

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 26 MAY 1997

MARCH KEY FIGURES

	Mar 97 '000s	% change between Feb 97 and Mar 97	Jul 96 to Mar 97 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	359.7	0.5	..	..
Original	390.9	..	3 329.5	8.6
Resident departures				
Trend	247.9	1.7	..	..
Original	250.4	..	2 093.1	7.9
Permanent*				
Arrivals	7.4	..	67.0	-14.5
Departures	2.7	..	22.3	0.9
Total permanent & long-term*				
Arrivals	20.1	..	211.5	-0.6
Departures	14.5	..	127.7	7.4

*Original

MARCH KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate of visitor arrivals during March 1997 was 359,700, a slight increase over February 1997 (358,000). For the current trend to be reversed, the seasonally adjusted figure for April 1997 will have to decrease by more than 1%.

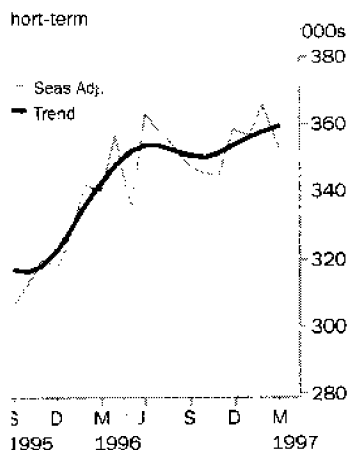
PERMANENT

- There were 7,350 permanent arrivals in Australia during March 1997, bringing the total for the nine months from July 1996 to March 1997 to 66,950. This was a decrease of 15% compared with the corresponding nine month period to March 1996 (78,330).
- 2,720 Australian residents departed permanently during March 1997, bringing the total for July 1996 to March 1997 to 22,300, slightly more than the same time the previous year (22,100).

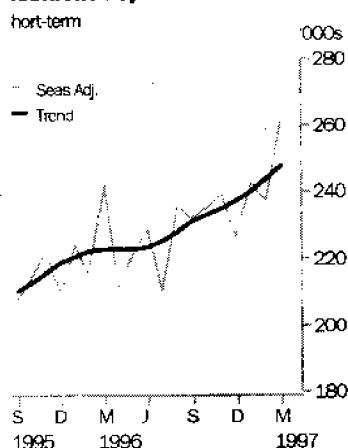
TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 211,490 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 127,680 departures between July 1996 and March 1997. The net gain of arrivals over departures during this period was 83,810, 11% lower than the previous July to March period (93,950).

Visitor arrivals



Resident departures



INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

April 1997

30 June 1997

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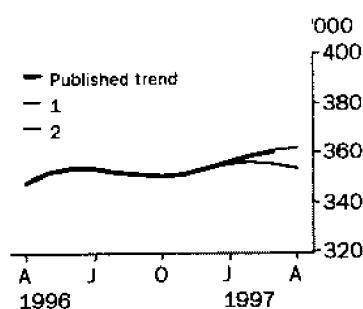
TREND REVISIONS

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).

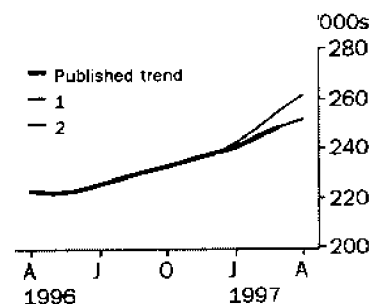
The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

- 1 The April seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the March estimate by:
 - 3.30% for visitor arrivals
 - 4.27% for resident departures
- 2 The April seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the March estimate by:
 - 3.30% for visitor arrivals
 - 4.27% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.30 and 4.27 were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last four years.

T. J. Skinner
Acting Australian Statistician

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were 390,900 short-term visitor arrivals in Australia during March 1997. This brought the total number for the nine months to March 1997 to 3,329,600, an increase of 9% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the previous July to March period (3,064,500).

The main source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the nine months to March 1997 were Japan (20% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (15%), the United Kingdom (10%), 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 nine months to March 1997 and the corresponding period to March 1996. All of the remaining top nine source countries increased in visitor numbers except for Taiwan which demonstrated a 6% decrease in the number of visitor arrivals. Korea showed the largest increase in visitor numbers, increasing by 28%, followed by Malaysia and New Zealand (both increased by 16%).

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 250,400 short-term departures of Australian residents in March 1997, bringing the total for July 1996 to March 1997 to 2,093,100, an increase of 8% compared with the same period in the previous comparable period (1,939,300). The main destinations for departing Australian residents during the eight months were New Zealand (15%), the United States of America (12%), Indonesia (10%), the United Kingdom (10%) and Hong Kong (7%).

During the nine months to March 1997:

- 323,600 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 6% compared to 1996;
- 247,300 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 1.4%;
- 209,800 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 17%;
- 199,000 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 8%; and
- 136,500 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 8%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Nearly two thirds (60%) of all short-term visitors to Australia between July 1996 and March 1997 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (2,012,300). A further 19% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (627,900), 9% were on business trips (304,100), while 4% arrived for educational purposes and 3% arrived for a convention or conference.

STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia during the nine months to March 1997 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (43%), followed by Queensland (29%), Victoria (13%) and Western Australia (9%). Victoria and Queensland had the largest increases, while the Northern Territory and Tasmania experienced the slowest growth.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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MIGRATION

PERMANENT ARRIVALS

There were 21,280 permanent arrivals in Australia during the March quarter 1997, bringing the total number of settlers between July 1996 and March 1997 to 66,950.

On a regional basis, Europe and the Former USSR was the main source of settlers in the nine months to March 1997 with 17,550, or 26% of all settlers.

Other important regions for permanent arrivals during the nine months July 1996 to March 1997 were:

- Oceania (12,540), 4% higher than the July 1995 to March 1996 period;
- Northeast Asia (12,370), 15% less; and
- Southeast Asia (8,720), 19% less.

The main country of birth for settlers was New Zealand (with 14% of settler arrivals during the nine months to March 1997), followed by the United Kingdom (11%) and China (10%).

VISITOR ARRIVALS OF KOREAN RESIDENTS

Short-term arrivals from the Republic of Korea have increased markedly over the past few years. Visits increased 52% between 1994 and 1995, and by 36% between 1995 and 1996. A total of 228,000 Koreans arrived in Australia for visits of less than 12 months in 1996, representing 5% of total international visits. This is a much greater share than in 1990 when only 0.6% of total international visitors were Korean.

The majority (77%) of Koreans who visited Australia in 1996 came for holidays. This proportion has remained stable throughout the last few years. New South Wales was the main destination of holiday makers in 1996 (59%), followed by Queensland (40%), which left less than 2,800 visitors (1.6%) spending the majority of their time in the remaining States and Territories. The duration of Koreans' holidays were generally short with 83% of visits lasting less than 1 week and only 7% longer than 2 weeks. Almost a quarter (23%) of Koreans holidaying in Australia were aged 50–59 years, followed by 21% aged 20–29 years. The intervening age groups (30–39 years and 40–49 years) and the 60 years and over age group were smaller (15%, 17%, and 17% respectively). Koreans aged under 19 years contributed only 6% of holiday-makers.

Females outnumbered males as holiday makers by 17% (13,800) in 1996. This difference, although smaller, is consistent with the figures for 1994 (21%) and 1995 (28%). This sex difference may, in part, be accounted for by some males who arrive for business or conferences being accompanied by their wives who state holiday as the reason for their visit. However there were 5,330 more female arrivals than males in total.

Visiting relatives or friends was the second most common reason for visiting Australia in 1996. At 6% the proportion has remained relatively steady over several years. This was followed by education which also attracted 6% of arrivals, the majority of whom (61%) were planning to stay for between 6 and 12 months. Despite Australia being relatively attractive to Koreans wishing to study, there is either little interest or opportunity for short-term employment, with only 0.6% of visitors arriving to take up work.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) ('000)				Total arrivals (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
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
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	352.2	574.1
September	7,420	5,980	5,050	18,450	251.1	309.2	348.0	350.8	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	351.2	609.3
December	7,830	12,710	4,160	24,700	168.7	465.2	358.6	353.4	658.6
1997 —									
January	7,290	7,680	15,120	30,090	330.8	342.9	356.6	356.0	703.8
February	6,640	6,190	19,720	32,550	194.8	408.0	365.4	358.0	635.3
March	7,350	6,240	6,490	20,080	208.2	390.9	352.9	359.7	619.2

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 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	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) ('000)				Total departures (a) ('000)	
	Permanent departures	Australian residents		Overseas visitors	Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents	Australian residents		Overseas visitors
						(Seasonally adjusted b)	(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
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	230.6	292.2	584.5
October	2,030	4,480	3,370	9,880	214.1	235.3	233.0	322.9	546.8
November	2,450	4,770	6,720	13,940	218.2	239.9	234.9	362.3	594.5
December	2,740	6,000	11,790	20,530	295.0	226.5	237.4	384.4	699.9
1997 —									
January	3,000	10,540	5,250	18,800	194.4	242.4	240.4	434.3	647.6
February	2,520	6,700	4,100	13,310	180.2	237.3	243.8	371.1	564.6
March	2,720	6,810	5,000	14,530	250.4	261.0	247.9	385.1	650.1

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 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)
(*000)

	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Nine months to March		Month of March	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,065.0	1,216.7	425.8	348.2	909.1	994.8	108.4	123.8
1 and under 2 weeks	1,100.9	1,253.4	458.2	348.1	959.4	1,024.1	122.6	123.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	652.8	715.0	240.4	197.4	562.2	620.4	68.9	74.5
1 and under 2 months	345.9	359.0	119.7	100.2	293.0	315.4	32.1	31.7
2 and under 3 months	106.3	114.2	40.4	34.3	90.1	96.0	8.9	10.4
3 and under 6 months	128.3	146.9	52.0	45.4	118.0	131.9	11.5	13.4
6 and under 12 months	133.1	161.0	72.2	68.2	132.8	146.9	13.2	13.5
Total(c)	3,535.3	3,966.2	1,408.7	1,141.8	3,064.5	3,329.5	365.6	390.9
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	80.5	103.2	34.6	22.0	73.1	83.3	9.2	10.3
Business	325.2	387.9	128.6	104.9	291.7	304.1	37.5	37.8
Visiting friends/relatives	668.1	737.5	251.4	199.1	572.5	627.9	68.1	74.5
Holiday	2,163.0	2,400.6	855.1	689.3	1,863.6	2,012.3	223.1	236.5
Employment	22.7	22.3	8.8	7.4	17.0	19.1	2.0	2.3
Education	88.6	118.3	62.1	60.1	97.2	117.2	9.1	10.1
Other and not stated	187.2	196.3	68.2	59.0	149.4	165.6	16.6	19.4
Total	3,535.3	3,966.2	1,408.7	1,141.8	3,064.5	3,329.5	365.6	390.9
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	248.6	288.3	92.8	77.2	210.7	231.5	29.1	32.9
1 and under 2 weeks	591.6	650.5	210.4	172.1	488.3	547.6	62.5	72.5
2 weeks and under 1 month	642.5	695.5	218.7	173.7	524.9	559.5	65.1	65.3
1 and under 2 months	448.5	475.7	111.7	85.9	348.4	382.5	33.5	35.0
2 and under 3 months	189.5	202.2	47.1	32.3	148.6	146.9	15.6	13.1
3 and under 6 months	169.6	172.0	47.4	35.2	114.9	119.0	14.9	14.9
6 and under 12 months	131.7	140.1	58.3	48.7	103.6	106.1	15.3	16.7
Total(c)	2,422.0	2,624.4	786.3	625.1	1,939.3	2,093.1	235.9	250.4
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	88.2	101.7	29.0	21.7	71.2	74.1	8.4	10.2
Business	420.3	462.5	156.2	127.9	335.5	372.4	43.5	44.9
Visiting friends/relatives	604.4	670.1	190.3	147.9	500.0	517.2	60.2	62.8
Holiday	1,131.9	1,186.3	343.4	272.7	878.1	977.9	107.9	114.0
Employment	57.8	76.6	25.6	20.6	60.5	53.5	5.7	6.1
Education	34.8	38.0	10.9	9.1	29.5	29.7	2.4	2.7
Other and not stated	84.7	89.1	30.9	25.1	64.5	68.3	7.8	9.8
Total	2,422.0	2,624.4	786.3	625.1	1,939.3	2,093.1	235.9	250.4

(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 March		Nine months to March		Month of March	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	13,590	16,230	5,960	4,940	12,060	12,540	1,440	1,670
Europe and the Former USSR	25,520	26,460	8,550	4,880	20,750	17,550	2,170	1,610
Middle East and North Africa	7,150	7,610	2,230	1,560	6,330	4,880	640	580
Southeast Asia	14,860	13,150	4,180	2,550	10,770	8,720	920	960
Northeast Asia	9,900	18,670	7,010	3,840	14,570	12,370	1,960	1,300
Southern Asia	7,620	7,710	2,270	1,280	6,360	4,350	580	470
The Americas	3,910	3,820	1,140	830	3,000	2,800	240	270
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,860	5,440	1,840	1,380	4,450	3,720	480	500
Total(b)	87,430	99,140	33,200	21,280	78,330	66,950	8,420	7,350
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	2,440	3,410	1,130	350	2,570	1,550	260	80
China	3,710	11,250	4,190	1,720	8,600	6,450	1,290	570
Fiji	1,500	1,710	610	420	1,310	1,270	140	140
Former USSR and Baltic States	2,340	1,680	560	390	1,370	1,440	180	120
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	2,890	3,050	950	380	2,300	1,620	310	140
Hong Kong	4,140	4,360	1,610	1,150	3,590	3,230	330	440
India	3,910	3,700	1,100	640	3,100	2,050	260	230
New Zealand	10,500	12,270	4,570	3,980	9,030	9,740	1,100	1,360
Philippines	4,120	3,230	1,060	610	2,640	1,960	260	220
South Africa	2,790	3,190	1,160	930	2,580	2,370	300	360
Sri Lanka	1,950	1,950	510	320	1,640	1,080	110	100
United Kingdom	10,690	11,270	3,740	2,180	8,810	7,680	890	740
United States of America	1,770	1,630	470	380	1,260	1,240	90	130
Viet Nam	5,100	3,570	960	620	3,140	2,370	140	310

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of t

(b) Incl u ot stated. cludes vagi onses whi nnot be cox any other dry.

**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 March		Nine months to March		Month of March	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	19.7	20.4	7.3	4.8	15.8	16.0	2.0	1.6
New Caledonia	20.9	22.1	10.4	8.0	17.9	18.4	2.0	1.5
New Zealand	501.8	612.2	190.7	142.5	445.4	515.2	55.7	54.2
Papua New Guinea	42.2	40.9	13.4	10.5	31.5	34.3	2.8	2.9
Other	23.9	26.5	8.0	7.1	21.3	22.2	2.5	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>608.6</i>	<i>722.1</i>	<i>229.7</i>	<i>172.9</i>	<i>532.0</i>	<i>606.0</i>	<i>65.0</i>	<i>62.9</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	15.6	17.1	5.8	4.9	14.7	15.3	1.4	1.3
Belgium	7.6	8.3	2.9	2.2	6.7	7.6	0.9	0.7
Denmark	15.3	17.0	6.6	5.7	13.9	14.7	1.7	1.8
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.1	9.0	3.4	2.5	7.3	6.6	0.9	0.9
France	36.6	33.3	9.9	10.7	27.4	32.1	2.6	2.9
Germany	122.8	123.3	45.7	38.3	101.5	105.5	13.3	12.6
Greece	6.8	7.7	2.3	2.2	6.2	6.6	0.4	0.8
Ireland	16.3	18.5	6.7	6.5	14.3	18.0	1.7	2.3
Italy	36.2	37.6	10.2	9.8	32.0	36.6	2.5	3.0
Netherlands	31.8	36.3	12.4	11.6	31.2	34.8	3.6	3.5
Norway	6.0	7.0	2.6	2.8	5.8	6.7	0.8	1.0
Spain	6.7	7.7	2.1	2.0	6.4	7.2	0.6	0.7
Sweden	20.0	23.2	7.8	6.9	19.8	20.4	2.0	2.0
Switzerland	36.7	36.4	13.5	11.3	30.6	34.1	3.4	3.6
United Kingdom	354.5	343.8	136.9	126.2	279.2	321.0	37.0	44.7
Other	26.3	30.1	10.5	9.6	24.6	28.3	2.6	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>756.1</i>	<i>279.2</i>	<i>253.2</i>	<i>621.6</i>	<i>695.4</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>85.0</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	7.6	8.8	3.1	2.8	6.9	7.8	0.8	0.9
Other	18.0	21.5	6.3	5.5	17.0	19.5	1.5	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>27.3</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.0</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	5.9	6.4	2.3	1.7	5.0	5.3	0.5	0.3
Indonesia	124.2	146.3	52.2	48.6	112.6	126.3	8.9	10.5
Malaysia	103.6	122.3	44.3	34.4	87.6	101.3	9.3	9.0
Philippines	23.4	30.9	11.6	10.1	20.8	26.4	3.1	4.8
Singapore	196.4	218.2	62.0	46.2	158.6	163.8	14.7	17.6
Thailand	77.7	83.2	34.9	18.4	55.3	60.7	7.7	7.8
Other	5.6	7.0	2.5	1.9	5.3	5.7	0.6	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>537.0</i>	<i>614.3</i>	<i>209.8</i>	<i>161.3</i>	<i>445.2</i>	<i>489.5</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>50.8</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	34.6	49.7	16.0	15.1	36.9	44.5	4.3	5.4
Hong Kong	116.5	152.2	59.0	52.7	120.3	127.1	13.0	17.3
Japan	742.3	813.5	290.7	223.6	639.2	635.1	78.7	82.0
Korea	136.5	196.0	75.8	71.9	154.0	196.6	19.9	22.9
Taiwan	149.1	158.1	67.9	44.9	123.5	116.4	16.7	14.8
Other	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.6	1.4	1.9	0.1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,181.5</i>	<i>1,371.2</i>	<i>510.0</i>	<i>409.0</i>	<i>1,075.3</i>	<i>1,121.7</i>	<i>132.7</i>	<i>142.7</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	14.6	19.0	6.2	6.0	13.0	16.9	1.5	2.0
Other	8.4	12.2	4.5	2.9	9.5	8.5	1.4	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>22.4</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.1</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	55.3	61.7	24.0	19.4	50.8	50.4	6.0	6.2
United States of America	295.2	310.4	111.0	87.4	239.4	248.3	29.7	29.6
Other	18.5	20.2	7.8	7.5	15.9	20.4	1.7	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>369.1</i>	<i>392.3</i>	<i>142.8</i>	<i>114.3</i>	<i>306.0</i>	<i>319.1</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>38.0</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	32.9	36.5	13.0	10.7	28.4	35.5	4.1	4.4
Other	9.1	10.3	3.6	2.7	8.5	8.5	1.0	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>16.6</i>	<i>13.4</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>44.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Not stated	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.5	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.2
Total	3,535.3	3,966.2	1,408.7	1,141.8	3,064.5	3,329.5	365.6	390.9

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 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 March		Nine months to March		Month of March	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	78.5	73.4	20.2	16.3	56.8	56.8	6.2	6.7
New Caledonia	14.0	12.1	3.4	2.2	9.5	11.0	0.8	1.3
New Zealand	361.2	396.9	141.9	106.1	305.6	323.6	38.5	38.5
Norfolk Island	18.5	18.2	5.8	5.6	12.5	15.2	1.7	2.6
Papua New Guinea	35.0	37.0	11.9	10.5	27.6	29.4	2.9	3.5
Vanuatu	18.4	19.0	6.1	3.7	14.2	12.0	1.6	1.5
Other	25.6	25.7	7.2	5.2	19.4	22.1	1.5	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.1</i>	<i>582.3</i>	<i>196.6</i>	<i>149.6</i>	<i>445.6</i>	<i>470.1</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>56.5</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	29.7	25.8	7.5	5.7	17.6	20.5	2.5	2.7
Germany	35.3	31.9	8.3	6.8	21.2	23.3	2.3	3.2
Greece	33.1	34.4	7.6	3.8	22.0	20.9	2.8	1.9
Ireland	14.1	16.1	3.1	2.2	11.2	14.1	0.9	1.0
Italy	47.4	53.1	13.1	10.0	34.6	41.3	4.3	5.5
Netherlands	15.4	15.7	4.5	2.1	10.8	10.8	1.3	0.9
Poland	6.6	6.6	1.0	0.6	4.2	3.6	0.4	0.4
Spain	6.7	8.9	2.0	1.4	5.8	6.4	0.8	0.7
Switzerland	10.6	10.2	3.5	1.9	7.2	7.3	1.0	0.5
United Kingdom	260.1	277.4	69.2	49.6	184.4	199.0	23.7	24.1
Other	71.3	80.0	16.5	9.9	49.0	51.1	5.3	4.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>530.4</i>	<i>560.1</i>	<i>136.2</i>	<i>94.1</i>	<i>367.9</i>	<i>398.3</i>	<i>45.4</i>	<i>46.0</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.6	9.3	2.8	2.0	7.0	7.4	0.9	1.0
Lebanon	16.0	17.2	4.1	3.8	12.0	12.7	1.5	2.1
Turkey	10.9	10.7	2.5	2.0	5.6	8.2	0.7	1.2
Other	17.5	21.0	6.9	5.8	15.1	16.1	2.0	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>16.3</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	213.8	238.2	70.5	61.2	178.7	209.8	23.1	24.1
Malaysia	85.7	90.9	27.7	24.3	69.9	79.5	8.5	9.4
Philippines	49.5	53.1	17.3	15.0	39.9	44.8	5.8	6.7
Singapore	92.7	98.6	32.5	23.4	76.2	75.2	10.1	8.9
Thailand	73.9	80.8	25.9	24.2	60.3	65.5	7.1	9.5
Viet Nam	38.2	39.4	14.0	14.0	32.8	38.5	3.1	4.0
Other	10.1	9.0	2.8	2.2	7.5	6.3	0.6	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>563.8</i>	<i>609.9</i>	<i>190.7</i>	<i>164.4</i>	<i>465.2</i>	<i>519.6</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>63.3</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	48.0	54.4	17.2	13.0	42.1	42.8	5.2	5.3
Hong Kong	144.1	162.3	54.5	46.6	126.8	136.5	17.6	17.6
Japan	42.4	44.8	14.4	13.1	34.1	38.2	4.3	5.5
Korea	13.6	14.6	4.8	3.8	10.9	13.7	1.5	1.6
Taiwan	27.8	29.8	8.8	7.9	23.0	24.3	2.8	2.7
Other	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	1.5	1.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>277.0</i>	<i>307.5</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>238.3</i>	<i>256.7</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>32.9</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	28.1	38.3	11.8	9.3	33.2	30.8	3.2	3.0
Sri Lanka	11.5	8.8	2.4	2.1	6.6	8.5	0.6	0.7
Other	10.4	13.3	4.2	3.6	11.3	12.6	1.5	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>51.1</i>	<i>51.9</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.5</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	38.6	44.3	9.3	9.4	31.0	33.1	2.2	3.8
United States of America	293.9	328.2	96.8	72.9	243.8	247.3	28.8	27.1
Other	20.8	22.6	7.0	5.8	18.1	20.5	1.6	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>353.3</i>	<i>395.2</i>	<i>113.1</i>	<i>88.1</i>	<i>292.8</i>	<i>300.9</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>32.5</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	20.9	23.0	7.2	7.1	17.9	23.4	2.2	3.0
Other	14.6	16.7	4.2	5.4	12.4	18.3	1.2	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>11.4</i>	<i>12.4</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Not stated	7.9	11.0	3.5	3.2	8.3	9.5	1.2	1.3
Total	2,422.0	2,624.4	786.3	625.1	1,939.3	2,093.1	235.9	250.4

(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
(^{'000})**

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Nine months to March		Month of March	
	1995	1996	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997
New South Wales	1,569.2	1,749.6	685.3	536.7	1,335.0	1,407.6	175.3	175.2
Victoria	421.3	483.8	195.0	173.5	363.7	426.0	49.2	60.1
Queensland	981.8	1,111.2	376.0	311.0	842.9	955.2	88.9	98.8
South Australia	76.8	82.6	33.3	27.3	63.2	68.5	8.2	8.9
Western Australia	343.6	366.3	139.4	110.7	274.4	294.9	33.0	32.8
Tasmania	23.7	25.4	12.7	10.3	20.4	20.9	3.3	3.2
Northern Territory	37.7	42.2	10.4	7.9	31.5	32.2	2.8	2.9
Australian Capital Territory	27.4	31.7	11.7	8.9	24.2	26.0	3.0	2.5
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	7.4	4.2	n.a.	11.8	2.9	0.7
Total(c)	3,486.4	3,910.1	1,471.2	1,190.6	2,969.1	3,243.0	366.7	385.1

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

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

	Nine Months to March						Percentage change 1995 to 1997	Percentage change 1996 to 1997
	1995 (^{'000})	%	1996 (^{'000})	%	1997 (^{'000})	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	453.7	17	532.0	17	606.0	18	34	14
Europe and the Former USSR	619.0	23	621.6	20	695.4	21	12	12
Middle East and North Africa	20.2	1	23.9	1	27.3	1	35	14
Southeast Asia	390.3	14	445.2	15	489.5	15	25	10
Northeast Asia	912.6	33	1,075.3	35	1,121.7	34	23	4
Southern Asia	16.0	1	22.4	1	25.4	1	59	13
The Americas	288.3	11	306.0	10	319.1	10	11	4
Africa (excluding North Africa)	33.7	1	36.9	1	44.0	1	31	19
Total(d)	2,734.9	100	3,064.5	100	3,329.5	100	22	9
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	101.0	4	101.5	3	105.5	3	4	4
Hong Kong	90.0	3	120.3	4	127.1	4	41	6
Indonesia	94.9	3	112.6	4	126.3	4	33	12
Japan	568.0	21	639.2	21	635.1	19	12	-1
Korea	108.3	4	154.0	5	196.6	6	82	28
Malaysia	77.9	3	87.6	3	101.3	3	30	16
New Zealand	371.8	14	445.4	15	515.2	15	39	16
Singapore	145.2	5	158.6	5	163.8	5	13	3
Taiwan	118.6	4	123.5	4	116.4	3	-2	-6
United Kingdom	290.3	11	279.2	9	321.0	10	11	15
United States of America	227.8	8	239.4	8	248.3	7	9	4
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	61.5	2	73.1	2	83.3	3	35	14
Business	243.1	9	291.7	10	304.1	9	25	4
Visiting friends/relatives	519.1	19	572.5	19	627.9	19	(c)	10
Holiday	1,679.7	61	1,863.6	61	2,012.3	60	(c)	8
Employment	17.2	1	17.0	1	19.1	1	11	12
Education	72.2	3	97.2	3	117.2	4	62	21
Other and not stated	142.0	5	149.4	5	165.6	5	17	11
Total	2,734.9	100	3,064.5	100	3,329.5	100	22	9

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

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

G L O S S A R Y

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

GLOSSARY

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

<i>Estimated number of persons</i>	SHORT-TERM DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS		SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITORS		TOTAL ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES	
	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
	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 (1.4×190), 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
Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

(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
Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

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) 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 _____
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 ☐ 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 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 tag: _____

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

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