

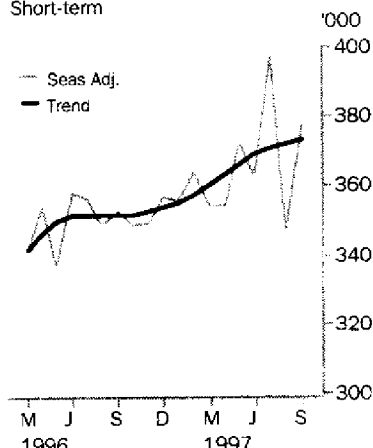
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 23 OCT 1997

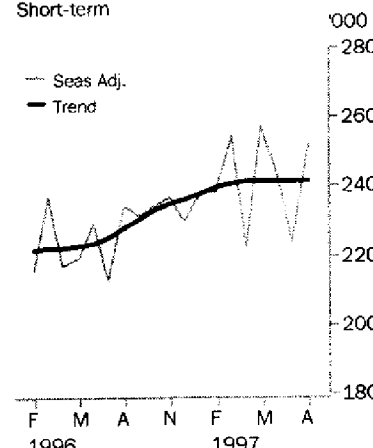
Visitor Arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



SEPTEMBER 1997 PRELIMINARY

	Sep 97 '000s	% change between Aug 97 and Sep 97	Jan 97 to Sep 97 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	373.0	0.3	..	..
Original	324.0	..	3 116.7	4.8

AUGUST 1997 KEY FIGURES

	Aug 97 '000	% change between Jul 97 and Aug 97	Jan 97 to Aug 97 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	371.9	0.3	..	..
Original	330.4	..	2 792.7	4.8
Resident departures				
Trend	241.3	0.1	..	..
Original	240.0	..	1 858.5	7.9
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	6.5	..	53.1	-14.5
Departures	2.5	..	21.0	9.6
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	18.4	..	178.9	0.2
Departures	14.5	..	115.6	12.0

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimates for visitor arrivals increased during September 1997. This revised estimate has now been increasing for the past twelve consecutive months.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 178,870 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 115,590 permanent and long-term departures during the eight months to August 1997, bringing the net gain of arrivals over departures to 63,280. This was a decline of 16% compared with the corresponding period in 1996 (75,300).

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

October 1997

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

28 November 1997

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.

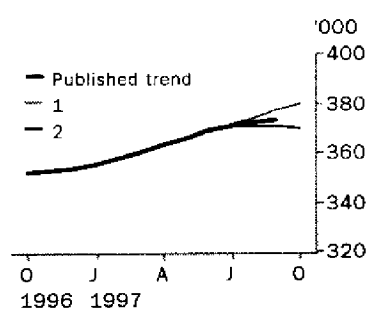
1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- October visitor arrivals is 3.04% higher than September.
- September resident departures is 4.56% higher than August.

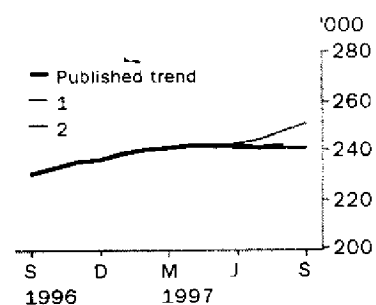
2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- October visitor arrivals is 3.04% lower than September.
- September resident departures is 4.56% lower than August.

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.04% and 4.56% 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

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SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 324,000 short-term overseas visitor arrivals to Australia during September 1997 bringing the total number for the nine months January to September 1997 to 3,116,700. This represented an increase of 5% over the number arriving during the corresponding period in 1996 (2,973,700).

The main source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the nine months to September 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% from the corresponding period to September 1996. There was an increase in visitor numbers from all of the other top ten source countries except for Taiwan which decreased by 3%. Korea contributed the largest increase in visitor numbers, increasing by 16%, followed by Indonesia (14%), Malaysia (11%) and the United Kingdom (10%).

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 240,000 short-term departures of Australian residents in August 1997, bringing the total for the eight months to August 1997 to 1,858,500, an increase of 8% on the same period the previous year (1,723,200). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during January to August 1997 were New Zealand (14%), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (both 12%), Indonesia (10%) and Hong Kong (6%).

During the eight months to August 1997:

- 251,700 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, a decrease of 1% compared to January to August 1996;
- 219,600 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 5%;
- 217,800 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 10%;
- 190,800 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 19%; and
- 106,900 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 6%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (59%) of all short-term overseas visitors to Australia during January to August 1997 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (1,653,900). A further 17% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (479,200), 10% were on business trips (288,000), while 4% arrived for educational purposes and 3% arrived for a convention or conference.

STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between January and August 1997 stated that they had spent most of their time in either New South Wales (44%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (14%) or Western Australia (9%). Victoria experienced the largest increase in visitors (16%), followed by the Northern Territory (up by 7%), South Australia (up by 6%) and Queensland (up by 5%).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

SEASONALITY OF VISITOR ARRIVALS

INTRODUCTION

Short-term visitors to Australia tend to arrive at the beginning of summer with November and December being the most popular months of arrival, attracting 11% and 38% more visitors than an average month respectively. In contrast, May, June and September are the least popular months for short-term arrivals. However this pattern is not consistent for all source countries of Australia's short term arrivals. Within the top ten source countries, various different arrival patterns can be found. A selection of these is examined in this article.

VARIATION IN MONTHLY VISITOR ARRIVALS, 1977-96

	<i>New Zealand</i>	<i>Germany</i>	<i>Singapore</i>	<i>Hong Kong</i>	<i>Total</i>
Period	%	%	%	%	%
January	-30.0	10.0	-36.0	1.0	-3.0
February	-37.0	43.0	1.0	59.0	6.0
March	-13.0	27.0	-1.0	-7.0	7.0
April	-9.0	-16.0	-16.0	-2.0	-7.0
May	6.0	-45.0	-19.0	-35.0	-19.0
June	15.0	-47.0	17.0	-23.0	-16.0
July	31.0	-10.0	-34.0	42.0	1.0
August	26.0	-30.0	-30.0	8.0	-6.0
September	5.0	-24.0	-24.0	-36.0	-16.0
October	3.0	18.0	-17.0	-26.0	1.0
November	-10.0	20.0	46.0	-18.0	11.0
December	14.0	53.0	113.0	35.0	38.0

GERMANY

The number of people arriving short term from Germany appears to be strongly influenced by the time of year. The most popular month for short term visitors is December with visitors 53% more likely to arrive in this month than in an average month. This could be due to a combination of Christmas holidays and the fact this month marks the beginning of summer for Australia and the beginning of winter for Germany. Other popular months are February and March with visitors 43% and 27% respectively more likely to arrive at these times than in an average month.

German visitors are least likely to enter Australia in winter. May and June are approximately 45% less popular than an average month. This is also possibly due to these months marking the beginning of summer in Germany.

SEASONALITY OF VISITOR ARRIVALS

SINGAPORE

The travel behaviour of short term visitors from Singapore also appears to be strongly influenced by the time of year. December is by far the most popular month of arrival, with Singapore arrivals more than twice as likely to visit in December as an average month. November is also highly preferred being 46% more popular than an average month. The least popular months are January, July and August.

HONG KONG

The most prominent seasonal influence on short term arrivals from Hong Kong is the Chinese New Year. For almost all years examined the most popular month was either January or February, depending on which of these two months the holiday fell in a particular year. For those years when the Chinese New Year fell in January arrivals on average were 46.5% more likely to come at this time than in an average month. February was 82% more popular than an average month in those years it contained the holiday. The average percentage differences for January and February illustrated in the table do not completely portray the popularity of these months due to the oscillation of where the holiday falls. July and December are also popular months of arrival.

NEW ZEALAND

The month in which short term arrivals from New Zealand are most likely to enter Australia has changed over time. Although generally the most common season of arrival has been winter, the actual month has become progressively later in the year. In the early 1980s June was the most popular month of arrival, but this title was assumed by July by the middle of that decade. By the late 1980s August had become the most commonly chosen month of arrival. September was the most popular month in 1996. October displayed an increase in popularity over time with a 24% increase in its relative popularity between 1977 and 1996. In contrast, December decreased from being the most popular month in the late 1970s to one of the least popular by 1995.

The least popular months of arrival from New Zealand remained relatively constant over time with January and February the least popular in most years. Visitors were 30% and 37% respectively less likely to arrive during these months than in an average month.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) ('000)				Total arrivals (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
Year ended 31 December —									
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	..	5,886.2
1995	96,970	78,790	78,170	253,940	2,470.8	3,725.8	..	..	6,450.6
1996	92,510	80,000	88,830	261,340	2,695.5	4,164.8	..	..	7,121.7
Year ended 30 June —									
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 —									
July	7,530	6,760	13,070	27,360	261.3	358.2	355.9	351.7	646.9
August	7,740	5,590	5,220	18,550	226.3	329.2	348.4	351.5	574.1
September	7,420	5,980	5,050	18,450	251.1	309.2	352.6	351.3	578.7
October	7,510	6,430	6,200	20,130	302.1	350.4	348.8	351.7	672.6
November	7,640	7,480	4,460	19,580	214.1	375.6	349.1	352.5	609.3
December	7,830	12,710	4,160	24,700	168.7	465.2	357.0	353.8	658.6
1997 —									
January	7,290	7,680	15,120	30,090	330.8	342.9	355.3	355.2	703.8
February	6,640	6,190	19,720	32,550	194.8	408.0	363.9	357.3	635.3
March	7,350	6,240	6,490	20,080	208.2	390.9	354.7	360.0	619.2
April	6,460	4,800	6,040	17,300	209.2	325.9	354.4	363.0	552.4
May	6,140	4,600	4,400	15,140	197.5	289.1	372.5	366.0	501.7
June	6,220	5,720	5,150	17,090	222.0	308.2	362.8	368.7	547.2
July	6,520	6,940	14,780	28,240	285.1	397.4	397.1	370.7	710.7
August	6,460	5,960	5,980	18,390	244.2	330.4	346.7	371.9	593.0
September p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	324.0	377.5	373.0	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	('000)				
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors		
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 —									
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	239.6	371.1	564.6
March	2,720	6,810	5,000	14,530	250.4	254.4	241.0	385.1	650.1
April	2,650	6,340	3,890	12,880	212.7	221.9	241.5	365.7	591.2
May	2,390	5,660	3,700	11,750	251.3	257.3	241.5	305.4	568.4
June	2,520	5,460	6,330	14,310	280.2	243.1	241.3	302.9	597.4
July	2,690	6,520	6,350	15,560	249.3	223.8	241.2	351.1	616.0
August	2,550	7,170	4,740	14,460	240.0	252.2	241.3	378.1	632.5

(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) 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)
(^{'000})

	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Eight months to August		Month of August	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,144.7	1,274.2	307.6	340.5	840.5	915.7	110.2	109.9
1 and under 2 weeks	1,158.2	1,313.6	294.1	282.2	845.5	845.2	108.9	106.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	675.6	759.4	152.9	150.9	473.1	491.8	62.8	63.6
1 and under 2 months	352.7	375.9	65.9	64.7	220.4	227.0	22.9	21.7
2 and under 3 months	110.2	117.2	24.2	24.3	70.7	76.2	5.8	6.8
3 and under 6 months	138.7	156.9	28.9	30.7	94.7	103.8	9.0	10.5
6 and under 12 months	145.7	167.6	28.1	29.8	119.7	133.0	9.6	11.3
Total(c)	3,725.8	4,164.8	901.6	923.2	2,664.6	2,792.7	329.2	330.4
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	89.7	112.9	30.1	32.1	71.1	73.7	9.1	7.9
Business	361.0	391.9	96.2	110.1	257.5	288.0	32.4	36.7
Visiting friends/relatives	700.1	781.3	165.0	161.0	464.4	479.2	52.8	53.8
Holiday	2,257.5	2,518.4	537.0	534.3	1,612.2	1,653.9	208.9	202.5
Employment	21.7	23.7	5.3	6.4	15.8	18.7	1.7	2.5
Education	97.8	131.1	21.2	22.8	106.3	119.8	6.5	7.6
Other and not stated	198.0	205.6	46.9	56.5	137.1	159.4	17.9	19.4
Total	3,725.8	4,164.8	901.6	923.2	2,664.6	2,792.7	329.2	330.4
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	271.4	300.0	77.7	85.0	196.1	220.8	27.1	31.2
1 and under 2 weeks	615.5	691.2	162.3	172.8	432.7	470.3	54.3	62.4
2 weeks and under 1 month	671.1	722.2	170.6	181.0	440.5	469.3	54.2	58.3
1 and under 2 months	458.4	505.5	127.3	142.6	298.8	319.9	45.0	44.2
2 and under 3 months	193.8	200.9	53.5	59.7	128.1	132.7	18.3	18.1
3 and under 6 months	171.8	173.8	57.1	64.0	123.0	133.7	12.6	13.9
6 and under 12 months	136.6	138.4	36.6	39.1	104.1	111.9	11.0	11.9
Total(c)	2,518.6	2,732.0	685.1	744.1	1,723.2	1,858.5	222.4	240.0
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	100.8	102.9	30.5	32.9	67.8	74.5	9.7	11.1
Business	438.8	486.3	127.0	137.4	321.5	353.6	41.6	47.4
Visiting friends/relatives	644.7	683.7	170.1	176.3	420.0	427.8	47.9	44.7
Holiday	1,140.4	1,263.4	308.2	340.5	780.9	853.4	107.0	117.7
Employment	72.2	68.2	16.1	19.0	47.2	52.3	5.7	6.6
Education	38.2	37.4	8.5	8.0	23.8	24.2	3.7	4.2
Other and not stated	83.5	90.2	24.6	30.0	62.0	72.6	6.8	8.4
Total	2,518.6	2,732.0	685.1	744.1	1,723.2	1,858.5	222.4	240.0

(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) 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		Eight months to August		Month of August	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	15,120	16,280	4,160	4,220	11,220	11,730	1,260	1,280
Europe and the Former USSR	26,740	25,090	5,720	4,620	16,390	12,630	2,080	1,670
Middle East and North Africa	8,340	6,330	1,280	1,350	4,180	3,940	580	500
Southeast Asia	14,590	11,850	2,380	2,630	7,550	6,970	930	810
Northeast Asia	14,250	18,230	4,090	2,760	13,090	8,680	1,790	1,040
Southern Asia	8,450	6,240	1,350	1,260	4,160	3,550	470	530
The Americas	4,000	3,680	820	650	2,380	2,050	300	280
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,430	4,780	1,000	1,290	3,120	3,470	330	350
Total(b)	96,970	92,510	20,810	18,810	62,100	53,060	7,740	6,460
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,100	2,960	830	510	2,220	1,150	170	120
China	7,370	10,750	2,650	1,310	7,840	3,920	1,000	470
Fiji	1,690	1,730	400	390	1,260	970	220	90
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,910	1,820	320	370	1,040	950	160	110
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	3,000	2,720	750	470	1,930	1,180	240	160
Hong Kong	4,490	4,120	770	660	2,910	2,410	470	320
India	4,300	2,900	600	630	1,930	1,810	240	300
New Zealand	11,430	12,430	3,240	3,340	8,510	9,450	880	1,040
Philippines	3,810	2,760	590	850	1,810	1,960	220	270
South Africa	3,150	2,950	610	840	1,910	2,320	190	250
Taiwan	1,140	1,920	360	530	1,360	1,580	190	160
United Kingdom	11,470	10,800	2,460	2,000	6,870	5,550	870	830
United States of America	1,780	1,590	370	290	1,040	970	140	140
Viet Nam	4,630	3,020	430	600	1,620	1,630	210	180

(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 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Eight months to August		Month of August	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	19.0	21.2	4.6	4.0	12.8	11.3	1.4	1.3
New Caledonia	21.4	23.5	4.2	4.3	16.0	14.9	1.6	1.1
New Zealand	538.4	671.9	166.7	160.5	432.6	442.7	64.6	59.4
Papua New Guinea	42.3	43.5	9.4	10.0	27.2	27.9	3.1	3.2
Other	26.1	26.6	5.2	6.9	15.5	18.4	1.5	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>647.2</i>	<i>786.7</i>	<i>190.2</i>	<i>185.7</i>	<i>504.3</i>	<i>515.2</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>66.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	17.0	17.4	2.4	2.8	10.1	10.8	1.3	1.3
Belgium	7.7	9.1	1.6	1.7	5.6	5.5	0.6	0.6
Denmark	15.8	17.3	3.1	2.6	10.6	10.4	0.9	0.9
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.6	8.6	1.8	1.5	5.6	5.2	0.6	0.6
France	35.2	34.9	5.9	6.8	21.6	26.2	3.8	3.8
Germany	124.2	125.4	21.8	21.9	74.8	77.9	7.1	8.6
Greece	7.6	7.5	1.5	1.8	4.2	5.5	0.4	0.5
Ireland	17.4	20.8	4.2	4.9	11.8	14.9	1.3	1.7
Italy	36.8	40.6	5.6	7.0	23.9	27.6	5.1	5.6
Netherlands	34.5	38.8	5.0	5.9	21.4	23.0	2.3	1.8
Norway	6.6	7.2	1.2	1.5	4.2	5.4	0.4	0.4
Spain	7.3	8.1	1.3	1.5	5.1	5.9	1.1	1.2
Sweden	22.4	23.4	3.4	3.6	12.3	12.9	0.8	0.8
Switzerland	35.3	39.4	5.8	5.0	21.4	21.0	1.8	1.9
United Kingdom	347.9	367.5	64.6	65.2	213.7	236.5	20.1	22.4
Other	27.8	32.4	5.5	6.3	18.5	20.9	2.6	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>752.0</i>	<i>798.7</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>140.1</i>	<i>464.6</i>	<i>509.6</i>	<i>50.3</i>	<i>54.6</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.1	9.4	1.9	2.2	5.9	6.9	0.7	0.9
Other	20.6	23.1	4.5	4.8	15.7	17.5	2.9	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>24.5</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>4.1</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	5.9	6.9	1.4	1.5	4.5	4.5	0.6	0.7
Indonesia	135.0	154.5	33.7	37.0	102.0	117.1	9.5	9.3
Malaysia	108.2	134.4	34.7	37.1	86.2	92.7	10.6	10.7
Philippines	27.0	33.6	10.1	11.8	21.7	27.5	2.0	2.9
Singapore	202.4	222.8	59.6	61.8	130.3	134.4	13.4	12.9
Thailand	81.3	88.9	27.9	26.7	58.7	53.1	5.8	3.0
Other	6.3	7.3	1.7	2.2	4.7	5.8	0.6	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>648.5</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>177.9</i>	<i>408.0</i>	<i>435.1</i>	<i>42.5</i>	<i>40.4</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	42.6	54.0	12.8	15.9	33.0	40.8	4.0	5.2
Hong Kong	131.7	153.2	32.0	27.8	106.2	105.8	11.6	10.4
Japan	782.7	813.1	174.3	167.3	556.6	550.0	80.7	80.1
Korea	168.0	227.9	41.9	53.8	142.7	166.8	18.9	19.0
Taiwan	152.0	159.4	34.6	36.0	113.7	110.6	11.8	12.6
Other	1.9	2.2	0.3	0.4	1.3	1.6	0.2	0.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,278.8</i>	<i>1,409.8</i>	<i>295.9</i>	<i>301.1</i>	<i>953.5</i>	<i>975.6</i>	<i>127.3</i>	<i>127.6</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	17.1	21.3	6.1	7.1	13.7	16.8	1.7	1.7
Other	10.3	11.8	2.8	2.7	8.0	7.4	0.8	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>9.8</i>	<i>21.7</i>	<i>24.2</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.4</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	58.4	61.1	10.9	11.0	38.3	39.5	3.2	3.8
United States of America	304.9	316.9	71.0	73.1	207.3	217.8	22.2	24.6
Other	18.6	23.3	4.3	5.5	14.0	16.8	1.8	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>381.9</i>	<i>401.3</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>89.5</i>	<i>259.6</i>	<i>274.2</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>30.1</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	32.7	42.6	8.1	9.6	24.1	26.8	2.8	3.3
Other	9.5	10.4	1.8	2.4	6.2	6.8	0.8	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>12.0</i>	<i>30.3</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Not stated	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.2	1.0	0.7	0.1	—
Total	3,725.8	4,164.8	901.6	923.2	2,664.6	2,792.7	329.2	330.4

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

**TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)
(^{'000})**

Country of residence(b)	Quarter ended 30 September			Nine months to September			Month of September	
	1996	1997p	% change	1996	1997p	% change	1996	1997p
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	205.1	204.9	-0.1	504.3	507.9	0.7	71.7	65.2
Total	232.0	233.1	0.5	585.6	591.7	1.0	81.3	76.5
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	26.2	27.4	4.6	84.4	87.5	3.7	9.6	9.7
Italy	13.0	14.0	7.7	26.8	30.9	15.3	2.9	3.3
Netherlands	9.1	9.2	1.1	24.7	26.7	8.1	3.4	3.8
Sweden	3.8	3.8	—	13.8	14.4	4.3	1.5	1.5
Switzerland	8.1	8.1	—	24.8	24.4	-1.6	3.4	3.4
United Kingdom	64.7	69.8	7.9	237.5	261.2	10.0	23.9	24.7
Total	164.3	176.5	7.4	520.9	569.9	9.4	56.3	60.3
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Total	10.7	11.6	8.4	24.1	26.9	11.6	2.5	2.4
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	33.6	40.0	19.0	110.4	125.6	13.8	8.4	8.5
Malaysia	26.6	33.1	24.4	94.1	104.5	11.1	7.9	11.9
Philippines	6.8	9.2	35.3	24.1	31.0	28.6	2.3	3.4
Singapore	37.4	43.4	16.0	142.6	151.4	6.2	12.3	17.0
Thailand	18.9	10.5	-44.4	65.5	55.6	-15.1	6.8	2.5
Total	126.4	140.0	10.8	446.7	479.1	7.3	38.7	43.9
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	12.9	14.9	15.5	37.4	46.0	23.0	4.4	5.2
Japan	219.3	225.4	2.8	621.0	616.3	-0.8	64.4	66.3
Korea	51.1	52.7	3.1	154.3	178.4	15.6	11.5	11.6
Taiwan	35.1	39.1	11.4	123.1	120.0	-2.5	9.4	9.4
Total	354.6	371.3	4.7	1,051.6	1,081.4	2.8	98.1	105.8
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	11.9	13.6	14.3	42.0	44.0	4.8	3.7	4.5
United States of America	71.4	79.1	10.8	227.4	239.6	5.4	20.1	21.8
Total	88.6	98.4	11.1	285.1	302.2	6.0	25.5	28.1
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	9.8	10.0	2.0	27.6	30.3	9.8	3.5	3.6
Total	11.9	12.5	5.0	34.3	37.9	10.5	4.0	4.4
Total	996.6	1,051.8	5.5	2,973.7	3,116.7	4.8	309.2	324.0

(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 6, 7, 12 and 13 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS
MAIN DESTINATION(b)
(^{'000})**

Main destination(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Eight months to August		Month of August	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	74.6	71.9	16.6	18.1	44.7	46.7	6.8	5.8
New Caledonia	13.2	14.0	2.6	3.0	7.3	7.6	0.7	1.2
New Zealand	371.4	415.0	91.3	86.1	254.1	251.7	29.8	31.5
Norfolk Island	17.6	19.1	5.7	5.1	12.6	14.2	1.8	1.9
Papua New Guinea	35.6	37.4	9.4	10.0	25.0	27.8	2.7	3.8
Vanuatu	18.1	17.8	4.8	8.0	12.4	15.6	1.5	2.1
Other	25.8	27.7	6.3	5.6	15.6	15.7	2.4	2.8
Total	556.3	602.9	136.7	136.0	371.7	379.3	45.8	49.1
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	27.9	28.2	8.2	10.4	17.6	21.1	1.8	2.8
Germany	34.4	32.7	10.7	10.5	21.6	23.6	2.5	3.2
Greece	34.2	34.3	12.4	15.8	26.6	30.6	3.7	4.5
Ireland	15.5	18.7	4.9	6.1	12.6	13.0	2.6	1.9
Italy	50.3	58.2	18.6	21.3	40.1	43.7	6.1	5.7
Netherlands	15.9	16.7	4.8	4.8	11.6	9.6	1.7	1.1
Poland	7.3	6.3	2.5	2.6	5.0	4.4	0.6	0.4
Spain	8.2	9.5	3.1	2.6	6.1	5.8	0.8	0.9
Switzerland	9.6	10.8	3.0	2.2	6.9	6.2	0.7	1.2
United Kingdom	265.4	289.1	93.0	105.3	197.2	217.8	24.8	27.1
Other	74.9	83.7	31.1	31.8	63.2	61.4	8.4	6.9
Total	543.5	588.3	192.2	213.4	408.6	437.1	53.6	55.6
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.5	9.9	2.3	2.9	5.6	6.2	0.5	0.4
Lebanon	16.5	17.2	5.2	5.1	12.9	13.1	2.1	1.8
Turkey	10.9	12.4	5.1	6.1	9.4	11.0	1.6	1.3
Other	18.2	20.9	5.9	5.4	13.6	14.4	1.3	1.8
Total	54.0	60.4	18.4	19.5	41.6	44.7	5.6	5.3
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	222.2	259.8	59.5	69.8	160.3	190.8	25.1	28.9
Malaysia	88.6	97.1	21.0	22.5	58.1	64.3	7.4	8.0
Philippines	51.5	56.1	13.2	15.0	32.7	37.4	3.7	4.2
Singapore	95.0	99.2	22.4	24.3	64.3	67.6	7.4	10.3
Thailand	75.3	81.2	20.5	18.8	51.6	55.0	5.1	5.7
Viet Nam	40.6	43.0	6.6	7.4	24.2	25.4	2.4	1.9
Other	10.3	7.9	1.5	2.2	4.7	5.4	0.4	0.7
Total	583.5	644.3	144.7	159.9	395.8	445.9	51.4	59.7
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	52.9	54.8	12.3	16.1	32.3	39.9	4.3	6.5
Hong Kong	156.9	167.8	35.5	40.7	101.3	106.9	11.9	10.2
Japan	42.7	46.7	10.7	12.3	28.3	32.4	3.3	3.8
Korea	14.3	17.1	3.7	4.3	9.9	11.0	1.5	1.7
Taiwan	28.8	29.6	6.8	7.3	17.6	20.9	2.2	2.5
Other	1.5	1.6	0.3	0.6	0.9	1.0	0.1	—
Total	297.0	317.4	69.3	81.2	190.3	212.2	23.3	24.7
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	35.4	36.3	5.1	4.6	18.2	17.1	1.7	1.7
Sri Lanka	9.8	10.4	2.2	2.7	5.1	6.3	0.4	0.5
Other	13.2	13.9	1.9	2.7	6.7	8.1	1.1	1.0
Total	58.4	60.5	9.3	10.0	30.0	31.5	3.2	3.2
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	40.5	44.3	13.4	14.9	30.8	35.1	5.9	4.8
United States of America	314.0	331.1	84.4	90.8	208.5	219.6	26.8	30.3
Other	20.9	24.3	4.6	4.7	12.2	13.8	1.4	1.8
Total	375.4	399.7	102.4	110.4	251.4	268.5	34.1	36.8
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	24.2	26.7	5.2	6.5	15.0	19.1	2.1	3.5
Other	15.7	20.3	4.2	6.3	11.5	15.1	2.5	1.6
Total	39.9	47.0	9.4	12.8	26.6	34.2	4.6	5.1
Not stated	10.5	11.5	2.7	1.0	7.3	5.1	0.7	0.4
Total	2,518.6	2,732.0	685.1	744.1	1,723.2	1,858.5	222.4	240.0

(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 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
(^{'000})**

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Eight months to August		Month of August	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
New South Wales	1,646.6	1,805.9	414.6	427.8	1,226.8	1,265.2	154.1	155.1
Victoria	451.3	521.2	120.1	127.8	343.2	397.2	37.6	45.7
Queensland	1,044.4	1,197.7	268.4	278.7	791.2	831.6	129.6	129.0
South Australia	79.6	85.4	19.4	19.0	56.0	59.4	6.4	7.4
Western Australia	347.4	382.4	91.9	94.6	253.4	262.2	29.8	29.8
Tasmania	23.6	25.9	4.9	4.6	17.7	17.4	1.1	1.3
Northern Territory	41.2	42.3	10.7	11.0	28.2	30.3	5.5	6.6
Australian Capital Territory	29.9	33.3	7.5	7.3	21.3	21.8	2.8	2.6
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	3.5	3.2	n.a.	8.6	0.5	0.5
Total(c)	3,676.8	4,110.8	941.1	974.0	2,749.0	2,893.7	367.5	378.1

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

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

	Eight months to August						Percentage change 1995 to 1997	Percentage change 1996 to 1997
	1995		1996		1997			
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	406.1	17	504.3	19	515.2	18	27	2
Europe and the Former USSR	454.7	19	464.6	17	509.6	18	12	10
Middle East and North Africa	17.5	1	21.6	1	24.5	1	40	13
Southeast Asia	347.5	15	408.0	15	435.1	16	25	7
Northeast Asia	856.9	36	953.5	36	975.6	35	14	2
Southern Asia	16.6	1	21.7	1	24.2	1	46	12
The Americas	247.9	10	259.6	10	274.2	10	11	6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	23.1	1	30.3	1	33.6	1	45	11
Total(d)	2,371.4	100	2,664.6	100	2,792.7	100	18	5
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	76.3	3	74.8	3	77.9	3	2	4
Hong Kong	89.6	4	106.2	4	105.8	4	18	—
Indonesia	88.0	4	102.0	4	117.1	4	33	15
Japan	527.2	22	556.6	21	550.0	20	4	—1
Korea	104.1	4	142.7	5	166.8	6	60	17
Malaysia	68.5	3	86.2	3	92.7	3	35	8
New Zealand	336.2	14	432.6	16	442.7	16	32	2
Singapore	110.8	5	130.3	5	134.4	5	21	3
Taiwan	110.1	5	113.7	4	110.6	4	—	—3
United Kingdom	215.5	9	213.7	8	236.5	8	10	11
United States of America	201.0	8	207.3	8	217.8	8	8	5
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	55.6	2	71.1	3	73.7	3	33	4
Business	240.0	10	257.5	10	288.0	10	20	12
Visiting friends/relatives	413.2	17	464.4	17	479.2	17	(c)	3
Holiday	1,436.7	61	1,612.2	61	1,653.9	59	(c)	3
Employment	14.8	1	15.8	1	18.7	1	26	18
Education	77.5	3	106.3	4	119.8	4	55	13
Other and not stated	133.6	6	137.1	5	159.4	6	19	16
Total	2,371.4	100	2,664.6	100	2,792.7	100	18	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) 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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.

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.

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
- p preliminary

G L O S S A R Y

.....

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

G L O S S A R Y

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

- 1** Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability i.e. they may differ from those that would be obtained from full enumeration.
- 2** The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The relative standard error is the standard error on the estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.
- 3** It would be impractical to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following tables of standard errors and relative standard errors give an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

<i>Estimated number of persons</i>	SHORT-TERM DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS		SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITORS		TOTAL ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES	
	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
	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%.

[illegible]

continued

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

10. *Chlorophyll *a** and *Chlorophyll *b**

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS (a)

INCOMING CARD

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

**AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD**

1 Family/Surname

2 Given names

3 Passport number

4 Nationality as shown in passport

5 Country of birth

6 Date of birth Day Month Year

7 Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

8 Current marital status: Never married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐
Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Common law / de facto ☐

9 Please ☒ and answer **only one** of A or B or C

A Migrating permanently to Australia ☐

(1) Previous country of residence

(2) Main reason for coming to Australia (☒ one only):
Convention/conference ☐ Business ☐
Visiting friends/relatives ☐ Holiday ☐
Employment ☐ Education ☐ Other ☐
(3) Country of residence

B Visitor or temporary entrant ☐

(1) Intended length of stay in Australia
Years Months Days
OR
(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad

C Resident returning to Australia ☐

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

(a) See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the
Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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

**AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD**

1 Family/Surname

2 Given names

3 Passport number

4 Nationality as shown in passport

5 Country of birth

6 Date of birth Day Month Year

7 Sex: Male ☐ Female ☐

8 Current marital status: Never married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐
Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Common law / de facto ☐

9 Please ☒ and answer **only one** of A or B or C

A Migrating permanently to Australia ☐

(1) Previous country of residence

(2) Main reason for coming to Australia (☒ one only):
Convention/conference ☐ Business ☐
Visiting friends/relatives ☐ Holiday ☐
Employment ☐ Education ☐ Other ☐
(3) Country of residence

B Visitor or temporary entrant ☐

(1) Intended length of stay in Australia
Years Months Days
OR
(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad

C Resident returning to Australia ☐

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

APPENDIX—PASSENGER CARDS(a)

OUTGOING CARD

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

AUSTRALIA
OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

- 1 Family/Surname
- 2 Given names
- 3 Passport number
- 4 Nationality as shown in passport
- 5 Country of birth
- 6 Date of birth Day Month Year
- 7 Sex Male ☐ Female ☐
- 8 Current marital status
Never married ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐
Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Common law / de facto ☐
- 9 Please ☒ and answer **only one** of D or E or F

D Visitor or temporary entrant departing

(1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit
Years Months Days

OR

(2) Australian city or State where you spent most time

(3) Country of residence

E Resident departing temporarily

(1) Intended length of stay abroad
Years Months Days

(2) Main reason for going abroad (☒ one only)
Convention/conference ☐ Business ☐
Visiting friends/relatives ☐ Holiday ☐
Employment ☐ Education ☐
Other ☐

(3) Country in which you will spend most time while abroad

(4) Australian State where you live

F Resident departing permanently

(1) Country of future residence

(2) Australian State where you lived

(3) If you were not born in Australia:
• How long ago did you come to live in Australia?
Years Months
• Did you intend to settle permanently?
Yes ☐ No ☐

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

Questions continue ➔

- 13 Airport / Port of departure
- 14 Departure date Day Month Year
- 15 **Please sign here**
to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully.
Date DAY MONTH YEAR

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

OFFICE USE ONLY ➔ Departure tab

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(a) See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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