

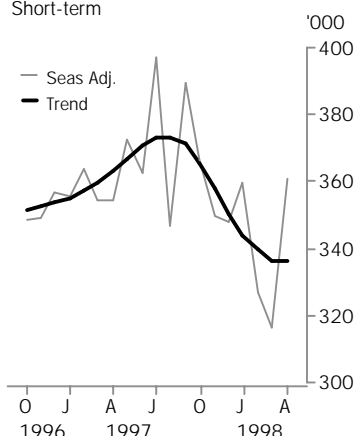
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 28 MAY 1998

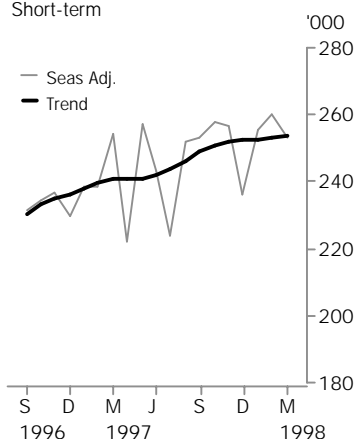
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



APRIL 1998 PRELIMINARY

	Apr 98 '000s	% change between Mar 98 and Apr 98	Jul 97 to Apr 98 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	336.5	0.0	..	..
Original	339.9	..	3,631.2	-0.7

MARCH 1998 KEY FIGURES

	Mar 98 '000	% change between Feb 98 and Mar 98	Jul 97 to Mar 98 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	336.3	-0.9	..	..
Original	338.6	..	3 291.3	-1.1
Resident departures				
Trend	253.7	0.3	..	..
Original	246.6	..	2 214.3	5.8
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	6.4	..	57.8	-13.7
Departures	2.8	..	23.1	3.5
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	19.1	..	211.4	0.0
Departures	15.2	..	140.7	10.2

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- There was no further decline in the short-term visitor arrivals trend estimate in April. However, the recent volatility in seasonally adjusted data suggests caution in interpreting that the decline has ceased. See the special article on page 4.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 211,400 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 140,700 departures during the nine months to March 1998. The net gain of arrivals over departures for the nine months to March 1998 was 70,700, 16% lower than the net gain recorded for the corresponding nine months to March 1997 (83,810).

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Client Services on 02 6252 6627, or any ABS Office.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

May 1998

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

29 June 1998

NOTE

Changes are planned to take place from July 1998 to international passenger procedures and documentation used at entry/exit ports in Australia. There will be an adverse effect on the quality of some overseas arrival and departure statistics. The next issue of this publication is planned to include information on the changes and their impact.

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.

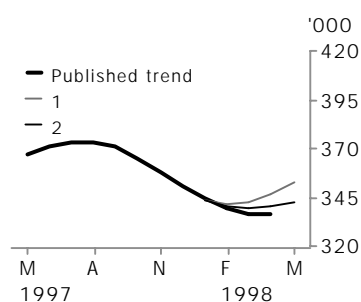
1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- May visitor arrivals is 3.41% higher than April
- April resident departures is 4.78% higher than March

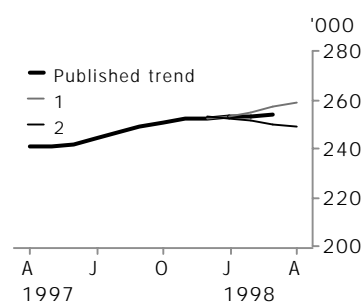
2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- May visitor arrivals is 3.41% lower than April
- April resident departure is 4.78% lower than March

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.41% and 4.78% 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.

Because the seasonally adjusted visitor arrival figure for April was 14% higher than the March figure, even if the May figure were to fall 3.41% from the April figure, the trend would still be revised upward.

Given the recent volatility in the seasonally adjusted figures (see special article p4) it is quite possible the May figure will fall by more than 3.41%.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 339,900 visitor arrivals to Australia during April 1998, bringing the total number for the ten months to April 1998 to 3,631,200, a decrease of 0.7% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the ten months to April 1997 (3,655,400). This decrease is due to the decline in visitor arrivals from the Southeast and Northeast Asia regions, and occurred despite strong growth from most other regions.

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the ten months to April 1998 were Japan (19% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (8%) and Singapore (6%). Of the top ten source countries of visitors to Australia, five increased between the ten months to April 1998 and the corresponding period to April 1997. The United Kingdom increased by 14%, followed by Singapore by 12%, the United States of America by 11%, Germany by 3% and New Zealand by 0.3%. Of the remaining five, Japan decreased by 1%, Korea by 42%, Taiwan by 2%, Indonesia by 25% and Malaysia by 5%.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 246,600 short-term departures of Australian residents in March 1998, bringing the total for the nine months to March 1998 to 2,214,300, an increase of 6% on the same period the previous year (2,093,100). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during this period were New Zealand (15%), the United States of America (12%), Indonesia (11%), the United Kingdom (10%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During the nine months to March 1998:

326,700 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 1% compared to the nine months to March 1997;

261,300 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 6%;

249,800 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 19%;

218,500 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 10%; and

108,200 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 21%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (57%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the nine months to March 1998 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,879,900). A further 20% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (664,300), 10% were on business trips (336,700), while 4% arrived for educational purposes (116,500) and 2% arrived for a convention or conference (78,400).

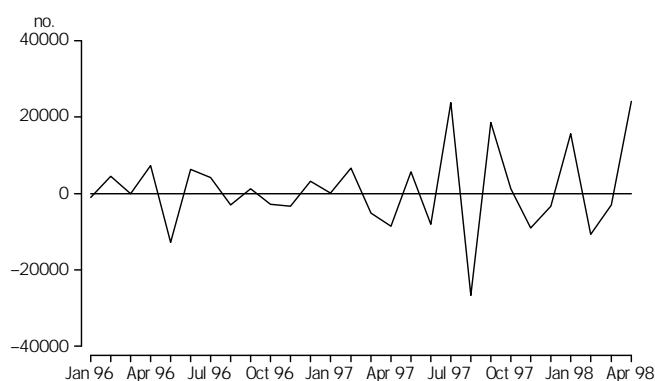
STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between July 1997 and March 1998 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (43%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (9%). Victoria (up by 6% on the corresponding period to March 1997), South Australia (up by 8%) and the Northern Territory (up by 6%) experienced the largest increases in visitors, followed by Tasmania and Western Australia (both up by 3%) and the Australian Capital Territory (up by 1%). New South Wales and Queensland decreased (both by 2%).

VOLATILITY OF THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

Every year Australia receives large numbers of international visitors. This influx of visitors is very seasonal and can fluctuate depending on many factors here and abroad such as weather, holidays, and economic conditions. Therefore in a quest to obtain a consistent time series there are three measures based on the overseas arrivals data published by the Australian Bureau of Statistics — original, seasonally adjusted and trend. The original series is simply the number of visitors who arrive each month. The seasonally adjusted series removes the estimated effects of predicted seasonal variation from the original data. The third is the trend series which is produced by smoothing the seasonally adjusted series and is a measure of the underlying direction of the data in the series. This article focuses on the differences between the seasonally adjusted and trend series which are primarily caused by unpredicted events, such as changes in airfares or cultural or sporting events. The differences are also known as the irregulars.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES AND THE TREND SERIES



Over the past year the difference between the seasonally adjusted series and the trend series has become quite large. The large irregularities in some months indicate that the time series characteristics of the data may have changed.

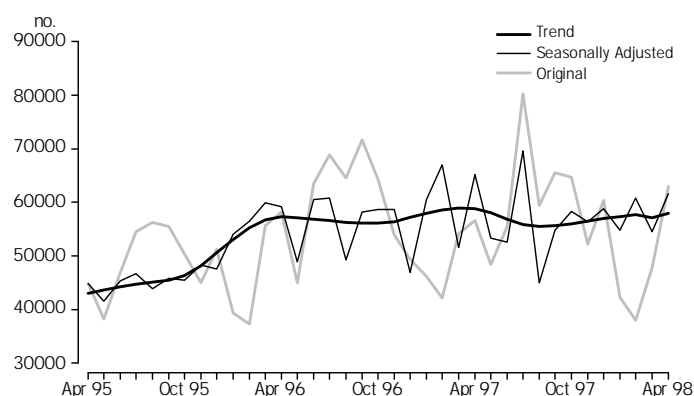
To obtain the total seasonally adjusted figure for each month, a factor is applied to the original arrivals data for each of New Zealand, Japan, Canada, Germany, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Papua New Guinea, Singapore, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and all other countries combined. The factor is based on arrivals in the previous year. Investigations into the individual characteristic of arrivals from these countries indicate that the main irregularities have occurred with New Zealand and 'other' travellers with minor changes from Japan, Malaysia, Singapore and Hong Kong travellers.

The change in travel patterns of New Zealand visitors is a result of a change in New Zealand school holidays. Prior to 1996 there were three school terms with holidays in May, July (mid term break) and August/September. In 1996 holiday patterns changed with the move to a four term year and the extension of the July break. In 1997 the school holidays in July and September/October became more popular months for travel to Australia than the previously most popular month of August.

VOLATILITY OF THE SEASONALLY ADJUSTED SERIES

The change in New Zealand school holidays has and will continue to be factored into the seasonal adjustment calculations for this country, therefore any future volatility in the seasonally adjusted series would be caused by other influences.

NEW ZEALAND ARRIVALS



The category of 'other' also shows high irregularities. The most significant countries in this category are Korea, Taiwan and Indonesia. Due to the large and unseasonal decline in visitors from these countries in recent months as a result of the Asian currency crisis, the seasonally adjusted series for 'other' is currently volatile and unpredictable. As the seasonally adjusted data are calculated using the previous year's arrivals figures, this series is likely to continue to be volatile for some time.

There also appears to be volatility in the seasonally adjusted series for Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong. In recent months the number of arrivals from these countries has fluctuated unexpectedly causing large difference between the seasonally adjusted data and the trend data for these countries. Latest preliminary seasonally adjusted data show that arrivals from these countries have risen in April 1998, except for Hong Kong which showed a large decline. When compared to previous years, the latest decline in original data was unexpected, so the effect on the seasonally adjusted data has been profound. There could be a number of reasons why these changes have occurred; reasons such as the economic problems faced by the Asian countries or the handover of Hong Kong to China in July 1997.

In conclusion, the changes in travel patterns of New Zealand and 'other' visitors has had a profound effect on the seasonally adjusted series in July, August and September 1997, while changes in visitor arrivals from Japan, Singapore, Malaysia and Hong Kong have impacted on the seasonally adjusted series in early 1998.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Short-term arrivals(a) ('000)								
	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	Total arrivals (a) ('000)
		Australian	Overseas						
		residents	visitors						
Year ended 31 December —									
1995	96,970	78,790	78,170	253,940	2,470.8	3,725.8	..	..	6,450.6
1996	92,510	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 —									
1995	87,430	79,060	72,030	238,520	2,387.0	3,535.3	..	..	6,160.8
1996	99,140	79,210	84,370	262,720	2,569.3	3,966.2	..	..	6,798.2
1997	85,760	80,170	95,080	261,000	2,786.0	4,252.7	..	..	7,299.7
1997 —									
February	6,640	6,190	19,720	32,550	194.8	408.0	363.9	357.3	635.3
March	7,350	6,240	6,490	20,080	208.2	390.9	354.7	359.8	619.2
April	6,460	4,800	6,040	17,300	209.2	325.9	354.4	362.9	552.4
May	6,140	4,600	4,400	15,140	197.5	289.1	372.5	366.8	501.7
June	6,220	5,720	5,150	17,090	222.0	308.2	362.8	370.8	547.2
July	6,520	6,940	14,780	28,240	285.1	397.4	397.1	373.3	710.7
August	6,460	5,960	5,980	18,390	244.2	330.4	346.7	373.4	593.0
September	6,250	6,330	5,910	18,480	270.6	330.9	389.6	371.1	620.0
October	6,040	6,670	6,850	19,560	324.2	366.5	366.8	365.4	710.2
November	6,230	7,440	5,170	18,830	235.6	379.5	349.7	357.8	633.8
December	6,660	13,230	4,580	24,480	175.2	448.3	348.0	350.2	647.9
1998 —									
January	7,040	8,430	14,550	30,020	336.0	346.2	359.6	344.1	712.2
February	6,170	6,120	22,030	34,310	223.8	353.6	326.7	339.5	611.7
March	6,400	5,900	6,780	19,080	217.2	338.6	316.2	336.3	574.8
April p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	339.9	360.6	336.5	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 —									
1995	26,950	68,380	50,160	145,480	2,422.0	..	..	3,486.4	6,053.8
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
1997 —									
January	3,000	10,540	5,250	18,800	194.4	238.2	238.1	434.3	647.6
February	2,520	6,700	4,100	13,310	180.2	238.5	239.6	371.1	564.6
March	2,720	6,810	5,000	14,530	250.4	254.4	240.8	385.1	650.1
April	2,650	6,340	3,890	12,880	212.7	221.9	241.0	365.7	591.2
May	2,390	5,660	3,700	11,750	251.3	257.3	240.9	305.4	568.4
June	2,520	5,460	6,330	14,310	280.2	243.1	241.8	302.9	597.4
July	2,690	6,520	6,350	15,560	249.3	223.8	243.7	351.1	616.0
August	2,550	7,170	4,740	14,460	240.0	252.2	246.4	378.1	632.5
September	2,100	5,310	4,750	12,160	304.2	253.0	249.0	303.2	619.6
October	2,200	5,170	4,080	11,450	236.9	257.7	250.9	336.2	584.5
November	2,330	5,330	7,520	15,170	232.5	256.8	252.1	381.9	629.6
December	2,670	6,180	13,350	22,200	300.7	235.9	252.6	366.1	689.0
1998 —									
January	3,330	11,030	6,450	20,800	207.3	255.2	252.7	422.7	650.8
February	2,420	6,630	4,650	13,700	196.9	260.0	252.9	341.2	551.8
March	2,780	6,880	5,540	15,190	246.6	252.8	253.7	349.1	610.8

(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>30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to</i> <i>March</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>March</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>
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,216.7	1,335.3	348.2	293.8	994.8	968.3	123.8	101.3
1 and under 2 weeks	1,253.4	1,306.4	348.1	302.1	1,024.1	975.0	123.6	100.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	715.0	771.3	197.4	194.8	620.4	640.1	74.5	68.8
1 and under 2 months	359.0	380.1	100.2	103.2	315.4	317.7	31.7	34.5
2 and under 3 months	114.2	120.3	34.3	33.0	96.0	98.4	10.4	9.4
3 and under 6 months	146.9	162.6	45.4	44.3	131.9	135.6	13.4	12.8
6 and under 12 months	161.0	176.7	68.2	67.2	146.9	156.2	13.5	11.7
Total(c)	3,966.2	4,252.7	1,141.8	1,038.4	3,329.5	3,291.3	390.9	338.6
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	103.2	115.3	22.0	19.9	83.3	78.4	10.3	8.8
Business	387.9	414.2	104.9	115.6	304.1	336.7	37.8	44.6
Visiting friends/relatives	737.5	788.9	199.1	206.8	627.9	664.3	74.5	73.9
Holiday	2,400.6	2,546.5	689.3	569.0	2,012.3	1,879.9	236.5	182.3
Employment	22.3	25.5	7.4	7.7	19.1	22.4	2.3	1.9
Education	118.3	140.0	60.1	55.8	117.2	116.5	10.1	7.6
Other and not stated	196.3	222.1	59.0	63.6	165.6	193.1	19.4	19.5
Total	3,966.2	4,252.7	1,141.8	1,038.4	3,329.5	3,291.3	390.9	338.6
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	288.3	316.4	77.2	92.1	231.5	269.4	32.9	38.3
1 and under 2 weeks	650.5	720.4	172.1	186.2	547.6	593.3	72.5	70.4
2 weeks and under 1 month	695.5	740.6	173.7	175.1	559.5	579.5	65.3	60.9
1 and under 2 months	475.7	525.2	85.9	86.2	382.5	397.0	35.0	34.2
2 and under 3 months	202.2	206.5	32.3	30.1	146.9	148.4	13.1	12.3
3 and under 6 months	172.0	183.0	35.2	33.6	119.0	119.0	14.9	14.2
6 and under 12 months	140.1	145.1	48.7	47.6	106.1	107.7	16.7	16.3
Total(c)	2,624.4	2,837.2	625.1	650.8	2,093.1	2,214.3	250.4	246.6
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	101.7	107.0	21.7	27.1	74.1	85.4	10.2	12.0
Business	462.5	509.7	127.9	132.2	372.4	390.5	44.9	51.4
Visiting friends/relatives	670.1	693.5	147.9	142.2	517.2	515.4	62.8	53.4
Holiday	1,186.3	1,318.4	272.7	290.4	977.9	1,049.7	114.0	112.2
Employment	76.6	72.5	20.6	22.2	53.5	59.5	6.1	5.5
Education	38.0	37.8	9.1	8.8	29.7	33.5	2.7	2.6
Other and not stated	89.1	98.3	25.1	27.9	68.3	80.3	9.8	9.4
Total	2,624.4	2,837.2	625.1	650.8	2,093.1	2,214.3	250.4	246.6

(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 paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated.

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

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>Year ended</i> <i>30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i> <i>31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to</i> <i>March</i>		<i>Month of</i> <i>March</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>
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	16,230	16,760	4,940	5,040	12,540	13,240	1,670	1,560
Europe and the Former USSR	26,460	22,170	4,880	4,960	17,550	14,710	1,610	1,570
Middle East and North Africa	7,610	6,230	1,560	1,390	4,880	4,300	580	520
Southeast Asia	13,150	11,360	2,550	2,270	8,720	7,170	960	760
Northeast Asia	18,670	15,130	3,840	2,390	12,370	7,640	1,300	770
Southern Asia	7,710	5,600	1,280	1,190	4,350	4,040	470	400
The Americas	3,820	3,460	830	640	2,800	2,120	270	210
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,440	5,010	1,380	1,710	3,720	4,520	500	610
Total(b)	99,140	85,760	21,280	19,600	66,950	57,750	7,350	6,400
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,410	2,060	350	630	1,550	1,420	80	230
China	11,250	7,760	1,720	940	6,450	3,220	570	330
Fiji	1,710	1,660	420	240	1,270	790	140	70
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,680	1,810	390	240	1,440	800	120	100
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	3,050	2,100	380	370	1,620	1,120	140	100
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4,360	3,890	1,150	760	3,230	2,420	440	260
India	3,700	2,680	640	650	2,050	2,160	230	220
New Zealand	12,270	13,070	3,980	4,270	9,740	10,910	1,360	1,300
Philippines	3,230	2,810	610	670	1,960	2,090	220	230
South Africa	3,190	3,210	930	1,170	2,370	3,110	360	440
Taiwan	1,640	2,180	650	400	1,650	1,150	190	90
United Kingdom	11,270	9,680	2,180	2,370	7,680	7,200	740	670
United States of America	1,630	1,530	380	290	1,240	980	130	90
Viet Nam	3,570	2,970	620	450	2,370	1,540	310	190

(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 30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to March</i>		<i>Month of March</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	20.4	20.0	4.8	5.5	16.0	16.7	1.6	1.6
New Caledonia	22.1	22.7	8.0	9.2	18.4	18.8	1.5	1.6
New Zealand	612.2	675.8	142.5	128.2	515.2	510.8	54.2	47.8
Papua New Guinea	40.9	44.3	10.5	9.8	34.3	33.3	2.9	2.4
Other	26.5	29.1	7.1	7.1	22.2	24.3	2.7	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>722.1</i>	<i>791.7</i>	<i>172.9</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>606.0</i>	<i>603.8</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>55.9</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	17.1	18.1	4.9	4.9	15.3	16.7	1.3	1.4
Belgium	8.3	9.2	2.2	2.1	7.6	7.5	0.7	0.7
Denmark	17.0	17.3	5.7	6.0	14.7	14.7	1.8	1.9
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.0	8.2	2.5	2.9	6.6	7.9	0.9	0.8
France	33.3	38.8	10.7	10.0	32.1	32.5	2.9	2.9
Germany	123.3	127.4	38.3	39.5	105.5	108.3	12.6	13.4
Greece	7.7	8.4	2.2	1.7	6.6	6.7	0.8	0.4
Ireland	18.5	22.9	6.5	8.0	18.0	21.9	2.3	3.0
Italy	37.6	43.6	9.8	10.9	36.6	39.9	3.0	3.2
Netherlands	36.3	40.7	11.6	12.7	34.8	37.3	3.5	3.5
Norway	7.0	8.2	2.8	3.3	6.7	8.5	1.0	1.2
Spain	7.7	8.7	2.0	2.2	7.2	8.0	0.7	0.6
Sweden	23.2	24.0	6.9	7.7	20.4	21.1	2.0	2.0
Switzerland	36.4	39.1	11.3	11.1	34.1	33.4	3.6	3.2
United Kingdom	343.8	386.1	126.2	143.1	321.0	362.3	44.7	47.4
Other	30.1	34.6	9.6	10.2	28.3	30.4	3.0	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>756.1</i>	<i>835.4</i>	<i>253.2</i>	<i>276.3</i>	<i>695.4</i>	<i>757.2</i>	<i>85.0</i>	<i>88.6</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.8	9.9	2.8	3.0	7.8	8.6	0.9	1.0
Other	21.5	24.4	5.5	5.5	19.5	20.7	2.1	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	6.4	6.8	1.7	1.7	5.3	5.3	0.3	0.6
Indonesia	146.3	163.2	48.6	23.0	126.3	97.7	10.5	4.6
Malaysia	122.3	138.4	34.4	23.8	101.3	96.0	9.0	6.2
Philippines	30.9	38.1	10.1	8.0	26.4	27.2	4.8	2.9
Singapore	218.2	225.6	46.2	49.5	163.8	180.8	17.6	18.9
Thailand	83.2	87.3	18.4	9.9	60.7	33.4	7.8	3.0
Other	7.0	7.9	1.9	3.1	5.7	8.4	0.8	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>614.3</i>	<i>667.3</i>	<i>161.3</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>489.5</i>	<i>448.9</i>	<i>50.8</i>	<i>37.3</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	49.7	60.4	15.1	19.7	44.5	54.5	5.4	6.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	152.2	154.9	52.7	38.4	127.1	109.6	17.3	11.8
Japan	813.5	802.4	223.6	205.5	635.1	628.5	82.0	68.0
Korea	196.0	250.4	71.9	13.6	196.6	121.7	22.9	3.6
Taiwan	158.1	152.4	44.9	41.4	116.4	113.8	14.8	10.2
Other	1.8	2.3	0.6	0.7	1.9	2.1	0.3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,371.2</i>	<i>1,422.8</i>	<i>409.0</i>	<i>319.3</i>	<i>1,121.7</i>	<i>1,030.1</i>	<i>142.7</i>	<i>100.4</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	19.0	24.0	6.0	6.4	16.9	19.4	2.0	2.2
Other	12.2	11.2	2.9	3.1	8.5	9.1	1.1	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>28.5</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.1</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	61.7	61.4	19.4	21.6	50.4	55.9	6.2	7.2
United States of America	310.4	321.3	87.4	101.2	248.3	270.3	29.6	35.0
Other	20.2	25.8	7.5	8.7	20.4	21.4	2.1	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>392.3</i>	<i>408.6</i>	<i>114.3</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>319.1</i>	<i>347.7</i>	<i>38.0</i>	<i>44.7</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	36.5	45.1	10.7	11.2	35.5	36.0	4.4	4.3
Other	10.3	10.9	2.7	3.5	8.5	9.5	0.8	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>45.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Not stated	1.5	1.3	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.2	0.2	—
Total	3,966.2	4,252.7	1,141.8	1,038.4	3,329.5	3,291.3	390.9	338.6

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

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>			<i>Ten months to April</i>			<i>Month of April</i>	
	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>1997</i>	<i>1998p</i>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	142.5	128.2	-10.0	571.9	573.8	0.3	56.6	63.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>172.9</i>	<i>159.8</i>	<i>-7.6</i>	<i>670.2</i>	<i>679.7</i>	<i>1.4</i>	<i>64.2</i>	<i>75.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	38.3	39.5	3.1	115.7	118.6	2.5	10.2	10.3
Italy	9.8	10.9	11.2	38.6	42.0	8.8	2.1	2.1
Netherlands	11.6	12.7	9.5	37.0	40.2	8.6	2.2	3.0
Sweden	6.9	7.7	11.6	21.5	22.6	5.1	1.1	1.5
Switzerland	11.3	11.1	-1.8	36.0	35.8	-0.6	2.0	2.4
United Kingdom	126.2	143.1	13.4	348.3	395.8	13.6	27.4	33.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>253.2</i>	<i>276.3</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>750.6</i>	<i>822.1</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>55.2</i>	<i>64.9</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>8.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.5</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	48.6	23.0	-52.7	137.3	103.5	-24.6	11.1	5.8
Malaysia	34.4	23.8	-30.8	111.9	105.8	-5.5	10.6	9.8
Philippines	10.1	8.0	-20.8	31.1	31.4	1.0	4.7	4.2
Singapore	46.2	49.5	7.1	178.4	200.3	12.3	14.6	19.5
Thailand	18.4	9.9	-46.2	75.5	38.8	-48.6	14.8	5.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>161.3</i>	<i>118.9</i>	<i>-26.3</i>	<i>546.4</i>	<i>494.7</i>	<i>-9.5</i>	<i>56.9</i>	<i>45.8</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	15.1	19.7	30.5	49.9	60.1	20.4	5.3	5.6
Japan	223.6	205.5	-8.1	697.5	692.7	-0.7	62.3	64.3
Korea	71.9	13.6	-81.1	216.2	125.8	-41.8	19.6	4.1
Taiwan	44.9	41.4	-7.8	128.5	126.4	-1.6	12.1	12.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>409.0</i>	<i>319.3</i>	<i>-21.9</i>	<i>1,230.9</i>	<i>1,132.0</i>	<i>-8.0</i>	<i>109.2</i>	<i>101.9</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	19.4	21.6	11.3	54.6	61.5	12.6	4.2	5.5
United States of America	87.4	101.2	15.8	273.8	302.8	10.6	25.5	32.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>114.3</i>	<i>131.4</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>350.3</i>	<i>387.6</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>39.9</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	10.7	11.2	4.7	39.1	40.6	3.8	3.6	4.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>14.7</i>	<i>9.7</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Total	1,141.8	1,038.4	-9.1	3,655.4	3,631.2	-0.7	325.9	339.9

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6, 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 30 June</i>		<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>		<i>Nine months to March</i>		<i>Month of March</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	73.4	74.9	16.3	18.6	56.8	60.1	6.7	7.2
New Caledonia	12.1	14.0	2.2	1.6	11.0	10.8	1.3	0.5
New Zealand	396.9	409.8	106.1	112.0	323.6	326.7	38.5	36.1
Norfolk Island	18.2	20.3	5.6	5.8	15.2	18.0	2.6	2.1
Papua New Guinea	37.0	39.4	10.5	9.8	29.4	31.6	3.5	3.2
Vanuatu	19.0	20.0	3.7	6.0	12.0	18.5	1.5	2.3
Other	25.7	27.6	5.2	5.7	22.1	23.4	2.4	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>582.3</i>	<i>606.0</i>	<i>149.6</i>	<i>159.5</i>	<i>470.1</i>	<i>489.1</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>53.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	25.8	30.9	5.7	6.5	20.5	25.0	2.7	3.0
Germany	31.9	33.8	6.8	7.6	23.3	26.3	3.2	3.7
Greece	34.4	36.7	3.8	4.1	20.9	23.2	1.9	2.2
Ireland	16.1	20.2	2.2	2.8	14.1	15.6	1.0	1.2
Italy	53.1	62.6	10.0	7.9	41.3	39.0	5.5	4.6
Netherlands	15.7	15.6	2.1	2.8	10.8	10.4	0.9	1.6
Poland	6.6	6.2	0.6	1.1	3.6	4.3	0.4	0.6
Spain	8.9	9.0	1.4	1.9	6.4	7.3	0.7	0.8
Switzerland	10.2	9.4	1.9	1.9	7.3	7.5	0.5	0.7
United Kingdom	277.4	304.3	49.6	51.0	199.0	218.5	24.1	24.9
Other	80.0	83.0	9.9	12.3	51.1	54.3	4.9	5.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>560.1</i>	<i>611.8</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>99.8</i>	<i>398.3</i>	<i>431.4</i>	<i>46.0</i>	<i>48.6</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	9.3	10.3	2.0	2.1	7.4	7.4	1.0	0.7
Lebanon	17.2	17.8	3.8	3.1	12.7	12.9	2.1	1.8
Turkey	10.7	14.3	2.0	2.5	8.2	9.8	1.2	1.7
Other	21.0	21.4	5.8	5.7	16.1	18.5	2.5	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>63.9</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>6.6</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	238.2	279.6	61.2	70.0	209.8	249.8	24.1	27.6
Malaysia	90.9	101.9	24.3	26.5	79.5	78.0	9.4	8.1
Philippines	53.1	59.8	15.0	15.3	44.8	45.7	6.7	5.9
Singapore	98.6	99.5	23.4	28.9	75.2	86.3	8.9	11.1
Thailand	80.8	84.3	24.2	25.2	65.5	71.4	9.5	9.8
Viet Nam	39.4	45.9	14.0	11.6	38.5	33.6	4.0	2.7
Other	9.0	8.5	2.2	2.8	6.3	8.4	0.8	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>609.9</i>	<i>679.4</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>180.3</i>	<i>519.6</i>	<i>573.1</i>	<i>63.3</i>	<i>65.9</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	54.4	58.8	13.0	17.6	42.8	60.8	5.3	6.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	162.3	177.2	46.6	39.3	136.5	108.2	17.6	12.9
Japan	44.8	50.5	13.1	12.6	38.2	43.7	5.5	5.6
Korea	14.6	18.0	3.8	3.8	13.7	12.6	1.6	1.8
Taiwan	29.8	31.6	7.9	7.9	24.3	27.7	2.7	3.1
Other	1.7	1.8	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.4	0.2	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>307.5</i>	<i>337.9</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>81.6</i>	<i>256.7</i>	<i>254.5</i>	<i>32.9</i>	<i>29.8</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	38.3	35.4	9.3	9.3	30.8	32.5	3.0	2.5
Sri Lanka	8.8	11.2	2.1	1.7	8.5	9.9	0.7	0.4
Other	13.3	15.3	3.6	4.6	12.6	13.9	1.8	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>15.7</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	44.3	48.0	9.4	9.1	33.1	35.1	3.8	3.4
United States of America	328.2	338.1	72.9	73.1	247.3	261.3	27.1	27.2
Other	22.6	25.2	5.8	6.2	20.5	22.5	1.7	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>395.2</i>	<i>411.3</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>88.4</i>	<i>300.9</i>	<i>319.0</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>32.5</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	23.0	30.0	7.1	6.9	23.4	23.2	3.0	3.0
Other	16.7	24.6	5.4	4.1	18.3	15.6	2.7	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Not stated	11.0	10.4	3.2	1.3	9.5	3.6	1.3	0.3
Total	2,624.4	2,837.2	625.1	650.8	2,093.1	2,214.3	250.4	246.6

(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)**

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Nine months to March		Month of March	
	1996	1997	1997	1998	1997	1998	1997	1998
New South Wales	1,749.6	1,835.4	536.7	496.3	1,407.6	1,373.5	175.2	155.1
Victoria	483.8	553.9	173.5	169.0	426.0	452.3	60.1	56.5
Queensland	1,111.2	1,233.9	311.0	281.1	955.2	938.5	98.8	85.9
South Australia	82.6	87.5	27.3	28.5	68.5	73.7	8.9	9.3
Western Australia	366.3	389.5	110.7	109.2	294.9	304.1	32.8	33.0
Tasmania	25.4	25.5	10.3	9.6	20.9	21.5	3.2	3.0
Northern Territory	42.2	43.2	7.9	8.8	32.2	34.2	2.9	3.2
Australian Capital Territory	31.7	33.3	8.9	9.3	26.0	26.3	2.5	2.8
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	14.9	4.2	1.1	11.8	5.5	0.7	0.3
Total(c)	3,910.1	4,217.0	1,190.6	1,112.9	3,243.0	3,229.6	385.1	349.1

(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)
NINE MONTHS TO MARCH**

	Nine months to March						Percentage change 1996 to 1997	Percentage change 1997 to 1998
	1996 (‘000)	%	1997 (‘000)	%	1998 (‘000)	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	532.0	17	606.0	18	603.8	18	13	—
Europe and the Former USSR	621.6	20	695.4	21	757.2	23	22	9
Middle East and North Africa	23.9	1	27.3	1	29.3	1	23	7
Southeast Asia	445.2	15	489.5	15	448.9	14	1	—8
Northeast Asia	1,075.3	35	1,121.7	34	1,030.1	31	—4	—8
Southern Asia	22.4	1	25.4	1	28.5	1	27	12
The Americas	306.0	10	319.1	10	347.7	11	14	9
Africa (excluding North Africa)	36.9	1	44.0	1	45.5	1	23	3
Total(d)	3,064.5	100	3,329.5	100	3,291.3	100	7	—1
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	101.5	3	105.5	3	108.3	3	7	3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	120.3	4	127.1	4	109.6	3	—9	—14
Indonesia	112.6	4	126.3	4	97.7	3	—13	—23
Japan	639.2	21	635.1	19	628.5	19	—2	—1
Korea	154.0	5	196.6	6	121.7	4	—21	—38
Malaysia	87.6	3	101.3	3	96.0	3	10	—5
New Zealand	445.4	15	515.2	15	510.8	16	15	—1
Singapore	158.6	5	163.8	5	180.8	5	14	10
Taiwan	123.5	4	116.4	3	113.8	3	—8	—2
United Kingdom	279.2	9	321.0	10	362.3	11	30	13
United States of America	239.4	8	248.3	7	270.3	8	13	9
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	73.1	2	83.3	3	78.4	2	7	—6
Business	291.7	10	304.1	9	336.7	10	15	11
Visiting friends/relatives	572.5	19	627.9	19	664.3	20	(c)	6
Holiday	1,863.6	61	2,012.3	60	1,879.9	57	(c)	—7
Employment	17.0	1	19.1	1	22.4	1	32	17
Education	97.2	3	117.2	4	116.5	4	20	—1
Other and not stated	149.4	5	165.6	5	193.1	6	29	17
Total	3,064.5	100	3,329.5	100	3,291.3	100	7	—1

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

SCOPE

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

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ESTIMATION METHOD

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

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

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

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

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

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

G L O S S A R Y

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).

GLOSSARY

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 — PASSENGER CARDS(a)

INCOMING CARD

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

AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD

1 Family/Surname

2 Given names

3 Passport number

4 Nationality as shown in passport

5 Country of birth

6 Date of birth Day Month Year

7 Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

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

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

A Migrating permanently to Australia ☐

(1) Previous country of residence

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

(3) Country of residence

B Visitor or temporary entrant ☐

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

(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad

C Resident returning to Australia ☐

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

10 Usual occupation

11 Intended address in Australia State

12 Flight number or name of ship

13 Country where boarded this flight/ship

Questions continue ➔

14 Are you an Australian CITIZEN?

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

No ☐ ➔ Please answer the following questions.

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

(a) Do you currently suffer from tuberculosis?

(b) Have you any criminal conviction/s for which the sentence/s (whether served or not) totalled 12 months imprisonment or more?

No change ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐

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

Date DAY MONTH YEAR

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

OFFICE USE ONLY

Visa number

Visa class

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PZ 015 (03-95)

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS(a)

OUTGOING CARD

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

AUSTRALIA
OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

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

Questions continue ➔

13	Airport / Port of departure	<input type="text"/>
14	Departure date	Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>
15	Please sign here to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully.	<div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 40px; width: 150px; margin: 5px 0;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;">DateDAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/></div>

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

OFFICE USE ONLY ➔ Departure tab

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PZ 016 (03-95)

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

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