

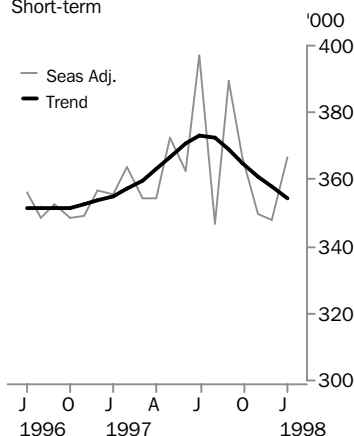
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) FRI 27 FEB 1998

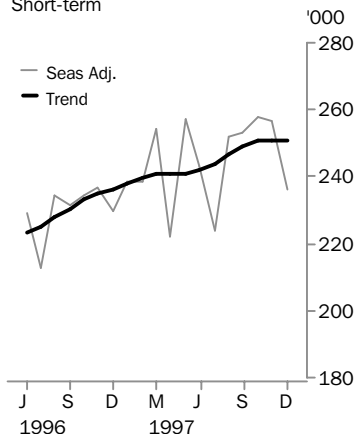
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## JANUARY 1998 PRELIMINARY

	Jan 98 '000s	% change between Dec 97 and Jan 98	Jul 97 to Jan 98 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	354.6	-0.9	..	..
Original	353.0	..	2 605.9	3.0

## DECEMBER 1997 KEY FIGURES

	Dec 97 '000	% change between Nov 97 and Dec 97	Jan 97 to Dec 97 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	357.7	-0.8	..	..
Original	448.3	..	4 317.9	3.7
Resident departures				
Trend	250.9	0.1	..	..
Original	300.7	..	2 932.8	7.3
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	6.7	..	78.2	-15.4
Departures	2.7	..	30.3	6.5
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	24.5	..	260.2	-0.4
Departures	22.2	..	176.6	11.6

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate decreased in January 1998 by 1% from December 1997. For the current trend to be reversed any decrease in the seasonally adjusted figure for February 1998 will have to be less than 4.1%.

### PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 260,220 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 176,560 departures during 1997. The net gain of arrivals over departures during 1997 was 83,650, 19% lower than the net gain recorded in 1996 (103,080).

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE

February 1998

### EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

26 March 1998

## REVISIONS TO LAST ISSUE

Revisions have been made to the December 1997 preliminary figures to take account of the unusually high number of Australian citizens living overseas who returned to Australia for short-term visits in December 1997.

## 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.

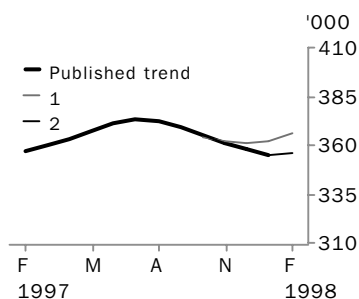
### 1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- February visitor arrivals is 3.30% higher than January
- January resident departures is 4.70% higher than December

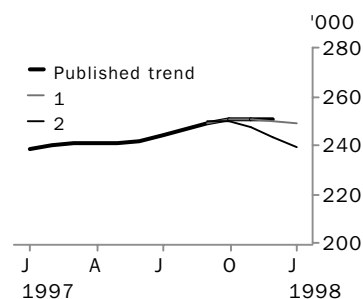
### 2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- February visitor arrivals is 3.30% lower than January
- January resident departure is 4.70% lower than December

## VISITOR ARRIVALS



## RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.30% and 4.70% were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes between months for visitor arrivals and resident departures respectively over the last four years.

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

#### VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 353,000 visitor arrivals to Australia during January 1998, bringing the total number for the seven months to January 1998 to an estimated 2,605,900, an increase of 3% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the previous July to January period (2,530,600).

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the seven months to January 1998 were Japan (19% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (17%), the United Kingdom (10%), the United States of America (8%) and Singapore (6%). Of the top ten source countries of visitors to Australia, Korea was the only country which experienced a decrease (by 26%) between the seven months to January 1998 and the corresponding period to January 1997.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 300,700 short-term departures of Australian residents in December 1997, bringing the total for 1997 to 2,932,800, an increase of 7% on the same period the previous year (2,732,000). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during 1997 were New Zealand (14%), the United States of America (12%), the United Kingdom, Indonesia (both 11%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During 1997:

- 406,900 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, a decrease of 2% compared to 1996;
- 351,900 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 6%;
- 322,300 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 11%;
- 310,700 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 20%; and
- 156,200 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 7%.

#### PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (59%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during 1997 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (2,534,500). A further 19% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (817,600), 10% were on business trips (436,100), while 3% arrived for educational purposes (143,500) and 3% arrived for a convention or conference (112,600).

#### STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia in 1997 stated that they had spent most of their time in either New South Wales (43%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (9%). Victoria experienced the largest increase in visitors (12%), followed by South Australia (up by 7%), the Northern Territory and Western Australia (both up by 5%), Queensland (up by 4%), Tasmania (up by 3%) and New South Wales (up by 2%).

## SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

During the 12 months to December 1997, there were 4,317,900 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia. This represented an increase of 3.7% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during 1996 (4,164,800). The top five countries contributed 57% of the total 4,317,900 visitors (Japan 813,900, New Zealand 685,700, the United Kingdom 410,600, the United States 329,600, and Singapore 239,300).

### SEASONALITY

Overall, December was the most popular month of arrival for short-term visitors in 1997, followed by February. However, the number of short-term visitors arriving in December 1997 was 3.6% lower than for December 1996. This has been largely attributed to the impact of the Asian currency crisis on countries such as Korea and Indonesia where falls of 45% and more were recorded between December 1997 and December 1996. Of the top five source countries for visitor arrivals in 1997, more visitors from the United Kingdom and Singapore arrived in December than any other month. The most popular month for visitors from New Zealand in 1997 was July (12%). This was largely attributed to rugby union supporters from New Zealand arriving for the second game of the Bledisloe Cup held in Melbourne on 25 July 1997 (for further information see article '*Bledisloe Cup attracts record number of New Zealanders*', August 1997 issue).

### REASONS FOR VISITING AUSTRALIA

For four of the top five source markets, holiday was the most important reason for coming to Australia, especially for visitors from Japan (with 89% reporting holiday) and Singapore (70%). For those from the United Kingdom, visiting friends and relatives (43%) was the main reason reported, followed by holiday (41%). For New Zealanders, holiday (45%) was followed by visiting friends and relatives (29%), while for visitors from the United States of America, holiday (42%) was followed by business (23%) and visiting friends and relatives (20%).

### AGE AND SEX

The median age for all short-term arrivals (where half are older and half younger) was 37.5 years in 1997, 38.6 years for males and 35.9 years from females. These medians changed little between 1996 and 1997. The three most significant age groups for short-term visitor arrivals in 1997 were the 20–29 years age group (representing 22% of all short term arrivals), the 30–39 years age group (20%), and the 40–49 years age group (18%). In 1997, there were slightly more male than female short-term visitor arrivals (52% and 48%, respectively). Of the top five countries for visitor arrivals in 1997, Japanese (31.4 years) and Singaporean (34.2 years) visitors had the lowest median age. In contrast, the median age for the other three source countries was above 40 years of age: New Zealand (40.6 years), United Kingdom (42.1 years) and the United States of America (43.2 years). Of the top five countries, only Japan had slightly more females (52%) than males (48%) coming to Australia, while the reverse was true for the other four source countries. Holiday visitor arrivals (median age 35.7 years) were much younger than those visitors who came on business (41.0 years) or to visit friends and relatives visitors (43.7 years). Those short-term visitors arriving for education purposes in 1997 had a median age of 21.9 years, while the median for visitors for employment purposes was 29.7 years, and attending convention/conference was 42.9 years.

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS: THE YEAR IN REVIEW

#### STATE OF INTENDED STAY

Most overseas visitors to Australia in 1997 intended to mainly stay in New South Wales (41% in 1997 compared to 50% in 1987), Queensland (31% in 1997 compared to 18% in 1987) or Victoria (14% in 1997 compared with 17% in 1987). In 1997, holiday travellers were more attracted to Queensland (40%) compared to New South Wales (38%) and Victoria (10%). More business travellers mainly visited New South Wales (52%) and Victoria (23%) than Queensland (13%). The proportions of short-term arrivals visiting friends and relatives were New South Wales (42%), Victoria (20%) and Queensland (19%).

More Japanese and Singaporean short-term visitors arriving in 1997 intended to mainly stay in Queensland (57% and 30%, respectively) than in any other State or Territory, although Singapore visitors were almost as likely to stay in Western Australia (28%). New Zealand visitor arrivals were almost equally attracted to New South Wales (37%) as to Queensland (36%).

#### TOP FIVE SOURCE COUNTRIES BY MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY

	<i>Japan</i>	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>United Kingdom</i>	<i>United States of America</i>	<i>Singapore</i>
State/Territory	%	%	%	%	%
NSW	30.9	37.2	42.7	57.8	22.1
Vic.	5.6	19.4	15.0	16.9	15.2
Qld	56.9	35.8	17.1	15.1	29.8
SA	1.0	1.7	4.6	2.5	2.4
WA	4.1	4.0	17.3	4.0	28.2
Tas.	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.9	1.0
NT	0.8	0.4	1.6	1.3	0.7
ACT	0.3	0.7	0.9	1.3	0.3
<b>Australia(a)</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>

(a) Includes Other Territories

#### INTENDED DURATION OF STAY

For visitors arriving in 1997, the intended duration of stay of short-term visitors varied according to the reason of visit and according to country. Holiday and business visitors intended to have shorter stays (each with a median stay of 7 days in Australia) than those visiting friends and relatives (20 days). Of the main purposes of visit to Australia, education visitors had the longest intended stay in Australia, a median stay of 91 days. For four of the top five source countries, shorter stays were intended. The median stay for Japanese visitors was 6 days, compared to 8 days for Singapore visitors, 9 days for New Zealand visitors and 12 days for visitors from the United States of America. Visitors from the United Kingdom intended to stay for longer (21 days) than the other four source countries.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

### SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

### SCOPE

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

### COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

### STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### ESTIMATION METHOD

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

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

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

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

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

### CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

*continued*

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

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

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

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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



## G L O S S A R Y

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

## G L O S S A R Y

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

## STANDARD ERRORS

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

## STANDARD ERRORS

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

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

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

# APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS(a)

## INCOMING CARD

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

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

**1** Family/Surname

**2** Given names

**3** Passport number

**4** Nationality as shown in passport

**5** Country of birth

**6** Date of birth Day Month Year

**7** Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

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

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

**A Migrating permanently to Australia** ☐

**(1)** Previous country of residence

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

**(3)** Country of residence

**B Visitor or temporary entrant** ☐

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

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

**C Resident returning to Australia** ☐

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

**10** Usual occupation

**11** Intended address in Australia State

**12** Flight number or name of ship

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

**Questions continue** ➔

**14 Are you an Australian CITIZEN?**

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

No ☐ ➔ Please answer the following questions.

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

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

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

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

Date DAY MONTH YEAR

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

**OFFICE USE ONLY**

Visa number

Visa class

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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 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 D or E or F

**D Visitor or temporary entrant departing**

**(1)** Length of time you have been in Australia this visit  
Years  Months  Days   
OR  
**(2)** Australian city or State where you spent most time   
**(3)** Country of residence

**E Resident departing temporarily**

**(1)** Intended length of stay abroad  
Years  Months  Days  OR   
**(2)** Main reason for going abroad (✓ one only):  
Convention/conference ☐ a Business ☐ b  
Visiting friends/relatives ☐ c Holiday ☐ d  
Employment ☐ e Education ☐ f  
Other ☐ g  
**(3)** Country in which you will spend most time while abroad   
**(4)** Australian State where you live

**F Resident departing permanently**

**(1)** Country of future residence   
**(2)** Australian State where you lived   
**(3)** If you were not born in Australia:  
• How long ago did you come to live in Australia?  
Years  Months   
• Did you intend to settle permanently?  
Yes ☐ No ☐

**10** Usual occupation

**11** Flight number or name of ship

**12** Overseas country where you will get off this flight or ship

**Questions continue** ➔

**13** Airport / Port of departure

**14** Departure date Day Month Year

**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** ➔ Departure tab

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



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