

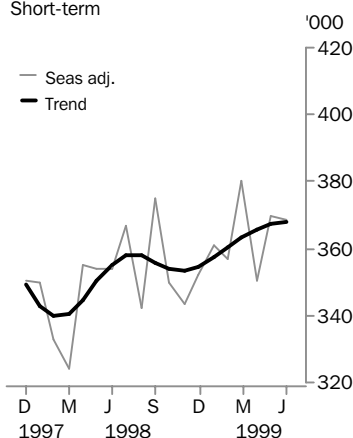
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 3 AUG 1999

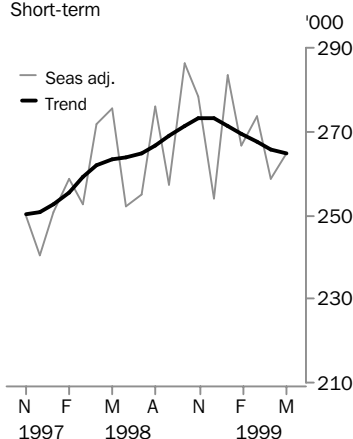
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## JUNE 1999 PRELIMINARY

	Jun 1999 '000s	% change between May 1999 and Jun 1999	Jul 1998 to Jun 1999 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	367.8	0.2	..	..
Original	316.9	..	4,287.9	1.6

## MAY 1999 KEY FIGURES

	May 1999 '000	% change between Apr 1999 and May 1999	Jul 1998 to May 1999 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	367.1	0.4	..	..
Original	298.1	..	3 971.0	1.4
Resident departures				
Trend	264.5	-0.4	..	..
Original	262.4	..	2 899.4	5.4
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	6.9	..	77.4	10.1
Departures	2.7	..	32.5	13.6
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	17.7	..	253.1	2.6
Departures	13.3	..	161.7	-4.7

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Client Services in any ABS office as shown on the back of this publication, or Amanda Dobson on Canberra 02 6252 5640.
- The 949,200 short-term visitor arrivals in the June quarter 1999 were 2% above the corresponding quarter in 1998. The trend estimate increased for the seventh consecutive month during June 1999.
- There were 4,287,900 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during 1998-99, an increase of 2% over 1997-98.
- During the eleven months to May 1999 the net gain of permanent and long-term arrivals over permanent and long-term departures amounted to 91,400 persons, 19% higher than the corresponding period in 1998 (76,900).
- In 1998, 47% of all short-term overseas departures were for a holiday, and almost one-third of these were young adults. (For more information see special article on page 4).

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i>
July 1999	31 August 1999

## DATA NOTES

For data quality issues see Appendix 2 on page 21.

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

## TREND REVISIONS

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

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

**1** The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

July visitor arrivals is 2.95% higher than June

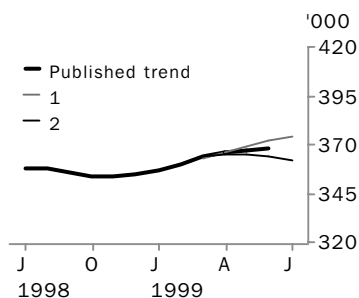
June resident departures is 3.99% higher than May

**2** The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

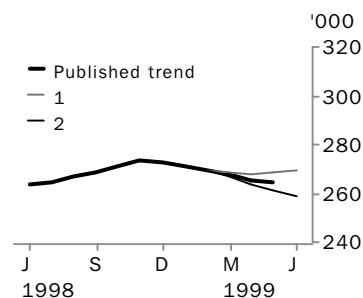
July visitor arrivals is 2.95% lower than June

June resident departure is 3.99% lower than May

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.95% and 3.99% 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 316,900 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during June 1999 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for 1998–99 to 4,287,900, 2% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving in 1997–98 (4,220,000).

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during 1998–99 were Japan and New Zealand (both 17% of all arrivals), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). Compared to the corresponding period ending June 1998, the number of visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom (up by 9%), the United States of America (up by 10%) and New Zealand (up by 3%) increased. Malaysia was the only Asian country in the top ten source countries to record an increase in arrivals (up by 3%). China (up by 14%), Thailand (up by 33%) and the Philippines (up by 3%) were the only other Asian countries to record an increase in arrivals, but remained out of the top ten source countries. Japanese visitor arrivals fell 9%, while Korea and Indonesia had the largest declines of the top 10 source countries with declines of 34% and 16% respectively.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 262,400 short-term departures of Australian residents in May 1999, bringing the total for the eleven months July 1998 to May 1999 to 2,899,400, an increase of 5% on the corresponding period the previous year (2,749,600). The main destinations of Australian residents departing from July 1998 to May 1999 were New Zealand (15%), Indonesia (11%), the United States of America (10%), the United Kingdom (9%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During the eleven months July 1998 to May 1999:

448,470 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 12% compared to the eleven months July 1997 to May 1998;

324,760 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 9%;

292,370 residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 8%;

271,960 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 6%;

131,140 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a marginal increase; and

127,260 residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 38%.

#### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Over half (55%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the eleven months July 1998 to May 1999 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (2,171,400). A further 20% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (800,400), 10% were on business trips (406,400), while 3% (137,800) arrived for educational purposes and 3% (107,900) arrived for a convention or conference.

#### MAIN STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between July 1998 and May 1999 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (42%), Queensland (28%), Victoria (15%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the corresponding period ending May 1998, all of these States recorded higher visitor departures. (See Appendix 2 for Northern Territory data quality issues).

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES: MAIN HOLIDAY DESTINATIONS OF 18-34 YEAR OLDS

Australian residents departing overseas for less than 12 months mainly do so for a holiday and persons aged between 18 and 34 years (young adults) are well represented in this travel. In 1998 47% (1,494,200) of all short-term overseas departures were for a holiday, and almost one-third of these (483,000) were young adults. This reflects the overall higher mobility of young adults (10% of all young adults took an overseas holiday in 1998 compared to 7% by persons of all other ages).

While overall holiday travel by young adults increased by 9% in 1998 over the 1997 level, the international currency movements of 1997-98 have seen a shift in favour of the relatively cheaper (and closer) destinations such as New Zealand and the Southeast Asian countries at the expense of other traditional favourite destinations like the United Kingdom and the United States of America (USA).

#### MAIN HOLIDAY DESTINATIONS BY AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS, 1998

Country	18-34 YEARS.....			ALL OTHER AGES.....		
	Holidays %	Males/100 females	Median stay Days	Holidays %	Males/100 females	Median stay Days
Indonesia	23.0	84.0	10.3	17.0	88.0	10.6
New Zealand	11.0	98.0	10.8	12.0	107.0	13.9
United Kingdom	10.0	74.0	49.1	10.0	82.0	35.0
United States of America	10.0	88.0	21.2	10.0	85.0	21.1
Thailand	8.0	85.0	14.1	6.0	110.0	14.2
Fiji	4.0	81.0	9.7	5.0	99.0	10.3
Hong Kong	3.0	72.0	13.0	4.0	77.0	10.9
Malaysia	3.0	92.0	13.8	4.0	90.0	12.8
Singapore	2.0	70.0	9.0	4.0	89.0	9.7
Other	26.0	83.0	30.1	30.0	95.0	24.9
Total	100.0	84.0	14.6	100.0	93.0	14.9

#### INDONESIA

Indonesia was the most popular holiday destination for all Australian residents in 1998. Among holiday travellers, young adults tended to favour Indonesia more than Australians of other ages, with nearly one-quarter (23%) of young adult holiday departures (110,100) electing Indonesia as the main destination in 1998, compared to 17% (172,500) persons of all other ages. The number of young adults departing for a holiday to Indonesia grew by 22% between 1997 and 1998, while holidays by persons of all other ages increased 17% over the same period. The median length of holiday visits by young adults was 10 days, unchanged from previous years.

#### NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand was the second most popular destination in 1998, accounting for around 11% of all young adult holiday departures (52,500). This represents 21% growth over the 1997 departures (43,600), and matches the percentage increase in holiday departures by all other ages (20%). This large level of growth follows several years of

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES: MAIN HOLIDAY DESTINATIONS OF 18-34 YEAR OLDS

#### NEW ZEALAND *continued*

stagnation in holiday growth by young adults, with average growth in the four years to 1997 around -1%. In comparison, holidays to New Zealand by persons of all other ages grew 3% over the same period.

The median length of stay of young adult holidays to New Zealand was 11 days in 1998, while holiday visits by persons of all other ages was slightly longer at 14 days. New Zealand attracted relatively more young adult males than any other leading holiday destination with 98 males per 100 females, compared to 84 males per 100 females for all holiday destinations. Of holidays to New Zealand by all other ages, males predominated with 107 male per 100 female departures..

#### UNITED KINGDOM

In 1998, the United Kingdom (UK) was the main destination for 10% of both young adult holiday-makers (50,600) and holiday-makers of all other ages (96,800), making it the third most visited main holiday destination for people in the respective age groups. However, while the number of young adult holiday-makers to the UK declined by 2% in 1998, the decline was considerably greater (down 15%) among holiday-makers of all other ages.

Despite the relatively more expensive British currency (which strengthened considerably against the Australian dollar in late 1997 and throughout 1998) having only a small impact on the annual number of young adults holidaying in the UK, the length of the visits has shortened considerably. The median length of stay by young adults was 49 days in 1998, 12 days less than the average for the period 1993-97. In contrast, the median length of stay for holiday-makers of all other ages was 35 days in 1998, only 2 days less than the average for the period 1993-97 (37 days). The long median length of stay of young adult holiday-makers to the UK (compared to holiday-makers of all other ages) probably reflects a high proportion of young adults, touring Europe and using the UK as a base.

#### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

The USA was the fourth most popular holiday destination for both young adults and people of all other ages in 1998, with 10% of holiday departures from each group. However, the number of young adult holiday departures in 1998 was down 21% (12,300) on the 1997 level — more than offsetting the increase in departures to New Zealand. This reciprocal relationship between young adult Australian holidays to the USA and those to New Zealand, also existed for travellers of all other ages and reflects the relative currency movements in 1997-98. Despite the large decline in holiday departures by young adults to the USA in 1998, the median length of stay did not decrease significantly (remaining at 21 days), and was similar to the length of stay for holiday-makers of all other ages.

#### THAILAND

Thailand, the second most visited Southeast Asian holiday destination for Australian residents (and fifth overall), received 8% of all holiday departures by young adults (39,300) in 1998. This was 68% more than the number of holiday departures to Thailand a year earlier (23,400) — the largest percentage increase of any top 20 destination country for Australian holidays in 1998. While this growth was matched by all other ages (69%) in the same period, travel to Thailand among young adults was mainly by females, while among persons of all other ages holiday travel was mainly by males.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) (‘000)				Total arrivals (a) (‘000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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
1998	81,070	75,320	112,000	268,380	3,143.9	4,167.2	..	..	7,579.5
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1997	85,750	80,170	95,080	261,000	2,786.0	4,252.7	..	..	7,299.7
1998	77,330	84,360	103,760	265,440	3,020.1	4,220.0	..	..	7,505.5
1999 p	77,410	62,610	113,070	253,090	2,960.8	4,287.9	..	..	7,184.9
<i>1998 —</i>									
April	6,410	6,100	6,520	19,030	237.7	341.1	355.3	344.6	597.8
May	6,160	5,070	4,990	16,210	233.3	283.4	354.1	350.1	532.9
June	7,010	6,170	5,630	18,810	237.3	304.2	353.7	355.2	560.4
July	7,430	5,870	15,950	29,250	295.1	372.3	366.5	358.2	696.7
August	6,940	4,650	7,790	19,380	271.0	323.7	341.9	358.2	614.1
September	6,680	5,100	7,220	19,000	285.9	323.9	374.7	355.8	628.7
October	6,920	5,280	8,300	20,490	355.8	354.8	350.0	353.8	731.0
November	6,550	5,960	6,370	18,870	251.4	367.9	343.6	353.4	638.2
December	7,380	10,670	5,890	23,930	199.3	457.6	351.9	354.6	680.9
<i>1999 —</i>									
January	7,930	5,750	18,230	31,910	371.5	351.0	361.2	357.2	754.3
February	6,930	5,360	20,790	33,080	221.7	398.6	356.9	360.3	653.4
March	7,100	5,250	8,090	20,440	226.3	389.0	380.2	363.4	635.7
April	6,650	4,360	8,030	19,040	248.7	334.1	350.3	365.6	601.9
May	6,920	4,360	6,420	17,710	234.2	298.1	369.8	367.1	550.0
June p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	316.9	368.6	367.8	n.y.a

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

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) (‘000)				Total departures (a) (‘000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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
1998	33,430	81,060	65,110	179,600	3,161.1	..	..	4,150.2	7,490.9
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1997	29,860	73,780	62,970	166,610	2,837.2	..	..	4,217.0	7,220.8
1998	31,990	79,420	74,870	186,280	3,031.9	..	..	4,198.3	7,416.5
1999 p	32,500	77,320	51,920	161,740	2,899.4	..	..	3,962.4	7,023.6
<i>1998 —</i>									
March	2,780	6,880	5,540	15,190	246.6	252.5	259.2	349.1	610.8
April	2,840	7,050	5,160	15,050	262.5	271.6	262.0	361.2	638.7
May	2,710	6,500	4,820	14,030	272.8	275.5	263.3	308.4	595.2
June	3,370	5,650	7,500	16,510	282.3	252.2	264.0	299.2	598.0
July	2,520	6,410	5,550	14,470	271.1	254.8	264.8	323.7	609.2
August	3,060	7,870	4,140	15,070	265.6	276.1	266.6	371.3	651.9
September	2,250	5,310	3,990	11,550	313.5	257.3	268.8	296.3	621.4
October	2,480	5,620	3,570	11,660	268.0	286.5	271.3	337.3	616.9
November	2,470	5,460	5,160	13,090	256.5	278.3	273.1	365.3	634.8
December	3,210	6,660	8,610	18,480	318.1	253.8	273.0	374.7	711.3
<i>1999 —</i>									
January	4,640	12,010	4,630	21,270	232.7	283.3	271.3	448.6	702.6
February	2,870	7,070	3,960	13,890	198.5	266.7	269.5	362.8	575.1
March	3,160	7,390	4,640	15,180	268.9	273.8	267.6	381.6	665.6
April	3,140	7,060	3,590	13,790	244.3	258.4	265.5	381.7	639.8
May	2,730	6,480	4,090	13,290	262.4	264.7	264.5	319.2	594.9

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

**TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY(b) ('000)**

	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>Eleven months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>30 June</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>31 March</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>May</i>		<i>May</i>	
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	1,335.3	1,279.0	293.8	300.8	1,177.8	1,068.9	105.1	102.2
1 and under 2 weeks	1,306.4	1,261.4	302.1	359.2	1,173.2	1,275.9	87.4	99.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	771.3	807.0	194.8	221.4	750.3	810.7	44.8	48.9
1 and under 2 months	380.1	390.7	103.2	102.7	364.1	356.8	19.5	19.1
2 and under 3 months	120.3	124.9	33.0	35.7	114.8	117.0	6.9	7.3
3 and under 6 months	162.6	169.7	44.3	49.0	158.3	162.0	10.6	10.6
6 and under 12 months	176.7	187.4	67.2	69.9	177.3	179.7	9.1	10.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>1,038.4</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>3,915.8</b>	<b>3,971.0</b>	<b>283.4</b>	<b>298.1</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	115.3	99.9	19.9	20.5	94.7	107.9	8.7	9.5
Business	414.2	446.2	115.6	110.9	411.7	406.4	39.5	42.3
Visiting friends/relatives	788.9	854.5	206.8	217.9	795.1	800.4	52.3	51.0
Holiday	2,546.5	2,403.5	569.0	633.2	2,228.4	2,171.4	159.1	160.8
Employment	25.5	29.2	7.7	12.5	27.2	41.5	2.3	3.0
Education	140.0	137.1	55.8	59.6	129.7	137.8	4.9	6.6
Other and not stated(d)	222.1	249.6	63.6	84.0	228.9	305.4	16.5	24.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>1,038.4</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>3,915.8</b>	<b>3,971.0</b>	<b>283.4</b>	<b>298.1</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	316.4	366.9	92.1	88.9	336.2	354.6	34.1	35.0
1 and under 2 weeks	720.4	802.6	186.2	209.4	735.1	853.9	66.2	68.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	740.6	784.0	175.1	198.2	711.3	765.5	63.5	63.0
1 and under 2 months	525.2	537.3	86.2	89.4	481.2	468.2	46.1	43.4
2 and under 3 months	206.5	207.2	30.1	28.0	186.1	168.4	21.2	17.6
3 and under 6 months	183.0	185.0	33.6	36.2	162.4	147.3	26.6	21.0
6 and under 12 months	145.1	149.0	47.6	50.0	137.4	141.4	15.1	14.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>650.8</b>	<b>700.1</b>	<b>2,749.6</b>	<b>2,899.4</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>262.4</b>
<b>Main reason for journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	107.0	118.3	27.1	28.9	108.3	111.5	12.6	14.9
Business	509.7	526.4	132.2	125.8	484.5	458.2	51.3	50.1
Visiting friends/relatives	693.5	716.8	142.2	171.6	644.9	698.7	66.2	62.2
Holiday	1,318.4	1,439.8	290.4	307.5	1,301.9	1,345.4	125.2	115.6
Employment	72.5	77.8	22.2	22.1	71.9	75.5	6.3	5.7
Education	37.8	43.1	8.8	10.7	39.1	38.1	2.4	2.3
Other and not stated(d)	98.3	109.7	27.9	33.5	99.0	172.1	8.9	11.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>650.8</b>	<b>700.1</b>	<b>2,749.6</b>	<b>2,899.4</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>262.4</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Data for September quarter 1998 has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

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

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>Eleven months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>30 June</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>31 March</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>May</i>		<i>May</i>	
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999</i>
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	16,760	17,790	5,040	6,450	16,280	20,790	1,500	2,040
Europe and the Former USSR	22,170	19,500	4,960	4,970	17,670	18,240	1,410	1,310
Middle East and North Africa	6,230	5,790	1,390	940	5,280	4,620	470	490
Southeast Asia	11,360	9,700	2,270	2,980	8,800	10,130	890	1,200
Northeast Asia	15,130	10,210	2,390	2,800	9,240	9,960	790	830
Southern Asia	5,600	5,330	1,190	1,250	4,860	4,800	420	480
The Americas	3,460	2,720	640	580	2,510	2,230	170	160
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,010	6,260	1,710	1,950	5,670	6,580	510	410
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>85,750</b>	<b>77,330</b>	<b>19,600</b>	<b>21,960</b>	<b>70,320</b>	<b>77,410</b>	<b>6,160</b>	<b>6,920</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,060	2,140	630	290	1,870	1,330	230	30
China	7,760	4,340	940	1,560	3,890	5,580	400	570
Fiji	1,660	1,070	240	380	990	1,420	90	160
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,810	990	240	190	930	820	80	50
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,100	1,550	370	660	1,370	2,710	130	160
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	3,890	3,190	760	490	2,920	1,750	180	90
India	2,680	2,790	650	640	2,590	2,330	220	280
New Zealand	13,070	14,720	4,270	5,460	13,440	17,260	1,270	1,700
Philippines	2,810	2,770	670	900	2,540	3,130	240	310
South Africa	3,210	4,280	1,170	1,360	3,860	4,520	270	300
Taiwan	2,180	1,520	400	420	1,370	1,480	100	70
United Kingdom	9,680	9,190	2,370	2,330	8,460	8,180	580	720
United States of America	1,530	1,260	290	250	1,160	950	80	90
Viet Nam	2,970	2,310	450	490	2,060	1,960	280	160

(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		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	30 June	1998	31 March	1999	May	1999	May	1999
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	20.0	21.0	5.5	5.7	19.8	22.3	1.2	1.8
New Caledonia	22.7	23.4	9.2	8.8	22.1	22.4	1.7	2.1
New Zealand	675.8	695.7	128.2	143.0	627.6	651.2	56.4	52.5
Papua New Guinea	44.3	43.4	9.8	10.6	40.3	44.1	2.8	3.6
Other	29.1	31.1	7.1	8.8	29.1	37.1	2.3	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>791.7</i>	<i>814.6</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>738.9</i>	<i>777.1</i>	<i>64.4</i>	<i>62.6</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	18.1	18.8	4.9	4.5	18.3	16.2	0.6	0.7
Belgium	9.2	9.2	2.1	2.4	8.7	8.9	0.4	0.3
Denmark	17.3	17.6	6.0	5.8	16.8	16.9	0.8	0.8
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.2	9.5	2.9	2.5	8.9	8.4	0.6	0.5
France	38.8	39.0	10.0	11.8	36.9	43.8	1.9	2.3
Germany	127.4	130.2	39.5	40.4	124.4	122.6	6.3	6.9
Greece	8.4	8.1	1.7	1.8	7.7	8.2	0.4	0.5
Ireland	22.9	27.9	8.0	10.0	25.5	31.1	1.6	1.7
Italy	43.6	46.3	10.9	10.3	43.8	46.0	1.9	2.2
Netherlands	40.7	43.7	12.7	13.5	42.0	46.9	2.0	2.5
Norway	8.2	10.3	3.3	3.6	9.7	9.9	0.4	0.3
Spain	8.7	9.2	2.2	2.3	8.7	11.3	0.4	0.7
Sweden	24.0	24.6	7.7	8.6	23.4	26.8	0.8	0.9
Switzerland	39.1	39.2	11.1	12.1	37.6	39.8	1.8	1.6
United Kingdom	386.1	445.1	143.1	160.2	422.2	459.8	22.7	24.1
Other	34.6	35.4	10.2	11.5	33.5	37.5	1.2	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>835.4</i>	<i>914.1</i>	<i>276.3</i>	<i>301.4</i>	<i>868.3</i>	<i>934.2</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>47.6</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	9.9	10.6	3.0	3.6	10.1	11.3	0.6	0.6
Other	24.4	25.3	5.5	7.4	23.4	31.9	1.2	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>33.5</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.0</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	6.8	7.2	1.7	1.7	6.7	6.8	0.8	0.5
Indonesia	163.2	120.0	23.0	30.2	113.9	95.2	8.5	10.5
Malaysia	138.4	124.8	23.8	33.3	117.8	120.0	12.0	16.7
Philippines	38.1	37.4	8.0	9.4	35.4	35.9	3.7	4.3
Singapore	225.6	256.9	49.5	52.7	223.1	209.4	20.4	19.9
Thailand	87.3	44.9	9.9	11.5	42.8	56.6	3.4	5.2
Other	7.9	11.0	3.1	3.4	10.3	11.3	0.7	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>667.3</i>	<i>602.2</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>142.1</i>	<i>549.9</i>	<i>535.2</i>	<i>49.5</i>	<i>57.9</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	60.4	71.9	19.7	22.8	66.5	75.4	6.5	7.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	154.9	144.3	38.4	40.9	133.9	128.8	8.4	7.5
Japan	802.4	797.0	205.5	193.8	747.8	679.7	55.4	52.3
Korea	250.4	133.2	13.6	26.5	129.4	81.8	3.8	6.9
Taiwan	152.4	154.8	41.4	40.4	138.3	135.4	11.9	13.1
Other	2.3	2.6	0.7	0.9	2.4	3.1	0.1	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,422.8</i>	<i>1,303.9</i>	<i>319.3</i>	<i>325.4</i>	<i>1,218.2</i>	<i>1,104.1</i>	<i>86.1</i>	<i>87.1</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	24.0	28.1	6.4	7.3	25.2	28.6	3.5	4.3
Other	11.2	12.1	3.1	4.4	11.2	13.6	0.9	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>4.4</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	61.4	68.3	21.6	25.5	64.9	72.0	3.5	3.9
United States of America	321.3	355.7	101.2	113.9	326.3	358.1	24.4	25.8
Other	25.8	25.8	8.7	9.7	24.5	28.8	1.4	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>408.6</i>	<i>449.8</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>149.0</i>	<i>415.7</i>	<i>458.8</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>31.6</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	45.1	46.4	11.2	16.1	43.4	59.6	3.0	3.6
Other	10.9	11.9	3.5	4.2	11.2	13.6	0.8	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>20.4</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>73.2</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Not stated	1.3	0.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	2.9	0.1	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,252.7</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>1,038.4</b>	<b>1,138.6</b>	<b>3,915.8</b>	<b>3,971.0</b>	<b>283.4</b>	<b>298.1</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 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)  
(‘000)**

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended</i>			<i>Year ended</i>			<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>30 June</i>		<i>% change</i>	<i>30 June</i>		<i>% change</i>	<i>June</i>	
	<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>		<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>		<i>1998</i>	<i>1999p</i>
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
New Zealand	184.9	180.2	-2.6	695.7	719.4	3.4	68.1	68.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>211.6</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>814.6</i>	<i>854.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>75.7</i>	<i>77.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Germany	21.9	23.7	7.9	130.2	130.0	-0.1	5.8	7.4
Italy	6.4	7.8	21.5	46.3	48.6	4.9	2.5	2.6
Netherlands	6.4	7.6	17.8	43.7	48.9	12.0	1.7	2.1
Sweden	3.4	3.8	12.2	24.6	28.2	14.9	1.2	1.4
Switzerland	5.8	5.9	1.5	39.2	41.5	5.7	1.6	1.7
United Kingdom	82.7	81.5	-1.5	445.1	483.4	8.6	22.9	23.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>165.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>914.1</i>	<i>984.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>45.8</i>	<i>50.4</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>26.2</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>46.4</i>	<i>28.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.2</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	22.3	23.1	3.7	120.0	101.1	-15.8	6.2	5.9
Malaysia	28.8	35.3	22.4	124.8	128.0	2.6	7.0	8.0
Philippines	10.2	11.9	17.4	37.4	38.5	3.0	2.0	2.6
Singapore	76.1	69.7	-8.4	256.9	243.9	-5.1	33.8	34.5
Thailand	11.5	20.2	76.2	44.9	59.5	32.5	2.1	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>164.7</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>602.2</i>	<i>590.8</i>	<i>-1.9</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>55.6</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	17.5	19.6	11.9	71.9	81.7	13.6	5.5	6.3
Japan	168.5	155.0	-8.0	797.0	726.0	-8.9	49.1	46.3
Korea	11.6	20.5	77.6	133.2	88.5	-33.5	3.9	6.7
Taiwan	41.0	39.4	-3.9	154.8	147.4	-4.8	16.4	12.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>273.8</i>	<i>263.3</i>	<i>-3.8</i>	<i>1,303.9</i>	<i>1,186.4</i>	<i>-9.0</i>	<i>85.7</i>	<i>82.2</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	12.4	12.8	3.2	68.3	76.0	11.2	3.4	4.0
United States of America	85.4	91.0	6.6	355.7	392.2	10.3	29.4	34.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>109.4</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>449.8</i>	<i>498.5</i>	<i>10.8</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>39.6</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	10.4	11.7	12.3	46.4	63.1	36.1	3.0	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>58.3</i>	<i>77.5</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>
<b>Total</b>	<b>928.7</b>	<b>949.2</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>4,220.0</b>	<b>4,287.9</b>	<b>1.6</b>	<b>304.2</b>	<b>316.9</b>

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

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 March		May		May	
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	74.9	88.4	18.6	20.2	77.6	92.8	7.8	10.5
New Caledonia	14.0	13.8	1.6	1.9	12.8	11.6	1.2	0.9
New Zealand	409.8	429.2	112.0	121.5	401.2	448.5	30.1	30.9
Norfolk Island	20.3	24.3	5.8	7.1	22.2	27.1	1.9	2.1
Papua New Guinea	39.4	41.3	9.8	7.5	37.6	34.2	2.7	2.6
Vanuatu	20.0	25.0	6.0	5.7	22.9	30.0	2.5	2.0
Other	27.6	31.0	5.7	6.1	27.8	29.6	2.4	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>606.0</i>	<i>652.8</i>	<i>159.5</i>	<i>170.0</i>	<i>602.1</i>	<i>673.9</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>51.1</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	30.9	37.3	6.5	8.2	33.1	36.2	4.3	4.2
Germany	33.8	38.1	7.6	7.6	33.6	34.9	3.7	4.3
Greece	36.7	41.0	4.1	4.6	33.2	32.3	7.0	5.1
Ireland	20.2	21.5	2.8	3.8	19.4	19.5	2.5	2.3
Italy	62.6	61.0	7.9	10.0	53.8	57.1	8.5	8.0
Netherlands	15.6	17.5	2.8	2.5	15.3	15.2	2.9	2.5
Poland	6.2	7.3	1.1	0.8	6.2	5.4	1.5	1.3
Spain	9.0	12.2	1.9	2.3	10.3	11.3	1.8	1.8
Switzerland	9.4	10.7	1.9	2.8	9.8	11.5	1.2	1.6
United Kingdom	304.3	327.4	51.0	51.4	288.9	272.0	40.6	36.2
Other	83.0	90.1	12.3	13.0	75.8	72.3	14.0	9.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>611.8</i>	<i>664.1</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>107.1</i>	<i>579.5</i>	<i>567.6</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>76.5</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	10.3	10.2	2.1	2.1	9.5	8.2	1.0	0.7
Lebanon	17.8	18.3	3.1	3.6	16.4	15.9	2.3	1.2
Turkey	14.3	17.1	2.5	2.8	15.1	13.9	2.9	1.7
Other	21.4	24.4	5.7	9.4	22.0	30.3	1.9	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>70.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>5.9</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	279.6	324.0	70.0	74.3	298.1	324.8	23.8	23.1
Malaysia	101.9	104.2	26.5	24.8	94.7	102.3	8.3	7.6
Philippines	59.8	60.4	15.3	14.8	56.4	51.1	5.0	4.1
Singapore	99.5	115.8	28.9	35.9	105.8	120.6	9.7	9.9
Thailand	84.3	103.8	25.2	30.6	92.0	127.3	9.6	10.1
Viet Nam	45.9	44.1	11.6	17.0	40.2	49.8	2.7	3.9
Other	8.5	10.8	2.8	2.8	10.1	9.7	0.9	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>679.4</i>	<i>763.1</i>	<i>180.3</i>	<i>200.1</i>	<i>697.3</i>	<i>785.5</i>	<i>59.9</i>	<i>59.5</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	58.8	81.6	17.6	19.2	74.2	75.1	6.3	6.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	177.2	142.0	39.3	34.0	130.7	131.1	9.9	10.6
Japan	50.5	56.6	12.6	14.7	52.0	56.1	3.4	4.9
Korea	18.0	17.6	3.8	3.9	15.7	15.6	1.7	1.7
Taiwan	31.6	35.3	7.9	8.3	31.8	30.4	2.0	2.5
Other	1.8	1.6	0.3	0.8	1.6	1.3	0.1	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>337.9</i>	<i>334.7</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>80.9</i>	<i>305.9</i>	<i>309.7</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>25.9</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	35.4	38.8	9.3	10.8	36.9	38.1	1.5	1.3
Sri Lanka	11.2	12.5	1.7	2.6	11.6	11.4	0.5	0.6
Other	15.3	16.8	4.6	3.8	16.1	14.7	1.0	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>68.1</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>64.6</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	48.0	48.4	9.1	12.1	43.5	47.8	4.9	5.6
United States of America	338.1	346.2	73.1	71.1	316.8	292.4	31.2	28.9
Other	25.2	27.6	6.2	8.5	25.5	30.0	1.8	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>411.3</i>	<i>422.1</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>91.7</i>	<i>385.8</i>	<i>370.2</i>	<i>37.9</i>	<i>36.5</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	30.0	29.7	6.9	7.4	28.0	27.3	1.8	2.0
Other	24.6	21.3	4.1	4.0	19.2	19.2	1.6	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>51.0</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Not stated	10.4	6.0	1.3	3.8	4.4	13.5	0.4	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,837.2</b>	<b>3,031.9</b>	<b>650.8</b>	<b>700.1</b>	<b>2,749.6</b>	<b>2,899.4</b>	<b>272.8</b>	<b>262.4</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(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 March		May		May	
	1997	1998	1998	1999	1998	1999	1998	1999
New South Wales	1,835.4	1,783.9	496.3	534.8	1,663.8	1,670.6	132.7	135.3
Victoria	553.9	582.1	169.0	185.9	542.5	581.9	39.8	42.0
Queensland	1,233.9	1,221.9	281.1	292.8	1,123.8	1,128.9	88.1	94.2
South Australia	87.5	95.2	28.5	30.7	91.0	93.0	7.3	8.2
Western Australia	389.5	402.8	109.2	117.9	373.7	380.7	32.6	30.6
Tasmania	25.5	26.5	9.6	10.9	25.4	26.2	1.5	1.7
Northern Territory	43.2	44.7	8.8	8.3	40.9	40.9	3.9	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	33.3	34.1	9.3	8.6	31.7	29.3	2.2	2.4
Other Territories(c)	14.9	6.4	1.1	0.6	6.2	1.6	0.2	0.1
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>4,217.0</b>	<b>4,198.3</b>	<b>1,112.9</b>	<b>1,192.9</b>	<b>3,899.1</b>	<b>3,962.4</b>	<b>308.4</b>	<b>319.2</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) Data for August to October 1998 inclusive has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (c) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (d) Includes not stated.

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

	Eleven months to May						Percentage change 1997 to 1999	Percentage change 1998 to 1999
	1997		1998		1999			
	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%		
<b>Country of residence(b)</b>								
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	727.9	18	738.9	19	777.1	20	7	5
Europe and the Former USSR	790.5	20	868.3	22	934.2	24	18	8
Middle East and North Africa	31.3	1	33.5	1	43.2	1	38	29
Southeast Asia	603.3	15	549.9	14	535.2	13	-11	-3
Northeast Asia	1,330.6	34	1,218.2	31	1,104.1	28	-17	-9
Southern Asia	31.9	1	36.4	1	42.2	1	33	16
The Americas	375.8	10	415.7	11	458.8	12	22	10
Africa (excluding North Africa)	52.0	1	54.6	1	73.2	2	41	34
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,944.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,915.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,971.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	121.9	3	124.4	3	122.6	3	1	-1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	145.7	4	133.9	3	128.8	3	-12	-4
Indonesia	146.0	4	113.9	3	95.2	2	-35	-16
Japan	751.6	19	747.8	19	679.7	17	-10	-9
Korea	234.4	6	129.4	3	81.8	2	-65	-37
Malaysia	129.6	3	117.8	3	120.0	3	-7	2
New Zealand	620.3	16	627.6	16	651.2	16	5	4
Singapore	195.3	5	223.1	6	209.4	5	7	-6
Taiwan	140.9	4	138.3	4	135.4	3	-4	-2
United Kingdom	366.8	9	422.2	11	459.8	12	25	9
United States of America	294.3	7	326.3	8	358.1	9	22	10
<b>Main reason for journey(d)</b>								
Convention/conference	101.6	3	94.7	2	107.9	3	6	14
Business	380.3	10	411.7	11	406.4	10	7	-1
Visiting friends/relatives	733.8	19	795.1	20	800.4	20	9	1
Holiday	2,369.7	60	2,228.4	57	2,171.4	55	-8	-3
Employment	22.9	1	27.2	1	41.5	1	81	53
Education	132.0	3	129.7	3	137.8	3	4	6
Other and not stated(e)	204.2	5	228.9	6	305.4	8	50	33
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,944.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,915.8</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,971.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>1</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) Includes not stated. (d) Data for September quarter 1998 has been revised. See Appendix 2 for more detail. (e) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

### SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

### SCOPE

**5** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages. Similarly, these statistics exclude those persons not travelling under standard visa conditions, such as 'boat people' and the 1999 intake of Kosovo refugees.

### COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

**6** The classification of countries in this publication is the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

**7** The statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of reporting on passenger cards. For instance, United Kingdom includes England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

**8** Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State/Territory classification has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

### ESTIMATION METHOD

**9** Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

**10** Since January 1997 variable sample skips have been used in the selection of records to be sampled. Separate skips are applied for each country of citizenship and the skips may vary for each processing month. Over a year about 3.5% of all short term movements are selected for sampling.

**11** The statistics in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. In tables showing both short-term and permanent and long-term movements the total movements have been rounded to the nearest 100. The sums of the components may, due to rounding, not add exactly to totals.

### CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

**12** The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items. Information on non-sampling errors appears in Appendix 2.

**13** Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent and main reason for journey.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

**14** Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. In the seasonally adjusted series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and trading day effects (arising from the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may, in successive years, affect figures for different months.

**15** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month, such as the effect of major sporting and cultural events, changes in airfares and the fluctuation of \$A relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

**16** The trend estimates for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months of the respective seasonally adjusted series except the first and last six months. Trend series are created for the last six months by applying surrogates of the Henderson weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series.

**17** While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring 'Trends', an Overview* (Cat. no. 1348.0).

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)—issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0)—issued annually
- *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (Cat. no. 8634.0)—issued quarterly.

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

**20** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office or the ABS website.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE **21** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, other relevant unpublished data are available for the following variables:

Citizenship (Nationality)

Country of birth

Age (Date of birth)

Sex

Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)

Category of travel

Permanent migrant

    Previous/future country of residence

    State of intended address/lived

Overseas visitor

    Intended/actual length of stay

    Main reason for journey

    Country of residence

    State of intended address/in which most time spent

Australian residents

    Intended/actual time away from Australia

    Country spent/intend to spend most time in

    State of intended address/lived

Occupation (not available for short-term movements)

State of intended/actual address

Flight number or name of ship

Country of embarkation/disembarkation

Airport/Port of arrival/departure

Arrival/departure date

Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)

**22** This publication draws extensively on information provided by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. This continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the statistics published would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

## GLOSSARY

<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>	Long-term arrivals comprise: <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>	Long-term departures comprise: <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.



## GLOSSARY

**Main reason for journey** 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 *main reason for journey* have been published using the following categories:

- convention/conference
- business
- visiting friends/relatives
- holiday
- employment
- education
- other

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'.

**Main State/Territory of stay** Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

**Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)** Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on Overseas Arrivals and Departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

**Permanent arrivals** Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

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.

**Permanent departures** Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.

**Short-term arrivals** Short-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.

**Short-term departures** Short-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

## STANDARD ERRORS

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**1** Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability i.e. they may differ from those that would be obtained from full enumeration.

**2** The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The relative standard error is the standard error on the estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

**3** It would be impractical to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following tables of standard errors and relative standard errors give an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement.

### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

**4** An example of the use of this table is as follows. If the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 130 i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.

**5** The larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 10,000 the relative standard error will be less than 6%.

## STANDARD ERRORS

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### 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>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b> ▶ Family/Surname _____ ▶ Given names _____ ▶ Passport number _____ ◆ Flight number or name of ship _____ ▶ Intended address in Australia _____ State _____ ▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen: Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		<b>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</b> ▶ Are you bringing into Australia: 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AU\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AU\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Food of any kind, traditional medicines or herbs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Plants, parts of plants, wooden articles, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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"/> 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<b>DECLARATION</b> I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.	<b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> _____ DAY MONTH YEAR _____	<b>TURN OVER THE CARD</b> ▶

## INCOMING CARD – BACK

<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b> ▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? _____ ◆ What is your usual occupation? _____ ▶ Nationality as shown on passport _____ <small>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.</small>	<b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</b> <b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/> <b>B Visitor or temporary entrant</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia _____ Years _____ Months _____ or Days _____ ▶ Your country of residence _____ ▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6	<b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Country where you spent most time abroad _____ <b>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</b> © Commonwealth of Australia 1998 15 (Design date 08/98)
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## OUTGOING CARD

<b>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</b> <b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b> ▶ Family/Surname _____ ▶ Given names _____ ▶ Passport number _____ ▶ Flight number or name of ship _____ ▶ Country where you will get off this flight _____ ▶ What is your usual occupation? _____ ◆ Nationality as shown on passport _____	<b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</b> <b>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ City or State where you spent most time _____	<b>E Australian resident departing temporarily</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Intended length of stay overseas _____ Years _____ Months _____ or Days _____ ▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad _____ ▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8	<b>F Australian resident departing permanently</b> <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ What is your country of future residence? _____
<b>DECLARATION</b> I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete.	<b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> _____ DAY MONTH YEAR _____	<b>PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</b>	

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

Revised cards used from March 1999.

## APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

Apart from the 1,144,904 movements processed during May 1999, an additional 1,104 arrivals and 425 departures were also processed which had insufficient information to impute a category of travel. These records were excluded from further processing and are not included in the published estimates or the non-response rates in the following table.

### NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION May 1999(a)

<i>OAD variables</i>	<i>Incoming Variables</i>	<i>Outgoing Variables</i>
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.30	0.20
Country of birth	0.00	0.00
Age (Date of birth)	0.00	0.00
Sex	0.00	0.00
Marital Status(b)	33.51	44.55
Category of Travel	1.50	0.50
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.00	0.00
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay(b)	2.10	0.00
Main reason for journey	4.00	..
Country of residence	n.a.	..
State of intended address/in which most time was spent	n.a.	n.a.
Australian residents		
Actual/Intended time away from Australia(b)	0.00	0.90
Main reason for journey	..	1.90
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	n.a.	n.a.
State of intended address/lived	n.a.	n.a.
Occupation(c)	0.00	0.00
Flight number or name of ship	0.00	0.00
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.30	0.10
Airport/Port of arrival/departure	0.00	0.00
Arrival/departure date	0.00	0.00
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months(c)	1.40	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

(b) Not available for Australia or New Zealand

### INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY / TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

Non-response rates are available for these data items from November 1998. For data prior to November 1998, imputation carried out as part of processing by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) has prevented reliable estimation of non-response rates for these two data items.

## APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY	<p>Before the introduction of the redesigned passenger card in July 1998, 5% of short-term visitor arrivals, on average, were recorded as having a reason for journey of 'Other' or 'Not Stated'. This percentage rose to 14% for July, 16% in August and 29% in September 1998 as a result of processing problems. These problems have now been addressed by DIMA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.</p> <p>From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (Table 3 and Table 9 in this publication) referencing these three months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons responding 'Other / Not Stated' using past trends for each country of citizenship and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of the estimated 'Other / Not Stated' total amongst the remaining categories. 'Not Stated' rates are separately available from the February 1999 issue onwards.</p>
STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT	<p>For the months of August 1998, September 1998 and October 1998, data entry problems experienced by DIMA caused an overstatement of the Northern Territory as the main State of stay with a corresponding understatement for the remaining States and Territories. These numbers have returned in November 1998 to levels more comparable with previous years, with DIMA indicating that they have instigated data quality procedures to address this issue.</p> <p>From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (Table 8 in this publication) referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons indicating the Northern Territory as their main State of stay using past trends and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of these estimates amongst the remaining States and Territories.</p>
SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING	<p>A problem was experienced in the processing of OAD data for movement dates between 6 September 1998 and 16 September 1998, following the introduction of changes to DIMA's input processing system. This problem may affect in the order of 10% of all September records used in estimation and result in incorrect details for citizenship, date of birth, sex and country of birth.</p>
DATA IMPUTATIONS	<p>Data are imputed for certain variables when no responses are recorded on the respective passenger cards. These variables and the information used to impute for them are listed in the table below.</p>

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



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