

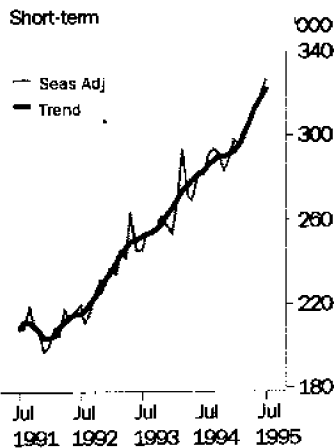
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

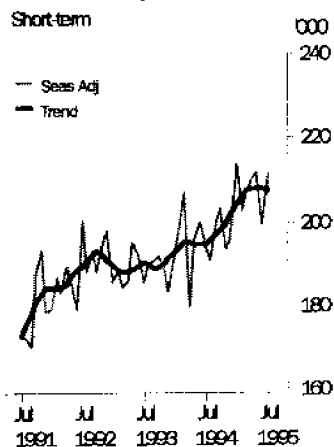
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JULY KEY FIGURES

Visitor arrivals



Resident departures



	Jul 95 '000s	% change between Jun 95 and Jul 95	Jan 95 to Jul 95 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	322.0	1.4
Original	329.7	..	2 066.5	12.0
Resident departures				
Trend	207.2	-0.3
Original	233.6	..	1 391.9	6.3
Permanent*				
Settler arrivals				
	8.4	..	53.1	26.7
Resident departures				
	2.5	..	16.1	0.6
Total permanent & long-term*				
Visitor arrivals				
	26.8	..	150.6	15.9
Resident departures				
	12.9	..	86.5	6.0

*Original

JULY KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate of visitor arrivals (322,000) has increased 1.4% since June 1995.
- The trend estimate of visitor arrivals will fall only if the seasonally adjusted figure for August 1995 decreases by more than 9.3%.
- For the trend estimate of resident departures to fall, the seasonally adjusted figure for August 1995 will have to fall by more than 3.2%.

PERMANENT

- During July 1995 8,420 permanent settlers arrived in Australia, bringing the total for the seven months from January to 53,090, a 27% increase over the corresponding seven months to July 1994.
- There were 2,500 permanent departures from Australia during July, bringing the total for the seven months to 16,130.

TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- During the seven month period January to July 1995 there were 150,630 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 86,450 departures.

INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Jim Elliott on 06 252 6671, or any ABS Office.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

August 1995

27 October 1995

.....

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

.....

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.

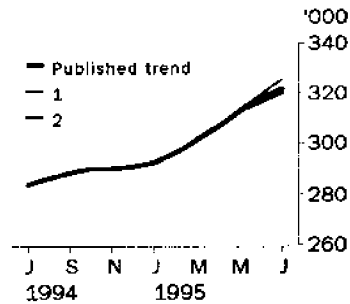
1 The August seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the July estimate by:

- 2.96% for visitor arrivals
- 3.71% for resident departures

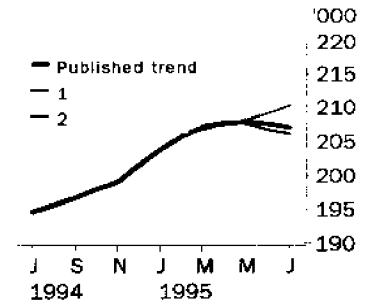
2 The August seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the July estimate by:

- 2.96% for visitor arrivals
- 3.71% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.96 and 3.71 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 VISITOR ARRIVALS

MARKET MOVEMENTS

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in July 1995 was 329,700, bringing the total for the seven month period January to July 1995 to 2,066,500. This is 12% more than during the corresponding seven month period to July 1994 (1,845,700).

Increases in visitor arrivals were recorded for all major markets during the seven months to July 1995 compared with the corresponding seven month period to July 1994. The five most important countries of residence for inbound visitors continued to be Japan (21%), New Zealand (14%), the United Kingdom (10%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (5%).

The number of visitors from Japan, our largest source country, continues to expand. Japanese visitor arrivals during the seven month period January to July 1995 (444,000) increased by 8% compared with the corresponding seven month period to July 1994 (411,600).

The largest absolute increase occurred for visitors from Northeast Asia. During this period 14% more visitors arrived from Northeast Asia than had arrived during the corresponding seven month period to July 1994. Other than Japan, Northeast Asian markets which expanded significantly compared to 1994 were Korea (51%), China (39%) and Hong Kong (21%).

Arrivals from Southeast Asia in 1995 increased by 22% compared with the corresponding period to July 1994. Increases were recorded for visitors from Indonesia (39%), Thailand (29%), the Philippines (19%) and Malaysia (18%). Singapore, the fifth largest source country for visitors, increased by 11%.

The number of short-term visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland increased by 10% compared with the corresponding seven month period January to July 1994, with visitors from other European countries increasing by 4%. Over the same period, arrivals from the Former USSR and Baltic States increased by 27%, from Belgium by 24% and from Denmark and France by 12%.

The number of visitors arriving from the United States increased by 5% over the corresponding seven month period in 1994 and those from New Zealand by 12%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

During the seven months to July 1995, 60% of all short-term visitors stated that they had arrived in Australia for a 'holiday' (1,246,000).

LENGTH OF STAY

Sixty-two per cent of all short-term visitors who arrived in Australia during the seven months to July 1995 stated an intention to stay less than two weeks, 18% stated an intention to stay between two weeks and under one month, while a further 20% stated an intention to stay between one month and under twelve months.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

CLOSE TIES WITH EUROPE

The 409,200 European residents who arrived in Australia during the seven month period January to July 1995, accounted for 20% of all short-term overseas visitors during the period. As a regional market for inbound tourism, Europe was only surpassed by Northeast Asia (35%), and was well ahead of such other important regional markets as Southeast Asia (15%) and the Americas (11%). The United Kingdom and Ireland accounted for over half (51%) of all arrivals from Europe, followed by residents of Germany (17%), France (5%), Italy, Netherlands and Switzerland (all 4%).

On departure from Australia, residents leaving for short-term trips abroad are asked to name the country in which they intend to spend the most time. The 331,000 departing Australians who nominated a European destination during the seven month period January to July 1995 accounted for 24% of all departing residents during the period. This is ahead of such other important regional destinations as Southeast Asia (23%) and Oceania (22%). Within Europe, the most important destination was the United Kingdom, accounting for 48% of total departures to Europe, ahead of such other main destinations as Italy (9%), Greece (7%), Germany (6%) and France (5%).

Europe and the Former USSR remain the most important region of birth for incoming migrants, accounting for 14,680 or 28% of all settler arrivals during the seven month period January to July 1995. The United Kingdom and Ireland accounted for almost half (46%) of these European born migrants. This close immigration tie is also evident in patterns of emigration, with 32% of all permanently departing Australian residents during the seven month period giving a country in Europe as their main destination, most notably the United Kingdom and Ireland (20%).

During the seven month period January to July 1995, 14% of all long-term overseas visitor arrivals were European residents. The United Kingdom and Ireland accounted for 9% of these long-term visitors and for 61% of all Europeans intending to stay more than one year. During this seven month period 40% of all departing Australian residents who intended to remain abroad for more than twelve months gave a European country as their main destination.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES: Seven months January-July 1995

<i>European Countries of Birth, Residence or Main Destination</i>	<i>Permanent settler arrivals.....</i>		<i>Permanent departures.....</i>		<i>Long-term visitor arrivals.....</i>		<i>Long-term resident departures</i>	
	<i>Original</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>%</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>%</i>
United Kingdom and Ireland	6 820	12.8	3 270	20.3	4 850	8.7	12 060	27.1
Europe and the former USSR	14 680	27.7	5 100	31.6	7 980	14.3	17 330	39.8
Total	53 090	100.0	16 130	100.0	55 940	100.0	43 490	100.0

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 (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>								
1992	94,250	66,160	60,050	220,450	2,166.3	2,603.3	..	4,990.1
1993	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215.2	2,996.2	..	5,409.3
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	5,886.2
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>								
1993	76,330	69,590	57,840	203,770	2,218.5	2,785.6	..	5,207.8
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
<i>1994 —</i>								
May	5,840	4,270	2,990	13,100	157.8	214.9	269.1	385.8
June	7,040	5,520	3,440	16,000	167.7	230.9	281.4	414.6
July	6,690	7,230	8,790	22,700	240.8	282.5	280.8	546.0
August	6,970	5,820	3,900	16,680	190.4	265.4	290.3	472.5
September	7,220	6,110	3,870	17,200	214.8	254.0	293.4	486.0
October	6,930	6,280	4,300	17,520	254.2	301.6	292.0	573.3
November	7,360	7,100	3,370	17,830	173.1	311.0	283.5	501.9
December	7,610	11,870	3,330	22,810	140.3	384.0	287.2	547.1
<i>1995</i>								
January	7,660	8,030	11,100	26,800	285.1	303.8	298.8	615.7
February	7,110	5,910	16,590	29,600	175.2	319.1	294.6	523.8
March	7,320	5,220	4,390	16,930	167.6	313.5	298.3	498.1
April	7,790	5,620	5,040	18,450	186.7	294.2	308.1	499.3
May	6,890	4,390	3,450	14,720	175.1	244.8	312.4	434.7
June	7,900	5,480	3,920	17,290	183.7	261.4	318.2	462.4
July	8,420	6,950	11,470	26,840	247.2	329.7	326.4	603.8

(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)			Total departures (a) (‘000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>								
1992	28,140	66,980	48,540	143,660	2,276.3	..	2,533.5	4,953.4
1993	28,070	64,300	48,050	140,430	2,267.1	..	2,931.0	5,338.5
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354.3	..	3,314.2	5,810.2
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>								
1993	27,910	65,450	47,740	141,100	2,299.5	..	2,730.7	5,171.3
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
<i>1994 —</i>								
May	2,110	5,030	2,720	9,860	184.5	195.6	194.6	444.8
June	2,000	4,650	4,180	10,830	228.8	199.6	194.5	457.0
July	2,320	5,690	3,890	11,900	219.0	193.6	194.7	470.3
August	2,180	6,180	3,090	11,450	180.0	191.0	195.5	489.4
September	1,940	4,790	2,980	9,720	241.5	200.0	196.7	487.6
October	2,020	4,320	2,520	8,850	184.3	203.0	197.9	465.3
November	2,190	4,450	5,410	12,050	174.6	193.5	199.3	498.1
December	2,670	5,440	9,880	17,990	264.5	195.5	201.6	586.3
<i>1995 —</i>								
January	2,970	9,510	4,590	17,080	166.1	213.8	204.0	547.5
February	2,170	6,130	3,410	11,710	151.9	202.7	205.9	467.1
March	2,360	5,810	3,840	12,010	194.6	206.7	207.2	535.6
April	2,110	5,910	3,250	11,270	214.6	210.2	207.9	527.1
May	2,150	5,490	2,660	10,300	201.7	211.8	208.0	489.8
June	1,870	4,670	4,630	11,170	229.4	199.4	207.9	489.8
July	2,500	5,980	4,430	12,910	233.6	211.1	207.2	529.1

(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 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994r	1995	1994r	1995
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	905.3	1,000.6	239.1	272.8	569.6	650.8	78.4	95.2
1 and under 2 weeks	903.9	1,051.3	222.7	249.7	566.9	632.2	74.2	89.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	571.7	624.1	116.6	137.8	328.9	364.5	60.6	67.5
1 and under 2 months	308.1	335.4	57.9	64.3	179.5	192.1	35.5	37.6
2 and under 3 months	95.6	102.5	19.9	22.6	57.6	61.8	9.9	10.2
3 and under 6 months	101.1	119.3	22.4	27.3	63.4	74.5	10.2	12.3
6 and under 12 months	110.5	125.6	22.4	25.9	79.9	90.8	13.8	17.1
Total(c)	2,996.2	r3,361.7	701.0	800.4	1,845.7	2,066.5	282.5	329.7
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	50.2	64.9	11.2	18.9	27.6	47.7	5.0	9.5
Business	268.4	321.9	82.7	82.1	190.1	199.6	27.4	33.7
Visiting friends/relatives	530.5	605.0	112.3	149.0	296.4	368.4	44.5	53.4
Holiday	1,890.2	2,109.0	444.6	483.4	1,174.3	1,246.0	176.0	193.7
Employment	24.0	27.0	7.1	5.5	18.5	13.1	2.8	1.9
Education	68.7	83.4	14.6	16.4	63.6	73.0	15.4	19.6
Other and not stated	164.2	r150.5	28.6	45.2	75.3	118.6	11.4	17.9
Total	2,996.2	r3,361.7	701.0	800.4	1,845.7	2,066.5	282.5	329.7
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	253.6	245.8	66.0	70.8	146.2	152.9	20.2	24.1
1 and under 2 weeks	558.1	577.6	133.5	147.8	321.8	339.2	55.1	58.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	614.4	617.0	146.5	166.2	337.7	366.6	51.3	54.7
1 and under 2 months	412.6	434.0	108.2	115.9	215.8	232.2	38.7	40.6
2 and under 3 months	164.8	185.6	50.5	51.6	96.8	100.8	22.7	22.7
3 and under 6 months	141.0	165.2	57.8	58.9	105.2	109.4	19.8	19.6
6 and under 12 months	122.6	129.1	35.9	34.5	86.1	90.9	11.2	13.3
Total(c)	2,267.1	2,354.3	598.4	645.7	1,309.6	1,391.9	219.0	233.6
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	55.9	66.9	16.4	29.8	34.2	57.7	5.8	8.1
Business	370.5	408.3	109.5	114.6	238.4	253.7	32.2	35.5
Visiting friends/relatives	514.5	561.2	140.2	166.6	294.1	344.4	48.4	55.4
Holiday	1,160.4	1,143.7	288.0	290.7	640.8	626.7	116.7	114.5
Employment	50.1	55.7	13.5	14.0	32.8	40.5	4.0	9.6
Education	26.1	30.4	5.8	8.3	14.8	20.0	2.2	3.1
Other and not stated	89.6	88.1	25.0	21.7	54.4	48.9	9.6	7.5
Total	2,267.1	2,354.3	598.4	645.7	1,309.6	1,391.9	219.0	233.6

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

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

Country of birth(a)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1993	1994r	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	9,280	11,490	2,670	3,700	6,360	8,760	880	1,170
Europe and the Former USSR	19,570	22,990	5,310	6,190	11,870	14,680	1,710	1,980
Middle East and North Africa	4,340	5,820	1,210	2,000	2,900	4,660	490	920
Southeast Asia	13,370	14,790	3,870	3,730	8,330	8,320	1,290	1,200
Northeast Asia	8,590	8,590	2,060	2,880	4,890	6,720	920	1,440
Southern Asia	4,900	6,380	1,450	1,920	3,340	4,680	650	770
The Americas	3,080	3,510	740	910	1,840	2,280	350	400
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,480	4,300	1,020	1,250	2,270	2,970	410	550
Total(b)	65,680	77,940	18,360	22,580	41,860	53,090	6,690	8,420
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	550	760	n.a.	1,670	120	230
China	2,580	2,940	770	1,260	1,660	2,730	280	590
Fiji	1,270	1,280	300	440	740	980	110	120
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,820	2,350	570	390	1,130	1,140	120	140
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	n.a.	n.a.	680	730	n.a.	1,670	280	240
Hong Kong	3,830	3,640	780	1,170	2,080	2,690	410	530
India	2,490	3,130	700	1,070	1,590	2,480	280	400
New Zealand	6,840	8,970	2,080	2,830	4,960	6,720	650	880
Philippines	3,740	4,050	1,060	1,080	2,300	2,260	390	290
South Africa	990	2,390	560	740	1,320	1,840	260	370
Sri Lanka	1,150	1,830	420	370	980	1,070	240	200
United Kingdom	8,700	9,560	2,210	2,760	5,050	6,310	680	800
United States of America	1,270	1,550	310	440	840	1,070	180	190
Viet Nam	5,660	5,350	1,300	1,170	2,960	2,620	370	280

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated. (c) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT (a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE (b)
(^{'000})

Country of residence (b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December	1994r	30 June	1995	July	1995	July	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	17.3	19.5	4.1	4.0	9.7	9.9	1.3	1.2
New Caledonia	18.4	20.2	3.2	3.5	12.8	13.5	1.1	1.1
New Zealand	499.3	480.4	113.8	130.1	249.2	279.9	45.3	54.5
Papua New Guinea	40.4	41.9	10.1	11.2	24.6	25.6	3.9	4.6
Other	20.9	24.3	5.7	6.0	13.6	13.6	2.1	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>596.3</i>	<i>586.2</i>	<i>136.9</i>	<i>154.8</i>	<i>309.9</i>	<i>342.4</i>	<i>53.7</i>	<i>63.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	13.2	15.5	2.3	2.4	8.2	8.4	1.5	1.5
Belgium	5.3	7.0	1.0	1.2	3.3	4.1	0.8	1.0
Denmark	11.6	14.7	2.1	2.4	7.4	8.3	0.9	1.2
Former USSR & Baltic States	4.9	7.3	1.4	1.6	3.7	4.7	0.4	0.6
France	31.0	34.5	5.3	5.8	18.4	20.6	4.9	5.0
Germany	105.6	122.7	20.1	21.9	69.0	68.8	10.1	9.8
Greece	6.7	7.0	1.3	1.4	3.7	3.8	0.5	0.7
Ireland	11.0	15.1	3.1	3.8	8.1	9.5	1.0	1.3
Italy	31.6	36.7	4.7	4.8	18.1	17.1	4.6	4.1
Netherlands	27.5	30.9	4.3	5.0	15.5	17.0	2.6	3.1
Norway	4.6	5.8	1.0	1.1	3.3	3.5	0.5	0.5
Spain	5.4	6.9	0.9	1.0	3.4	3.6	0.7	1.1
Sweden	17.6	20.2	2.9	2.9	10.5	10.4	1.2	1.2
Switzerland	30.6	36.4	4.8	5.1	18.0	18.2	2.8	2.6
United Kingdom	310.3	335.3	57.5	64.2	179.4	197.6	21.7	20.7
Other	19.9	25.3	3.9	3.9	12.1	13.7	1.6	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>636.9</i>	<i>721.2</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>128.4</i>	<i>381.9</i>	<i>409.2</i>	<i>55.7</i>	<i>56.8</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	5.5	6.9	1.3	1.6	3.7	4.3	0.8	0.7
Other	15.4	17.0	3.3	3.9	9.2	10.5	2.1	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.0</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	4.6	5.4	1.0	1.1	2.8	3.3	0.5	0.4
Indonesia	71.5	105.7	20.8	29.4	57.1	79.5	10.1	14.0
Malaysia	80.4	95.1	21.8	25.8	50.6	59.7	5.8	6.4
Philippines	17.9	21.7	6.6	8.4	13.0	15.5	1.5	2.2
Singapore	154.9	187.6	46.2	51.3	89.8	99.3	9.2	9.9
Thailand	46.5	66.8	21.0	29.3	38.8	50.1	4.9	5.4
Other	4.6	5.5	1.3	1.5	3.2	3.4	0.5	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>380.3</i>	<i>487.8</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>255.2</i>	<i>310.8</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>38.9</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	22.3	29.7	6.9	9.0	15.1	21.0	2.6	3.5
Hong Kong	92.0	109.5	21.8	26.5	63.9	77.1	12.6	18.7
Japan	670.8	721.1	158.2	174.3	411.6	444.0	62.1	73.2
Korea	62.2	110.8	16.6	28.2	59.2	89.5	9.8	14.3
Taiwan	108.7	142.5	30.1	30.5	88.1	98.2	12.9	16.4
Other	1.3	2.8	0.6	0.3	1.7	1.1	0.3	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>957.2</i>	<i>1,116.4</i>	<i>234.2</i>	<i>268.9</i>	<i>639.7</i>	<i>730.9</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>126.3</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	9.8	12.1	3.5	5.0	7.0	9.8	0.9	1.2
Other	6.1	7.6	1.7	2.0	4.1	5.1	0.6	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>11.1</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>1.6</i>	<i>2.0</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	50.6	54.3	9.0	9.8	30.0	32.0	4.3	5.2
United States of America	281.3	289.7	63.5	67.4	171.7	179.8	26.8	29.3
Other	13.3	17.7	3.3	3.5	9.2	10.3	1.3	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>345.2</i>	<i>361.6</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>211.0</i>	<i>222.1</i>	<i>32.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	26.4	30.3	5.3	6.7	14.0	16.0	2.5	1.9
Other	10.6	12.3	3.5	1.6	8.0	4.6	1.0	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>2.8</i>
Not stated	6.4	2.4	0.3	0.3	2.0	0.9	—	0.1
Total	2,996.2	3,361.7	701.0	800.4	1,845.7	2,066.5	282.5	329.7

(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 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994r	1995	1994r	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	78.4	82.9	21.7	20.1	44.8	39.4	7.9	6.9
New Caledonia	16.3	14.7	3.4	3.3	8.2	7.1	1.3	0.8
New Zealand	347.2	353.3	71.1	79.3	189.0	200.0	24.8	28.0
Norfolk Island	15.4	20.0	5.6	4.6	11.6	9.6	1.2	0.7
Papua New Guinea	35.5	35.0	8.6	9.8	20.0	20.7	2.9	3.6
Vanuatu	22.0	20.3	5.3	5.5	12.5	10.6	1.8	1.9
Other	26.5	25.3	5.8	6.3	13.0	13.8	2.5	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>541.2</i>	<i>551.5</i>	<i>121.4</i>	<i>129.0</i>	<i>299.2</i>	<i>301.3</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>44.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	27.5	27.9	9.5	10.8	15.7	17.9	1.9	2.3
Germany	33.9	32.3	10.2	12.1	18.5	21.4	2.8	2.8
Greece	29.8	33.8	13.8	11.9	23.5	23.6	5.9	6.6
Ireland	11.6	13.6	3.9	4.4	7.6	8.5	1.8	2.2
Italy	42.4	45.1	15.2	17.4	27.8	29.6	6.0	5.6
Netherlands	13.8	14.3	4.7	5.7	8.9	9.7	1.8	1.5
Poland	6.3	6.3	3.0	3.2	4.2	4.6	0.6	0.7
Spain	6.7	6.4	2.3	2.6	4.0	4.4	0.6	0.6
Switzerland	8.6	10.4	2.4	2.9	5.6	6.1	0.9	1.2
United Kingdom	241.1	254.5	83.0	84.1	152.1	157.4	29.9	29.6
Other	59.0	68.1	24.8	26.6	43.4	47.7	9.4	10.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>480.6</i>	<i>512.7</i>	<i>172.7</i>	<i>181.4</i>	<i>311.3</i>	<i>331.0</i>	<i>61.6</i>	<i>63.6</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.7	8.9	2.0	2.0	4.5	4.1	0.5	0.3
Lebanon	13.0	14.8	4.3	4.6	9.2	10.5	2.9	2.9
Turkey	9.0	9.8	3.8	5.1	6.4	7.8	1.1	1.5
Other	16.5	18.2	4.0	3.7	9.7	9.1	1.3	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	198.8	214.2	48.9	49.4	120.2	119.5	24.5	24.3
Malaysia	83.5	84.5	19.0	21.1	46.3	48.5	7.8	8.9
Philippines	41.9	47.3	12.0	13.9	25.1	27.8	2.5	3.1
Singapore	97.9	91.7	22.2	21.0	53.1	52.2	10.2	8.4
Thailand	72.1	71.8	17.8	17.8	38.9	41.8	6.7	7.4
Viet Nam	26.2	32.6	5.8	8.2	16.2	22.4	2.1	2.7
Other	8.0	9.8	2.2	2.5	5.4	5.7	0.7	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>528.5</i>	<i>551.8</i>	<i>128.0</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>305.1</i>	<i>318.1</i>	<i>54.5</i>	<i>55.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	26.5	39.3	8.1	12.4	17.5	27.5	2.6	4.0
Hong Kong	131.9	130.4	29.1	38.8	67.5	84.4	8.7	11.9
Japan	45.5	42.6	10.1	10.1	22.7	23.0	3.0	3.6
Korea	12.9	12.0	2.8	4.0	6.1	7.7	0.7	0.8
Taiwan	26.6	28.3	5.9	6.9	14.3	14.2	1.7	2.1
Other	1.0	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>244.4</i>	<i>254.1</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>128.9</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>22.8</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	23.4	27.0	3.6	4.7	12.1	13.9	1.3	1.9
Sri Lanka	8.6	9.8	1.4	2.9	4.0	5.7	0.8	0.8
Other	8.4	9.8	1.2	2.0	4.6	5.4	0.4	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>20.7</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	31.6	39.5	11.7	10.3	22.7	23.0	5.1	6.3
United States of America	300.1	288.3	76.7	77.9	164.1	170.3	27.1	27.8
Other	17.1	20.4	3.6	3.2	8.2	8.8	0.8	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>348.8</i>	<i>348.1</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>195.0</i>	<i>202.1</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>34.9</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	13.1	15.7	2.6	7.2	7.3	13.0	1.0	1.5
Other	16.3	14.7	3.5	3.4	7.9	7.3	1.4	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>15.2</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.5</i>
Not stated	6.6	7.3	1.3	1.9	4.4	5.1	0.3	0.4
Total	2,267.1	2,354.3	598.4	645.7	1,309.6	1,391.9	219.0	233.6

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

**TABLE 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		Quarter ended		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
New South Wales	1,346.2	1,511.7	343.0	367.1	883.7	958.6	109.1	126.4
Victoria	360.2	393.3	87.4	103.7	233.1	270.0	25.0	33.9
Queensland	829.5	924.8	204.0	233.5	502.5	571.8	72.9	85.2
South Australia	64.6	75.9	16.8	16.8	44.3	46.8	4.0	5.6
Western Australia	253.5	328.7	76.9	82.2	186.6	202.0	22.3	22.9
Tasmania	18.9	20.3	3.5	4.4	11.0	14.5	0.7	0.9
Northern Territory	27.3	34.9	8.1	11.1	17.6	21.4	3.4	4.4
Australian Capital Territory	23.0	24.7	4.4	6.1	13.6	16.5	1.9	2.1
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.2
Total(c)	2,931.0	3,314.2	744.2	828.3	1,892.4	2,107.6	239.4	282.5

(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 JULY**

Country of residence(b)	Seven months to July						Percentage change 1993 to 1995	Percentage change 1994 to 1995
	1993		1994		1995			
	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%		
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	316.0	19	309.9	17	342.4	17	8	10
Europe and the Former USSR	334.7	20	381.9	21	409.2	20	22	7
Middle East and North Africa	11.3	1	12.9	1	14.8	1	31	15
Southeast Asia	194.3	12	255.2	14	310.8	15	60	22
Northeast Asia	549.6	34	639.7	35	730.9	35	33	14
Southern Asia	9.3	1	11.1	1	14.9	1	60	34
The Americas	199.5	12	211.0	11	222.1	11	11	5
Africa (excluding North Africa)	16.9	1	21.9	1	20.6	1	22	-6
Total(d)	1,635.1	100	1,845.7	100	2,066.5	100	26	12
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	57.2	3	69.0	4	68.8	3	20	—
Hong Kong	57.3	4	63.9	3	77.1	4	35	21
Indonesia	37.1	2	57.1	3	79.5	4	114	39
Japan	387.2	24	411.6	22	444.0	21	15	8
Korea	32.2	2	59.2	3	89.5	4	178	51
Malaysia	42.4	3	50.6	3	59.7	3	41	18
New Zealand	261.5	16	249.2	14	279.9	14	7	12
Singapore	73.3	4	89.8	5	99.3	5	35	11
Taiwan	60.7	4	88.1	5	98.2	5	62	11
United Kingdom	170.3	10	179.4	10	197.6	10	16	10
United States of America	164.3	10	171.7	9	179.8	9	9	5
Purpose of Journey(c)								
Convention/conference	30.5	2	27.6	1	47.7	2	56	73
Business	147.3	9	190.1	10	199.6	10	36	5
Visiting friends/relatives	275.4	17	296.4	16	368.4	18	34	24
Holiday	1,016.5	62	1,174.3	64	1,246.0	60	23	6
Employment	13.4	1	18.5	1	13.1	1	-2	-29
Education	51.2	3	63.6	3	73.0	4	43	15
Other and not stated	100.9	6	75.3	4	118.6	6	18	58
Total	1,635.1	100	1,845.7	100	2,066.5	100	26	12

(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

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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 Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) 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 DIEA. 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 the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs 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. 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 based on 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 Revision 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

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 level 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, South 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:

<i>Country of Citizenship</i>	<i>Sample</i>
Australia	1 in 55
Japan	1 in 50
New Zealand, United Kingdom (excluding Ireland) and the United States of America	1 in 40
Germany, Malaysia, Singapore and Taiwan	1 in 20
Canada, France, Indonesia, Italy, Netherlands, South Korea, Switzerland and Thailand	1 in 15
Any other individual country depending on the number of movements	1 in 1, or 1 in 4, or 1 in 10

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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES (continued)

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.

16 The trend estimate for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures statistics 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 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) — 1993–94 to be released in 1995
- *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (8634.0) — issued quarterly

19 Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic 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. The Catalogue and Release Advice 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 Jim Elliott on 06 252 6671.

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	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> : permanent movements long-term movements short-term movements.
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	Long-term arrivals comprise: 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	Long-term departures comprise: 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).
Permanent arrivals	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). This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic 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, and 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 Ethnic Affairs.
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.

GLOSSARY

.....

Purpose of journey 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 *Purpose of journey* have been published using the following categories:

- 'Convention/conference'
- 'Business'
- 'Visiting friends/relatives'
- 'Holiday'
- 'Employment'
- 'Education'
- 'Other'.

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'.

Short-term arrivals Short-term arrivals comprise:
overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months, and Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures Short-term departures comprise:
Australian residents whose intended period of stay abroad is less than 12 months, and
overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

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.

State/Territory of stay Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

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. 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.

3 It would be impracticable 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 OR 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 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 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.

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 $(1.4 \times 190) = 266$, 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 CARDS¹

INCOMING CARD

AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD

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

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

C Resident returning to Australia

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

(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad

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:

	Yes	No	Or, if applicable, no change to the answer you gave on your last Australian visa application
(a) Do you currently suffer from tuberculosis?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(b) Have you any criminal conviction/s for which the sentence/s (whether served or not) totalled 12 months imprisonment or more?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(c) Have you ever been found guilty, or acquitted, of committing a crime because you were of unsound mind?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(d) Have you ever been deported, removed or excluded from any country (including Australia)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(e) Do you owe \$1000 or more to the Australian Government?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

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

Information provided on Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) forms is used to carry out DIEA functions. Under Australian law it is confidential, but can be released to various agencies. For a list of these agencies, see the information form *Safeguarding your Personal Information*, available at Australian ports and airports, and offices of the Australian Departments of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and Foreign Affairs and Trade.

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PZ 015 (05-94)

¹ From 1 September 1994. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS¹

OUTGOING CARD

AUSTRALIA
OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

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

1	Family/Surname	
2	Given names	
3	Passport number	
4	Nationality as shown in passport	
5	Country of birth	
6	Date of birth	Day: <input type="text"/> Month: <input type="text"/> Year: <input type="text"/>
7	Sex	Male <input type="radio"/> Female <input type="radio"/>
8	Current marital status.	Never married <input type="radio"/> Widowed <input type="radio"/> Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/> Married <input type="radio"/> Divorced <input type="radio"/> Common law / de facto <input type="radio"/>
9	Please <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and answer only one of D or E or F	

<p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit</p> <p>Years: <input type="text"/> Months: <input type="text"/> Days: <input type="text"/></p> <p>(2) Australian city or State where you spent most time</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>(3) Country of residence</p> <p><input type="text"/></p>	<p>E Resident departing temporarily <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Intended length of stay abroad</p> <p>Years: <input type="text"/> Months: <input type="text"/> Days: <input type="text"/> On <input type="text"/></p> <p>(2) Main reason for going abroad (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="radio"/> Business <input type="radio"/> Visiting friends/relatives <input type="radio"/> Holiday <input type="radio"/> Employment <input type="radio"/> Education <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(3) Country in which you will spend most time while abroad</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>(4) Australian State where you live</p> <p><input type="text"/></p>	<p>F Resident departing permanently <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Country of future residence</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>(2) Australian State where you lived</p> <p><input type="text"/></p> <p>(3) If you were not born in Australia</p> <p>• How long ago did you come to live in Australia?</p> <p>Years: <input type="text"/> Months: <input type="text"/></p> <p>• Did you intend to settle permanently?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
---	---	--

10	Usual occupation	
11	Flight number or name of ship	
12	Overseas country where you will get off this flight or ship	

Questions continue ▶

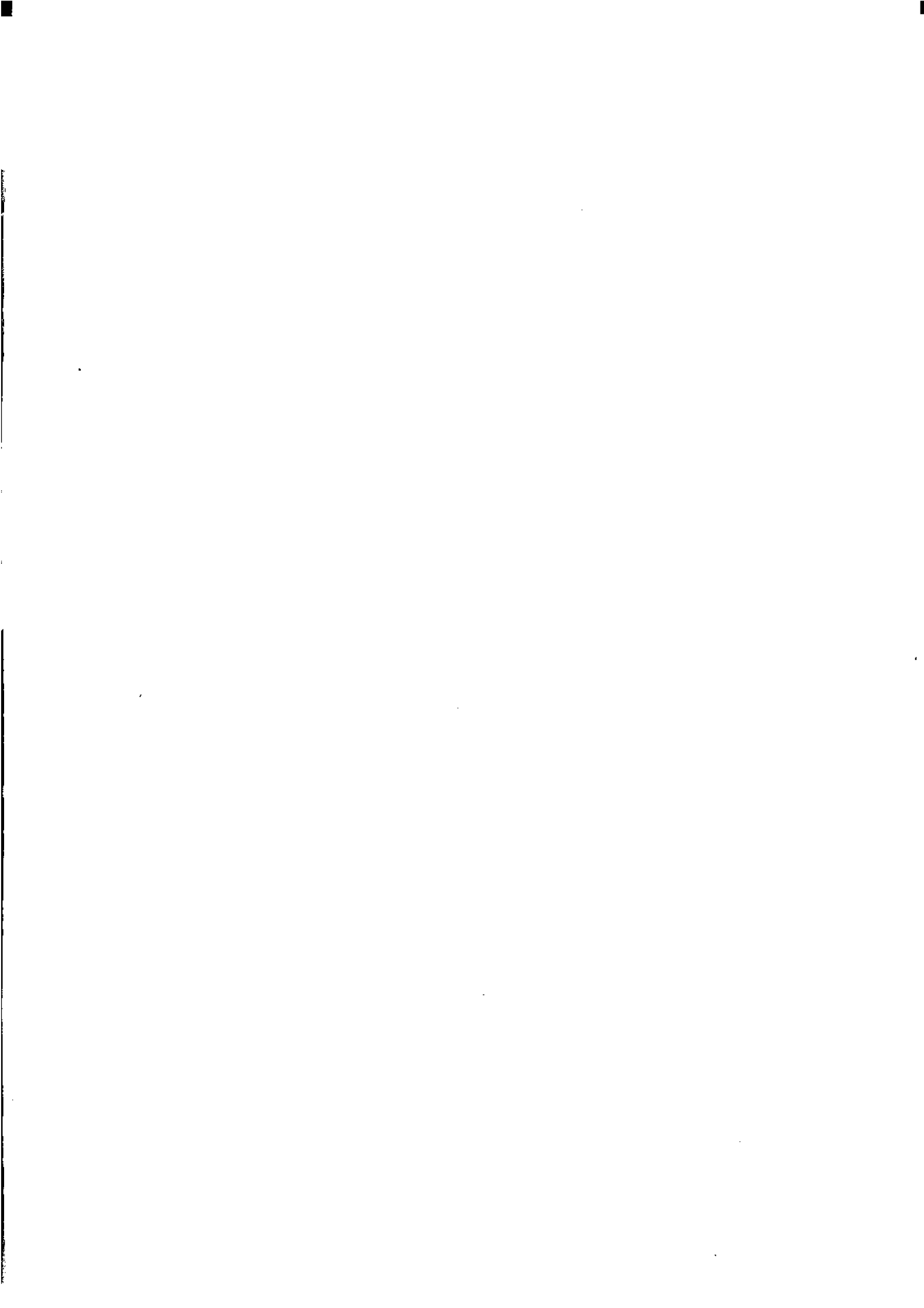
13	Airport / Port of departure	
14	Departure date	Day: <input type="text"/> Month: <input type="text"/> Year: <input type="text"/>
15	<p>Please sign here</p> <p>to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully.</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Date: <input type="text"/> DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/></p>	

Information provided on Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) forms is used to carry out DIEA functions. Under Australian law it is confidential, but can be released to various agencies. For a list of these agencies, see the information form *Safeguarding your Personal Information*, available at Australian ports and airports, and offices of the Australian Departments of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and Foreign Affairs and Trade.

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¹ From 1 September 1994. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.





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