrivals from Indonesia, traditionally a major source country, have fallen markedly. This year there was no peak around Chinese New year and arrivals for the March 1998 quarter (23,000) were less than half those of the previous March quarter. Between successive June quarters arrivals continued to fall, by 40% to 22,300. Malaysia, another major source country, has followed a similar pattern to Indonesia, with a 31% decline in arrivals between March quarters and a 22% decline between June quarters.

### NORTHEAST ASIA

Northeast Asia provides about one third of all short term visitor arrivals to Australia, more than half of whom are Japanese residents. The peak in arrivals from this region that usually occurs in December was flatter than in previous years, and the characteristic increases in February and March have been replaced by falls. Between 1997 and 1998 March quarters, arrivals fell by 22% to 319,300. Arrivals in the June quarter also fell by 9% compared to the previous June quarter. Arrivals from Taiwan and China went against the trend, increasing by 14% and 10% respectively between June quarters.

The impact of the currency crisis on Japan was first apparent in the March quarter 1998, with a drop of 8% from one March quarter to the next. Despite the falling yen, arrivals increased 1% between June quarters. However, other countries in the region which have suffered much greater financial disruption showed greater falls in arrivals. In particular, arrivals from Korea fell 81% between March quarters followed by 79% between June quarters (from 53,800 to 11,600). Although arrivals from Hong Kong fell by 27% to 38,400 between March quarters, they reversed this in June with an increase of 25% compared to the previous June quarter.

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### IMPACT OF THE ASIAN CURRENCY CRISIS ON TRAVEL

#### IMPACT ON DIFFERENT SECTORS

**TOURISM (HOLIDAYS)** During 1997, 62% of short-term visitors from Southeast Asia and 78% from Northeast Asia came to Australia for a holiday. Spending on tourism is discretionary, so the tourism sector has suffered as a result of Asia's currency crisis. Overall, the number of holiday makers from Northeast Asia fell by 25% (80,800) between March quarters and 9% between June quarters. The comparable figures for Southeast Asia were 41% (38,500) and 17%. The largest proportional and numerical falls in arrivals for both the March and June quarters were from Korea (92% and 89% respectively). Arrivals from Indonesia also fell markedly for both quarters (70% and 54% respectively). In contrast, there was quite strong growth in holiday arrivals from Singapore, Hong Kong and China between June quarters (24%, 54% and 55% respectively).

**FAMILY VISITS** The second largest component of short term visitor arrivals are people visiting friends and relatives (contributing 14% of arrivals from Southeast Asia and 6% from Northeast Asia during 1997). After declining in successive March quarters, arrivals from Indonesia, Malaysia and Hong Kong increased in successive June quarters (by 16%, 5% and 16% respectively). Arrivals from Japan, Singapore, and China also increased (by 34%, 26% and 6% respectively). This suggests that family visits have been less affected than holiday travel by the currency crisis.

**BUSINESS** Business travellers made up 8% of short term visitor arrivals from Southeast Asia and 7% from Northeast Asia during 1997. The largest falls in business arrivals for successive March and June quarters were from Japan (20% and 4%), Korea (48% and 35%) and Indonesia (37% and 28%). In contrast, Singapore registered strong growth for both periods (28% and 17%).

**EDUCATION** Education has been perhaps the most resilient sector in the economy in terms of arrivals from Asian countries. One theory is that Asian parents place a very high value on the education of their children and will maintain it at all costs. Added to this, Australia still offers relatively inexpensive education. Most education arrivals come in either the March quarter or in July. During 1997, education accounted for 8% of arrivals from Southeast Asia and 4% from Northeast Asia, but these proportions rose to 20% and 5% for the March quarter 1998.

Comparing the last two March quarters shows that while Korea, Hong Kong and Thailand cut back educational travel markedly (falling by 3,330 or 56%, 1,730 or 25% and 900 or 28% respectively), most other countries which are traditionally the major source countries for students maintained the level of arrivals with only small gains or losses over this period.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Short-term arrivals(a)								
	Permanent arrivals	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	('000)				Total arrivals (a) ( '000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
								Settlers	
Year ended 31 December —									
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 —									
May	6,140	4,600	4,400	15,140	197.5	289.1	361.8	362.8	501.7
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	342.9	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	341.1	574.8
April	6,410	6,100	6,520	19,030	237.7	341.1	355.3	344.9	597.8
May	6,160	5,070	4,990	16,210	233.3	283.4	354.1	349.5	532.9
June	7,010	6,170	5,630	18,810	237.3	304.2	353.7	354.1	560.4
July p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	367.6	360.1	358.4	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	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) ( '000)				Total departures (a) ( '000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors		
Year ended 31 December —									
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 —									
May	2,390	5,660	3,700	11,750	251.3	250.3	240.4	305.4	568.4
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	252.2	422.7	650.8
February	2,420	6,630	4,650	13,700	196.9	258.5	255.3	341.2	551.8
March	2,780	6,880	5,540	15,190	246.6	252.5	259.3	349.1	610.8
April	2,840	7,050	5,160	15,050	262.5	271.6	262.7	361.2	638.7
May	2,710	6,500	4,820	14,030	272.8	275.5	265.0	308.4	595.2
June	3,370	5,650	7,500	16,510	282.3	252.2	266.4	299.2	598.0

(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 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)**

	Year ended 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
<b>ARRIVALS</b>									
<b>Intended length of stay</b>									
Under 1 week	1,216.7	1,335.3	1,279.0	307.6	340.5	310.7	100.0	103.9	101.2
1 and under 2 weeks	1,253.4	1,306.4	1,261.4	294.1	282.2	286.4	97.7	93.3	88.2
2 weeks and under 1 month	715.0	771.3	807.0	152.9	150.9	166.8	55.9	55.5	56.7
1 and under 2 months	359.0	380.1	390.7	65.9	64.7	72.9	24.3	25.7	26.5
2 and under 3 months	114.2	120.3	124.9	24.2	24.3	26.5	10.1	9.8	10.1
3 and under 6 months	146.9	162.6	169.7	28.9	30.7	34.1	10.1	10.9	11.4
6 and under 12 months	161.0	176.7	187.4	28.1	29.8	31.2	8.8	9.2	10.0
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>304.2</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>									
Convention/conference	103.2	115.3	99.9	30.1	32.1	21.5	9.2	13.8	5.2
Business	387.9	414.2	446.2	96.2	110.1	109.4	32.2	33.8	34.4
Visiting friends/relatives	737.5	788.9	854.5	165.0	161.0	190.2	56.5	55.1	59.4
Holiday	2,400.6	2,546.5	2,403.5	537.0	534.3	523.6	182.7	176.8	175.1
Employment	22.3	25.5	29.2	5.3	6.4	6.7	1.8	2.6	2.0
Education	118.3	140.0	137.1	21.2	22.8	20.7	7.2	8.0	7.4
Other and not stated	196.3	222.1	249.6	46.9	56.5	56.5	17.3	17.9	20.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>304.2</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>									
<b>Intended length of stay</b>									
Under 1 week	288.3	316.4	366.9	77.7	85.0	97.5	26.2	25.5	30.6
1 and under 2 weeks	650.5	720.4	802.6	162.3	172.8	209.3	59.8	63.1	67.5
2 weeks and under 1 month	695.5	740.6	784.0	170.6	181.0	204.5	68.7	75.6	72.7
1 and under 2 months	475.7	525.2	537.3	127.3	142.6	140.3	55.2	60.6	56.1
2 and under 3 months	202.2	206.5	207.2	53.5	59.7	58.8	21.1	21.7	21.1
3 and under 6 months	172.0	183.0	185.0	57.1	64.0	65.9	20.3	22.6	22.6
6 and under 12 months	140.1	145.1	149.0	36.6	39.1	41.3	10.5	11.0	11.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>261.8</b>	<b>280.2</b>	<b>282.3</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>									
Convention/conference	101.7	107.0	118.3	30.5	32.9	32.9	11.0	8.9	10.0
Business	462.5	509.7	526.4	127.0	137.4	135.9	42.8	44.2	41.9
Visiting friends/relatives	670.1	693.5	716.8	170.1	176.3	201.4	69.5	71.7	71.8
Holiday	1,186.3	1,318.4	1,439.8	308.2	340.5	390.1	120.5	134.8	138.0
Employment	76.6	72.5	77.8	16.1	19.0	18.2	4.9	6.3	5.9
Education	38.0	37.8	43.1	8.5	8.0	9.6	4.1	3.5	3.9
Other and not stated	89.1	98.3	109.7	24.6	30.0	29.4	8.9	10.9	10.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>261.8</b>	<b>280.2</b>	<b>282.3</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) Break in time series data. See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated.

**TABLE 4. PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)**

Country of birth(a)	Year ended 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
<b>Major group —</b>									
Oceania and Antarctica	16,230	16,760	17,790	4,160	4,220	4,560	1,500	1,350	1,510
Europe and the Former USSR	26,460	22,170	19,500	5,720	4,620	4,790	1,970	1,550	1,830
Middle East and North Africa	7,610	6,230	5,790	1,280	1,350	1,490	390	410	520
Southeast Asia	13,150	11,360	9,700	2,380	2,630	2,530	810	820	900
Northeast Asia	18,670	15,130	10,210	4,090	2,760	2,580	1,580	1,020	980
Southern Asia	7,710	5,600	5,330	1,350	1,260	1,290	450	430	470
The Americas	3,820	3,460	2,720	820	650	590	310	220	210
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,440	5,010	6,260	1,000	1,290	1,740	290	420	590
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>99,140</b>	<b>85,750</b>	<b>77,330</b>	<b>20,810</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>19,580</b>	<b>7,300</b>	<b>6,220</b>	<b>7,010</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,410	2,060	2,140	830	510	720	270	190	270
China	11,250	7,760	4,340	2,650	1,310	1,120	1,020	430	450
Fiji	1,710	1,660	1,070	400	390	290	150	120	80
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,680	1,810	990	320	370	200	120	90	60
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	3,050	2,100	1,550	750	470	430	220	160	180
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4,360	3,890	3,190	770	660	780	280	240	280
India	3,700	2,680	2,790	600	630	630	200	210	200
New Zealand	12,270	13,070	14,720	3,240	3,340	3,820	1,170	1,050	1,280
Philippines	3,230	2,810	2,770	590	850	680	160	250	230
South Africa	3,190	3,210	4,280	610	840	1,180	200	300	420
Taiwan	1,640	2,180	1,520	360	530	370	160	250	140
United Kingdom	11,270	9,680	9,190	2,460	2,000	2,000	860	680	730
United States of America	1,630	1,530	1,260	370	290	280	160	110	100
Viet Nam	3,570	2,970	2,310	430	600	770	190	190	250

(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 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>									
Fiji	20.4	20.0	21.0	4.6	4.0	4.3	1.4	1.2	1.2
New Caledonia	22.1	22.7	23.4	4.2	4.3	4.7	1.2	1.3	1.3
New Zealand	612.2	675.8	695.7	166.7	160.5	184.9	63.5	55.5	68.1
Papua New Guinea	40.9	44.3	43.4	9.4	10.0	10.1	3.4	3.2	3.1
Other	26.5	29.1	31.1	5.2	6.9	6.8	2.0	2.6	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>722.1</i>	<i>791.7</i>	<i>814.6</i>	<i>190.2</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>75.7</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>									
Austria	17.1	18.1	18.8	2.4	2.8	2.1	0.7	1.0	0.5
Belgium	8.3	9.2	9.2	1.6	1.7	1.6	0.5	0.7	0.5
Denmark	17.0	17.3	17.6	3.1	2.6	2.9	1.1	0.9	0.8
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.0	8.2	9.5	1.8	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
France	33.3	38.8	39.0	5.9	6.8	6.6	1.8	2.6	2.1
Germany	123.3	127.4	130.2	21.8	21.9	21.9	6.3	5.5	5.8
Greece	7.7	8.4	8.1	1.5	1.8	1.4	0.5	0.8	0.5
Ireland	18.5	22.9	27.9	4.2	4.9	6.0	1.7	1.9	2.4
Italy	37.6	43.6	46.3	5.6	7.0	6.4	2.0	2.8	2.5
Netherlands	36.3	40.7	43.7	5.0	5.9	6.4	1.7	2.0	1.7
Norway	7.0	8.2	10.3	1.2	1.5	1.8	0.4	0.6	0.6
Spain	7.7	8.7	9.2	1.3	1.5	1.2	0.5	0.7	0.4
Sweden	23.2	24.0	24.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	1.5	1.6	1.2
Switzerland	36.4	39.1	39.2	5.8	5.0	5.8	1.5	1.8	1.6
United Kingdom	343.8	386.1	445.1	64.6	65.2	82.7	17.9	19.3	22.9
Other	30.1	34.6	35.4	5.5	6.3	5.0	1.7	2.3	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>756.1</i>	<i>835.4</i>	<i>914.1</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>45.8</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>									
Israel	8.8	9.9	10.6	1.9	2.2	2.0	0.7	0.6	0.5
Other	21.5	24.4	25.3	4.5	4.8	4.7	1.6	2.3	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>									
Brunei	6.4	6.8	7.2	1.4	1.5	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.5
Indonesia	146.3	163.2	120.0	33.7	37.0	22.3	17.3	17.2	6.2
Malaysia	122.3	138.4	124.8	34.7	37.1	28.8	10.2	8.8	7.0
Philippines	30.9	38.1	37.4	10.1	11.8	10.2	2.3	2.7	2.0
Singapore	218.2	225.6	256.9	59.6	61.8	76.1	24.4	30.4	33.8
Thailand	83.2	87.3	44.9	27.9	26.7	11.5	4.3	3.8	2.1
Other	7.0	7.9	11.0	1.7	2.2	2.6	0.6	0.7	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>614.3</i>	<i>667.3</i>	<i>602.2</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>177.9</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>59.4</i>	<i>64.0</i>	<i>52.3</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>									
China	49.7	60.4	71.9	12.8	15.9	17.5	4.2	4.6	5.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	152.2	154.9	144.3	32.0	27.8	34.7	11.1	9.2	10.5
Japan	813.5	802.4	797.0	174.3	167.3	168.5	58.0	50.8	49.1
Korea	196.0	250.4	133.2	41.9	53.8	11.6	13.3	16.1	3.9
Taiwan	158.1	152.4	154.8	34.6	36.0	41.0	9.5	11.5	16.4
Other	1.8	2.3	2.6	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,371.2</i>	<i>1,422.8</i>	<i>1,303.9</i>	<i>295.9</i>	<i>301.1</i>	<i>273.8</i>	<i>96.2</i>	<i>92.3</i>	<i>85.7</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>									
India	19.0	24.0	28.1	6.1	7.1	8.7	2.0	2.4	2.9
Other	12.2	11.2	12.1	2.8	2.7	2.9	0.9	1.0	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>									
Canada	61.7	61.4	68.3	10.9	11.0	12.4	3.1	3.5	3.4
United States of America	310.4	321.3	355.7	71.0	73.1	85.4	26.5	27.1	29.4
Other	20.2	25.8	25.8	4.3	5.5	4.4	1.3	2.2	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>392.3</i>	<i>408.6</i>	<i>449.8</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>30.9</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>34.2</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>									
South Africa	36.5	45.1	46.4	8.1	9.6	10.4	2.6	3.3	3.0
Other	10.3	10.9	11.9	1.8	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.6	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>
Not stated	1.5	1.3	0.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>306.9</b>	<b>308.2</b>	<b>304.2</b>

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



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

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended 31 June</i>		<i>% change</i>	<i>Seven months to July</i>			<i>Month of July</i>	
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</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	383.3	390.7	1.9	80.3	77.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>448.4</i>	<i>457.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>87.0</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Germany	21.9	21.9	0.2	69.3	70.8	2.2	9.2	9.3
Italy	7.0	6.4	-8.9	21.9	22.5	2.7	5.1	5.2
Netherlands	5.9	6.4	9.2	21.1	23.4	11.0	3.6	4.3
Sweden	3.6	3.4	-5.9	12.1	12.8	6.0	1.5	1.7
Switzerland	5.0	5.8	15.9	19.1	19.9	4.3	2.8	3.0
United Kingdom	65.2	82.7	27.0	214.1	251.2	17.3	22.7	25.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>455.0</i>	<i>499.3</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>66.0</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>-5.1</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>22.7</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>7.5</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	37.0	22.3	-39.7	107.7	54.5	-49.4	22.1	9.2
Malaysia	37.1	28.8	-22.2	81.9	60.7	-25.9	10.5	8.1
Philippines	11.8	10.2	-13.4	24.7	20.7	-16.3	2.9	2.5
Singapore	61.8	76.1	23.1	121.5	139.3	14.6	13.5	13.7
Thailand	26.7	11.5	-57.0	50.1	25.1	-49.8	5.0	3.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>177.9</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>-13.8</i>	<i>394.7</i>	<i>311.8</i>	<i>-21.0</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>39.6</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	15.9	17.5	10.0	35.6	44.4	24.6	4.6	7.2
Japan	167.3	168.5	0.7	469.9	440.8	-6.2	79.0	66.8
Korea	53.8	11.6	-78.5	147.8	31.7	-78.6	22.1	6.6
Taiwan	36.0	41.0	14.1	98.0	98.7	0.7	17.1	16.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>301.1</i>	<i>273.8</i>	<i>-9.1</i>	<i>848.0</i>	<i>708.1</i>	<i>-16.5</i>	<i>138.0</i>	<i>115.0</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	11.0	12.4	12.9	35.7	40.3	12.9	5.3	6.3
United States of America	73.1	85.4	16.9	193.2	221.5	14.7	32.8	35.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>276.8</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>43.2</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	9.6	10.4	8.0	23.4	26.6	13.6	3.1	5.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>6.1</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>0.6</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>2,334.7</b>	<b>-5.2</b>	<b>397.4</b>	<b>367.6</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)**

Main destination(b)	Year ended 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>									
Fiji	73.4	74.9	88.4	16.6	18.1	28.3	6.5	7.9	10.7
New Caledonia	12.1	14.0	13.8	2.6	3.0	3.0	1.0	1.1	1.0
New Zealand	396.9	409.8	429.2	91.3	86.1	102.5	30.2	26.5	28.0
Norfolk Island	18.2	20.3	24.3	5.7	5.1	6.3	2.2	2.0	2.1
Papua New Guinea	37.0	39.4	41.3	9.4	10.0	9.6	3.1	3.5	3.7
Vanuatu	19.0	20.0	25.0	4.8	8.0	6.5	1.9	3.2	2.0
Other	25.7	27.6	31.0	6.3	5.6	7.5	1.9	2.3	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>582.3</i>	<i>606.0</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>136.7</i>	<i>136.0</i>	<i>163.7</i>	<i>46.8</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>50.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>									
France	25.8	30.9	37.3	8.2	10.4	12.3	3.2	4.2	4.2
Germany	31.9	33.8	38.1	10.7	10.5	11.8	4.3	3.7	4.4
Greece	34.4	36.7	41.0	12.4	15.8	17.8	4.7	6.3	7.8
Ireland	16.1	20.2	21.5	4.9	6.1	6.0	2.3	2.3	2.1
Italy	53.1	62.6	61.0	18.6	21.3	21.9	6.9	7.4	7.2
Netherlands	15.7	15.6	17.5	4.8	4.8	7.1	1.9	1.5	2.2
Poland	6.6	6.2	7.3	2.5	2.6	3.0	1.5	1.3	1.0
Spain	8.9	9.0	12.2	3.1	2.6	4.8	1.3	1.0	1.9
Switzerland	10.2	9.4	10.7	3.0	2.2	3.2	1.3	0.9	1.0
United Kingdom	277.4	304.3	327.4	93.0	105.3	109.0	35.8	37.9	38.5
Other	80.0	83.0	90.1	31.1	31.8	35.8	14.9	14.0	14.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>560.1</i>	<i>611.8</i>	<i>664.1</i>	<i>192.2</i>	<i>213.4</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>77.9</i>	<i>80.5</i>	<i>84.6</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>									
Israel	9.3	10.3	10.2	2.3	2.9	2.8	1.0	1.1	0.7
Lebanon	17.2	17.8	18.3	5.2	5.1	5.4	2.0	1.7	1.9
Turkey	10.7	14.3	17.1	5.1	6.1	7.3	1.9	2.5	2.0
Other	21.0	21.4	24.4	5.9	5.4	5.9	1.5	1.7	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>7.0</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>									
Indonesia	238.2	279.6	324.0	59.5	69.8	74.2	25.2	30.0	25.9
Malaysia	90.9	101.9	104.2	21.0	22.5	26.2	9.1	8.8	9.5
Philippines	53.1	59.8	60.4	13.2	15.0	14.7	4.8	4.9	4.0
Singapore	98.6	99.5	115.8	22.4	24.3	29.5	8.8	9.3	10.0
Thailand	80.8	84.3	103.8	20.5	18.8	32.5	8.2	6.9	11.8
Viet Nam	39.4	45.9	44.1	6.6	7.4	10.5	2.5	3.2	3.9
Other	9.0	8.5	10.8	1.5	2.2	2.4	0.5	1.2	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>609.9</i>	<i>679.4</i>	<i>763.1</i>	<i>144.7</i>	<i>159.9</i>	<i>190.0</i>	<i>59.2</i>	<i>64.3</i>	<i>65.8</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>									
China	54.4	58.8	81.6	12.3	16.1	20.8	3.5	6.5	7.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	162.3	177.2	142.0	35.5	40.7	33.8	13.6	16.1	11.3
Japan	44.8	50.5	56.6	10.7	12.3	12.9	4.0	3.8	4.6
Korea	14.6	18.0	17.6	3.7	4.3	5.0	1.2	1.1	1.9
Taiwan	29.8	31.6	35.3	6.8	7.3	7.5	2.8	2.8	3.5
Other	1.7	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.2	—	0.1	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>307.5</i>	<i>337.9</i>	<i>334.7</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>25.1</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>28.8</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>									
India	38.3	35.4	38.8	5.1	4.6	6.3	1.6	2.0	1.9
Sri Lanka	8.8	11.2	12.5	2.2	2.7	2.6	1.1	1.1	0.9
Other	13.3	15.3	16.8	1.9	2.7	2.9	0.2	0.9	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>3.6</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>									
Canada	44.3	48.0	48.4	13.4	14.9	13.3	6.5	7.0	4.9
United States of America	328.2	338.1	346.2	84.4	90.8	84.9	31.6	34.3	29.4
Other	22.6	25.2	27.6	4.6	4.7	5.1	1.3	1.7	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>395.2</i>	<i>411.3</i>	<i>422.1</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>110.4</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>42.9</i>	<i>36.4</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>									
South Africa	23.0	30.0	29.7	5.2	6.5	6.5	1.6	1.9	1.7
Other	16.7	24.6	21.3	4.2	6.3	5.7	1.8	2.6	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>3.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Not stated	11.0	10.4	6.0	2.7	1.0	2.3	0.6	0.2	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>817.6</b>	<b>261.8</b>	<b>280.2</b>	<b>282.3</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 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 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998	1996	1997	1998
New South Wales	1,749.6	1,835.4	1,783.9	414.6	427.8	410.4	121.9	129.4	120.1
Victoria	483.8	553.9	582.1	120.1	127.8	129.8	36.7	39.5	39.6
Queensland	1,111.2	1,233.9	1,221.9	268.4	278.7	283.4	94.3	92.0	98.1
South Australia	82.6	87.5	95.2	19.4	19.0	21.5	4.7	4.4	4.2
Western Australia	366.3	389.5	402.8	91.9	94.6	98.8	31.2	29.8	29.1
Tasmania	25.4	25.5	26.5	4.9	4.6	5.0	1.2	1.2	1.1
Northern Territory	42.2	43.2	44.7	10.7	11.0	10.5	4.1	3.8	3.8
Australian Capital Territory	31.7	33.3	34.1	7.5	7.3	7.8	2.1	1.8	2.4
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	14.9	6.4	3.5	3.2	1.0	0.6	1.0	0.3
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,910.1</b>	<b>4,217.0</b>	<b>4,198.3</b>	<b>941.1</b>	<b>974.0</b>	<b>968.8</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>302.9</b>	<b>299.2</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) 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)  
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE**

	Year ended 30 June						Percentage change 1996 to 1997	Percentage change 1997 to 1998
	1996 (‘000)	%	1997 (‘000)	%	1998 (‘000)	%		
<b>Country of residence(b)</b>								
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	722.1	18	791.7	19	814.6	19	13	3
Europe and the Former USSR	756.1	19	835.4	20	914.1	22	21	9
Middle East and North Africa	30.4	1	34.3	1	36.0	1	18	5
Southeast Asia	614.3	15	667.3	16	602.2	14	-2	-10
Northeast Asia	1,371.2	35	1,422.8	33	1,303.9	31	-5	-8
Southern Asia	31.2	1	35.2	1	40.2	1	28	14
The Americas	392.3	10	408.6	10	449.8	11	15	10
Africa (excluding North Africa)	46.9	1	56.0	1	58.3	1	24	4
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	123.3	3	127.4	3	130.2	3	6	2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	152.2	4	154.9	4	144.3	3	-5	-7
Indonesia	146.3	4	163.2	4	120.0	3	-18	-26
Japan	813.5	21	802.4	19	797.0	19	-2	-1
Korea	196.0	5	250.4	6	133.2	3	-32	-47
Malaysia	122.3	3	138.4	3	124.8	3	2	-10
New Zealand	612.2	15	675.8	16	695.7	16	14	3
Singapore	218.2	6	225.6	5	256.9	6	18	14
Taiwan	158.1	4	152.4	4	154.8	4	-2	2
United Kingdom	343.8	9	386.1	9	445.1	11	29	15
United States of America	310.4	8	321.3	8	355.7	8	15	11
<b>Purpose of journey(c)</b>								
Convention/conference	103.2	3	115.3	3	99.9	2	-3	-13
Business	387.9	10	414.2	10	446.2	11	15	8
Visiting friends/relatives	737.5	19	788.9	19	854.5	20	(c)	8
Holiday	2,400.6	61	2,546.5	60	2,403.5	57	(c)	-6
Employment	22.3	1	25.5	1	29.2	1	31	14
Education	118.3	3	140.0	3	137.1	3	16	-2
Other and not stated	196.3	5	222.1	5	249.6	6	27	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>-1</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Break in time series data. See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (d) Includes not stated.

## 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 complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards (see Appendix). These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In some cases pre-recorded visa data is used in lieu of passenger card data by DIMA. In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, information relating to individuals, individual flights or ships and individual carriers, which is contained in these cards or other documents, is treated as confidential by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

**3** 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.

**4** In addition to the four *Marital status* categories of 'Never married', 'Married', 'Widowed' and 'Divorced', both passenger cards now include 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto'. The following changes were also made to the *Purpose of journey* question: on the Incoming Passenger Card 'In transit' was dropped; on the Outgoing Passenger Card 'Student vacation' was dropped; and on both cards 'Visiting relatives' was changed to 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Convention' was changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' was dropped.

### 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.

**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).

## G L O S S A R Y

<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 — PASSENGER CARDS(a)

## INCOMING CARD

One of these cards must be answered for each passenger.  
Complete in **ENGLISH** using **BLOCK LETTERS**.

**AUSTRALIA**  
**INCOMING PASSENGER CARD**

**1** Family/Surname

**2** Given names

**3** Passport number

**4** Nationality as shown in passport

**5** Country of birth

**6** Date of birth Day Month Year

**7** Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

**8** Current marital status: Never married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐  
Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Common law / de facto ☐

**9** Please ☒ and answer **only one** of A or B or C

**A Migrating permanently to Australia** ☐

**(1)** Previous country of residence

**(2)** Main reason for coming to Australia ( ☒ one only):  
Convention/conference ☐ Business ☐  
Visiting friends/relatives ☐ Holiday ☐  
Employment ☐ Education ☐ Other ☐

**(3)** Country of residence

**B Visitor or temporary entrant** ☐

**(1)** Intended length of stay in Australia  
Years Months Days  
OR

**(2)** Country where you spent most time while abroad

**C Resident returning to Australia** ☐

**(1)** Time you have been away from Australia  
Years Months Days  
OR

**10** Usual occupation

**11** Intended address in Australia State

**12** Flight number or name of ship

**13** Country where boarded this flight/ship

**Questions continue** ➔

**14 Are you an Australian CITIZEN?**

Yes ☐ ➔ Go straight to 'Please sign here' at 15

No ☐ ➔ Please answer the following questions.

You may answer 'No change' if there is no change to the answer you gave to the same question on your last Australian visa application form.

(a) Do you currently suffer from tuberculosis? ☐ No change ☐ No ☐ Yes

(b) Have you any criminal conviction/s for which the sentence/s (whether served or not) totalled 12 months imprisonment or more? ☐ No change ☐ No ☐ Yes

**15 Please sign here**  
to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully.

Date DAY MONTH YEAR

The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) is authorised to collect information provided on this form under Part 2 of the *Migration Act 1958*. Control of Arrival and Presence of Non-citizens. The information will be used to administer the Migration Act. It might also be disclosed to agencies authorised to receive information on adoption, border control, business skills, citizenship, education, health assessment, health insurance, health services, law enforcement, payment of pensions and benefits, refugees, settlement planning, taxation and review of decisions. You should read the information form *Safeguarding Your Personal Information*, which is available at Australian ports and airports and offices of DIEA.

**OFFICE USE ONLY**

Visa number

Visa class

© Commonwealth of Australia 1995  
McMillan Print

**PZ 015 (03-95)**

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

## APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS(a)

### OUTGOING CARD

One of these cards must be answered for each passenger.  
Complete in **ENGLISH** using **BLOCK LETTERS**.

**AUSTRALIA**  
**OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD**

<b>1</b>	Family/Surname
<b>2</b>	Given names
<b>3</b>	Passport number
<b>4</b>	Nationality as shown in passport
<b>5</b>	Country of birth
<b>6</b>	Date of birth: Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>
<b>7</b>	Sex: Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/>
<b>8</b>	Current marital status: Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Common law / de facto <input type="radio"/>
<b>9</b>	Please <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and answer <b>only one</b> of D or E or F
<b>D</b>	<b>Visitor or temporary entrant departing</b>
<b>(1)</b>	Length of time you have been in Australia this visit: Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> OR Australian city or State where you spent most time: <input type="text"/>
<b>(2)</b>	Australian city or State where you spent most time: <input type="text"/>
<b>(3)</b>	Country of residence: <input type="text"/>
<b>E</b>	<b>Resident departing temporarily</b>
<b>(1)</b>	Intended length of stay abroad: Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/>
<b>(2)</b>	Main reason for going abroad (✓ one only): Convention/conference <input type="radio"/> a Business <input type="radio"/> b Visiting friends/relatives <input type="radio"/> c Holiday <input type="radio"/> d Employment <input type="radio"/> e Education <input type="radio"/> f Other <input type="radio"/> g
<b>(3)</b>	Country in which you will spend most time while abroad: <input type="text"/>
<b>(4)</b>	Australian State where you live: <input type="text"/>
<b>F</b>	<b>Resident departing permanently</b>
<b>(1)</b>	Country of future residence: <input type="text"/>
<b>(2)</b>	Australian State where you lived: <input type="text"/>
<b>(3)</b>	If you were not born in Australia: • How long ago did you come to live in Australia? Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> • Did you intend to settle permanently? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
<b>10</b>	Usual occupation: <input type="text"/>
<b>11</b>	Flight number or name of ship: <input type="text"/>
<b>12</b>	Overseas country where you will get off this flight or ship: <input type="text"/>

**Questions continue** ➔

<b>13</b>	Airport / Port of departure: <input type="text"/>
<b>14</b>	Departure date: Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>
<b>15</b>	<b>Please sign here</b> to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully. Date: DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>

The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) is authorised to collect information provided on this form under Part 2 of the *Migration Act 1958*. Control of Arrival and Presence of Non-citizens. The information will be used to administer the Migration Act. It might also be disclosed to agencies authorised to receive information on adoption, border control, business skills, citizenship, education, health assessment, health insurance, health services, law enforcement, payment of pensions and benefits, refugees, settlement planning, taxation and review of decisions. You should read the information form *Safeguarding Your Personal Information*, which is available at Australian ports and airports and offices of DIEA.

<b>OFFICE USE ONLY</b> ➔	Departure tab: <input type="text"/>
--------------------------	-------------------------------------

© Commonwealth of Australia 1995  
McMillan Print

**PZ 016 (03-95)**

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







## SELF-HELP ACCESS TO STATISTICS

<i>PHONE</i>	Call 1900 986 400 for the latest statistics on CPI, Labour Force, Earnings, National Accounts, Balance of Payments and other topics (call cost is 75c per minute).
<i>INTERNET</i>	<a href="http://www.abs.gov.au">http://www.abs.gov.au</a>
<i>LIBRARY</i>	A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require.

## WHY NOT SUBSCRIBE?

<i>PHONE</i>	+61 1300 366 323
<i>FAX</i>	+61 03 9615 7848

## CONTACTING THE ABS

ABS provides a range of services, including: a telephone inquiry service; information consultancy tailored to your needs; survey, sample and questionnaire design; survey evaluation and methodological reviews; and statistical training.

<i>INQUIRIES</i>	<i>By phone</i>	<i>By fax</i>
Canberra	02 6252 6627	02 6253 1404
Sydney	02 9268 4611	02 9268 4668
Melbourne	03 9615 7755	03 9615 7798
Brisbane	07 3222 6351	07 3222 6283
Perth	08 9360 5140	08 9360 5955
Adelaide	08 8237 7100	08 8237 7566
Hobart	03 6222 5800	03 6222 5995
Darwin	08 8943 2111	08 8981 1218

<i>POST</i>	Client Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen, ACT 2616
<i>EMAIL</i>	<a href="mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au">client.services@abs.gov.au</a>



2340100007980

ISSN 1031-0495

RRP \$16.50