



### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA JULY 1987

- PHONE INQUIRIES** • *about these statistics*—contact Mr Cameron Beaton on Canberra (062) 52 6671 or any ABS State office.  
• *about other statistics and ABS services*—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 or any ABS State office.
- MAIL INQUIRIES** • *write to* Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616 or any ABS State office.
- ELECTRONIC SERVICES** • on VIATEL — key \*656#. • on AUSSTATS — phone (062) 52 6017.  
• on TELESTATS — phone (062) 52 5404.

#### MAIN FEATURES

##### *Permanent Movement*

9,930 permanent arrivals were recorded in July 1987, 11% more than in July 1986. In comparison, 1,740 permanent departures were recorded, 19% more than in July 1986.

##### *Arrivals of overseas visitors and departures of Australian residents for short-term visits*

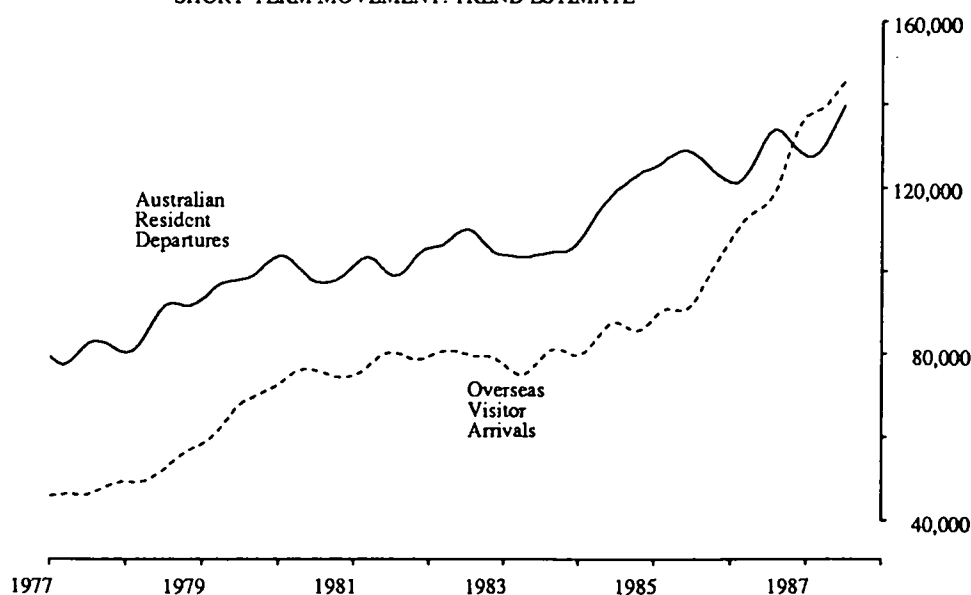
The trend estimate of short-term arrivals of visitors continues to exceed that of Australian resident departures, although the gap between the estimates has been closing.

In July 1987, the actual number of short-term arrivals of visitors recorded was 142,000, 30% more than in July 1986. The major contributors to this increase in short-term arrivals of visitors were residents of Japan, with a 95% increase in July 1987 (16,200) over July 1986(8,300), and residents of New Zealand with

a 24% increase in July 1987(47,600) over July 1986(38,300). The most important source countries for short-term arrivals of visitors continued to be New Zealand (34%), the U.S.A. (15%), Japan (11%) and the U.K. (9%). The principal reasons for visiting Australia in July 1987 were — holiday (52%), visiting relatives (21%) and business (12%). 45% of visitors intended to stay in Australia for less than two weeks.

The actual number of departures of Australian residents for short-term overseas trips in July 1987 was 157,700, 9% more than in July 1986. The principal countries of stay were — the U.K. (15%), New Zealand (14%), the U.S.A. (10%) and Indonesia (7%). Most departures were for the purpose of holiday (56%), visiting relatives (22%) and business (12%). The majority of Australian residents who departed in July 1987 intended to stay overseas for less than one month (57%) and 30% intended to be overseas for less than two weeks.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: TREND ESTIMATE



## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Introduction

This series of publications contains statistics of overseas arrivals and departures in summary form for the latest available month during which the movement occurred. More detailed statistics can be made available, on request, in unpublished form.

### Scope

2. The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements 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.

### Definitions

#### *Category of movement*

3. Category of movement is primarily determined by the traveller's selection of his or her own category on the passenger card. This selection is accepted provided it is consistent with other information on the passenger card.

#### *Permanent movement*

4. Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle, and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state they do not intend to return to Australia.

#### *Long-term movement*

5. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see paragraph 4 above) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

#### *Short-term movement*

6. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than twelve months are classified as short-term, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas (see paragraph 4 above).

7. A significant number of travellers 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. 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.

#### *Country of birth or residence*

8. The grouping of countries into regions in Asia in Table 2 is based on United Nations' classification of world regions. Applying this classification, the region which includes most 'middle east' countries is included in Asia and is called 'Western Asia (Middle East)'. The Appendix to the December 1985 issue of this publication contains a detailed list of countries included in the various regions of Asia.

9. Statistics on country of birth or residence have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to make a distinction between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, or to separately identify England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly 'Germany' could refer to the Federal Republic or to the Democratic Republic.

#### *Estimation method*

10. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements by sea regardless of duration of stay, all permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of more than one year are fully enumerated and processed. All movements by air with a duration of stay of one year or less are sampled and 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. Details of the sampling method and comments on the sampling errors associated with the estimates are contained in the Technical Note, Appendix A.

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 are 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

14. Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Table 1. 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 may be carried out by various methods and the results may vary slightly according to the procedure adopted. Accordingly, seasonally adjusted statistics should not be regarded as in any way definitive. In interpreting particular seasonally adjusted statistics it is important to bear in mind the methods by which they have been derived and the limitations to which the methods used are subject.

16. 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 structure and 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.

17. The seasonally adjusted series can, however, be smoothed to reduce the impact of the irregular component in the adjusted series. There are a number of ways of accomplishing this, depending on the intended uses of the smoothed series. If importance is attached to measuring the underlying change in the most recent periods, moving averages employing appropriate weighting patterns should be adopted; the choice of averaging technique will determine in part the degree of smoothness of the derived series. The longer the term of the moving average the longer is the time series affected by revisions resulting from more recent data. In order to ensure that the underlying trend-cycle of a series is reflected in the trend estimate series, the degree of smoothness alone cannot always be used as the sole criterion in determining which moving average is appropriate.

18. The trend estimate of short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures statistics is shown in Table 1. The trend estimate has been derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the series.

19. While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally, of recent months as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information concerning the smoothing process refer to an Information Paper *A Guide to Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of "Trend"* (1316.0).

### Related publications

20. Comprehensive definitions and explanations, and detailed data are contained in:

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3402.0)—  
issued quarterly

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0)—  
issued annually

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

### Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- .. not applicable
- \* subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes
- r figures or series revised since previous issue

### Electronic services

22. VIATEL. Key \*656# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

AUSSTATS. Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service through CSIRONET.

For further information phone the AUSSTATS Help Desk on (062) 52 6017.

TELESTATS. This service provides foreign trade statistics tailored to users' requirements.

Further information is available on (062) 52 5404.

**W. McLENNAN**  
Acting Australian Statistician

TABLE 1. OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES - SUMMARY

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a)				Total arrivals (a)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Actual)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate-)(b)		
Year ended 31 December -									
1984	73,110	51,560	28,870	153,530	1,374,700	1,015,100	..	..	2,543,300
1985	82,000	55,670	34,880	172,550	1,494,700	1,142,600	..	..	2,809,900
1986	103,330	55,870	38,130	197,320	1,513,200	1,429,400	..	..	3,139,900
1986 -									
April	7,880	3,300	2,620	13,790	100,500	110,600	121,200	113,400	224,900
May	8,130	3,410	2,580	14,120	119,000	91,700	109,200	114,500	224,900
June	8,560	4,160	2,570	15,290	114,500	94,800	112,600	115,300	224,700
July	8,910	4,440	2,780	16,140	128,800	109,500	118,200	116,500	254,500
August	9,190	4,060	2,690	15,940	148,200	105,100	118,200	118,800	269,300
September	8,520	3,850	2,720	15,100	167,700	95,000	121,500	122,800	277,700
October	9,480	4,480	2,400	16,360	147,900	130,300	126,700	127,600	294,600
November	9,620	5,480	2,100	17,200	117,500	156,700	132,100	132,000	291,400
December	8,800	8,710	2,260	19,770	84,600	190,100	135,000	135,200	294,400
1987 -									
January	9,750	5,430	5,350	20,530	186,700	139,700	146,500	r137,200	346,900
February	9,220	3,870	6,730	19,820	110,100	147,800	135,300	r138,100	277,800
March	10,400	3,880	3,120	17,400	102,400	145,200	132,700	r138,700	265,000
April	9,530	3,620	2,510	15,660	111,300	132,700	141,300	r139,700	259,700
May	10,190	3,180	2,490	15,860	110,700	120,700	141,100	r141,400	247,300
June	9,930	3,600	2,470	15,990	107,900	116,500	141,100	r143,600	240,400
July	9,930	4,470	3,260	17,650	156,500	142,000	152,200	145,500	316,200
Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures (a)				Total departures (a)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Actual)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted)	Australian residents (Trend estimate) (b)	Overseas visitors	
Year ended 31 December -									
1984	22,310	50,780	23,270	96,360	1,418,600	..	..	985,800	2,500,800
1985	18,620	51,030	23,790	93,440	1,512,000	..	..	1,096,500	2,702,000
1986	18,820	48,560	27,190	94,570	1,539,600	..	..	1,363,800	2,997,900
1986 -									
April	1,570	4,340	1,740	7,650	121,600	123,800	124,400	130,100	259,300
May	1,510	4,080	1,880	7,470	139,500	126,900	127,300	106,600	253,600
June	1,430	3,480	1,780	6,680	143,100	128,800	130,400	84,800	234,500
July	1,450	3,740	1,880	7,070	144,100	138,900	132,900	90,100	241,300
August	1,540	4,350	1,970	7,860	154,500	132,100	134,000	113,200	275,500
September	1,440	3,470	1,410	6,320	129,500	134,200	133,400	94,300	230,200
October	1,380	2,790	1,390	5,550	109,800	131,600	131,700	109,400	224,800
November	1,600	2,850	2,000	6,460	116,200	131,400	129,900	141,100	263,800
December	2,190	4,170	6,990	13,350	171,100	126,300	128,400	124,600	309,100
1987 -									
January	1,950	6,750	6,540	15,240	106,700	125,800	r127,500	169,100	291,000
February	1,650	4,260	2,390	8,300	85,500	125,600	r127,500	151,600	245,400
March	1,940	5,240	2,130	9,300	132,500	133,000	r128,600	149,200	291,000
April	1,580	4,420	2,080	8,080	133,700	133,500	r130,800	135,700	277,500
May	1,800	4,040	1,990	7,830	135,600	123,000	r133,500	137,600	281,000
June	1,410	3,270	2,050	6,740	149,400	136,600	r136,600	108,600	264,700
July	1,740	4,090	2,150	7,970	157,700	148,900	139,700	119,900	285,500

(a) Figures in this table show movement by air and sea combined. Figures for short term movement by air are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraph 17 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 2. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS, INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY**

	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Month of June		Month of July	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	279,700	361,700	82,400	96,800	23,900	29,700	23,100	32,800
1 and under 2 weeks	226,500	294,600	65,100	90,500	19,200	25,900	21,400	31,000
2 weeks and under 1 month	247,800	315,000	68,500	86,200	21,900	26,900	28,200	35,400
1 and under 2 months	164,600	194,400	32,800	40,000	12,400	14,000	17,700	21,300
2 and under 3 months	65,600	74,200	13,300	16,400	5,300	6,400	6,100	7,200
3 and under 6 months	70,300	81,400	14,500	17,200	5,400	6,400	5,300	6,500
6 and under 12 months	76,200	95,900	17,100	20,800	5,600	6,700	6,500	7,400
Not stated	11,800	12,200	3,300	2,200	1,100	600	1,100	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,142,600</b>	<b>1,429,400</b>	<b>297,200</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>94,800</b>	<b>116,500</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>142,000</b>
Purpose of Journey								
In Transit	79,600	99,400	22,500	22,900	6,800	6,900	7,800	7,500
Attending convention	20,100	26,500	7,300	6,400	1,400	1,600	1,200	2,200
Business	158,000	169,600	42,800	47,000	13,300	15,600	12,500	16,300
Accompanying business traveller	13,800	15,000	3,500	4,100	1,000	900	1,400	1,400
Visiting relatives	287,100	326,000	60,200	72,700	22,700	22,700	25,700	29,800
Holiday	500,000	694,600	138,500	186,000	42,800	57,400	51,600	73,100
Employment	16,600	19,700	4,700	4,700	1,400	1,800	1,900	1,900
Education	21,000	24,200	4,400	5,400	1,300	1,600	2,600	4,900
Other and not stated	46,400	54,400	13,300	20,900	4,100	8,100	4,900	5,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,142,600</b>	<b>1,429,400</b>	<b>297,200</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>94,800</b>	<b>116,500</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>142,000</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	74,000	87,000	21,600	29,200	8,000	10,000	7,300	8,500
1 and under 2 weeks	317,300	359,300	82,200	88,700	29,400	28,100	34,200	38,200
2 weeks and under 1 month	475,600	453,400	111,200	110,000	36,300	40,100	34,500	42,500
1 and under 2 months	271,400	273,000	66,700	72,000	23,700	29,300	24,500	26,500
2 and under 3 months	142,500	139,000	39,800	38,100	16,100	14,200	17,800	16,100
3 and under 6 months	127,400	124,700	50,800	48,300	20,100	18,100	17,000	17,300
6 and under 12 months	86,800	88,400	27,700	24,900	8,000	6,800	7,400	7,500
Not stated	17,000	14,800	4,100	7,400	1,500	2,700	1,400	1,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,512,000</b>	<b>1,539,600</b>	<b>404,100</b>	<b>418,700</b>	<b>143,100</b>	<b>149,400</b>	<b>144,100</b>	<b>157,700</b>
Purpose of Journey								
Attending convention	34,100	33,600	9,100	9,800	2,400	3,500	3,200	3,000
Business	182,300	199,700	55,200	61,400	17,700	19,600	16,200	18,400
Accompanying business traveller	25,600	26,600	7,400	7,600	2,500	2,300	2,000	2,500
Visiting relatives	287,900	308,500	82,100	90,500	32,300	35,000	31,500	34,700
Holiday	891,400	875,400	225,700	218,300	80,200	78,100	82,700	88,100
Employment	21,700	23,100	6,000	6,100	1,700	1,700	1,700	2,800
Education	12,500	12,600	3,200	2,900	1,000	1,100	900	1,200
Other and not stated	56,500	60,100	15,400	22,000	5,200	8,000	5,900	7,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,512,000</b>	<b>1,539,600</b>	<b>404,100</b>	<b>418,700</b>	<b>143,100</b>	<b>149,400</b>	<b>144,100</b>	<b>157,700</b>

**TABLE 3. PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS : COUNTRY OF BIRTH**

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Month of June		Month of July	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>4,210</b>	<b>7,350</b>	<b>1,630</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>750</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>620</b>
<b>Total America</b>	<b>6,340</b>	<b>6,600</b>	<b>1,540</b>	<b>1,910</b>	<b>580</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>510</b>	<b>610</b>
Asia-								
East and South East Asia	25,030	28,260	6,940	9,020	2,070	2,770	2,410	2,910
South Central Asia	5,270	6,030	1,480	2,210	480	790	480	650
Western Asia (Middle East)	4,170	5,480	1,310	1,540	480	590	600	660
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>34,470</b>	<b>39,770</b>	<b>9,730</b>	<b>12,780</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>4,150</b>	<b>3,490</b>	<b>4,220</b>
Europe-								
U.K. and Ireland	13,130	20,670	4,750	5,130	1,990	1,830	2,080	1,870
Other Europe	10,520	12,180	2,760	3,650	1,010	1,340	940	1,220
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>23,650</b>	<b>32,840</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>8,780</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>3,170</b>	<b>3,020</b>	<b>3,090</b>
Oceania-								
New Zealand	11,290	14,140	3,650	3,470	1,230	1,020	1,090	1,060
Other Oceania	2,040	2,620	520	810	140	290	220	330
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>13,340</b>	<b>16,760</b>	<b>4,160</b>	<b>4,280</b>	<b>1,380</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,310</b>	<b>1,390</b>
At sea and not stated	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>103,330</b>	<b>24,570</b>	<b>29,640</b>	<b>8,560</b>	<b>9,930</b>	<b>8,910</b>	<b>9,930</b>

TABLE 4. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS, COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Month of June		Month of July	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
<b>AFRICA -</b>								
South Africa	10,400	12,500	2,700	2,100	700	600	1,100	600
Other	6,900	7,100	1,500	1,700	400	400	400	500
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>19,600</i>	<i>4,100</i>	<i>3,700</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,100</i>
<b>AMERICA -</b>								
Canada	40,900	47,000	8,000	10,000	1,700	2,500	2,800	3,100
U.S.A.	196,500	245,400	52,900	64,000	13,300	18,700	16,900	20,900
Other	7,100	9,300	2,100	2,200	500	800	700	900
<i>Total America</i>	<i>244,500</i>	<i>301,700</i>	<i>63,000</i>	<i>76,100</i>	<i>15,600</i>	<i>22,000</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>24,900</i>
<b>ASIA -</b>								
China	5,300	6,200	1,300	1,900	300	600	400	1,000
Hong Kong	24,100	33,500	5,000	8,200	1,600	2,400	3,700	5,100
India	6,900	6,900	1,700	1,900	400	500	300	500
Indonesia	15,300	17,700	4,400	4,800	2,300	2,000	1,400	1,900
Israel	2,900	4,000	700	1,000	*	300	400	600
Japan	107,600	145,600	32,400	38,200	8,600	12,600	8,300	16,200
Korea	3,700	4,800	1,200	1,500	300	500	400	600
Malaysia	32,900	38,600	7,600	11,700	2,000	2,300	2,300	3,300
Philippines	9,300	11,200	2,900	3,700	900	900	900	900
Singapore	35,300	45,000	9,400	14,300	4,300	6,100	2,000	2,700
Taiwan	8,000	12,000	2,200	2,000	300	300	300	400
Thailand	5,900	8,000	2,000	2,700	400	700	400	900
Other	13,800	16,000	3,400	3,800	1,200	1,200	1,300	1,700
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>271,000</i>	<i>349,500</i>	<i>74,100</i>	<i>95,900</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>30,500</i>	<i>22,000</i>	<i>35,800</i>
<b>EUROPE -</b>								
Denmark	5,100	6,300	900	1,200	300	400	300	400
Finland	2,100	3,100	500	600	*	*	*	*
France	12,000	13,900	2,500	3,600	900	1,600	1,300	1,600
Germany(a)	37,300	41,900	5,400	7,700	1,500	2,200	2,800	3,400
Greece	6,600	6,400	1,200	1,100	500	400	500	500
Ireland(b)	5,500	7,400	1,200	1,900	400	900	600	600
Italy	14,500	17,300	2,400	2,500	800	900	1,300	1,600
Netherlands	15,400	15,900	2,300	2,300	700	700	1,100	1,200
Norway	2,400	3,200	400	500	*	*	*	*
Sweden	9,700	14,200	1,900	2,700	700	800	600	800
Switzerland	14,300	16,900	2,600	3,200	800	700	1,100	1,300
United Kingdom	153,400	176,000	26,100	32,400	7,900	9,200	10,100	12,800
Yugoslavia	5,600	6,400	1,000	1,000	500	300	300	300
Other	16,900	18,800	3,100	3,200	1,000	1,000	1,500	1,600
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>300,800</i>	<i>347,500</i>	<i>51,500</i>	<i>63,900</i>	<i>16,400</i>	<i>19,500</i>	<i>21,800</i>	<i>26,600</i>
<b>OCEANIA -</b>								
Fiji	12,400	13,300	2,700	3,900	900	1,100	800	1,300
New Caledonia	8,200	11,100	1,800	2,800	500	600	600	800
New Zealand	245,300	336,700	89,100	111,400	33,700	37,900	38,300	47,600
Papua New Guinea	27,700	31,900	6,800	7,300	2,500	2,600	2,500	2,900
Other	11,300	13,100	2,900	3,200	900	900	1,000	1,100
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>304,900</i>	<i>406,100</i>	<i>103,200</i>	<i>128,600</i>	<i>38,500</i>	<i>42,900</i>	<i>43,300</i>	<i>53,500</i>
Other and not stated	4,100	5,000	1,100	1,800	400	500	600	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,142,600</b>	<b>1,429,400</b>	<b>297,200</b>	<b>370,000</b>	<b>94,800</b>	<b>116,500</b>	<b>109,500</b>	<b>142,000</b>

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (b) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined

TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS,  
COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY

Country of intended stay	Year ended		Quarter ended		Month of		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		June		July	
	1985	1986	1986	1987	1986	1987	1986	1987
<b>AFRICA -</b>								
Egypt	4,500	3,400	700	800	*	*	*	*
South Africa	7,700	5,600	1,100	1,600	*	500	*	*
Other	5,300	7,000	1,500	1,900	600	600	800	700
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>3,200</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,300</i>
<b>AMERICA -</b>								
Canada	17,000	21,000	7,200	5,800	3,700	2,700	3,200	3,500
U.S.A.	134,900	145,600	38,900	43,800	15,200	18,100	14,500	15,200
Other	19,700	19,000	4,500	3,800	1,400	1,400	1,100	1,400
<i>Total America</i>	<i>171,600</i>	<i>185,600</i>	<i>50,500</i>	<i>53,500</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>22,300</i>	<i>18,800</i>	<i>20,100</i>
<b>ASIA -</b>								
China	22,400	19,100	5,100	4,400	1,300	1,200	1,000	1,000
Hong Kong	99,200	119,300	27,300	25,800	11,300	9,200	11,700	7,900
India	15,300	17,300	2,700	2,900	800	900	800	1,300
Indonesia	100,400	104,400	23,500	29,200	8,300	11,000	8,700	11,600
Israel	5,300	5,100	1,000	1,900	*	500	*	*
Japan	31,300	26,500	8,800	6,300	2,000	1,800	2,000	2,500
Lebanon	5,100	6,800	1,800	1,800	600	800	1,200	1,600
Malaysia	41,400	41,600	9,700	11,800	3,400	4,500	3,100	4,800
Philippines	27,300	30,000	6,600	8,700	2,200	2,500	1,900	2,400
Singapore	61,600	80,800	20,500	18,700	7,200	6,400	6,700	8,600
Thailand	24,900	34,600	7,800	11,200	2,500	3,400	2,300	4,800
Turkey	4,300	4,700	1,700	2,200	700	600	700	800
Other	28,100	30,000	6,600	7,000	1,700	2,600	2,300	3,000
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>466,600</i>	<i>520,200</i>	<i>122,800</i>	<i>131,800</i>	<i>42,300</i>	<i>45,400</i>	<i>42,700</i>	<i>50,900</i>
<b>EUROPE -</b>								
France	14,000	14,300	4,400	4,800	1,600	1,800	800	1,500
Germany(a)	24,800	25,300	7,700	8,200	2,300	2,800	2,500	2,600
Greece	32,500	31,600	12,900	13,200	4,200	5,300	4,300	4,700
Ireland(b)	6,600	6,000	1,700	1,900	900	1,100	1,000	900
Italy	43,900	39,300	13,700	14,100	5,300	6,100	5,600	5,600
Netherlands	13,500	13,300	4,100	4,400	1,300	1,300	1,600	1,200
Switzerland	7,500	7,500	2,100	2,000	900	700	500	600
United Kingdom	211,900	204,500	68,000	64,400	23,500	22,400	23,300	23,300
Yugoslavia	17,000	17,300	7,100	7,500	3,100	3,100	3,300	3,100
Other	38,600	37,500	13,500	14,300	5,500	5,800	4,500	4,600
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>410,200</i>	<i>396,700</i>	<i>135,100</i>	<i>134,700</i>	<i>48,600</i>	<i>50,500</i>	<i>47,500</i>	<i>48,200</i>
<b>OCEANIA -</b>								
Fiji	82,100	77,300	18,600	10,300	6,900	1,700	10,600	7,800
New Caledonia	5,000	10,000	1,800	2,600	700	1,100	700	1,000
New Zealand	279,200	256,300	52,900	58,800	16,900	18,700	16,800	22,100
Norfolk Is.	20,400	19,300	4,400	4,300	1,300	1,100	700	1,000
Papua New Guinea	25,800	25,800	6,500	6,800	2,500	2,600	2,100	2,500
Vanuatu	11,100	8,700	2,400	900	600	500	700	*
Other	15,800	18,000	4,200	5,200	1,400	2,200	1,600	2,000
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>439,300</i>	<i>415,400</i>	<i>91,000</i>	<i>88,900</i>	<i>30,400</i>	<i>27,800</i>	<i>33,200</i>	<i>36,800</i>
Other and not stated	6,900	5,800	1,500	5,400	*	1,900	*	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,512,000</b>	<b>1,539,600</b>	<b>404,100</b>	<b>418,700</b>	<b>143,100</b>	<b>149,400</b>	<b>144,100</b>	<b>157,700</b>

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (b) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined

## APPENDIX A

### TECHNICAL NOTE : METHOD OF SAMPLING AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

#### Method of sampling

All movements by air with a duration of stay less than one year are sampled using the following stratification:

<i>Country of Citizenship</i>	<i>Sample</i>
Australia and New Zealand	3 in 100
U.S.A., U.K., Ireland	5 in 100
Canada or Japan	10 in 100
Any other individual country	25 in 100

#### Reliability of estimates

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

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. Another measure of the sampling error is the relative standard error which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

It would be impracticable to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following table of standard errors and relative standard errors gives an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement. Long-term movement is subject to some sampling in that some movements of one year's duration (which are sampled) are allocated to the long-term category. The numbers involved, however, are small and resultant sampling errors associated with figures of long-term movement are negligible.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OF ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

<i>Estimated number of persons</i>	<i>Short-term movement</i>				<i>Total movement</i>	
	<i>Departure or arrival of Australian residents</i>		<i>Arrival or departure of overseas visitors</i>		<i>Arrivals or departures</i>	
	<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>
		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>
10,000	500	5	330	3	500	5
5,000	400	8	220	4	350	7
2,000	250	13	154	8	200	11
1,000	180	18	99	10	150	15
750	160	21	91	12	130	17
500	120	25	71	14	100	21
400	110	29	66	16	93	23
300	97	32	56	19	80	27
200	80	40	46	23	65	32
100	57	57	33	33	47	47

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 is 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 120, i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for a short-term visit will lie between 380 and 620 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 260 and 740.

As the table shows, 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 5 per cent and so the sampling error can be assumed to be negligible for most practical purposes.

The estimate of the difference between an estimate in two different periods or between 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. An example of the use of this procedure is as follows:

Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia of visitors who stated 'attending convention' as the purpose of journey in July 1986 and 1987 are 1,500 and 900 respectively. The difference between the 1986 and the 1987 figures is 600 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 126 and 96. The standard error on the difference is approximately  $(1.4 \times 126) = 176$ , and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 248 and 952.