

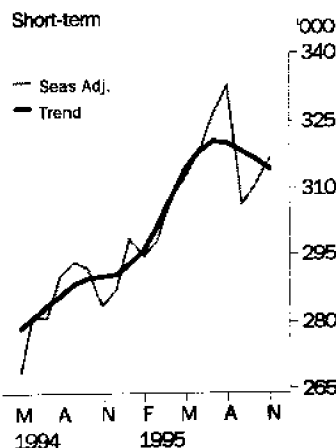
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

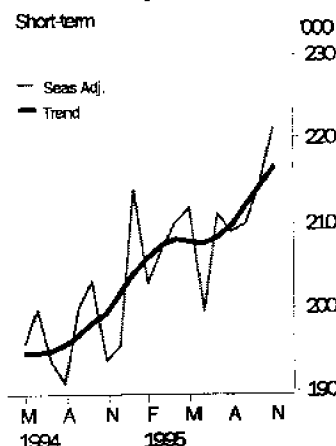
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## NOVEMBER KEY FIGURES

### Visitor arrivals



### Resident departures



	Nov 95 '000s	% change between Oct 95 and Nov 95	Jan 95 to Nov 95 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	314.3	-0.7	..	..
Original	342.9	..	3 303.6	10.9
Resident departures				
Trend	216.6	1.1	..	..
Original	201.1	..	2 239.1	7.1
<b>Permanent*</b>				
Settler arrivals	9.0	..	87.2	24.0
Resident departures	2.2	..	24.9	2.0
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term*</b>				
Visitor arrivals	20.1	..	227.8	14.4
Resident departures	12.7	..	130.4	5.4

\*Original

## NOVEMBER KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate of visitor arrivals during November 1995 (314,300) decreased by 0.7% from October 1995.
- For this trend estimate to return to growth, the seasonally adjusted figure for December 1995 will have to increase by more than 3.1%.

### PERMANENT

- There were 8,960 permanent arrivals in Australia during November 1995, bringing the total for the eleven months to November 1995 to 87,170. This was a 24% increase over the corresponding eleven month period during 1994 (70,330).
- During November 1995 there were 2,220 permanent departures of Australian residents, bringing the total for the eleven month period January to November 1995 to 24,890.

### TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 227,820 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia during the period January to November 1995, and 130,380 departures.
- The net gain of arrivals over departures during the eleven month period to November 1995 was 97,440, 24% higher than the net gain recorded during the corresponding period in 1994 (78,420).

## INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

December 1995

1 March 1996

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## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

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## TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of short-term arrivals and departures are revised (see paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes).

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

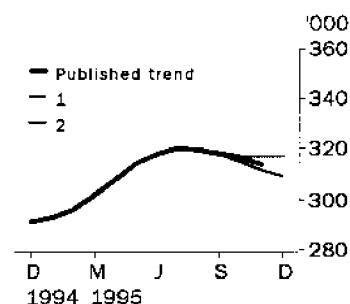
**1** The December seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the November estimate by:

- 2.99% for visitor arrivals
- 3.55% for resident departures

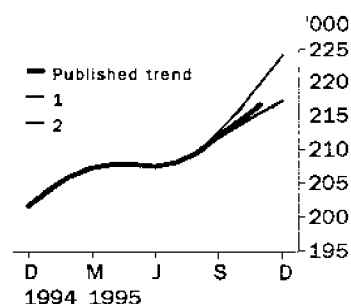
**2** The December seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the November estimate by:

- 2.99% for visitor arrivals
- 3.55% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.99 and 3.55 were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last four years.

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

# ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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## SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

### MARKET MOVEMENTS

There were 342,900 visitor arrivals to Australia during November 1995. This brings the total number of visitors for the eleven months to November 1995 to 3,303,600, an 11% increase over the corresponding period January to November 1994 (2,977,700).

The five most important countries of residence for inbound visitors continued to be Japan (21%), New Zealand (15%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America (8%) and Singapore (5%). These five source countries accounted for 59% of all visitors.

During the first eleven months of 1995:

- 706,800 Japanese visitors arrived, an increase of 9% over the corresponding period in 1994;
- 487,100 visitors arrived from New Zealand, an increase of 12%;
- 305,100 visitors arrived from the United Kingdom, an increase of 6%;
- 275,400 visitors arrived from the United States of America, an increase of 4%; and
- 161,800 visitors arrived from Singapore, an increase of 8%.

Countries in the Asian region continue to be Australia's fastest growing source of overseas visitors, with the number arriving from countries in Northeast Asia (1,147,900 during the first eleven months of 1995) increasing by 15% over the number arriving during the same period in 1994, and by 34% over the same period in 1993. Visitors from countries in Southeast Asia (484,400 during the first eleven months of 1995) increased 17% and 52% from the numbers arriving during the corresponding eleven month periods in 1994 and 1993. The four fastest growing sources of overseas visitors in the Asian region were:

- Korea, with 145,300 arrivals during the first eleven months of 1995 (an increase of 48% over the same period during 1994);
- Indonesia with 112,900 arrivals (an increase of 32%);
- Hong Kong with 116,100 arrivals (up 21%); and
- Malaysia with 99,800 (up 13%).

### PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

During the first eleven months of 1995 just over 60% of all visitors came to Australia for a 'holiday' (1,995,800), up 7% from the number of 'holiday' visitors during the corresponding period in 1994. A further 18% (587,000) stated that they were 'visiting friends/relatives', while 10% (338,800) were on 'business' trips. This is an increase of 18% and 11% respectively on the corresponding eleven month period in 1994.

### LENGTH OF STAY

Just under 63% of all short-term visitors who arrived in Australia during the eleven months to November 1995 stated an intention to stay less than two weeks, 18% stated an intention to stay between two weeks and under one month, while a further 20% stated an intention to stay between one month and under twelve months.

### STATE OF STAY

Almost 45% of all overseas visitors departing Australia during the eleven month period January to November 1995 stated that they had spent the most time in New South Wales. Queensland was the next most popular State (23%), followed by Victoria (12%), Western Australia (9%), South Australia (2%) and Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (all 1%).

# ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

## MIGRATION

### PERMANENT ARRIVALS

Europe remains the main source of settler arrivals to Australia with 24,560 or 28% of all settler arrivals during the eleven months to November 1995 having been born in Europe. This is ahead of such other major regions as Southeast Asia (15% of all settlers during the eleven month period) and Northeast Asia (14%).

The most important countries were the United Kingdom and New Zealand (each contributing 12% of all settler arrivals during the eleven months to November 1995), China (7%), Viet Nam, Hong Kong, and India (each contributing 5%) and the Philippines (4%).

## MALAYSIA AND THAILAND: GROWING TOURIST MARKETS

Malaysia, with 99,800 or 3% of all short-term visitor arrivals during the eleven months to November 1995, is Australia's eleventh most important source country for overseas visitors, followed closely by twelfth ranked Thailand, with 75,200 or 2% of all short-term visitor arrivals. Fifth ranked Singapore (with 5% of all short-term visitors), and ninth ranked Indonesia (with 3%), were the only other Southeast Asian countries to out-rank Malaysia and Thailand as sources of overseas visitors.

During the eleven months to November 1995, Malaysia and Thailand were among Australia's fastest growing markets for inbound tourists. Malaysian arrivals increased by 13% over the corresponding period to November 1994 and 33% over the period to November 1993. Thailand arrivals increased by 21% and 81% over the periods to November 1994 and November 1993 respectively. Indonesia was the only Southeast Asian market to grow more quickly, with an increase of 32% over the period to November 1994.

The number of Australian residents departing for Malaysia during the eleven months to November 1995 (76,800 or 3% of all short-term departures during the period) increased by 5% from the corresponding period to November 1994. The number of Australian residents departing for Thailand (68,500 or 3%) increased by 6% over the same period.

During the eleven months to November 1995 the only main destinations for Australian residents to out-rank Malaysia and Thailand were New Zealand (reported by 14% of all residents departing for short-term trips), the United States of America (13%), the United Kingdom (11%), Indonesia (9%), Hong Kong (6%) and Singapore (4%).

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)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1992	94,250	66,160	60,050	220,450	2,166.3	2,603.3	..	..	4,990.1
1993	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215.2	2,996.2	..	..	5,409.3
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	..	5,886.2
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1993	76,330	69,590	57,840	203,770	2,218.5	2,785.6	..	..	5,207.8
1994	69,770	75,600	62,000	207,370	2,245.6	3,169.0	..	..	5,621.9
1995	87,430	79,060	72,030	238,520	2,387.0	3,535.3	..	..	6,160.8
<i>1994</i>									
September	7,220	6,110	3,870	17,200	214.8	254.0	293.4	288.4	486.0
October	6,930	6,280	4,300	17,520	254.2	301.6	292.0	289.8	573.3
November	7,360	7,100	3,370	17,830	173.1	311.0	283.5	290.1	501.9
December	7,610	11,870	3,330	22,810	140.3	384.0	287.2	290.8	547.1
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	7,660	8,030	11,100	26,800	285.1	303.8	298.8	292.8	615.7
February	7,110	5,910	16,590	29,600	175.2	319.1	294.6	296.1	523.8
March	7,320	5,220	4,390	16,930	167.6	313.5	298.3	301.5	498.1
April	7,790	5,620	5,040	18,450	186.7	294.2	308.1	308.0	499.3
May	6,890	4,390	3,450	14,720	175.1	244.8	312.4	314.1	434.7
June	7,900	5,480	3,920	17,290	183.7	261.4	318.2	318.4	462.4
July	8,420	6,950	11,470	26,840	247.2	329.7	326.4	320.3	603.8
August	8,210	5,610	4,510	18,330	202.3	304.9	332.8	320.0	525.5
September	8,250	6,070	4,470	18,790	232.7	268.6	306.4	318.4	520.0
October	8,660	6,240	5,090	19,990	272.7	320.7	310.8	316.3	613.3
November	8,960	7,050	4,060	20,080	187.6	342.9	316.3	314.3	550.6

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) ( '000)				Total departures (a) ( '000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December</i>									
1992	28,140	66,980	48,540	143,660	2,276.3	..	..	2,533.5	4,953.4
1993	28,070	64,300	48,050	140,430	2,267.1	..	..	2,931.0	5,338.5
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354.3	..	..	3,314.2	5,810.2
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1993	27,910	65,450	47,740	141,100	2,299.5	..	..	2,730.7	5,171.3
1994	27,280	64,790	47,920	139,990	2,304.0	..	..	3,118.9	5,562.9
1995	26,950	68,380	50,160	145,480	2,422.0	..	..	3,486.4	6,053.8
<i>1994</i>									
September	1,940	4,790	2,980	9,720	241.5	200.0	196.7	236.4	487.6
October	2,020	4,320	2,520	8,850	184.3	203.0	197.9	272.2	465.3
November	2,190	4,450	5,410	12,050	174.6	193.5	199.3	311.5	498.1
December	2,670	5,440	9,880	17,990	264.5	195.5	201.6	303.9	586.3
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	2,970	9,510	4,590	17,080	166.1	213.8	204.0	364.4	547.5
February	2,170	6,130	3,410	11,710	151.9	202.7	205.9	303.5	467.1
March	2,360	5,810	3,840	12,010	194.6	206.7	207.3	329.0	535.6
April	2,110	5,910	3,250	11,270	214.6	210.2	207.9	301.2	527.1
May	2,150	5,490	2,660	10,300	201.7	211.8	207.7	277.8	489.8
June	1,870	4,670	4,630	11,170	229.4	199.4	207.5	249.3	489.8
July	2,500	5,980	4,430	12,910	233.6	211.1	208.2	282.5	529.1
August	2,430	6,250	3,360	12,050	197.5	209.0	209.7	336.2	545.8
September	2,040	4,740	3,300	10,080	254.6	209.8	211.8	265.6	530.3
October	2,070	4,260	2,810	9,130	194.0	214.4	214.2	289.0	492.2
November	2,220	4,610	5,840	12,670	201.1	221.3	216.6	334.3	548.1

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		November		November	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	905.3	1,000.6	245.1	283.9	913.9	1,040.8	93.9	108.6
1 and under 2 weeks	903.9	1,051.3	241.5	275.1	933.1	1,030.1	100.1	108.4
2 weeks and under 1 month	571.7	624.1	157.6	172.8	534.7	581.9	52.8	55.3
1 and under 2 months	308.1	335.4	78.6	81.1	280.0	295.4	27.3	29.6
2 and under 3 months	95.6	102.5	21.1	22.1	89.8	96.3	11.7	12.4
3 and under 6 months	101.1	119.3	25.8	31.6	105.9	122.9	15.0	16.1
6 and under 12 months	110.5	125.6	30.7	36.6	117.3	136.1	10.0	12.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,996.2</b>	<b>3,361.7</b>	<b>801.9</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>r2,977.7</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>r311.0</b>	<b>342.9</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	50.2	64.9	19.3	26.9	61.5	86.6	8.7	9.5
Business	268.4	321.9	79.7	102.9	304.1	338.8	32.0	36.3
Visiting friends/relatives	530.5	605.0	129.0	150.8	498.5	587.0	62.0	63.8
Holiday	1,890.2	2,109.0	504.6	539.1	1,871.9	1,995.8	188.5	212.6
Employment	24.0	27.0	6.8	5.3	25.7	20.1	1.5	1.7
Education	68.7	83.4	23.7	29.7	80.9	94.3	2.6	3.6
Other and not stated	164.2	150.5	38.8	48.6	r135.1	181.0	r15.7	15.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,996.2</b>	<b>3,361.7</b>	<b>801.9</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>r2,977.7</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>r311.0</b>	<b>342.9</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	253.6	245.8	62.0	71.7	230.9	254.4	21.6	28.3
1 and under 2 weeks	558.1	577.6	168.3	179.1	534.3	569.2	43.3	50.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	614.4	617.0	168.3	181.8	543.9	590.2	37.6	42.1
1 and under 2 months	412.6	434.0	117.8	120.5	347.1	368.8	24.7	28.5
2 and under 3 months	164.8	185.6	52.5	54.8	158.4	167.2	22.7	24.8
3 and under 6 months	141.0	165.2	42.1	44.6	154.3	161.8	16.3	17.5
6 and under 12 months	122.6	129.1	29.4	33.2	120.9	127.6	8.6	9.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,267.1</b>	<b>2,354.3</b>	<b>640.4</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>2,089.8</b>	<b>2,239.1</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>201.1</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	55.9	66.9	20.2	28.5	63.5	96.3	6.2	8.9
Business	370.5	408.3	104.8	110.9	386.2	413.4	34.8	41.3
Visiting friends/relatives	514.5	561.2	133.7	150.5	462.1	537.3	48.2	57.8
Holiday	1,160.4	1,143.7	331.3	334.3	1,018.1	1,013.5	73.1	77.3
Employment	50.1	55.7	12.7	27.1	51.2	67.9	5.2	4.9
Education	26.1	30.4	9.5	12.7	26.5	35.2	2.3	3.9
Other and not stated	89.6	88.1	28.2	21.7	82.3	75.5	4.8	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,267.1</b>	<b>2,354.3</b>	<b>640.4</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>2,089.8</b>	<b>2,239.1</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>201.1</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) 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		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		November		November	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994r	1995	1994r	1995
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	9,280	11,490	2,800	3,610	10,170	13,550	910	1,120
Europe and the Former USSR	19,570	22,990	6,250	6,680	21,110	24,560	2,550	2,770
Middle East and North Africa	4,340	5,820	1,500	2,350	5,290	7,640	680	810
Southeast Asia	13,370	14,790	3,730	3,570	13,400	13,140	1,400	1,180
Northeast Asia	8,590	8,590	2,460	4,000	7,670	12,180	590	1,530
Southern Asia	4,900	6,380	1,920	2,230	5,750	7,750	600	710
The Americas	3,080	3,510	1,040	1,070	3,130	3,580	270	320
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,480	4,300	1,170	1,360	3,740	4,740	370	520
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>65,680</b>	<b>77,940</b>	<b>20,870</b>	<b>24,890</b>	<b>70,330</b>	<b>87,170</b>	<b>7,360</b>	<b>8,960</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	1,700	510	910	1,560	2,890	170	300
China	2,580	2,940	810	2,060	2,640	6,090	220	1,010
Fiji	1,270	1,280	310	410	1,080	1,480	60	90
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,820	2,350	600	410	2,140	1,720	330	150
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	n.a.	2,410	830	820	2,240	2,800	250	330
Hong Kong	3,830	3,640	1,040	1,190	3,200	3,970	230	320
India	2,490	3,130	860	1,070	2,790	3,940	340	330
New Zealand	6,840	8,970	2,150	2,680	8,010	10,310	750	880
Philippines	3,740	4,050	1,070	860	3,700	3,460	340	290
South Africa	990	2,390	630	760	2,040	2,700	170	250
Sri Lanka	1,150	1,830	660	630	1,650	1,910	110	180
United Kingdom	8,700	9,560	2,430	2,740	8,770	10,520	1,080	1,210
United States of America	1,270	1,550	480	450	1,390	1,590	120	120
Viet Nam	5,660	5,350	1,270	1,020	4,820	4,130	530	410

(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)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Eleven months to November		Month of November	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994r	1995	1994r	1995
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	17.3	19.5	4.0	3.8	16.1	15.7	2.3	1.8
New Caledonia	18.4	20.2	3.7	3.7	18.3	19.2	1.4	1.5
New Zealand	499.3	480.4	148.6	166.4	434.3	487.1	36.1	45.0
Papua New Guinea	40.4	41.9	9.9	10.5	37.3	37.9	3.5	3.2
Other	20.9	24.3	5.7	6.8	21.3	22.9	1.8	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>596.3</i>	<i>586.2</i>	<i>172.0</i>	<i>191.2</i>	<i>527.2</i>	<i>582.8</i>	<i>45.0</i>	<i>53.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	13.2	15.5	3.5	4.6	13.7	14.9	1.7	1.5
Belgium	5.3	7.0	2.0	2.2	6.2	6.8	0.7	0.7
Denmark	11.6	14.7	3.1	3.2	12.9	14.0	1.5	1.8
Former USSR & Baltic States	4.9	7.3	2.0	1.6	6.6	7.3	0.7	1.0
France	31.0	34.5	11.1	10.8	31.0	32.1	3.3	2.7
Germany	105.6	122.7	25.6	28.0	110.2	112.3	12.3	10.6
Greece	6.7	7.0	1.3	1.5	5.7	5.9	0.6	0.8
Ireland	11.0	15.1	3.3	3.6	13.5	15.7	1.6	2.0
Italy	31.6	36.7	11.9	11.4	31.3	31.2	3.2	3.6
Netherlands	27.5	30.9	7.0	8.0	27.2	30.5	3.4	4.6
Norway	4.6	5.8	1.3	1.4	5.2	5.8	0.5	0.7
Spain	5.4	6.9	2.4	2.8	6.4	6.7	0.7	0.7
Sweden	17.6	20.2	3.3	3.9	17.1	18.7	2.4	2.9
Switzerland	30.6	36.4	7.3	6.9	31.6	30.4	4.7	3.9
United Kingdom	310.3	335.3	61.8	59.3	288.7	305.1	37.6	37.9
Other	19.9	25.3	5.4	6.1	21.7	23.9	3.4	3.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>636.9</i>	<i>721.2</i>	<i>152.2</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>629.0</i>	<i>661.3</i>	<i>78.2</i>	<i>78.8</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	5.5	6.9	1.9	2.2	6.2	7.3	0.7	0.8
Other	15.4	17.0	5.2	6.1	15.0	17.9	1.5	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>21.2</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	4.6	5.4	1.7	1.4	4.6	5.1	0.3	0.3
Indonesia	71.5	105.7	23.2	29.5	85.7	112.9	7.7	9.0
Malaysia	80.4	95.1	19.9	21.6	88.3	99.8	14.3	15.0
Philippines	17.9	21.7	4.5	6.3	19.4	24.1	1.7	2.0
Singapore	154.9	187.6	32.8	35.8	150.2	161.8	23.5	24.4
Thailand	46.5	66.8	13.2	14.8	62.1	75.2	5.1	4.9
Other	4.6	5.5	1.3	1.5	5.0	5.6	0.5	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>380.3</i>	<i>487.8</i>	<i>96.6</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>415.3</i>	<i>484.4</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>56.3</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	22.3	29.7	7.1	10.2	26.3	37.3	3.2	5.4
Hong Kong	92.0	109.5	28.4	38.4	96.2	116.1	8.7	9.8
Japan	670.8	721.1	183.3	214.0	646.3	706.8	56.5	63.8
Korea	62.2	110.8	27.8	38.1	98.5	145.3	12.3	19.0
Taiwan	108.7	142.5	30.4	35.9	131.0	140.7	11.0	10.8
Other	1.3	2.8	1.1	0.6	2.7	1.7	0.2	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>957.2</i>	<i>1,116.4</i>	<i>278.1</i>	<i>337.2</i>	<i>1,001.0</i>	<i>1,147.9</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>108.8</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	9.8	12.1	2.6	3.4	10.8	15.2	1.1	1.5
Other	6.1	7.6	1.6	2.2	6.4	8.5	0.7	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>17.1</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>2.6</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	50.6	54.3	11.1	12.4	47.8	51.1	5.7	5.9
United States of America	281.3	289.7	66.5	69.2	265.1	275.4	26.5	27.4
Other	13.3	17.7	3.9	4.0	15.4	16.1	2.0	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>345.2</i>	<i>361.6</i>	<i>81.5</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>328.4</i>	<i>342.5</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>35.0</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	26.4	30.3	7.6	6.1	25.5	26.5	3.4	3.5
Other	10.6	12.3	2.4	2.4	10.8	7.8	0.9	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Not stated	6.4	2.4	0.1	0.4	2.3	1.4	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,996.2</b>	<b>3,361.7</b>	<b>801.9</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>2,977.7</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>311.0</b>	<b>342.9</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) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS  
MAIN DESTINATION(b)  
(\*000)**

Main destination(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Eleven months to November		Month of November	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	78.4	82.9	24.1	21.6	73.9	65.5	5.8	5.2
New Caledonia	16.3	14.7	4.2	3.3	13.5	11.5	0.7	1.0
New Zealand	347.2	353.3	88.8	94.4	307.1	323.0	26.8	28.2
Norfolk Island	15.4	20.0	5.1	3.5	18.4	15.8	1.7	1.9
Papua New Guinea	35.5	35.0	8.9	8.5	31.8	32.5	2.8	3.3
Vanuatu	22.0	20.3	5.1	4.9	19.0	16.2	1.2	0.9
Other	26.5	25.3	7.0	7.7	20.8	22.5	1.7	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>541.2</i>	<i>551.5</i>	<i>143.1</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>484.5</i>	<i>487.0</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>42.6</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	27.5	27.9	7.4	6.8	24.7	25.4	1.5	1.2
Germany	33.9	32.3	8.8	8.1	28.9	31.8	2.3	3.0
Greece	29.8	33.8	12.0	13.3	32.2	32.5	1.4	1.1
Ireland	11.6	13.6	4.8	5.8	11.9	13.6	0.6	0.9
Italy	42.4	45.1	15.4	16.3	42.0	46.5	2.0	2.5
Netherlands	13.8	14.3	4.8	4.4	13.3	14.2	0.9	0.9
Poland	6.3	6.3	1.4	1.6	5.8	6.2	0.5	0.4
Spain	6.7	6.4	1.8	2.0	5.9	7.1	0.3	0.6
Switzerland	8.6	10.4	3.1	2.7	8.9	8.7	0.4	0.7
United Kingdom	241.1	254.5	80.0	81.6	233.7	244.7	12.6	15.3
Other	59.0	68.1	21.5	23.1	63.2	68.4	4.2	4.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>480.6</i>	<i>512.7</i>	<i>160.9</i>	<i>165.6</i>	<i>470.4</i>	<i>499.1</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>30.8</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	8.7	8.9	2.0	2.0	7.5	7.3	0.9	0.6
Lebanon	13.0	14.8	5.7	5.6	14.1	15.4	1.5	1.5
Turkey	9.0	9.8	2.4	3.2	9.2	10.5	0.7	0.5
Other	16.5	18.2	4.3	4.9	16.1	16.2	1.9	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>4.8</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	198.8	214.2	62.3	68.7	194.4	204.7	15.7	16.8
Malaysia	83.5	84.5	21.8	23.6	73.5	76.8	6.3	6.8
Philippines	41.9	47.3	7.9	10.0	39.6	42.5	5.0	4.6
Singapore	97.9	91.7	25.8	24.1	83.0	85.1	7.0	9.0
Thailand	72.1	71.8	18.8	20.4	64.9	68.5	7.0	6.9
Viet Nam	26.2	32.6	5.9	7.4	24.6	32.3	2.9	3.3
Other	8.0	9.8	1.8	2.0	8.2	8.5	0.8	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>528.5</i>	<i>551.8</i>	<i>144.4</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>488.1</i>	<i>518.4</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>48.3</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	26.5	39.3	11.8	14.4	34.3	45.9	3.1	3.8
Hong Kong	131.9	130.4	31.6	35.8	112.8	136.5	11.8	16.7
Japan	45.5	42.6	11.7	12.2	38.7	39.0	3.3	3.2
Korea	12.9	12.0	3.3	3.4	10.8	12.6	1.2	1.1
Taiwan	26.6	28.3	6.3	6.8	23.4	24.5	2.7	3.6
Other	1.0	1.5	0.3	0.9	1.3	1.3	0.2	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>244.4</i>	<i>254.1</i>	<i>65.1</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>221.2</i>	<i>259.8</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>28.3</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	23.4	27.0	4.5	6.6	21.5	27.7	4.3	7.0
Sri Lanka	8.6	9.8	1.9	2.1	6.9	8.2	1.1	0.6
Other	8.4	9.8	1.4	2.0	8.2	11.0	1.7	2.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>10.4</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	31.6	39.5	13.7	15.5	35.5	36.5	2.3	2.3
United States of America	300.1	288.3	77.7	90.2	258.6	281.5	19.8	23.6
Other	17.1	20.4	4.2	3.3	16.5	16.8	3.4	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>348.8</i>	<i>348.1</i>	<i>95.6</i>	<i>109.0</i>	<i>310.7</i>	<i>334.8</i>	<i>25.4</i>	<i>30.2</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	13.1	15.7	3.4	4.7	12.4	20.9	1.7	2.4
Other	16.3	14.7	4.1	3.6	12.6	12.9	0.8	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>25.0</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>
Not stated	6.6	7.3	1.6	3.1	6.6	9.9	0.5	1.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,267.1</b>	<b>2,354.3</b>	<b>640.4</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>2,089.8</b>	<b>2,239.1</b>	<b>174.6</b>	<b>201.1</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) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		November		November	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
New South Wales	1,346.2	1,511.7	348.4	387.0	1,381.5	1,496.2	135.6	147.5
Victoria	360.2	393.3	78.0	95.5	354.6	407.1	38.1	42.0
Queensland	829.5	924.8	241.2	286.2	842.7	953.0	88.9	94.2
South Australia	64.6	75.9	14.7	16.5	68.9	71.8	8.6	9.2
Western Australia	253.5	328.7	71.6	72.0	292.0	308.5	32.0	30.6
Tasmania	18.9	20.3	2.7	2.5	16.7	19.7	2.7	2.2
Northern Territory	27.3	34.9	11.4	14.1	32.5	38.6	3.3	3.9
Australian Capital Territory	23.0	24.7	5.8	7.1	21.4	27.2	2.3	3.1
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,931.0</b>	<b>3,314.2</b>	<b>773.8</b>	<b>884.3</b>	<b>3,010.3</b>	<b>3,332.8</b>	<b>311.5</b>	<b>334.3</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) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (c) Includes not stated.

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

Country of residence(b)	Eleven months to November						Percentage change 1993 to 1995	Percentage change 1994 to 1995
	1993		1994		1995			
	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%		
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	539.4	20	527.2	18	582.8	18	8	11
Europe and the Former USSR	553.5	21	629.0	21	661.3	20	19	5
Middle East and North Africa	18.4	1	21.2	1	25.2	1	37	19
Southeast Asia	317.7	12	415.3	14	484.4	15	52	17
Northeast Asia	859.1	32	1,001.0	34	1,147.9	35	34	15
Southern Asia	14.2	1	17.1	1	23.7	1	67	39
The Americas	313.7	12	328.4	11	342.5	10	9	4
Africa (excluding North Africa)	31.1	1	36.3	1	34.4	1	11	-5
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>2,652.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,977.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	93.9	4	110.2	4	112.3	3	20	2
Hong Kong	82.4	3	96.2	3	116.1	4	41	21
Indonesia	55.7	2	85.7	3	112.9	3	103	32
Japan	603.7	23	646.3	22	706.8	21	17	9
Korea	54.2	2	98.5	3	145.3	4	168	48
Malaysia	74.8	3	88.3	3	99.8	3	33	13
New Zealand	455.1	17	434.3	15	487.1	15	7	12
Singapore	121.6	5	150.2	5	161.8	5	33	8
Taiwan	97.4	4	131.0	4	140.7	4	44	7
United Kingdom	269.7	10	288.7	10	305.1	9	13	6
United States of America	257.8	10	265.1	9	275.4	8	7	4
<b>Purpose of journey(c)</b>								
Convention/conference	47.9	2	61.5	2	86.6	3	81	41
Business	252.2	10	304.1	10	338.8	10	34	11
Visiting friends/relatives	445.6	17	498.5	17	587.0	18	32	18
Holiday	1,665.8	63	1,871.9	63	1,995.8	60	20	7
Employment	22.0	1	25.7	1	20.1	1	9	-22
Education	66.5	3	80.9	3	94.3	3	42	17
Other and not stated	152.1	6	135.1	5	181.0	5	19	34
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,652.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>2,977.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>11</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

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## INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 21).

## SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

**3** Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992* by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming passenger card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994. The two main statistical changes affect *Marital status* and *Purpose of journey* and constitute a break in time series for these data items.

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

## SCOPE

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

## COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

**6** The classification of countries in this publication is based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revision 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

**7** Statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly 'Korea' includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

## STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

**8** Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State/Territory level has been created, known as 'Other Territories'. 'Other Territories' includes Jervis Bay Territory as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Data for 'Other Territories' are included in tables where specifically noted.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## ESTIMATION METHOD

**9** Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

**10** From April 1995, the fractions used for sampling movements of the citizens of Australia, France, Germany, Japan and Taiwan were changed, reflecting increases in the number of movements. From May 1995 further changes were made to the fractions used for sampling movements of citizens of Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland and Thailand. Comments on the sampling errors associated with the estimates are contained in the Standard Errors pages. All movements with a duration of stay less than one year are sampled using the following stratification:

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

**11** The statistics in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. In tables showing both short-term and permanent and long-term movements the total movements have been rounded to the nearest 100. The sums of the components may, due to rounding, not add exactly to totals.

## CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

## SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES (continued)

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

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

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

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3402.0) — issued quarterly to December quarter 1994
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0) — issued annually to 1993
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (3101.0) — issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (3412.0) — issued annually
- *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (8634.0) — issued quarterly

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

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

## ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**21** In some cases, the ABS can make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, floppy disk, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulations. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. A full list of unpublished Overseas Arrival and Departure tabulations is available on request. Inquiries should be made to Jim Elliott on 06 252 6671.

## SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

## GLOSSARY

.....

- Australian resident** Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing incoming and outgoing passenger cards.
- Category of movement** Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main *categories of movement*:
- permanent movements
  - long-term movements
  - short-term movements.
- Country of residence** Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
- Intended length of stay** On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay abroad'.
- Long-term arrivals** Long-term arrivals comprise:
- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently), and
  - Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
- Long-term departures** Long-term departures comprise:
- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently), and
  - overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
- Main destination** Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)** Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming or outgoing passenger cards. Statistics on overseas arrivals and departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
- Permanent arrivals** Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:
- travellers who hold migrant visas, (regardless of stated intended period of stay),
  - New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle, and
  - those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).
- This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant, and the change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.
- Permanent departures** Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.

## GLOSSARY

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- Purpose of journey** On arrival in, or departure from Australia, all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to *Purpose of journey* have been published using the following categories:
- 'Convention/conference'
  - 'Business'
  - 'Visiting friends/relatives'
  - 'Holiday'
  - 'Employment'
  - 'Education'
  - 'Other'.
- In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.
- Short-term arrivals** Short-term arrivals comprise:
- overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months, and
  - Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.
- Short-term departures** Short-term departures comprise:
- Australian residents whose intended period of stay abroad is less than 12 months, and
  - overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.
- A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.
- State/Territory of stay** Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

# STANDARD ERRORS

## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OR ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

<i>Estimated number of persons</i>	SHORT-TERM DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS		SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITORS		TOTAL ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES	
	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
10 000	550	6	490	5	550	6
5 000	450	9	330	7	410	8
2 000	280	14	230	11	250	13
1 000	200	20	150	15	170	17
750	180	24	140	19	150	20
500	130	26	110	22	125	25
400	120	30	100	25	115	29
300	110	36	84	28	97	32
200	90	45	70	35	80	40
100	63	63	49	49	56	56

**4** An example of the use of this table is as follows: if the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 130, i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.

**5** As the table shows, the larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 10,000 the relative standard error will be less than 6%.



## STANDARD ERRORS

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### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES (continued)

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

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

# APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS<sup>1</sup>

## 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 Migrant 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  
Days

(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad

**C Resident returning to Australia**

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

(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad

**10** Usual occupation

**11** Intended address in Australia State

**12** Flight number or name of ship

**13** Country where boarded this flight/ship Questions continue

**14** Are you an Australian CITIZEN?

Yes  Go straight to 'Please sign here' at 15

No  Please answer the following questions:

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

**15** Please sign here to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully.

Date DAY MONTH YEAR

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

**OFFICE USE ONLY**

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

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

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<sup>1</sup>From 1 September 1994. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

# APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS<sup>1</sup>

## OUTGOING CARD

**AUSTRALIA**  
**OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD**

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

**1** Family/Surname

**2** Given names

**3** Passport number

**4** Nationality as shown in passport

**5** Country of birth

**6** Date of birth Day 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

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

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**OFFICE USE ONLY** → Departure tab

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<sup>1</sup> From 1 September 1994. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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