

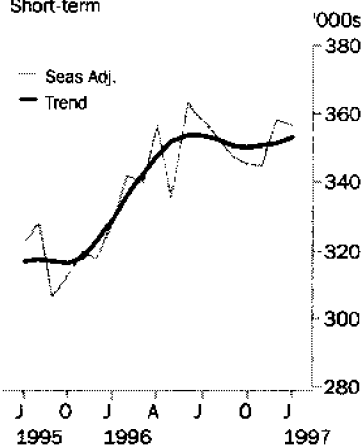
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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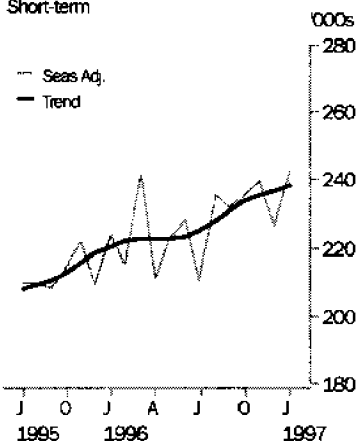
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## JANUARY KEY FIGURES

	Jan 97 '000s	% change between Dec 96 and Jan 97	Jul 96 to Jan 97 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	353.1	0.5	..	..
Original	342.9	..	2 530.6	9.7
Resident departures				
Trend	238.5	0.7	..	..
Original	194.4	..	1 662.4	8.2
<b>Permanent*</b>				
Arrivals	7.3	..	53.0	-14.2
Departures	3.0	..	17.1	-1.5
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term*</b>				
Arrivals	30.1	..	158.9	-1.2
Departures	18.8	..	99.8	7.4

\*Original

## JANUARY KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate increased in January 1997 to 353,100, from 351,300 in December 1996. For the current trend to be reversed the seasonally adjusted figure for February 1997 will have to decrease by more than 4.2%.

### PERMANENT

- There were 7,290 permanent arrivals in Australia during January 1997, bringing the total for the seven months July 1996 to January 1997 to 52,960. This was a decrease of 17% compared with July 1995 to January 1996 (61,710).
- 3,000 Australian residents departed permanently during January 1997, bringing the total for July 1996 to January 1997 to 17,050, 2% less than the same time the previous year (17,310).

### TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 158,850 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 99,840 departures between July 1996 to January 1997. The net gain of arrivals over departures during this period was 59,010, 13% lower than the previous July to January period (67,850).

## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Katrina Phelan on 06 252 6573, or any ABS Office.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE

February 1997

### EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

30 April 1997

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## TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of short-term arrivals and departures are revised (see paragraph 17 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.

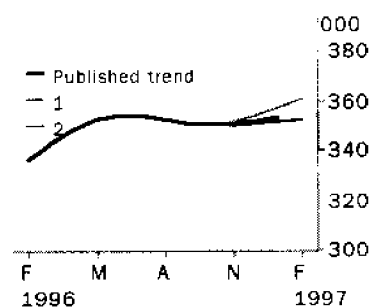
**1** The February seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the January estimate by:

- 2.91% for visitor arrivals
- 4.11% for resident departures

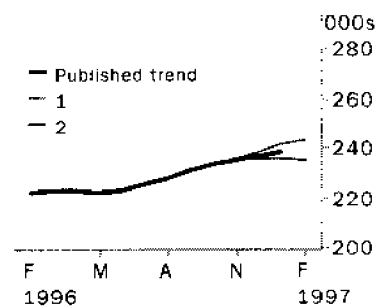
**2** The February seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the January estimate by:

- 2.91% for visitor arrivals
- 4.11% for resident departures

### VISITOR ARRIVALS



### RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.91 and 4.11 were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last four years.

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

#### VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were 342,900 short-term visitor arrivals in Australia during January 1997, bringing the total number for the seven months to January 1997 to 2,530,600, an increase of 10% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the previous July to January period (2,306,300).

The main source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the seven months to January 1997 were Japan (19% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (17%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America (7%) and Korea (6%). Although Japan was the major source country of visitors to Australia the number of arrivals decreased by 1% between the seven months to January 1997 and the corresponding period to January 1996. All of the remaining top nine source countries increased in visitor numbers. Korea showed the largest increase in visitor numbers, increasing by 30%, followed by Malaysia (which increased by 20%) and New Zealand (by 19%).

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 194,400 short-term departures of Australian residents in January 1997, bringing the total for July 1996 to January 1997 to 1,662,400, an increase of 8% compared with the same period in the previous year (1,536,200). The main destinations for departing Australian residents during the seven months were New Zealand (15%), the United States of America (12%), the United Kingdom and Indonesia (both 10%) and Hong Kong (6%).

During the seven months to January 1997:

251,400 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 8% compared to 1995;

200,200 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 3%;

161,700 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 8%;

169,200 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 18%; and

102,800 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 5%.

#### PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Nearly two thirds (60%) of all short-term visitors to Australia between July 1996 and January 1997 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,522,200). A further 19% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (491,500), 9% were on business trips (227,800), while 3% arrived for educational purposes and 3% arrived for a convention or conference.

#### STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia during the seven months to January 1997 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (43%), followed by Queensland (31%), Victoria (13%) and Western Australia (9%). For Western Australia this proportion was the same as in the corresponding period ending January 1996, while the proportion for New South Wales decreased and the proportion for Queensland and Victoria increased.

## JAPAN: VISITOR ARRIVALS

### LONG-TERM ARRIVALS

In 1996 there were 7,740 Japanese long-term arrivals in Australia accounting for 9% of all long-term visitor arrivals. This represents an increase of 18% over 1991. Over the past five years Japan has, on average, contributed 11% of all long-term visitor arrivals to Australia and just over half (54%) were males.

Education was the most common reason for travel among Japanese long-term visitors in 1996 (28%, compared to 12% in 1991), followed by business (24%, compared to 29%) and holiday (14%, compared to 31%). Travel for educational purposes has shown the greatest increase in numbers from 820 in 1991 to 2,170 in 1996. The increase was predominately in the 20–29 years age group (193% between 1991 and 1996).

Reasons for long-term travel differ between Japanese males and females. In 1996, 39% of males travelled for business, 23% for education and 13% for employment. In comparison, 33% of females stated they travelled for education followed by 19% for holiday and 8% for business.

During 1996 the majority (70%) of long-term Japanese visitors were aged between 20 and 49 years. Of the specific age groups, most 20–29 year olds travelled for educational purposes (39%) or for a holiday (32%). Business was the most common reason for travel among visitors aged 30–39 years (44%) followed by employment (17%). Just over half (56%) of all Japanese visitors aged 40–49 years travelled for business and a further 17% for employment.

New South Wales was the main destination for the majority (52%) of Japanese long-term visitors departing Australia during 1996, followed by Queensland (20%), Victoria (17%) and Western Australia (6%). This pattern has not changed in the past five years. The main reasons given for travel to New South Wales were business (29%), education (20%) or holiday (14%).

Compared to long-term visitors from other major source countries in 1996, Japan ranked second to the United Kingdom (9,020 or 10%) and was followed by Indonesia (7,310 or 8%). Although most long-term Japanese arrivals travelled for educational purposes (28%), most visitors from the United Kingdom travelled for employment (32%), followed by holiday (27%), and business (13%). Visitors travelling from Indonesia stated education as their main reason for travel (90%), followed by employment (2%) and visiting friends/relatives (1%). Like Japanese visitors, most visitors from the United Kingdom (49%) and Indonesia (34%) mainly stayed in New South Wales.

## JAPAN: VISITOR ARRIVALS

### SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS

Japan is Australia's leading source of short-term visitor arrivals. In 1996, there were 813,100 Japanese short-term arrivals in Australia compared to 528,550 in 1991. Although the number of Japanese short-term arrivals increased by 54% between 1991 and 1996, the proportion of all short-term visitor arrivals decreased from 22% to 20%. Just over half (52%) were female.

Holiday was the main reason given by 89% of Japanese short-term visitors who travelled to Australia during 1996, followed by business (4%) and education (2%). Although these proportions were similar to those over the past five years, the number travelling for educational purposes increased by 152% while the number travelling for business only increased by 26%. The number travelling for employment decreased from 3,900 to 750 between 1991 and 1996. Reasons for travel differ between Japanese males and females. During 1996, 86% of males travelled to Australia for holiday purposes followed by 7% for business and 2% for education. In comparison, 92% of females travelled for holiday purposes followed by 2% for education and 2% visiting friends/relatives.

The majority (64%) of Japanese short-term visitor arrivals in Australia during 1996 were aged between 20 and 49 years. Of these, 89% stated holiday as their main reason for travel. This proportion declined with age from 91% of 20-29 year olds to 85% of 40-49 year olds. Among 20-29 year olds travel for educational purposes increased from 3,160 in 1991 to 7450 in 1996 with most of the increase occurring in the last year.

The average duration of stay among Japanese short-term visitors was 14 days, compared to 27 days for all short-term visitor arrivals. In 1996, 51% of all Japanese short-term visitors stayed in Australia for less than one week while 39% stayed between one and two weeks and 4% between two and three weeks. On average, over the past five years just under half (49%) of all Japanese short-term arrivals stayed for less than one week, 42% stayed between one and two weeks and 3% between two and three weeks.

Queensland was the main destination for the majority (55%) of Japanese short-term visitors to Australia during 1996 followed by New South Wales (33%), Victoria (6%) and Western Australia (4%). This pattern has not changed in the past five years. The primary reason given by the majority (94%) of Japanese travelling to Queensland was holiday, followed by business (1%) and education (1%). January, February, March, August and December were the most common months for short-term travel to Australia, which has not changed in the past five years.

The main difference in travel behaviour of Japanese short-term visitors compared with visitors from other major source countries is the State of stay. Over half (55%) of all Japanese visitors mainly stayed in Queensland while 59% of visitors from the United States of America, 44% from the United Kingdom and 42% from New Zealand stayed in New South Wales.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) ( '000)			Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	Total arrivals (a) ( '000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)		
Year ended 31 December —									
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	..	5,886.2
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
Year ended 30 June —									
1994	69,770	75,600	62,000	207,370	2,245.6	3,169.0	..	..	5,621.9
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
1995 —									
November	8,960	7,050	4,060	20,080	187.6	342.9	319.6	318.1	550.6
December	9,800	12,230	4,110	26,130	155.0	422.3	317.7	322.5	603.4
1996 —									
January	9,400	7,600	13,680	30,670	312.9	317.2	328.7	328.9	660.7
February	8,200	6,320	17,320	31,840	184.5	392.7	341.8	336.0	609.0
March	8,420	5,670	6,060	20,150	185.9	365.6	340.0	342.6	571.6
April	7,170	5,180	5,350	17,700	208.4	333.2	356.6	348.0	559.3
May	6,330	4,370	3,670	14,370	179.7	261.5	335.7	352.0	455.6
June	7,300	5,930	4,600	17,830	200.7	306.9	363.3	353.8	525.4
July	7,530	6,760	13,070	27,360	261.3	358.2	358.5	353.6	646.9
August	7,740	5,590	5,220	18,550	226.3	329.2	353.2	352.4	574.1
September	7,420	5,980	5,050	18,450	251.1	309.2	348.0	351.0	578.7
October	7,510	6,430	6,200	20,130	302.1	350.4	345.6	350.3	672.6
November	7,640	7,480	4,460	19,580	214.1	375.6	345.2	350.6	609.3
December	7,830	12,710	4,160	24,700	168.7	465.2	358.6	351.3	658.6
1997 —									
January	7,290	7,680	15,120	30,090	330.8	342.9	356.6	353.1	703.8

(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 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) ( '000)			Overseas visitors	Total departures (a) ( '000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)		
Year ended 31 December —									
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354.3	..	..	3,314.2	5,810.2
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
Year ended 30 June —									
1994	27,280	64,790	47,920	139,990	2,304.0	..	..	3,118.9	5,562.9
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
1995 —									
November	2,220	4,610	5,840	12,670	201.1	222.2	215.9	334.3	548.1
December	2,980	5,740	10,270	18,990	279.5	209.4	218.4	344.1	642.6
1996 —									
January	3,070	9,770	4,310	17,150	175.8	223.9	220.6	396.6	589.6
February	2,250	6,270	3,950	12,470	167.2	215.0	222.2	354.0	533.7
March	2,540	6,600	4,290	13,420	235.9	242.1	222.8	366.7	615.9
April	2,380	5,910	3,290	11,570	207.4	210.9	222.6	353.9	572.9
May	2,180	5,230	3,020	10,420	215.9	222.1	222.4	290.3	516.6
June	2,020	4,900	5,270	12,180	261.8	228.6	223.1	296.9	570.8
July	2,330	5,880	4,980	13,180	236.8	210.7	224.9	323.1	573.1
August	2,440	6,430	3,910	12,780	222.4	235.6	227.8	367.5	602.7
September	2,070	4,730	3,930	10,730	281.5	231.9	231.0	292.2	584.5
October	2,030	4,480	3,370	9,880	214.1	235.3	233.5	322.9	546.8
November	2,450	4,770	6,720	13,940	218.2	239.9	235.4	362.3	594.5
December	2,740	6,000	11,790	20,530	295.0	226.5	236.8	384.4	699.9
1997 —									
January	3,000	10,540	5,250	18,800	194.4	242.4	238.5	434.3	647.6

(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 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(b)**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Seven months to January		Month of January	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	1,065.0	1,216.7	305.2	336.8	686.5	748.8	97.5	102.3
1 and under 2 weeks	1,100.9	1,253.4	340.8	368.9	703.8	766.0	87.9	89.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	652.8	715.0	205.7	229.2	429.9	482.6	51.4	59.6
1 and under 2 months	345.9	359.0	117.1	130.7	227.8	248.5	29.5	33.3
2 and under 3 months	106.3	114.2	36.6	38.6	71.0	75.5	12.3	13.8
3 and under 6 months	128.3	146.9	44.9	49.8	92.4	104.5	15.9	18.0
6 and under 12 months	133.1	161.0	35.5	37.1	94.9	104.7	22.8	25.9
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,535.3</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>1,085.9</b>	<b>1,191.1</b>	<b>2,306.3</b>	<b>2,530.6</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>342.9</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	80.5	103.2	24.7	29.4	55.8	66.7	4.3	5.4
Business	325.2	387.9	92.2	102.1	222.3	227.8	27.2	28.7
Visiting friends/relatives	668.1	737.5	234.3	259.2	442.9	491.5	57.8	62.7
Holiday	2,163.0	2,400.6	666.1	723.8	1,392.6	1,522.2	187.3	199.2
Employment	22.7	22.3	5.1	6.1	13.1	14.9	2.7	3.2
Education	88.6	118.3	14.7	18.0	64.0	80.2	19.6	23.1
Other and not stated	187.2	196.3	48.7	52.5	115.6	127.2	18.4	20.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,535.3</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>1,085.9</b>	<b>1,191.1</b>	<b>2,306.3</b>	<b>2,530.6</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>342.9</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	248.6	288.3	70.9	77.8	160.8	173.5	18.2	19.2
1 and under 2 weeks	591.6	650.5	155.8	182.0	381.8	427.4	47.0	51.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	642.5	695.5	177.3	193.7	413.0	445.5	53.8	59.7
1 and under 2 months	448.5	475.7	146.4	150.6	290.9	323.6	24.0	26.9
2 and under 3 months	189.5	202.2	61.0	57.5	124.8	124.7	9.0	10.1
3 and under 6 months	169.6	172.0	37.4	40.5	90.3	93.2	8.4	9.5
6 and under 12 months	131.7	140.1	25.9	25.0	74.6	74.5	15.5	17.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,422.0</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>674.7</b>	<b>727.2</b>	<b>1,536.2</b>	<b>1,662.4</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>194.4</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	88.2	101.7	22.6	22.7	56.7	57.4	5.5	5.1
Business	420.3	462.5	109.8	117.2	255.5	284.5	34.9	40.0
Visiting friends/relatives	604.4	670.1	205.2	205.4	396.2	413.8	40.4	44.4
Holiday	1,131.9	1,186.3	293.8	338.2	703.9	789.7	75.7	84.5
Employment	57.8	76.6	14.2	15.7	49.2	40.8	7.9	7.8
Education	34.8	38.0	8.6	8.5	25.0	25.3	3.7	4.7
Other and not stated	84.7	89.1	20.5	19.6	49.8	51.0	7.7	7.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,422.0</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>674.7</b>	<b>727.2</b>	<b>1,536.2</b>	<b>1,662.4</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>194.4</b>

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

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

Country of birth(a)	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Seven months to January		Month of January	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	13,590	16,230	3,930	3,820	9,310	9,560	1,770	1,960
Europe and the Former USSR	25,520	26,460	7,360	6,500	16,540	14,390	2,500	1,730
Middle East and North Africa	7,150	7,610	2,240	1,650	5,280	3,730	690	420
Southeast Asia	14,860	13,150	3,900	3,300	8,640	6,940	1,160	760
Northeast Asia	9,900	18,670	4,970	3,860	10,640	9,670	1,670	1,140
Southern Asia	7,620	7,710	2,300	1,610	5,210	3,450	680	390
The Americas	3,910	3,820	1,040	960	2,470	2,290	360	320
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,860	5,440	1,650	1,280	3,580	2,910	570	560
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>87,430</b>	<b>99,140</b>	<b>27,420</b>	<b>22,990</b>	<b>61,710</b>	<b>52,960</b>	<b>9,400</b>	<b>7,290</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,440	3,410	740	500	2,050	1,360	400	160
China	3,710	11,250	3,170	2,180	6,260	5,260	1,030	530
Fiji	1,500	1,710	430	330	1,040	1,000	200	150
Former USSR and Baltic States	2,340	1,680	500	620	1,040	1,180	130	130
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	2,890	3,050	750	520	1,790	1,380	220	140
Hong Kong	4,140	4,360	1,140	930	2,670	2,370	340	290
India	3,910	3,700	1,140	750	2,550	1,600	340	180
New Zealand	10,500	12,270	2,910	3,020	6,920	7,320	1,340	1,570
Philippines	4,120	3,230	970	790	2,060	1,530	230	180
South Africa	2,790	3,190	930	780	2,070	1,810	390	370
Sri Lanka	1,950	1,950	610	390	1,380	870	140	110
United Kingdom	10,690	11,270	3,220	3,020	7,030	6,240	1,070	750
United States of America	1,770	1,630	440	430	1,040	1,000	150	140
Viet Nam	5,100	3,570	1,280	960	2,680	1,910	380	160

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the

(b) Include

stated. (c) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

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

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Seven months to January		Month of January	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	19.7	20.4	6.6	6.8	12.0	12.7	1.6	1.6
New Caledonia	20.9	22.1	5.3	5.8	13.0	13.8	3.9	3.4
New Zealand	501.8	612.2	146.6	167.6	352.4	418.9	39.4	46.2
Papua New Guinea	42.2	40.9	10.8	12.0	25.8	28.6	4.5	4.8
Other	23.9	26.5	8.1	9.0	17.0	17.1	2.1	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>608.6</i>	<i>722.1</i>	<i>177.4</i>	<i>201.1</i>	<i>420.2</i>	<i>491.3</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>58.1</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	15.6	17.1	5.5	6.2	11.7	12.3	1.6	1.8
Belgium	7.6	8.3	2.4	2.9	5.1	6.1	0.6	0.8
Denmark	15.3	17.0	5.5	5.3	10.3	10.7	1.6	1.8
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.1	9.0	3.0	2.5	5.4	4.9	0.9	0.7
France	36.6	33.3	8.9	10.6	22.2	25.3	2.5	4.0
Germany	122.8	123.3	37.1	41.0	75.8	79.8	10.6	12.6
Greece	6.8	7.7	3.0	3.0	5.1	5.1	0.6	0.8
Ireland	16.3	18.5	5.6	7.2	10.8	13.7	1.7	2.2
Italy	36.2	37.6	12.4	13.8	26.8	30.5	3.1	3.8
Netherlands	31.8	36.3	12.6	14.1	23.7	27.3	3.0	4.1
Norway	6.0	7.0	2.2	2.6	4.3	4.9	0.6	0.9
Spain	6.7	7.7	2.0	2.4	5.3	5.8	0.5	0.6
Sweden	20.0	23.2	9.4	9.7	15.5	15.8	2.2	2.3
Switzerland	36.7	36.4	12.8	14.6	23.4	26.9	3.6	4.2
United Kingdom	354.5	343.8	111.7	130.0	204.2	232.8	33.2	38.1
Other	26.3	30.1	10.2	11.9	19.0	21.9	2.7	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>756.1</i>	<i>244.2</i>	<i>277.8</i>	<i>468.5</i>	<i>523.9</i>	<i>68.9</i>	<i>81.7</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	7.6	8.8	2.3	2.6	5.3	5.9	0.8	0.9
Other	18.0	21.5	6.3	5.8	14.1	15.7	1.7	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.5</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	5.9	6.4	1.6	2.0	3.5	4.1	0.4	0.5
Indonesia	124.2	146.3	39.9	44.1	79.0	87.8	9.6	10.2
Malaysia	103.6	122.3	33.2	40.3	59.9	72.0	5.0	5.1
Philippines	23.4	30.9	7.4	9.5	15.4	19.0	1.8	2.6
Singapore	196.4	218.2	77.2	80.2	121.2	126.3	8.3	8.6
Thailand	77.7	83.2	21.8	23.4	41.2	47.0	4.6	4.7
Other	5.6	7.0	2.0	2.2	4.2	4.4	0.7	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>537.0</i>	<i>614.3</i>	<i>183.1</i>	<i>201.8</i>	<i>324.4</i>	<i>360.5</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>32.2</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	34.6	49.7	14.9	16.5	28.7	34.2	3.6	4.8
Hong Kong	116.5	152.2	35.0	38.7	83.9	85.1	10.5	10.7
Japan	742.3	813.5	197.8	192.1	485.2	479.1	73.3	67.6
Korea	136.5	196.0	54.7	73.6	119.2	155.4	26.5	30.8
Taiwan	149.1	158.1	34.2	36.4	82.7	83.4	12.6	11.9
Other	2.5	1.8	0.3	0.8	1.1	1.5	0.2	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,181.5</i>	<i>1,371.2</i>	<i>337.0</i>	<i>358.1</i>	<i>800.8</i>	<i>838.7</i>	<i>126.6</i>	<i>125.9</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	14.6	19.0	5.1	5.8	9.9	12.8	1.4	1.9
Other	8.4	12.2	3.8	3.0	7.0	6.6	1.0	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>19.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	55.3	61.7	19.2	19.1	38.0	37.4	6.4	6.4
United States of America	295.2	310.4	85.2	89.5	176.5	186.5	22.1	25.6
Other	18.5	20.2	5.8	7.6	12.4	16.3	2.6	3.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>369.1</i>	<i>392.3</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>116.2</i>	<i>226.8</i>	<i>240.1</i>	<i>31.1</i>	<i>35.4</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	32.9	36.5	12.5	15.0	21.4	27.8	2.7	3.0
Other	9.1	10.3	3.3	3.7	6.8	6.7	1.0	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>28.1</i>	<i>34.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Not stated	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.8	—	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,535.3</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>1,085.9</b>	<b>1,191.1</b>	<b>2,306.3</b>	<b>2,530.6</b>	<b>317.2</b>	<b>342.9</b>

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

**TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS  
MAIN DESTINATION(b)  
('000)**

Main destination(b)	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Seven months to January		Month of January	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	78.5	73.4	20.4	20.7	47.0	46.3	5.0	5.8
New Caledonia	14.0	12.1	3.6	4.9	8.2	9.4	1.2	0.6
New Zealand	361.2	396.9	105.1	121.5	231.8	251.4	32.4	33.9
Norfolk Island	18.5	18.2	5.3	5.0	9.7	11.0	1.0	1.4
Papua New Guinea	35.0	37.0	10.0	9.3	21.5	22.3	2.9	3.4
Vanuatu	18.4	19.0	4.5	3.7	11.0	9.9	1.7	1.7
Other	25.6	25.7	7.2	9.0	16.4	18.4	1.5	1.5
Total	551.1	582.3	156.1	174.2	345.6	368.7	45.7	48.3
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	29.7	25.8	5.5	6.9	13.6	16.5	1.2	1.7
Germany	35.3	31.9	7.6	7.3	16.8	18.2	1.1	1.7
Greece	33.1	34.4	3.9	4.5	18.1	17.6	0.9	0.5
Ireland	14.1	16.1	3.4	3.9	9.7	12.6	0.5	0.7
Italy	47.4	53.1	10.0	9.9	28.7	33.5	2.4	2.2
Netherlands	15.4	15.7	3.3	2.9	8.5	9.4	0.9	0.7
Poland	6.6	6.6	1.8	1.0	3.5	3.1	0.1	0.1
Spain	6.7	8.9	2.4	2.2	4.7	5.3	0.3	0.4
Switzerland	10.6	10.2	2.1	2.4	5.6	6.2	0.9	0.8
United Kingdom	260.1	277.4	56.0	57.6	150.0	161.7	12.3	12.4
Other	71.3	80.0	14.5	14.0	40.4	43.8	2.8	2.6
Total	530.4	560.1	110.5	112.7	299.6	328.0	23.5	23.7
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	8.6	9.3	2.7	3.4	5.3	5.8	0.5	0.4
Lebanon	16.0	17.2	3.3	2.8	9.9	9.6	1.1	0.7
Turkey	10.9	10.7	1.3	1.4	4.7	6.5	0.2	0.2
Other	17.5	21.0	5.5	5.5	12.1	12.0	1.7	1.7
Total	52.9	58.1	12.8	13.1	32.0	33.9	3.4	3.1
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	213.8	238.2	58.3	69.5	143.1	169.2	16.1	20.6
Malaysia	85.7	90.9	25.4	28.7	55.7	63.0	6.8	7.8
Philippines	49.5	53.1	16.8	18.5	29.9	34.2	3.1	4.4
Singapore	92.7	98.6	27.1	26.2	59.3	59.8	8.1	8.1
Thailand	73.9	80.8	20.6	22.8	47.6	47.9	6.7	6.5
Viet Nam	38.2	39.4	13.5	15.3	24.7	30.6	3.8	6.1
Other	10.1	9.0	3.3	2.7	6.2	5.1	1.0	1.0
Total	563.8	609.9	164.8	183.7	366.5	409.7	45.6	54.5
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	48.0	54.4	14.9	16.5	32.7	33.8	3.4	4.1
Hong Kong	144.1	162.3	48.6	51.5	97.8	102.8	13.3	12.9
Japan	42.4	44.8	11.0	12.3	26.5	29.6	3.3	4.4
Korea	13.6	14.6	4.0	5.1	8.4	10.9	1.0	1.0
Taiwan	27.8	29.8	9.8	9.2	18.2	19.0	1.6	2.5
Other	1.2	1.7	0.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	0.1	—
Total	277.0	307.5	88.7	95.1	184.9	197.0	22.7	25.0
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	28.1	38.3	16.9	15.9	26.3	24.1	2.8	2.6
Sri Lanka	11.5	8.8	2.8	4.7	5.6	6.9	0.8	0.5
Other	10.4	13.3	6.4	5.8	9.0	9.6	0.6	0.6
Total	50.0	60.4	26.1	26.3	40.9	40.6	4.2	3.7
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	38.6	44.3	8.3	8.9	26.0	26.9	2.2	3.2
United States of America	293.9	328.2	81.4	85.5	194.6	200.2	23.1	25.8
Other	20.8	22.6	9.7	9.6	14.7	16.8	1.8	2.2
Total	353.3	395.2	99.3	104.0	235.3	244.0	27.1	31.2
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	20.9	23.0	8.0	9.0	14.3	18.8	1.6	2.4
Other	14.6	16.7	5.8	5.9	10.4	14.4	1.1	1.4
Total	35.5	39.7	13.7	14.9	24.7	33.2	2.7	3.8
Not stated	7.9	11.0	2.7	3.2	6.8	7.3	1.0	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,422.0</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>674.7</b>	<b>727.2</b>	<b>1,536.2</b>	<b>1,662.4</b>	<b>175.8</b>	<b>194.4</b>

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

**TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Seven months to January		Month of January	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
New South Wales	1,569.2	1,749.6	427.5	457.7	996.1	1,064.8	181.6	194.0
Victoria	421.3	483.8	119.7	143.8	269.0	315.6	53.8	63.0
Queensland	981.8	1,111.2	271.5	309.8	660.9	759.2	103.3	115.1
South Australia	76.8	82.6	21.9	24.0	47.8	52.0	9.5	10.9
Western Australia	343.6	366.3	96.2	103.8	205.7	225.3	37.5	41.1
Tasmania	23.7	25.4	7.5	7.1	14.1	14.2	4.1	3.6
Northern Territory	37.7	42.2	10.1	10.5	26.5	26.5	2.3	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	27.4	31.7	8.5	9.5	18.5	20.6	2.9	3.5
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	3.3	n.a.	8.6	1.6	1.1
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,486.4</b>	<b>3,910.1</b>	<b>967.4</b>	<b>1,069.6</b>	<b>2,248.4</b>	<b>2,486.8</b>	<b>396.6</b>	<b>434.3</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (c) Includes not stated.

**TABLE 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b) AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(c)  
SEVEN MONTHS TO JANUARY**

	Seven months to January				Percentage change 1995 to 1997		Percentage change 1996 to 1997	
	1995 ( <sup>'000</sup> )	%	1996 ( <sup>'000</sup> )	%				
<b>Country of residence(b)</b>								
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	374.3	18	420.2	18	491.3	19	31	17
Europe and the Former USSR	467.6	22	468.5	20	523.9	21	12	12
Middle East and North Africa	16.0	1	19.4	1	21.6	1	35	11
Southeast Asia	298.0	14	324.4	14	360.5	14	21	11
Northeast Asia	693.4	33	800.8	35	838.7	33	21	5
Southern Asia	12.0	1	17.0	1	19.4	1	62	14
The Americas	213.6	10	226.8	10	240.1	9	12	6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	26.9	1	28.1	1	34.5	1	28	23
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>2,102.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,306.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,530.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	75.1	4	75.8	3	79.8	3	6	5
Hong Kong	70.5	3	83.9	4	85.1	3	21	1
Indonesia	67.6	3	79.0	3	87.8	3	30	11
Japan	439.7	21	485.2	21	479.1	19	9	-1
Korea	81.0	4	119.2	5	155.4	6	92	30
Malaysia	56.7	3	59.9	3	72.0	3	27	20
New Zealand	308.5	15	352.4	15	418.9	17	36	19
Singapore	118.8	6	121.2	5	126.3	5	6	4
Taiwan	80.6	4	82.7	4	83.4	3	3	1
United Kingdom	213.8	10	204.2	9	232.8	9	9	14
United States of America	167.2	8	176.5	8	186.5	7	12	6
<b>Purpose of journey(c)</b>								
Convention/conference	45.4	2	55.8	2	66.7	3	47	20
Business	180.4	9	222.3	10	227.8	9	26	2
Visiting friends/relatives	407.9	19	442.9	19	491.5	19	(c)	11
Holiday	1,299.9	62	1,392.6	60	1,522.2	60	(c)	9
Employment	13.7	1	13.1	1	14.9	1	9	14
Education	47.6	2	64.0	3	80.2	3	68	25
Other and not stated	107.4	5	115.6	5	127.2	5	18	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,102.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,306.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,530.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>10</b>

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

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## INTRODUCTION

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

## 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, 1.02 and 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 as well as 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. All movements with a duration of stay less than one year are sampled using the following stratification:

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

### CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES (continued)

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

**17** While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring Trends, an Overview* (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on 06 252 6345.

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3402.0) — issued quarterly to December quarter 1994
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0) — issued annually to 1993
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) — issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (3412.0) — issued annually
- *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (8634.0) — issued quarterly

**19** 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.

**20** 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.

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**21** 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. Inquiries should be made to Katrina Phelan on 06 252 6573.

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

# GLOSSARY

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"><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>
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"><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>
Long-term departures	<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>
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

<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>
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
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 convictions for which the sentences (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

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) From March 1995. See paragraph 3 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 \_\_\_\_\_  
OR  
Days \_\_\_\_\_

(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 ☐ Business ☐  
Visiting friends/relatives ☐ Holiday ☐  
Employment ☐ Education ☐  
Other ☐

(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 on this flight or ship: \_\_\_\_\_

**Questions continue** ➔

**13** Airport / Port of departure: \_\_\_\_\_

**14** Departure date: Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

**15 Please sign here**  
I 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.

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Departure tab

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**PZ 016 (03-95)**

(a) From March 1995. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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