

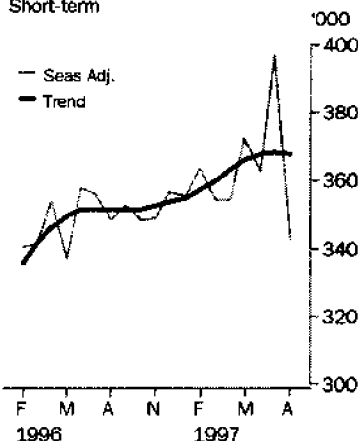
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 29 SEP 1997

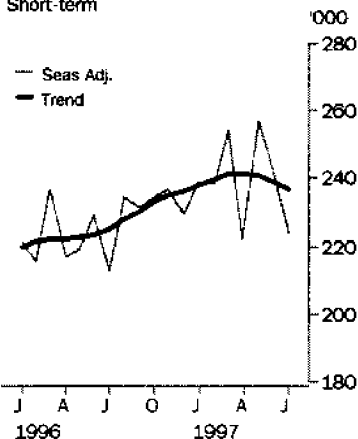
## Visitor Arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



## AUGUST 1997 PRELIMINARY

	Aug 97 '000s	% change between Jul 97 and Aug 97	Jan 97 to Aug 97 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	367.8	-0.2	..	..
Original	329.8	..	2 790.3	4.7

## JULY 1997 KEY FIGURES

	Jul 97 '000	% change between Jun 97 and Jul 97	Jan 97 to Jul 97 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	368.5	0.2	..	..
Original	397.4	..	2 462.3	5.4
Resident departures				
Trend	236.7	-1.1	..	..
Original	249.3	..	1 618.5	7.8
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	6.5	..	46.6	-14.3
Departures	2.7	..	18.5	10.4
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	28.2	..	160.5	0.3
Departures	15.6	..	101.1	11.9

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- After ten consecutive months of increase, the trend estimate of visitor arrivals levelled off.

### PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 160,480 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 101,130 permanent and long-term departures during the seven months to July 1997, bringing the net gain of arrivals over departures to 59,350. This was a decline of 15% compared with the corresponding period in 1996 (69,520).

## INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE

September 1997

### EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

31 October 1997

\*\*\*\*\*

## REVISIONS TO LAST ISSUE

An error was made in the July 1997 issue of this publication. The error occurred in the special article 'Permanent and long-term Movements' on page 5, second paragraph. The figure of 55,900 in the last sentence should read 28,500.

\*\*\*\*\*

## TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of short-term arrivals and departures are revised (see paragraph 19 of the Explanatory Notes).

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

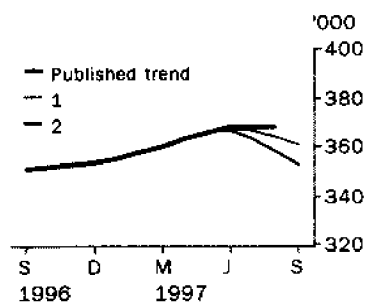
### 1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- September visitor arrivals is 2.95% higher than August.
- August resident departures is 4.35% higher than July.

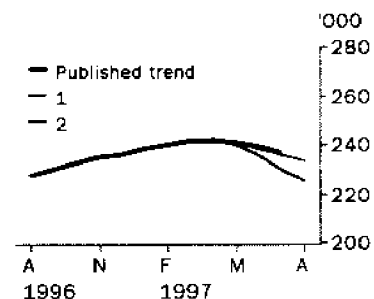
### 2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- September visitor arrivals is 4.35% lower than August.
- August resident departures is 2.95% lower than July.

### VISITOR ARRIVALS



### RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.95% and 4.35% were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes between the months involved in visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last four years.

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

.....

### SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

#### VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 329,800 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during August 1997 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the eight months January to August 1997 to 2,792,100, an increase of 5% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the corresponding period in 1996 (2,664,600).

The main source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the eight months to August 1997 were Japan (20% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (both 8%) and Korea (6%). Although Japan was the major source country of visitors to Australia, the number of arrivals decreased by 1.4% between the eight months to August 1997 and the corresponding period to August 1996. All of the other top ten source countries increased in visitor numbers except for Taiwan which decreased by 3%. Korea contributed the largest increase in visitor numbers, increasing by 16%, followed by Indonesia (15%), the United Kingdom (9%) and Malaysia (6%).

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 249,300 short-term departures of Australian residents in July 1997, bringing the total for the seven months to July 1997 to 1,618,500, an increase of 8% on the same period the previous year (1,500,800). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during January to July 1997 were New Zealand (14%), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (both 12%), Indonesia (10%) and Hong Kong (6%).

During the seven months to July 1997:

- 220,200 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, a decrease of 2% compared to January to July 1996;
- 190,700 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 11%;
- 189,300 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 4%;
- 162,000 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 20%; and
- 96,700 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 8%.

#### PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (59%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during January to July 1997 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,451,400). A further 17% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (425,300), 10% were on business trips (251,300), while 5% arrived for educational purposes and 3% arrived for a convention or conference.

#### STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between January and July 1997 stated that they had spent most of their time in either New South Wales (44%), Queensland (28%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (9%). Victoria experienced the largest increase (15%), followed by Queensland (up by 6%), South Australia and the Northern Territory (both up by 5%).

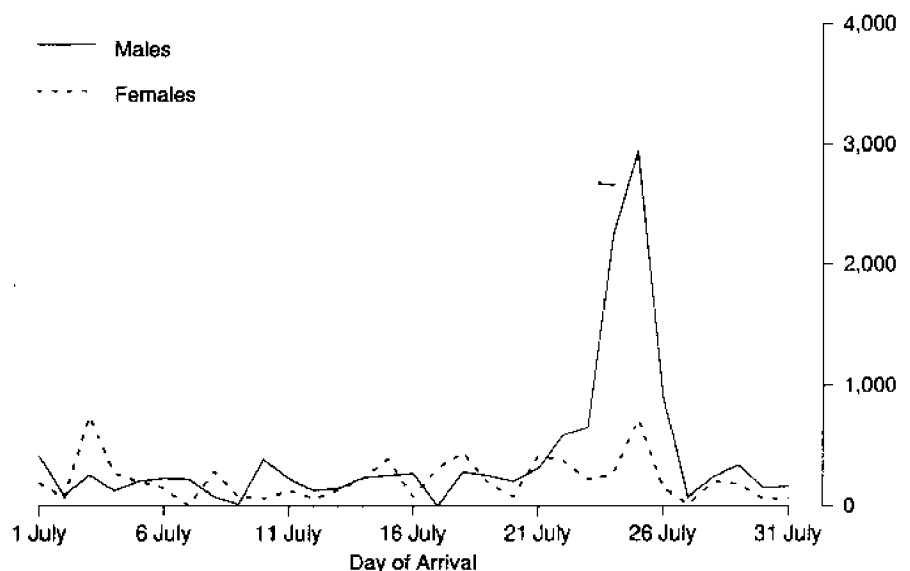
## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### BLDISLOE CUP ATTRACTS RECORD NUMBER OF NEW ZEALANDERS

A record number of New Zealand travellers visited Australia in July 1997, and a record number arrived in Melbourne. The majority of Melbourne arrivals were during the later part of the month, coinciding with the Bledisloe Cup held in Melbourne on 25 July 1997.

The Bledisloe Cup is a rugby union competition consisting of three games between New Zealand and Australia. The first game was held in New Zealand on the 4 July 1997, the second game was in Melbourne on the 25 July 1997 and the third game, also in New Zealand, on the 15 August. Both Australia and New Zealand are big sporting countries and supporters are often willing to travel to support their team.

#### Arrivals to Melbourne from New Zealand, July 1997



Levels of short-term movements are usually high between Australia and New Zealand due to their close proximity and the affordability of travel between the two countries. However, the number of New Zealand arrivals to Melbourne during July 1997 was very high with 19,220 arrivals; more than double that of the previous month. The Bledisloe cup game had a noticeable affect on New Zealanders travel patterns for the month of July 1997. There were 2,240 arrivals on the day before and 2,940 on the day of the game, 41% of arrivals for the month.

The close proximity of Australia and New Zealand also makes short stay trips possible. In July the majority of New Zealand visitors intended to stay in Australia for less than one week (64% compared to 39% in June 1997)

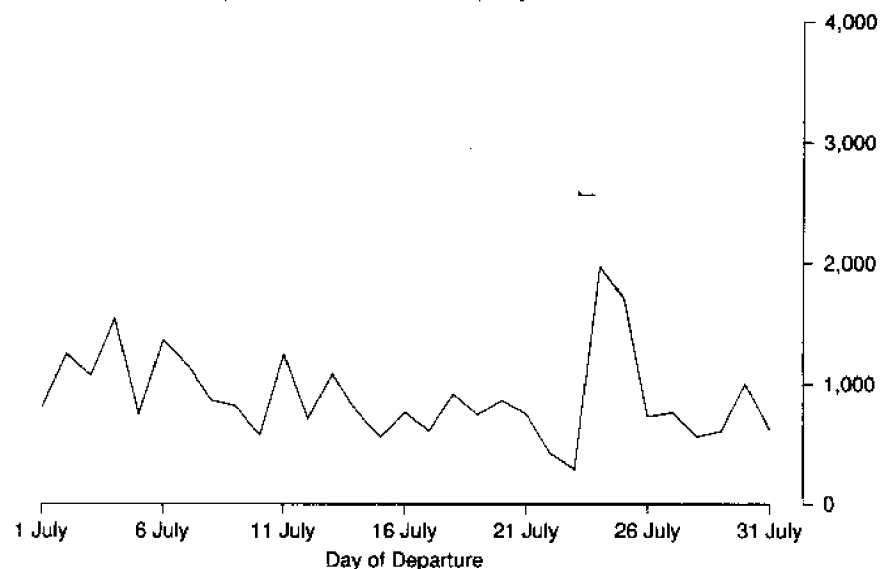
## ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

### BLEDISLOE CUP ATTRACTS RECORD NUMBER OF NEW ZEALANDERS

Of the 19,220 New Zealand visitors arriving in Melbourne during July 1997, 65% were male. Males represented 84% of New Zealand arrivals to Melbourne on the 24 and 25 of July 1997. In comparison, 51% of the total visitors to Australia from New Zealand in 1996-97 were male. Over three quarters of the males who arrived on these days were aged between 30 and 54 years.

The first Bledisloe Cup game held in New Zealand on the 4 July 1997 did not have as great an influence on travel patterns of Australian residents to New Zealand. Only 14% of Australian male and 11% of female departures to New Zealand were in the early part of the month, slightly more than the rest of the month.

Australian Resident Departures to New Zealand, July 1997



However, there was a higher than usual number of departures of Australian residents to New Zealand on the 24 and 25 of July 1997. This high level of departures was a direct result of discount airfares being offered in this period, in an attempt to fill the extra planes on the return leg to New Zealand.

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) ( <sup>'000</sup> )			Total arrivals (a) ( <sup>'000</sup> )
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors	
							(Seasonally adjusted b)	
Year ended 31 December —								
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	5,886.2
1995	96,970	78,790	78,170	253,940	2,470.8	3,725.8	..	6,450.6
1996	92,510	80,000	88,830	261,340	2,695.5	4,164.8	..	7,121.7
Year ended 30 June —								
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
1997	85,760	80,170	95,080	261,000	2,786.0	4,252.7	..	7,299.7
1996 —								
June	7,300	5,930	4,600	17,830	200.7	306.9	357.7	525.4
July	7,530	6,760	13,070	27,360	261.3	358.2	355.9	646.9
August	7,740	5,590	5,220	18,550	226.3	329.2	348.4	574.1
September	7,420	5,980	5,050	18,450	251.1	309.2	352.6	578.7
October	7,510	6,430	6,200	20,130	302.1	350.4	348.8	672.6
November	7,640	7,480	4,460	19,580	214.1	375.6	349.1	609.3
December	7,830	12,710	4,160	24,700	168.7	465.2	357.0	658.6
1997 —								
January	7,290	7,680	15,120	30,090	330.8	342.9	355.3	703.8
February	6,640	6,190	19,720	32,550	194.8	408.0	363.9	635.3
March	7,350	6,240	6,490	20,080	208.2	390.9	354.7	619.2
April	6,460	4,800	6,040	17,300	209.2	325.9	354.4	552.4
May	6,140	4,600	4,400	15,140	197.5	289.1	372.5	501.7
June	6,220	5,720	5,150	17,090	222.0	308.2	362.8	547.2
July	6,520	6,940	14,780	28,240	285.1	397.4	397.1	710.7
August p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	329.8	344.5	n.y.a

(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 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period					Short-term departures(a)				Total departures (a) ('000)
	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Australian residents (Original)	('000)		Overseas visitors	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors			Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)		
Year ended 31 December —									
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354.3	..	..	3,314.2	5,810.2
1995	27,870	69,080	52,410	149,360	2,518.6	..	..	3,676.8	6,344.8
1996	28,480	70,960	58,820	158,260	2,732.0	..	..	4,110.8	7,001.1
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1997	29,860	73,780	62,970	166,610	2,837.2	..	..	4,217.0	7,220.8
1996 —									
May	2,180	5,230	3,020	10,420	215.9	219.1	222.6	290.3	516.6
June	2,020	4,900	5,270	12,180	261.8	229.2	223.5	296.9	570.8
July	2,330	5,880	4,980	13,180	236.8	213.0	225.2	323.1	573.1
August	2,440	6,430	3,910	12,780	222.4	234.7	227.7	367.5	602.7
September	2,070	4,730	3,930	10,730	281.5	231.4	230.2	292.2	584.5
October	2,030	4,480	3,370	9,880	214.1	234.2	232.9	322.9	546.8
November	2,450	4,770	6,720	13,940	218.2	236.9	234.8	362.3	594.5
December	2,740	6,000	11,790	20,530	295.0	229.8	236.2	384.4	699.9
1997 —									
January	3,000	10,540	5,250	18,800	194.4	238.2	238.1	434.3	647.6
February	2,520	6,700	4,100	13,310	180.2	238.5	239.9	371.1	564.6
March	2,720	6,810	5,000	14,530	250.4	254.4	241.4	385.1	650.1
April	2,650	6,340	3,890	12,880	212.7	221.9	241.7	365.7	591.2
May	2,390	5,660	3,700	11,750	251.3	257.3	240.9	305.4	568.4
June	2,520	5,460	6,330	14,310	280.2	243.1	239.3	302.9	597.4
July	2,690	6,520	6,350	15,560	249.3	223.8	236.7	351.1	616.0

(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 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	1,144.7	1,274.2	307.6	340.5	730.2	805.8	102.6	117.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1,158.2	1,313.6	294.1	282.2	736.6	738.6	99.1	108.3
2 weeks and under 1 month	675.6	759.4	152.9	150.9	410.3	428.2	73.8	79.9
1 and under 2 months	352.7	375.9	65.9	64.7	197.5	205.3	36.8	40.4
2 and under 3 months	110.2	117.2	24.2	24.3	64.9	69.4	9.4	10.8
3 and under 6 months	138.7	156.9	28.9	30.7	85.7	93.2	15.4	17.1
6 and under 12 months	145.7	167.6	28.1	29.8	110.1	121.7	21.2	23.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,725.8</b>	<b>4,164.8</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>2,335.3</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>358.2</b>	<b>397.4</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	89.7	112.9	30.1	32.1	62.0	65.7	10.3	11.6
Business	361.0	391.9	96.2	110.1	225.1	251.3	32.4	36.3
Visiting friends/relatives	700.1	781.3	165.0	161.0	411.6	425.3	59.2	65.3
Holiday	2,257.5	2,518.4	537.0	534.3	1,403.3	1,451.4	207.9	227.8
Employment	21.7	23.7	5.3	6.4	14.1	16.2	2.2	2.4
Education	97.8	131.1	21.2	22.8	99.9	112.3	26.0	29.4
Other and not stated	198.0	205.6	46.9	56.5	119.2	140.0	20.3	24.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,725.8</b>	<b>4,164.8</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>2,335.3</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>358.2</b>	<b>397.4</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	271.4	300.0	77.7	85.0	169.0	189.5	23.3	27.4
1 and under 2 weeks	615.5	691.2	162.3	172.8	378.4	408.0	62.8	63.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	671.1	722.2	170.6	181.0	386.4	411.0	50.0	56.2
1 and under 2 months	458.4	505.5	127.3	142.6	253.8	275.7	44.9	47.2
2 and under 3 months	193.8	200.9	53.5	59.7	109.8	114.6	23.4	22.6
3 and under 6 months	171.8	173.8	57.1	64.0	110.3	119.7	20.3	20.5
6 and under 12 months	136.6	138.4	36.6	39.1	93.1	100.0	12.1	12.3
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,518.6</b>	<b>2,732.0</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>1,500.8</b>	<b>1,618.5</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>249.3</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	100.8	102.9	30.5	32.9	58.1	63.4	7.5	8.8
Business	438.8	486.3	127.0	137.4	279.8	306.2	38.0	40.9
Visiting friends/relatives	644.7	683.7	170.1	176.3	372.2	383.2	57.8	59.0
Holiday	1,140.4	1,263.4	308.2	340.5	673.9	735.7	115.7	122.5
Employment	72.2	68.2	16.1	19.0	41.5	45.8	6.3	6.2
Education	38.2	37.4	8.5	8.0	20.1	20.0	3.3	2.9
Other and not stated	83.5	90.2	24.6	30.0	55.2	64.2	8.2	9.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,518.6</b>	<b>2,732.0</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>1,500.8</b>	<b>1,618.5</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>249.3</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) 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	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	15,120	16,280	4,160	4,220	9,960	10,450	1,270	1,280
Europe and the Former USSR	26,740	25,090	5,720	4,620	14,320	10,950	1,890	1,460
Middle East and North Africa	8,340	6,330	1,280	1,350	3,600	3,450	580	540
Southeast Asia	14,590	11,850	2,380	2,630	6,610	6,160	940	980
Northeast Asia	14,250	18,230	4,090	2,760	11,310	7,650	1,610	1,050
Southern Asia	8,450	6,240	1,350	1,260	3,690	3,030	520	490
The Americas	4,000	3,680	820	650	2,080	1,770	370	280
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,430	4,780	1,000	1,290	2,790	3,120	350	450
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>96,970</b>	<b>92,510</b>	<b>20,810</b>	<b>18,810</b>	<b>54,360</b>	<b>46,600</b>	<b>7,530</b>	<b>6,520</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,100	2,960	830	510	2,050	1,030	290	170
China	7,370	10,750	2,650	1,310	6,840	3,450	820	420
Fiji	1,690	1,730	400	390	1,040	880	160	70
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,910	1,820	320	370	870	840	100	80
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	3,000	2,720	750	470	1,700	1,020	220	170
Hong Kong	4,490	4,120	770	660	2,440	2,090	410	280
India	4,300	2,900	600	630	1,690	1,510	200	240
New Zealand	11,430	12,430	3,240	3,340	7,640	8,410	960	1,090
Philippines	3,810	2,760	590	850	1,590	1,700	190	240
South Africa	3,150	2,950	610	840	1,720	2,070	220	300
Taiwan	1,140	1,920	360	530	1,170	1,410	250	230
United Kingdom	11,470	10,800	2,460	2,000	6,000	4,730	690	550
United States of America	1,780	1,590	370	290	900	820	170	160
Viet Nam	4,630	3,020	430	600	1,410	1,450	140	230

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the

(b) Includes: stated. (c) des vague: uses which cannot be: to any oth

**TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	19.0	21.2	4.6	4.0	11.4	10.0	1.3	1.1
New Caledonia	21.4	23.5	4.2	4.3	14.4	13.8	1.3	1.6
New Zealand	538.4	671.9	166.7	160.5	368.1	383.3	68.9	80.3
Papua New Guinea	42.3	43.5	9.4	10.0	24.2	24.7	4.5	4.3
Other	26.1	26.6	5.2	6.9	14.0	16.6	2.5	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>647.2</i>	<i>786.7</i>	<i>190.2</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>432.1</i>	<i>448.4</i>	<i>78.6</i>	<i>89.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	17.0	17.4	2.4	2.8	8.8	9.5	1.8	1.8
Belgium	7.7	9.1	1.6	1.7	5.0	4.9	1.3	1.1
Denmark	15.8	17.3	3.1	2.6	9.7	9.5	1.3	1.2
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.6	8.6	1.8	1.5	5.0	4.7	0.6	0.6
France	35.2	34.9	5.9	6.8	17.8	22.4	4.2	4.9
Germany	124.2	125.4	21.8	21.9	67.6	69.3	9.5	9.2
Greece	7.6	7.5	1.5	1.8	3.8	5.0	0.6	1.0
Ireland	17.4	20.8	4.2	4.9	10.5	13.2	1.2	1.8
Italy	36.8	40.6	5.6	7.0	18.8	21.9	5.0	5.1
Netherlands	34.5	38.8	5.0	5.9	19.0	21.1	3.4	3.6
Norway	6.6	7.2	1.2	1.5	3.8	5.0	0.5	0.8
Spain	7.3	8.1	1.3	1.5	4.0	4.7	1.1	1.1
Sweden	22.4	23.4	3.4	3.6	11.4	12.1	1.5	1.5
Switzerland	35.3	39.4	5.8	5.0	19.6	19.1	2.9	2.8
United Kingdom	347.9	367.5	64.6	65.2	193.5	214.1	20.7	22.7
Other	27.8	32.4	5.5	6.3	15.9	18.5	2.1	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>752.0</i>	<i>798.7</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>414.3</i>	<i>455.0</i>	<i>57.7</i>	<i>61.6</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	8.1	9.4	1.9	2.2	5.2	6.0	0.8	1.1
Other	20.6	23.1	4.5	4.8	12.8	14.3	3.7	4.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.1</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	5.9	6.9	1.4	1.5	3.9	3.9	0.6	0.7
Indonesia	135.0	154.5	33.7	37.0	92.5	107.7	15.7	22.1
Malaysia	108.2	134.4	34.7	37.1	75.6	81.9	8.1	10.5
Philippines	27.0	33.6	10.1	11.8	19.7	24.7	2.4	2.9
Singapore	202.4	222.8	59.6	61.8	116.9	121.5	11.7	13.5
Thailand	81.3	88.9	27.9	26.7	52.9	50.1	6.2	5.0
Other	6.3	7.3	1.7	2.2	4.1	5.0	0.6	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>648.5</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>177.9</i>	<i>365.6</i>	<i>394.7</i>	<i>45.3</i>	<i>55.6</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	42.6	54.0	12.8	15.9	29.0	35.6	4.5	4.6
Hong Kong	131.7	153.2	32.0	27.8	94.6	95.4	15.8	14.9
Japan	782.7	813.1	174.3	167.3	475.9	469.9	74.2	79.0
Korea	168.0	227.9	41.9	53.8	123.8	147.8	20.7	22.1
Taiwan	152.0	159.4	34.6	36.0	101.8	98.0	13.9	17.1
Other	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.4	1.1	1.3	0.2	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,278.8</i>	<i>1,409.8</i>	<i>295.9</i>	<i>301.1</i>	<i>826.2</i>	<i>848.0</i>	<i>129.2</i>	<i>138.0</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	17.1	21.3	6.1	7.1	12.0	15.1	1.5	2.0
Other	10.3	11.8	2.8	2.7	7.2	6.7	1.1	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>21.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	58.4	61.1	10.9	11.0	35.1	35.7	5.0	5.3
United States of America	304.9	316.9	71.0	73.1	185.1	193.2	29.1	32.8
Other	18.6	23.3	4.3	5.5	12.2	15.1	1.8	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>381.9</i>	<i>401.3</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>232.4</i>	<i>244.0</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	32.7	42.6	8.1	9.6	21.3	23.4	3.4	3.1
Other	9.5	10.4	1.8	2.4	5.4	5.8	0.8	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Not stated	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.7	0.2	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,725.8</b>	<b>4,164.8</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>2,335.3</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>358.2</b>	<b>397.4</b>

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



**TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

Country of residence(b)	Quarter ended 30 June			Eight months to August			Month of August	
	1996	1997	% change	1996	1997p	% change	1996	1997p
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
New Zealand	166.7	160.5	3.8	432.6	442.4	0.8	64.6	59.1
Total	190.2	185.7	4.4	504.3	514.2	0.8	72.2	67.6
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Germany	21.8	21.9	-4.6	74.8	77.9	1.9	7.1	8.7
Italy	5.6	7.0	14.9	23.9	26.7	10.1	5.1	4.7
Netherlands	5.0	5.9	12.1	21.4	23.4	4.9	2.3	2.2
Sweden	3.4	3.6	11.1	12.3	13.1	8.0	0.8	1.0
Switzerland	5.8	5.0	-4.9	21.4	20.9	-5.6	1.8	1.8
United Kingdom	64.6	65.2	6.7	213.7	233.9	8.5	20.1	19.8
Total	134.6	140.1	8.4	464.6	510.1	8.2	50.3	55.1
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Total	6.4	7.0	16.3	21.6	24.0	12.6	3.6	3.7
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	33.7	37.0	19.1	102.0	117.1	15.7	9.5	9.4
Malaysia	34.7	37.1	18.2	86.2	91.6	6.8	10.6	9.7
Philippines	10.1	11.8	22.2	21.7	27.5	25.1	2.0	2.9
Singapore	59.6	61.8	10.6	130.3	132.5	1.6	13.4	11.0
Thailand	27.9	26.7	-6.1	58.7	53.0	-10.7	5.8	2.9
Total	169.1	177.9	13.4	408.0	431.9	5.8	42.5	37.2
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	12.8	15.9	15.3	33.0	41.2	23.8	4.0	5.6
Japan	174.3	167.3	-0.7	556.6	548.9	-0.4	80.7	79.0
Korea	41.9	53.8	17.0	142.7	165.5	15.9	18.9	17.7
Taiwan	34.6	36.0	20.6	113.7	110.5	-2.5	11.8	12.4
Total	295.9	301.1	4.3	953.5	977.8	3.0	127.3	129.8
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	10.9	11.0	9.0	38.3	39.7	4.4	3.2	4.0
United States of America	71.0	73.1	8.5	207.3	217.3	3.5	22.2	24.1
Total	86.3	89.5	9.9	259.6	273.8	4.3	27.2	29.7
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	8.1	9.6	9.6	24.1	26.7	10.3	2.8	3.2
Total	10.0	12.0	13.0	30.3	33.2	10.2	3.7	3.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>923.2</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>2,664.6</b>	<b>2,790.3</b>	<b>4.3</b>	<b>329.2</b>	<b>329.8</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6, 7, 12 and 13 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS  
MAIN DESTINATION(b)**  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Main destination(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	74.6	71.9	16.6	18.1	37.9	40.9	6.5	6.5
New Caledonia	13.2	14.0	2.6	3.0	6.5	6.4	1.4	1.2
New Zealand	371.4	415.0	91.3	86.1	224.3	220.2	26.8	27.9
Norfolk Island	17.6	19.1	5.7	5.1	10.8	12.3	1.3	1.6
Papua New Guinea	35.6	37.4	9.4	10.0	22.3	23.9	3.8	3.4
Vanuatu	18.1	17.8	4.8	8.0	10.9	13.5	1.4	1.8
Other	25.8	27.7	6.3	5.6	13.1	12.9	2.3	2.2
Total	556.3	602.9	136.7	136.0	325.9	330.2	43.5	44.6
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	27.9	28.2	8.2	10.4	15.8	18.2	2.3	2.1
Germany	34.4	32.7	10.7	10.5	19.1	20.4	2.9	3.2
Greece	34.2	34.3	12.4	15.8	22.9	26.2	5.7	6.6
Ireland	15.5	18.7	4.9	6.1	10.0	11.1	3.2	2.7
Italy	50.3	58.2	18.6	21.3	34.1	38.0	7.2	6.7
Netherlands	15.9	16.7	4.8	4.8	9.9	8.4	1.9	1.5
Poland	7.3	6.3	2.5	2.6	4.4	4.0	1.2	0.8
Spain	8.2	9.5	3.1	2.6	5.3	4.9	0.8	0.9
Switzerland	9.6	10.8	3.0	2.2	6.2	5.0	0.7	1.0
United Kingdom	265.4	289.1	93.0	105.3	172.4	190.7	32.7	35.9
Other	74.9	83.7	31.1	31.8	54.8	54.5	12.4	12.8
Total	543.5	588.3	192.2	213.4	355.0	381.5	70.9	74.0
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	8.5	9.9	2.3	2.9	5.1	5.8	0.6	0.9
Lebanon	16.5	17.2	5.2	5.1	10.8	11.3	2.5	2.4
Turkey	10.9	12.4	5.1	6.1	7.8	9.7	1.7	1.6
Other	18.2	20.9	5.9	5.4	12.2	12.6	1.7	1.5
Total	54.0	60.4	18.4	19.5	36.0	39.4	6.4	6.4
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	222.2	259.8	59.5	69.8	135.1	162.0	23.9	31.0
Malaysia	88.6	97.1	21.0	22.5	50.7	56.3	8.8	9.5
Philippines	51.5	56.1	13.2	15.0	29.0	33.2	2.6	3.2
Singapore	95.0	99.2	22.4	24.3	56.9	57.3	9.5	9.6
Thailand	75.3	81.2	20.5	18.8	46.5	49.3	6.7	6.3
Viet Nam	40.6	43.0	6.6	7.4	21.9	23.5	3.4	2.2
Other	10.3	7.9	1.5	2.2	4.3	4.7	0.5	0.2
Total	583.5	644.3	144.7	159.9	344.4	386.3	55.3	62.0
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	52.9	54.8	12.3	16.1	28.0	33.5	3.0	4.4
Hong Kong	156.9	167.8	35.5	40.7	89.4	96.7	11.5	9.4
Japan	42.7	46.7	10.7	12.3	25.0	28.7	3.4	3.3
Korea	14.3	17.1	3.7	4.3	8.4	9.3	1.2	1.2
Taiwan	28.8	29.6	6.8	7.3	15.4	18.4	2.3	3.1
Other	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.8	1.0	0.2	0.2
Total	297.0	317.4	69.3	81.2	167.0	187.5	21.6	21.6
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	35.4	36.3	5.1	4.6	16.5	15.3	1.7	1.4
Sri Lanka	9.8	10.4	2.2	2.7	4.7	5.8	0.7	1.0
Other	13.2	13.9	1.9	2.7	5.6	7.1	0.7	0.8
Total	58.4	60.5	9.3	10.0	26.8	28.2	3.1	3.2
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	40.5	44.3	13.4	14.9	24.9	30.4	4.3	6.1
United States of America	314.0	331.1	84.4	90.8	181.7	189.3	25.0	25.6
Other	20.9	24.3	4.6	4.7	10.8	12.0	1.1	1.5
Total	375.4	399.7	102.4	110.4	217.3	231.7	30.4	33.2
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	24.2	26.7	5.2	6.5	12.9	15.6	2.5	2.0
Other	15.7	20.3	4.2	6.3	9.1	13.5	1.8	1.8
Total	39.9	47.0	9.4	12.8	22.0	29.1	4.3	3.8
Not stated	10.5	11.5	2.7	1.0	6.6	4.7	1.4	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,518.6</b>	<b>2,732.0</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>744.1</b>	<b>1,500.8</b>	<b>1,618.5</b>	<b>236.8</b>	<b>249.3</b>

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

**TABLE 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
New South Wales	1,646.6	1,805.9	414.6	427.8	1,072.7	1,110.1	137.5	145.5
Victoria	451.3	521.2	120.1	127.8	305.6	351.5	37.0	50.2
Queensland	1,044.4	1,197.7	268.4	278.7	661.6	702.6	108.0	112.8
South Australia	79.6	85.4	19.4	19.0	49.7	52.0	5.4	5.7
Western Australia	347.4	382.4	91.9	94.6	223.5	232.3	25.4	27.1
Tasmania	23.6	25.9	4.9	4.6	16.6	16.1	1.2	1.2
Northern Territory	41.2	42.3	10.7	11.0	22.6	23.7	4.6	4.8
Australian Capital Territory	29.9	33.3	7.5	7.3	18.6	19.2	2.4	3.0
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	3.2	n.a.	8.1	1.6	0.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,676.8</b>	<b>4,110.8</b>	<b>941.1</b>	<b>974.0</b>	<b>2,381.5</b>	<b>2,515.7</b>	<b>323.1</b>	<b>351.1</b>

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

**TABLE 9. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b) AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(c)  
SEVEN MONTHS TO JULY**

	Seven months to July						Percentage change 1995 to 1997	Percentage change 1996 to 1997
	1995		1996		1997			
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%		
<b>Country of residence(b)</b>								
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	342.4	17	432.1	19	448.4	18	31	4
Europe and the Former USSR	409.2	20	414.3	18	455.0	18	11	10
Middle East and North Africa	14.8	1	18.0	1	20.3	1	37	13
Southeast Asia	310.8	15	365.6	16	394.7	16	27	8
Northeast Asia	730.9	35	826.2	35	848.0	34	16	3
Southern Asia	14.9	1	19.2	1	21.8	1	46	14
The Americas	222.1	11	232.4	10	244.0	10	10	5
Africa (excluding North Africa)	20.6	1	26.7	1	29.3	1	42	10
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>2,066.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,335.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	68.8	3	67.6	3	69.3	3	1	3
Hong Kong	77.1	4	94.6	4	95.4	4	24	1
Indonesia	79.5	4	92.5	4	107.7	4	35	16
Japan	444.0	21	475.9	20	469.9	19	6	-1
Korea	89.5	4	123.8	5	147.8	6	65	19
Malaysia	59.7	3	75.6	3	81.9	3	37	8
New Zealand	279.9	14	368.1	16	383.3	16	37	4
Singapore	99.3	5	116.9	5	121.5	5	22	4
Taiwan	98.2	5	101.8	4	98.0	4	—	-4
United Kingdom	197.6	10	193.5	8	214.1	9	8	11
United States of America	179.8	9	185.1	8	193.2	8	7	4
<b>Purpose of journey(c)</b>								
Convention/conference	47.7	2	62.0	3	65.7	3	38	6
Business	199.6	10	225.1	10	251.3	10	26	12
Visiting friends/relatives	368.4	18	411.6	18	425.3	17	(c)	3
Holiday	1,246.0	60	1,403.3	60	1,451.4	59	(c)	3
Employment	13.1	1	14.1	1	16.2	1	24	15
Education	73.0	4	99.9	4	112.3	5	54	12
Other and not stated	118.6	6	119.2	5	140.0	6	18	17
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,066.5</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,335.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,462.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>5</b>

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

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

### SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

### SCOPE

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

### COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

**6** The classification of countries in this publication is the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 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.

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

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

### CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

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

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

## G L O S S A R Y

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

## GLOSSARY

.....

- 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 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.

- Permanent departures** Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.

- 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 who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and
  - overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

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

### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

## STANDARD ERRORS

---

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

*continued*

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

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

# APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS (a)

## INCOMING CARD

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

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

1	Family/Surname		
2	Given names		
3	Passport number		
4	Nationality as shown in passport		
5	Country of birth		
6	Date of birth	Day	Month
7	Sex	Male <input type="radio"/>	Female <input type="radio"/>
8	Current marital status	Never married <input type="radio"/>	Widowed <input type="radio"/>
		Married <input type="radio"/>	Divorced <input type="radio"/>
		Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/>	Common law / de facto <input type="radio"/>
9	Please <input checked="" type="radio"/> and answer <b>only one</b> of A or B or C		
A	Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="radio"/>		
B	Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="radio"/>		
C	Resident returning to Australia <input type="radio"/>		
(1)	Previous country of residence		
(1)	Intended length of stay in Australia	Years Months Days	
(1)	Time you have been away from Australia	Years Months Days	
(2)	Main reason for coming to Australia ( <input checked="" type="radio"/> one only )		
	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"/>
(3)	Country of residence		
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 <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <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?	No change <input type="radio"/>	No <input type="radio"/>	Yes <input type="radio"/>

**15 Please sign here**

I declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully.

Date: DAY MONTH YEAR

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

**OFFICE USE ONLY**

Visa number: \_\_\_\_\_

Visa class: \_\_\_\_\_

© Commonwealth of Australia 1995  
McMillan Print

**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 <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="radio"/> and answer <b>only one</b> of D or E or F	
D	Visitor or temporary entrant departing	
(1)	Length of time you have been in Australia this visit	Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/>
(2)	Australian city or State where you spent most time	<input type="text"/>
(3)	Country of residence	<input type="text"/>
E	Resident departing temporarily	
(1)	Intended length of stay abroad	Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/>
(2)	Main reason for going abroad ( <input checked="" type="radio"/> one only)	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"/>
(3)	Country in which you will spend most time while abroad	<input type="text"/>
(4)	Australian State where you live	<input type="text"/>
F	Resident departing permanently	
(1)	Country of future residence	<input type="text"/>
(2)	Australian State where you lived	<input type="text"/>
(3)	If you were not born in Australia: How long ago did you come to live in Australia?	Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>
	Did you intend to settle permanently?	Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
10	Usual occupation	<input type="text"/>
11	Flight number or name of ship	<input type="text"/>
12	Overseas country where you will get off this flight or ship	<input type="text"/>

**Questions continue** ➔

13	Airport / Port of departure	<input type="text"/>
14	Departure date	Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>
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.	<input type="text"/>
	Date	Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/>

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

© Commonwealth of Australia 1995  
McMillan Press

**PZ 016 (03-95)**

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



## FOR MORE INFORMATION . . .

The ABS publishes a wide range of information on Australia's economic and social conditions. A catalogue of publications and products is available from any of our offices (see below).

### INFORMATION CONSULTANCY SERVICES

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see below).

### ABS PRODUCTS

A large number of ABS products is available from the ABS Bookshops (see below). The ABS also provides a subscription service – you can telephone the ABS Subscription Service Australia wide toll free on 1800 0206 08.

### ELECTRONIC SERVICES

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about our electronic data services, contact any ABS office (see below) or e-mail us at:

- [client.services@abs.gov.au](mailto:client.services@abs.gov.au)

### GENERAL SALES AND INQUIRIES

- Sydney 02 9268 4611      ■ Adelaide 08 8237 7100
- Melbourne 03 9615 7755      ■ Hobart 03 6222 5800
- Brisbane 07 3222 6351      ■ Darwin 08 8943 2111
- Perth 08 9360 5140      ■ Canberra 02 6252 6627
  
- Information Services, ABS  
PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616



2340100008970

ISSN 1031-0495

RRP \$16.00