

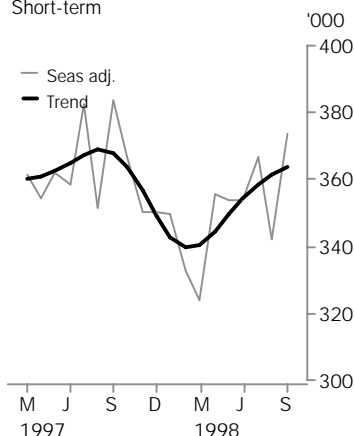
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 10 NOV 1998

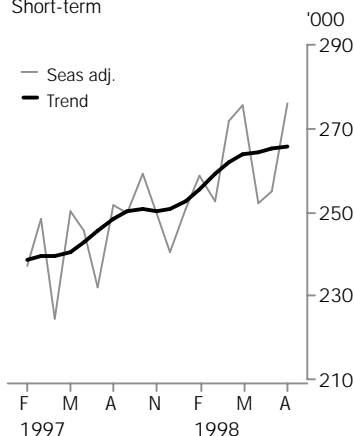
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



SEPTEMBER 1998 PRELIMINARY

	Sep 98 '000s	% change between Aug 98 and Sep 98	Jan 98 to Sep 98 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	364.0	0.0	..	..
Original	326.2	..	2,989.2	-4.3

AUGUST 1998 KEY FIGURES

	Aug 98 '000	% change between Jul 98 and Aug 98	Jan 98 to Aug 98 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	361.5	0.9	..	..
Original	323.7	..	2 663.0	-4.6
Resident departures				
Trend	265.6	0.2	..	..
Original	265.6	..	2 005.0	7.9
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	6.9	..	53.5	0.9
Departures	3.1	..	23.0	9.4
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	19.4	..	186.1	4.0
Departures	15.1	..	124.8	8.0

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate for visitor arrivals (364,000) grew for the seventh consecutive month in September 1998.
- There was a 19% increase in visitors mainly staying in the Northern Territory in the eight months to August over the equivalent period in 1997.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 186,060 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 124,770 departures during the eight months to August 1998, bringing the net gain of arrivals over departures for this period to 61,290. This was a decline of 3% compared with the corresponding period in 1997 (63,280).

- 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

October 1998

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

03 December



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.

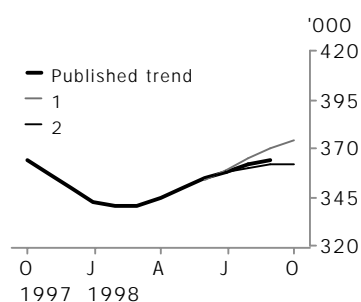
1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- October visitor arrivals is 2.88% higher than September
- September resident departures is 3.85% higher than August

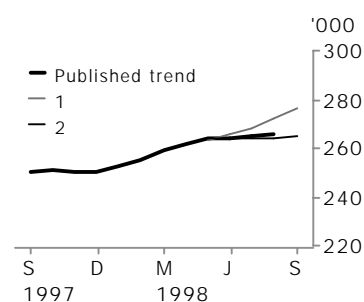
2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- October visitor arrivals is 2.88% lower than September
- September resident departure is 3.85% lower than August

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.88% and 3.85% were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes between months for visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last four years.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 326,200 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during September 1998, bringing the total number for the nine months from January to September 1998 to 2,989,300, a decrease of 4% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the nine months to September 1997 (3,123,700). This decrease is due to some major declines in visitor arrivals from particular Southeast and Northeast Asian countries. The growth in arrivals from most other regions has partly offset the impact of the Asian downturn.

The major source countries of arrivals to Australia during the nine months from January to September 1998 were Japan (19% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (18%), the United Kingdom (10%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). The number of Japanese visitor arrivals was down by 6% (38,000) on the same period in 1997. Arrivals from Korea, Indonesia and Malaysia have also declined by 77%, 47% and 24% respectively. Arrivals from all other major source countries in the period January to August 1998 were up on the same period in 1997, with the United Kingdom (17%), the United States of America (12%), Singapore (11%) recording the highest rates of increase. The number of New Zealand visitor arrivals increased by 5% (23,000).

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 265,600 short-term departures of Australian residents in August 1998, bringing the total for the eight months to August 1998 to 2,005,000 an increase of 8% on the same period the previous year (1,858,500). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during this period were New Zealand (14%), the United Kingdom (11%), Indonesia (11%), the United States of America (10%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During the eight months to August 1998:

289,200 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 15% compared to the eight months to August 1997;

222,900 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 2%;

212,000 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 11%;

203,100 residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 8%; and

92,807 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 13%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (54%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during January to August 1998 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,445,000). A further 19% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (510,400), 11% were on business trips (291,900), while 4% arrived for educational purposes (109,600), and 2% arrived for a convention or conference (59,400).

STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between January and August 1998 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (43%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (10%). Compared to the corresponding period in 1997, there was a decrease in the number of visitors mainly staying in New South Wales (down by 6%), Victoria (down 2%), Queensland (down 4%) and Tasmania (down 7%). All other States and Territories recorded an increase. The number of visitors mainly staying in the Northern Territory rose by 19%, while South Australia rose 5%. The Australian Capital Territory was up by 2% and Western Australia was up 1%.

EVALUATION OF PRELIMINARY ARRIVALS DATA

The Australian Bureau of Statistics has produced preliminary overseas arrivals estimates since June 1997. These preliminary estimates, based on the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs' (DIMA) Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS), give an early indication of the total number of overseas arrivals each month and are revised the following month with final estimates based on DIMA's incoming passenger cards.

The major difference between TRIPS data and final data is that final data references country of residence while TRIPS references citizenship. The method for producing the preliminary monthly estimates is described in the June 1997 issue of this publication. The purpose of this article is to evaluate the accuracy of these preliminary estimates over the past year to identify problem areas.

OVERALL

Overall, the preliminary estimates for total visitor arrivals were within 2% of the final estimates for each month, except December 1997 when the preliminary estimate was revised by 7%. Looking at individual countries, the preliminary estimates for some source countries were good (Japan, United States of America) while there was difficulties with others (New Zealand, the United Kingdom and Southeast Asia).

DIFFICULT AREAS

When comparing monthly preliminary estimates for each country of residence to the final estimates for those countries, December 1997, January 1998 and February 1998 appear to be the most volatile months with substantial differences showing for New Zealand, the United Kingdom and most of the Southeast Asian countries.

As the TRIPS data is country of citizenship based and the OAD is country of residence based, problems occur as country of citizenship is not always the same as country of residence. Therefore there are difficulties estimating countries like the United Kingdom where a high proportion of its citizens live elsewhere. To compound this problem there is also a large number of Australian citizens who live in the United Kingdom and travel regularly between the United Kingdom and Australia.

For most countries visa class is used as a proxy for a short-term/long-term split. This is not available for New Zealand citizens as they do not require a visa. This and the fact that preliminary estimates are for short-term arrivals only, has contributed to the inaccuracy of estimates of New Zealand arrivals.

DIFFICULT AREAS (CONTINUED)

Unseasonal fluctuations in visitor arrivals can also affect the accuracy of the estimation model. For example, the large decreases in visitor arrivals from East Asian destinations from November 1997 to March 1998 following the Asian currency crisis produced less accurate preliminary estimates from particular Asian destinations. In the six months to December 1997, the preliminary estimates for Indonesia and Korea differed (in absolute terms) from the final data by an average of 6% and 5% per month respectively. In the six months to June 1998, this margin has increased to 24% and 20% respectively.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

AVERAGE DIFFERENCE

The following table gives the average absolute monthly difference between the preliminary and final estimates, over the past twelve months.

ACCURACY OF PRELIMINARY ESTIMATES, July 1997 to June 1998

Region/Country of residence	Total arrivals	Proportion	Average
		of Total	(per month)
	No.	%	absolute error
Oceania	802 723	19.0	6.6
New Zealand	683 116	16.2	7.3
Europe	913 220	21.6	3.3
Germany	129 977	3.1	6.1
Italy	46 608	1.1	5.6
Netherlands	43 983	1.0	6.5
Sweden	24 965	0.6	3.0
Switzerland	39 385	0.9	9.5
United Kingdom	441 552	10.5	4.8
Middle East & North Africa	36 446	0.9	7.5
South East Asia	613 900	14.5	14.8
Indonesia	131 078	3.1	10.4
Malaysia	126 602	3.0	5.0
Philippines	38 043	0.9	10.2
Singapore	253 434	6.0	11.8
Thailand	46 588	1.1	9.4
North East Asia	1 310 504	31.0	6.9
China	71 105	1.7	1.5
Japan	798 624	18.9	12.6
Korea	145 425	3.4	5.7
Taiwan	149 797	3.5	2.5
The Americas	448 458	10.6	5.1
Canada	68 443	1.6	4.0
USA	353 346	8.4	3.5
Africa (excl. North Africa)	58 597	1.4	4.1
South Africa	46 759	1.1	4.2
Total	4 223 988	100.0	1.5

As the preliminary estimates are derived from a different source to the final estimates there will always be differences. Therefore it is recommended that these preliminary estimates are used as a guide only. For countries such as New Zealand and the United Kingdom, these estimates may differ substantially from the final data.

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 —									
July	6,520	6,940	14,780	28,240	285.1	397.4	382.7	367.4	710.7
August	6,460	5,960	5,980	18,390	244.2	330.4	351.3	368.7	593.0
September	6,250	6,330	5,910	18,480	270.6	330.9	383.6	368.1	620.0
October	6,040	6,670	6,850	19,560	324.2	366.5	366.7	363.9	710.2
November	6,230	7,440	5,170	18,830	235.6	379.5	350.5	357.0	633.8
December	6,660	13,230	4,580	24,480	175.2	448.3	350.5	349.3	647.9
1998 —									
January	7,040	8,430	14,550	30,020	336.0	346.2	349.8	342.8	712.2
February	6,170	6,120	22,030	34,310	223.8	353.6	332.6	340.0	611.7
March	6,400	5,900	6,780	19,080	217.2	338.6	324.2	340.6	574.8
April	6,410	6,100	6,520	19,030	237.7	341.1	355.3	344.5	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	354.3	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	361.5	614.1
September p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	326.2	373.7	364.0	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 —									
July	2,690	6,520	6,350	15,560	249.3	232.1	245.5	351.1	616.0
August	2,550	7,170	4,740	14,460	240.0	251.8	248.3	378.1	632.5
September	2,100	5,310	4,750	12,160	304.2	249.7	250.2	303.2	619.6
October	2,200	5,170	4,080	11,450	236.9	259.0	250.7	336.2	584.5
November	2,330	5,330	7,520	15,170	232.5	249.8	250.2	381.9	629.6
December	2,670	6,180	13,350	22,200	300.7	240.4	250.6	366.1	689.0
1998 —									
January	3,330	11,030	6,450	20,800	207.3	250.5	252.4	422.7	650.8
February	2,420	6,630	4,650	13,700	196.9	258.5	255.3	341.2	551.8
March	2,780	6,880	5,540	15,190	246.6	252.5	259.0	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	263.7	308.4	595.2
June	3,370	5,650	7,500	16,510	282.3	252.2	264.5	299.2	598.0
July	2,520	6,410	5,550	14,470	271.1	254.8	265.1	323.7	609.2
August	3,060	7,870	4,140	15,070	265.6	276.1	265.6	371.3	651.9

(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 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(b)
(‘000)

	<i>Year ended</i> <i>31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>30 June</i>		<i>Eight months to</i> <i>August</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>August</i>	
	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,274.2	1,363.2	340.5	310.7	915.7	787.6	109.9	92.8
1 and under 2 weeks	1,313.6	1,303.2	282.2	286.4	845.2	812.7	106.6	110.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	759.4	793.7	150.9	166.8	491.8	514.3	63.6	69.6
1 and under 2 months	375.9	379.5	64.7	72.9	227.0	237.3	21.7	23.9
2 and under 3 months	117.2	124.0	24.3	26.5	76.2	76.2	6.8	6.2
3 and under 6 months	156.9	167.4	30.7	34.1	103.8	104.2	10.5	10.3
6 and under 12 months	167.6	186.9	29.8	31.2	133.0	130.8	11.3	10.9
Total(c)	4,164.8	4,317.9	923.2	928.7	2,792.7	2,663.0	330.4	323.7
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	112.9	112.6	32.1	21.5	73.7	59.4	7.9	7.5
Business	391.9	436.1	110.1	109.4	288.0	291.9	36.7	34.0
Visiting friends/relatives	781.3	817.6	161.0	190.2	479.2	510.4	53.8	51.2
Holiday	2,518.4	2,534.5	534.3	523.6	1,653.9	1,445.0	202.5	168.5
Employment	23.7	28.6	6.4	6.7	18.7	21.6	2.5	3.7
Education	131.1	143.5	22.8	20.7	119.8	109.6	7.6	7.7
Other and not stated(d)	205.6	245.0	56.5	56.5	159.4	225.2	19.4	51.2
Total	4,164.8	4,317.9	923.2	928.7	2,792.7	2,663.0	330.4	323.7
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	300.0	339.5	85.0	97.5	220.8	257.5	31.2	30.3
1 and under 2 weeks	691.2	752.0	172.8	209.3	470.3	548.6	62.4	78.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	722.2	759.1	181.0	204.5	469.3	505.0	58.3	60.5
1 and under 2 months	505.5	539.3	142.6	140.3	319.9	318.9	44.2	48.6
2 and under 3 months	200.9	210.3	59.7	58.8	132.7	130.1	18.1	19.4
3 and under 6 months	173.8	184.6	64.0	65.9	133.7	130.7	13.9	14.3
6 and under 12 months	138.4	147.9	39.1	41.3	111.9	114.1	11.9	13.5
Total(c)	2,732.0	2,932.8	744.1	817.6	1,858.5	2,005.0	240.0	265.6
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	102.9	113.0	32.9	32.9	74.5	75.5	11.1	10.8
Business	486.3	523.6	137.4	135.9	353.6	346.5	47.4	39.5
Visiting friends/relatives	683.7	697.4	176.3	201.4	427.8	457.3	44.7	54.2
Holiday	1,263.4	1,372.6	340.5	390.1	853.4	940.7	117.7	126.7
Employment	68.2	76.9	19.0	18.2	52.3	55.9	6.6	7.4
Education	37.4	41.8	8.0	9.6	24.2	24.7	4.2	3.1
Other and not stated(d)	90.2	107.4	30.0	29.4	72.6	104.4	8.4	23.9
Total	2,732.0	2,932.8	744.1	817.6	1,858.5	2,005.0	240.0	265.6

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Break in time series data. See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

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

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>Year ended</i> <i>31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>30 June</i>		<i>Eight months to</i> <i>August</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>August</i>	
	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	16,280	17,360	4,220	4,560	11,730	12,920	1,280	1,660
Europe and the Former USSR	25,090	19,250	4,620	4,790	12,630	13,120	1,670	1,790
Middle East and North Africa	6,330	5,820	1,350	1,490	3,940	4,000	500	500
Southeast Asia	11,850	10,080	2,630	2,530	6,970	6,480	810	750
Northeast Asia	18,230	11,840	2,760	2,580	8,680	7,090	1,040	980
Southern Asia	6,240	5,390	1,260	1,290	3,550	3,450	530	510
The Americas	3,680	2,980	650	590	2,050	1,690	280	240
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,780	5,480	1,290	1,740	3,470	4,780	350	520
Total(b)	92,500	78,230	18,810	19,580	53,060	53,540	6,460	6,940
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,960	1,640	510	720	1,150	1,720	120	160
China	10,750	5,310	1,310	1,120	3,920	3,120	470	580
Fiji	1,730	1,360	390	290	970	790	90	150
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,820	1,320	370	200	950	570	110	80
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,720	1,600	470	430	1,180	1,370	160	330
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4,120	3,470	660	780	2,410	1,940	320	190
India	2,900	2,770	630	630	1,810	1,690	300	220
New Zealand	12,430	13,950	3,340	3,820	9,450	10,760	1,040	1,340
Philippines	2,760	2,880	850	680	1,960	1,870	270	250
South Africa	2,950	3,710	840	1,180	2,320	3,250	250	330
Taiwan	1,920	1,940	530	370	1,580	1,190	160	120
United Kingdom	10,800	9,010	2,000	2,000	5,550	5,690	830	740
United States of America	1,590	1,370	290	280	970	760	140	90
Viet Nam	3,020	2,310	600	770	1,630	1,640	180	180

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

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

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended 30 June</i>		<i>Eight months to August</i>		<i>Month of August</i>	
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	21.2	20.0	4.0	4.3	11.3	12.5	1.3	1.1
New Caledonia	23.5	21.8	4.3	4.7	14.9	16.7	1.1	1.3
New Zealand	671.9	685.7	160.5	184.9	442.7	458.2	59.4	66.6
Papua New Guinea	43.5	44.0	10.0	10.1	27.9	27.5	3.2	3.0
Other	26.6	31.2	6.9	6.8	18.4	20.2	1.8	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>786.7</i>	<i>802.6</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>210.8</i>	<i>515.2</i>	<i>535.3</i>	<i>66.8</i>	<i>74.7</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	17.4	19.6	2.8	2.1	10.8	10.3	1.3	1.5
Belgium	9.1	9.3	1.7	1.6	5.5	5.5	0.6	0.7
Denmark	17.3	17.0	2.6	2.9	10.4	10.9	0.9	0.7
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.6	9.0	1.5	1.6	5.2	5.7	0.6	0.5
France	34.9	40.0	6.8	6.6	26.2	26.0	3.8	4.2
Germany	125.4	128.9	21.9	21.9	77.9	78.8	8.6	8.8
Greece	7.5	9.1	1.8	1.4	5.5	4.3	0.5	0.6
Ireland	20.8	25.3	4.9	6.0	14.9	18.2	1.7	2.0
Italy	40.6	45.8	7.0	6.4	27.6	29.0	5.6	6.7
Netherlands	38.8	42.0	5.9	6.4	23.0	26.2	1.8	2.6
Norway	7.2	9.4	1.5	1.8	5.4	6.4	0.4	0.4
Spain	8.1	9.4	1.5	1.2	5.9	6.2	1.2	1.6
Sweden	23.4	24.0	3.6	3.4	12.9	13.9	0.8	1.1
Switzerland	39.4	38.6	5.0	5.8	21.0	22.4	1.9	2.2
United Kingdom	367.5	410.6	65.2	82.7	236.5	278.3	22.4	23.8
Other	32.4	36.1	6.3	5.0	20.9	20.0	2.4	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>798.7</i>	<i>874.2</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>156.9</i>	<i>509.6</i>	<i>561.9</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>59.7</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	9.4	10.6	2.2	2.0	6.9	6.7	0.9	0.8
Other	23.1	25.5	4.8	4.7	17.5	21.2	3.2	4.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>36.1</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.7</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>27.9</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	6.9	6.8	1.5	1.9	4.5	4.8	0.7	0.4
Indonesia	154.5	160.4	37.0	22.3	117.1	60.7	9.3	6.5
Malaysia	134.4	143.7	37.1	28.8	92.7	68.7	10.7	7.4
Philippines	33.6	41.1	11.8	10.2	27.5	22.9	2.9	2.2
Singapore	222.8	239.3	61.8	76.1	134.4	154.1	12.9	14.1
Thailand	88.9	68.6	26.7	11.5	53.1	28.7	3.0	3.2
Other	7.3	9.4	2.2	2.6	5.8	7.7	0.8	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>648.5</i>	<i>669.2</i>	<i>177.9</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>435.1</i>	<i>347.6</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>34.8</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	54.0	65.8	15.9	17.5	40.8	51.4	5.2	6.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	153.2	151.7	27.8	34.7	105.8	98.4	10.4	10.6
Japan	813.1	813.9	167.3	168.5	550.0	515.2	80.1	74.6
Korea	227.9	233.8	53.8	11.6	166.8	36.4	19.0	5.4
Taiwan	159.4	153.2	36.0	41.0	110.6	112.2	12.6	13.3
Other	2.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.6	1.9	0.4	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,409.8</i>	<i>1,420.9</i>	<i>301.1</i>	<i>273.8</i>	<i>975.6</i>	<i>815.6</i>	<i>127.6</i>	<i>110.5</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	21.3	26.1	7.1	8.7	16.8	18.7	1.7	1.6
Other	11.8	11.7	2.7	2.9	7.4	8.1	0.7	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	61.1	64.8	11.0	12.4	39.5	44.2	3.8	4.4
United States of America	316.9	329.6	73.1	85.4	217.8	246.3	24.6	25.1
Other	23.3	25.8	5.5	4.4	16.8	17.3	1.7	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>401.3</i>	<i>420.1</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>102.2</i>	<i>274.2</i>	<i>307.8</i>	<i>30.1</i>	<i>31.0</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	42.6	45.2	9.6	10.4	26.8	30.7	3.3	3.7
Other	10.4	11.1	2.4	2.4	6.8	8.1	1.0	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.9</i>
Not stated	1.2	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.4	—	0.3
Total	4,164.8	4,317.9	923.2	928.7	2,792.7	2,663.0	330.4	323.7

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

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

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended 30 September</i>			<i>Nine months to September</i>			<i>Month of September</i>	
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998p</i>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	205.2	218.1	6.3	508.3	531.3	4.5	65.6	73.0
<i>Total</i>	232.5	247.2	6.3	591.1	617.8	4.5	75.8	82.5
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	27.5	27.2	-1.2	87.6	88.6	1.2	9.8	9.9
Italy	14.2	15.5	8.9	31.1	32.8	5.6	3.5	3.8
Netherlands	9.4	11.2	19.2	26.9	30.3	12.9	3.9	4.1
Sweden	3.8	4.6	18.6	14.4	15.6	8.6	1.5	1.8
Switzerland	8.2	9.0	9.6	24.5	25.9	5.7	3.6	3.5
United Kingdom	74.1	84.0	13.3	265.5	309.8	16.7	29.0	31.5
<i>Total</i>	180.7	197.7	9.4	574.0	630.9	9.9	64.4	69.1
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
<i>Total</i>	11.6	15.7	35.8	26.8	30.8	14.9	2.4	3.0
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	40.3	21.1	-47.8	125.9	66.3	-47.3	8.9	5.6
Malaysia	34.5	28.5	-17.6	106.0	81.1	-23.5	13.3	12.4
Philippines	9.4	7.4	-21.1	31.2	25.5	-18.1	3.6	2.7
Singapore	44.0	43.5	-1.1	152.0	169.0	11.2	17.6	14.9
Thailand	10.7	10.9	2.3	55.7	32.3	-42.1	2.6	3.6
<i>Total</i>	142.8	115.6	-19.1	482.0	387.8	-19.5	46.8	40.2
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	14.6	19.6	33.8	45.7	56.7	24.2	4.9	5.3
Japan	227.7	206.6	-9.2	618.6	580.6	-6.1	68.6	65.4
Korea	53.5	16.1	-69.8	179.2	41.3	-77.0	12.4	4.8
Taiwan	39.5	37.3	-5.8	120.4	119.7	-0.6	9.8	7.4
<i>Total</i>	371.3	316.3	-14.8	1,081.4	909.4	-15.9	105.7	93.8
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	13.6	14.5	6.8	44.0	48.5	10.2	4.4	4.3
United States of America	80.0	83.3	4.2	240.4	269.9	12.3	22.6	23.6
<i>Total</i>	99.2	104.0	4.9	303.1	337.6	11.4	28.9	29.8
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	9.9	13.3	34.5	30.2	34.9	15.3	3.5	4.2
<i>Total</i>	12.3	16.1	30.5	37.7	43.6	15.5	4.2	4.8
Total	1,058.7	1,022.2	-3.5	3,123.7	2,989.2	-4.3	330.9	326.2

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6, 7, 12 and 13 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Main destination(b)</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended 30 June</i>		<i>Eight months to August</i>		<i>Month of August</i>	
	<i>1996</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	71.9	76.0	18.1	28.3	46.7	63.8	5.8	7.9
New Caledonia	14.0	14.4	3.0	3.0	7.6	7.0	1.2	0.8
New Zealand	415.0	406.9	86.1	102.5	251.7	289.2	31.5	36.8
Norfolk Island	19.1	22.9	5.1	6.3	14.2	16.5	1.9	2.2
Papua New Guinea	37.4	42.4	10.0	9.6	27.8	26.4	3.8	3.5
Vanuatu	17.8	24.3	8.0	6.5	15.6	18.6	2.1	3.5
Other	27.7	28.4	5.6	7.5	15.7	18.0	2.8	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>602.9</i>	<i>615.3</i>	<i>136.0</i>	<i>163.7</i>	<i>379.3</i>	<i>439.5</i>	<i>49.1</i>	<i>56.2</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	28.2	34.6	10.4	12.3	21.1	25.3	2.8	3.2
Germany	32.7	36.0	10.5	11.8	23.6	26.6	3.2	4.1
Greece	34.3	38.7	15.8	17.8	30.6	32.7	4.5	3.8
Ireland	18.7	21.1	6.1	6.0	13.0	13.6	1.9	2.5
Italy	58.2	62.5	21.3	21.9	43.7	43.5	5.7	7.1
Netherlands	16.7	14.6	4.8	7.1	9.6	13.4	1.1	1.7
Poland	6.3	6.4	2.6	3.0	4.4	5.3	0.4	0.8
Spain	9.5	9.5	2.6	4.8	5.8	8.8	0.9	0.9
Switzerland	10.8	9.7	2.2	3.2	6.2	7.6	1.2	1.4
United Kingdom	289.1	322.3	105.3	109.0	217.8	222.9	27.1	31.6
Other	83.7	83.7	31.8	35.8	61.4	70.5	6.9	10.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>588.3</i>	<i>639.1</i>	<i>213.4</i>	<i>232.7</i>	<i>437.1</i>	<i>470.2</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>67.7</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	9.9	10.2	2.9	2.8	6.2	6.0	0.4	0.6
Lebanon	17.2	18.8	5.1	5.4	13.1	13.3	1.8	1.8
Turkey	12.4	15.4	6.1	7.3	11.0	12.9	1.3	1.8
Other	20.9	23.9	5.4	5.9	14.4	16.1	1.8	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>68.3</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>44.7</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	259.8	310.7	69.8	74.2	190.8	212.0	28.9	34.5
Malaysia	97.1	98.4	22.5	26.2	64.3	70.9	8.0	9.0
Philippines	56.1	60.4	15.0	14.7	37.4	36.5	4.2	2.7
Singapore	99.2	105.1	24.3	29.5	67.6	79.5	10.3	10.7
Thailand	81.2	89.1	18.8	32.5	55.0	81.5	5.7	11.7
Viet Nam	43.0	43.3	7.4	10.5	25.4	28.2	1.9	2.9
Other	7.9	10.1	2.2	2.4	5.4	6.3	0.7	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>644.3</i>	<i>717.1</i>	<i>159.9</i>	<i>190.0</i>	<i>445.9</i>	<i>514.8</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>72.1</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	54.8	72.3	16.1	20.8	39.9	49.2	6.5	5.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	167.8	156.2	40.7	33.8	106.9	92.8	10.2	10.8
Japan	46.7	56.4	12.3	12.9	32.4	33.1	3.8	3.2
Korea	17.1	16.9	4.3	5.0	11.0	11.3	1.7	1.3
Taiwan	29.6	35.0	7.3	7.5	20.9	20.5	2.5	2.9
Other	1.6	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.7	—	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>317.4</i>	<i>338.7</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>80.2</i>	<i>212.2</i>	<i>207.6</i>	<i>24.7</i>	<i>24.0</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	36.3	37.0	4.6	6.3	17.1	19.2	1.7	1.6
Sri Lanka	10.4	12.9	2.7	2.6	6.3	6.2	0.5	1.0
Other	13.9	15.6	2.7	2.9	8.1	8.8	1.0	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>3.1</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	44.3	50.3	14.9	13.3	35.1	33.8	4.8	5.7
United States of America	331.1	351.9	90.8	84.9	219.6	203.1	30.3	22.3
Other	24.3	26.8	4.7	5.1	13.8	15.2	1.8	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>399.7</i>	<i>429.1</i>	<i>110.4</i>	<i>103.2</i>	<i>268.5</i>	<i>252.1</i>	<i>36.8</i>	<i>29.8</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	26.7	29.9	6.5	6.5	19.1	18.4	3.5	2.7
Other	20.3	23.2	6.3	5.7	15.1	13.8	1.6	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>12.2</i>	<i>34.2</i>	<i>32.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Not stated	11.5	6.5	1.0	2.3	5.1	6.3	0.4	1.4
Total	2,732.0	2,932.8	744.1	817.6	1,858.5	2,005.0	240.0	265.6

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

**TABLE 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT
(‘000)**

<i>State/Territory in which most time was spent</i>	<i>Year ended 31 December</i>		<i>Quarter ended 30 June</i>		<i>Eight months to August</i>		<i>Month of August</i>	
	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
New South Wales	1,805.9	1,841.8	427.8	410.4	1,265.2	1,185.0	155.1	150.1
Victoria	521.2	584.6	127.8	129.8	397.2	389.7	45.7	43.7
Queensland	1,197.7	1,247.2	278.7	283.4	831.6	796.0	129.0	126.5
South Australia	85.4	91.5	19.0	21.5	59.4	62.4	7.4	6.6
Western Australia	382.4	400.1	94.6	98.8	262.2	264.1	29.8	29.2
Tasmania	25.9	26.8	4.6	5.0	17.4	16.2	1.3	0.8
Northern Territory	42.3	44.3	11.0	10.5	30.3	36.1	6.6	10.6
Australian Capital Territory	33.3	33.2	7.3	7.8	21.8	22.1	2.6	2.8
Other Territories(b)	16.7	11.8	3.2	1.0	8.6	2.3	0.5	0.1
Total(c)	4,110.8	4,281.2	974.0	968.8	2,893.7	2,776.7	378.1	371.3

(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)
EIGHT MONTHS TO AUGUST**

	<i>Eight months to August</i>						<i>Percentage change 1996 to 1997</i>	<i>Percentage change 1997 to 1998</i>
	<i>1996</i>		<i>1997</i>		<i>1998</i>			
	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	504.3	19	515.2	18	535.3	20	6	4
Europe and the Former USSR	464.6	17	509.6	18	561.9	21	21	10
Middle East and North Africa	21.6	1	24.5	1	27.9	1	29	14
Southeast Asia	408.0	15	435.1	16	347.6	13	-15	-20
Northeast Asia	953.5	36	975.6	35	815.6	31	-14	-16
Southern Asia	21.7	1	24.2	1	26.8	1	24	11
The Americas	259.6	10	274.2	10	307.8	12	19	12
Africa (excluding North Africa)	30.3	1	33.6	1	38.8	1	28	16
Total(c)	2,664.6	100	2,792.7	100	2,663.0	100	—	-5
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	74.8	3	77.9	3	78.8	3	5	1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	106.2	4	105.8	4	98.4	4	-7	-7
Indonesia	102.0	4	117.1	4	60.7	2	-41	-48
Japan	556.6	21	550.0	20	515.2	19	-7	-6
Korea	142.7	5	166.8	6	36.4	1	-74	-78
Malaysia	86.2	3	92.7	3	68.7	3	-20	-26
New Zealand	432.6	16	442.7	16	458.2	17	6	4
Singapore	130.3	5	134.4	5	154.1	6	18	15
Taiwan	113.7	4	110.6	4	112.2	4	-1	1
United Kingdom	213.7	8	236.5	8	278.3	10	30	18
United States of America	207.3	8	217.8	8	246.3	9	19	13
Purpose of journey(d)								
Convention/conference	71.1	3	73.7	3	59.4	2	-17	-19
Business	257.5	10	288.0	10	291.9	11	13	1
Visiting friends/relatives	464.4	17	479.2	17	510.4	19	(c)	7
Holiday	1,612.2	61	1,653.9	59	1,445.0	54	(c)	-13
Employment	15.8	1	18.7	1	21.6	1	37	16
Education	106.3	4	119.8	4	109.6	4	3	-9
Other and not stated(e)	137.1	5	159.4	6	225.2	8	64	41
Total	2,664.6	100	2,792.7	100	2,663.0	100	—	-5

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Break in time series data. See paragraph 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (e) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 23).

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

SCOPE

5 The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

6 The classification of countries in this publication is the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revisions 1.01–1.03 of the ASCCSS.

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

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ESTIMATION METHOD

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

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

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

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

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

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

continued

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

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

19 While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends', an Overview* (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on 02 6252 6354.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

G L O S S A R Y

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

G L O S S A R Y

Permanent arrivals	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay); ▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and ▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.</p>
Permanent departures	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.</p>
Purpose of journey	<p>On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to <i>purpose of journey</i> have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ convention/conference ▪ business ▪ visiting friends/relatives ▪ holiday ▪ employment ▪ education ▪ other <p>In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.</p>
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and ▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and ▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.
State/Territory of stay	<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 (1.4×190), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 218 and 1,282.

APPENDIX 1—PASSENGER CARDS (a)

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

Incoming passenger card • Australia		YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes	
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ Family/Surname <input type="text"/> ▶ Given names <input type="text"/> ▶ Passport number <input type="text"/> ▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/> ▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/> ▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen: Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		▶ Are you bringing into Australia: 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Food of any 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"/>	
DECLARATION I declare the information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.		YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	
		TURN OVER THE CARD	

INCOMING CARD – BACK

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH		PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C	
▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/> ▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/> ▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/> <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>		<div> A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> B Visitor or temporary resident <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> ▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/> ▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> Employment <input type="checkbox"/> Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> Business <input type="checkbox"/> Education <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/> Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> </div> <div> C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/> MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT. </div>	
		© Commonwealth of Australia 1998 16 (Design date 03/98)	

OUTGOING CARD

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

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

APPENDIX 2 — NON-RESPONSE RATES

Apart from the 1,266,111 movements processed during August 1998, an additional 1,458 arrivals and 876 departures were also processed which had no information on country of citizenship and category of movement. As these arrivals and departures contain insufficient information to allocate them to the appropriate tables, they have been excluded from all estimates.

NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION (a)

<i>Variable</i>	<i>Incoming Variable</i>	<i>Outgoing Variable</i>
	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.30	0.31
Country of birth	0.17	0.02
Age (Date of birth)	0.01	0.00
Sex	0.01	0.00
Marital Status (b)	26.07	36.60
Category of Travel	1.47	0.60
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	0.00	0.00
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	n.a	0.00
Reason for journey	n.a	..
Country of residence	n.a	..
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	n.a	0.00
Reason for journey	..	n.a
Country spent/intend to spend most time in	0.05	0.00
Occupation (c)	0.02	0.00
State of intended/actual address	n.a	n.a
Flight number or name of ship	0.00	0.00
Airport/port of arrival/departure	0.00	0.00
Arrival/departure date	0.00	0.00
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	0.22	0.25
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months(b)	1.95	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted

(b) Not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens

(c) Not available for short-term movements

Data for the month of August 1998 has been processed from primarily new passenger cards (99.9% compared to 69.5% in July 1998).

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