

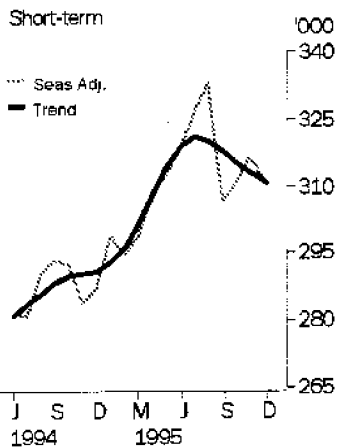
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

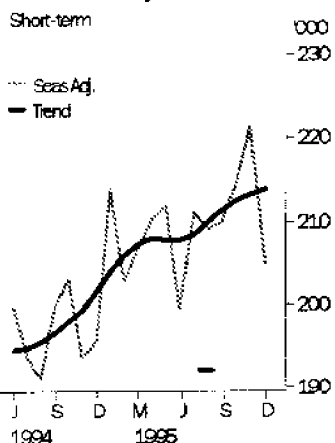
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DECEMBER KEY FIGURES

Visitor arrivals



Resident departures



	Dec 95 '000s	% change between Nov 95 and Dec 95	Jan 95 to Dec 95 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	310.7	-0.7
Original	422.3	..	3 725.8	10.8
Resident departures				
Trend	213.8	0.3
Original	279.5	..	2 518.6	7.0
Permanent*				
Settler arrivals	9.8	..	97.0	24.5
Resident departures	3.0	..	27.9	3.3
Total permanent & long-term*				
Visitor arrivals	26.1	..	253.9	14.4
Resident departures	19.0	..	149.4	5.4

*Original

DECEMBER KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- During December 1995 the trend estimate of visitor arrivals (310,700) decreased by 0.7% from November 1995.
- The seasonally adjusted figure for January 1996 will have to increase by more than 3.8% for this trend estimate to return to a state of growth.

PERMANENT

- During December 1995 there were 9,800 permanent arrivals in Australia, bringing the total for 1995 to 96,970. This was a 24% increase over 1994 (77,940).
- There were 2,980 permanent departures of Australian residents during December 1995, bringing the total for 1995 to 27,870.

TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- During the year ended December 31 1995, there were 253,940 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 149,360 departures.
- The net gain of arrivals over departures during 1995 was 104,580, 30% higher than the net gain recorded during 1994 (80,230).

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

January 1996

April 1996

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

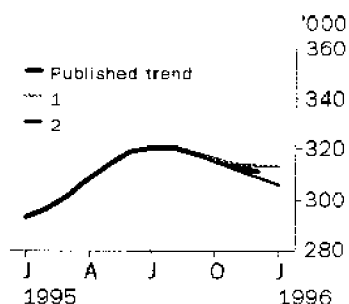
TREND REVISIONS

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

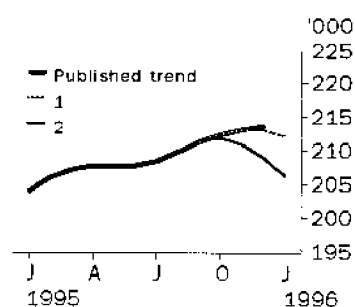
The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

- 1** The January seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the December estimate by:
 - 2.94% for visitor arrivals
 - 3.55% for resident departures
- 2** The January seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the December estimate by:
 - 2.94% for visitor arrivals
 - 3.55% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.94 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

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

MARKET MOVEMENTS

422,300 overseas visitors arrived in Australia during the month of December 1995. This brings the total number of overseas visitors during the year to 3,725,800, an 11% increase over the number of overseas visitors during 1994 (3,361,700).

The five most important countries of residence of inbound visitors to Australia have not changed over the past three years. Japan, with 21% of all short-term arrivals during 1995, remains the most important source country, followed by New Zealand (14%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America (8%) and Singapore (5%). Between them, these five countries accounted for 58% of all visitors during 1995.

In 1995:

- 782,700 Japanese visitors arrived, an increase of 9% over the number of Japanese visitors recorded during 1994;
- 538,400 visitors arrived from New Zealand, an increase of 12% over 1994;
- 347,900 visitors arrived from the United Kingdom, an increase of 4%;
- 304,900 visitors arrived from the United States of America, an increase of 5%; and
- 202,400 visitors arrived from Singapore, an increase of 8%.

Asian regions continues to be the most important regional source of overseas visitors, with six of the top ten countries as measured by volume of visitor arrivals to Australia located in the Asian region, namely Japan (ranked 1st), Singapore (5th), Korea (6th), Taiwan (7th), Indonesia (8th) and Hong Kong (9th). Four of the fastest growing sources of overseas visitors are also located in the Asian regions:

- Korea, with 168,000 arrivals during 1995 (an increase of 52% over 1994);
- Indonesia with 135,000 arrivals (an increase of 28%);
- Hong Kong with 131,700 arrivals (up 20%); and
- Malaysia with 108,200 (up 14%).

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Just under 61% of all visitors during 1995 stated on arrival that they travelled to Australia for a 'holiday' (2,257,500). A further 19% (700,100) stated that they were 'visiting friends/relatives', 10% (361,000) were on 'business' trips while a further 3% arrived for the purpose of 'education'.

LENGTH OF STAY

Just under 62% of all short-term visitors who arrived in Australia during 1995 stated an intention to stay less than two weeks (2,302,900), 18% stated an intention to stay between two weeks and under one month (675,600), while a further 20% stated an intention to stay between one month and under twelve months (747,300).

STATE OF STAY

Almost 45% of all overseas visitors departing Australia during 1995 stated that they had spent the most time in New South Wales. Queensland was the next most popular with 28% spending the most time there, 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

During the month of December 9,800 settlers arrived in Australia, bringing the total number of migrants arriving during 1995 to 96,970. This is a 24% increase over the number of permanent arrivals during 1994 (77,940).

Europe remained the main source of settlers during 1995 with 26,740 arrivals, or 28% of all migrants. This is an increase of 16% on the number of European born settlers who arrived during 1994 (22,990). During 1995 Oceania (16% of all settler arrivals), Southeast Asia and Northeast Asia (each contributing 15%) were also important.

The most important countries of birth for settlers were the United Kingdom and New Zealand (each contributing 12% of all settler arrivals during 1995), China (8%), Viet Nam and Hong Kong (both 5%) and India and the Philippines (both 4%).

The fastest growing country of birth for settler arrivals was China with 7,370 arrivals during 1995, two and a half times the number of Chinese born settlers arriving during 1994 (2,940).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS: YEAR IN REVIEW

During the year ended 31 December, 1995 3,725,800 short-term visitors arrived in Australia. Of these visitors, 49% were male (1,839,300) and 51% were female (1,886,500). Of the males, 56% stated on arrival that they had travelled to Australia for a 'holiday', 16% stated that they were 'visiting friends/relatives', and a further 16% stated that they were on 'business'. This differed from the intentions reported by female visitors, of whom 65% stated that they were on 'holiday', 21% 'visiting friends/relatives' and only 4% on 'business'.

The three most significant age groups for short-term visitor arrivals in 1995 were the 20-29 years age group (representing 23% of all short-term visitor arrivals), the 30-39 years age group (20%), and the 40-49 years age group (18%). While 'holiday' and 'visiting friends/relatives' were both reported as important reasons for coming to Australia by visitors in these age groups, the proportion of visitors reporting 'business' was higher among those aged 30-39 years and 40-49 years (33% and 32% respectively compared with 14% for those aged 20-29 years).

Of those visiting friends and/or relatives, 40% were aged 50 years or more. Only 21% of those arriving for business reasons, and 26% of those on holidays were aged 50 years or more. While most visitors on holidays or business intended to stay in Australia for less than two weeks (72% and 75% respectively), most of those visiting friends and/or relatives (42%) planned to stay between one and six months.

For four of the top five source markets, 'holiday' was the most important reason for coming to Australia, especially for visitors from Japan (with 89% reporting 'holiday') and Singapore (72%). For those from the United Kingdom, 'visiting friends/relatives' (47%) was the main reason reported, followed by 'holiday' (39%). For New Zealanders, 'holiday' (42%) was followed by 'visiting friends/relatives' (31%), while for visitors from the United States of America, 'holiday' (47%) was followed by 'business' (21%) and 'visiting friends/relatives' (19%).

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) (‘000)			Total arrivals (a) (‘000)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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	
1995	96,970	78,790	78,170	253,940	2,470.8	3,725.8	..	6,450.6	
<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>									
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	318.6	462.4
July	8,420	6,950	11,470	26,840	247.2	329.7	326.4	320.7	603.8
August	8,210	5,610	4,510	18,330	202.3	304.9	332.8	320.2	525.5
September	8,250	6,070	4,470	18,790	232.7	268.6	306.4	317.9	520.0
October	8,660	6,240	5,090	19,990	272.7	320.7	310.8	315.3	613.3
November	8,960	7,050	4,060	20,080	187.6	342.9	316.3	313.0	550.6
December	9,800	12,230	4,110	26,130	155.0	422.3	310.4	310.7	603.4

(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 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)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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	
1995	27,870	69,080	52,410	149,360	2,518.6	..	3,676.8	6,344.8	
<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>									
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	207.7	249.3	489.8
July	2,500	5,980	4,430	12,910	233.6	211.1	208.5	282.5	529.1
August	2,430	6,250	3,360	12,050	197.5	209.0	209.9	336.2	545.8
September	2,040	4,740	3,300	10,080	254.6	209.8	211.4	265.6	530.3
October	2,070	4,260	2,810	9,130	194.0	214.4	212.5	289.0	492.2
November	2,220	4,610	5,840	12,670	201.1	221.3	213.2	334.3	548.1
December	2,980	5,740	10,270	18,990	279.5	204.8	213.8	344.1	642.6

(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 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 31 December			Month of December		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
ARRIVALS									
Intended length of stay									
Under 1 week	905.3	1,000.6	1,144.7	243.8	264.2	305.2	80.6	86.7	103.9
1 and under 2 weeks	903.9	1,051.3	1,158.2	275.6	317.1	340.8	101.3	118.2	128.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	571.7	624.1	675.6	181.4	198.2	205.7	79.5	89.4	93.7
1 and under 2 months	308.1	335.4	352.7	103.0	112.9	117.1	50.5	55.4	57.3
2 and under 3 months	95.6	102.5	110.2	32.2	33.7	36.6	12.9	12.7	13.9
3 and under 6 months	101.1	119.3	138.7	35.5	40.2	44.9	11.9	13.4	15.8
6 and under 12 months	110.5	125.6	145.7	25.6	28.7	35.5	7.3	8.2	9.6
Total(c)	2,996.2	3,361.7	3,725.8	897.2	996.6	1,085.9	344.0	384.0	422.3
Purpose of journey(b)									
Convention/conference	50.2	64.9	89.7	10.7	23.0	24.7	2.2	3.4	3.1
Business	268.4	321.9	361.0	75.4	79.6	92.2	16.2	17.8	22.1
Visiting friends/relatives	530.5	605.0	700.1	177.4	224.1	234.3	84.9	106.5	113.2
Holiday	1,890.2	2,109.0	2,257.5	584.1	606.2	666.1	224.4	237.1	261.8
Employment	24.0	27.0	21.7	6.3	4.6	5.1	2.0	1.4	1.5
Education	68.7	83.4	97.8	10.1	11.5	14.7	2.2	2.5	3.5
Other and not stated	164.2	150.5	198.0	33.2	47.7	48.7	12.1	15.4	17.0
Total	2,996.2	3,361.7	3,725.8	897.2	996.6	1,085.9	344.0	384.0	422.3
DEPARTURES									
Intended length of stay									
Under 1 week	253.6	245.8	271.4	70.1	57.8	70.9	21.8	14.9	17.0
1 and under 2 weeks	558.1	577.6	615.5	140.3	142.7	155.8	39.2	43.3	46.3
2 weeks and under 1 month	614.4	617.0	671.1	160.4	162.3	177.3	72.5	73.1	80.9
1 and under 2 months	412.6	434.0	458.4	126.9	139.1	146.4	78.9	86.9	89.6
2 and under 3 months	164.8	185.6	193.8	49.8	58.9	61.0	22.9	27.2	26.7
3 and under 6 months	141.0	165.2	171.8	28.9	37.7	37.4	8.0	10.9	10.1
6 and under 12 months	122.6	129.1	136.6	22.3	24.8	25.9	8.2	8.2	9.0
Total(c)	2,267.1	2,354.3	2,518.6	598.8	623.3	674.7	251.5	264.5	279.5
Purpose of journey(b)									
Convention/conference	55.9	66.9	100.8	11.3	18.3	22.6	2.1	3.4	4.5
Business	370.5	408.3	438.8	88.8	97.3	109.8	20.0	22.1	25.5
Visiting friends/relatives	514.5	561.2	644.7	163.9	181.7	205.2	89.3	99.1	107.4
Holiday	1,160.4	1,143.7	1,140.4	296.2	288.3	293.8	126.0	125.6	126.9
Employment	50.1	55.7	72.2	11.3	14.2	14.2	3.6	4.5	4.3
Education	26.1	30.4	38.2	5.8	8.4	8.6	2.2	3.9	2.9
Other and not stated	89.6	88.1	83.5	21.5	15.1	20.5	8.4	5.8	8.0
Total	2,267.1	2,354.3	2,518.6	598.8	623.3	674.7	251.5	264.5	279.5

(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) 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 31 December			Month of December		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994r	1995	1993	1994r	1995
Major group —									
Oceania and Antarctica	9,280	11,490	15,120	2,540	3,210	3,930	920	1,320	1,570
Europe and the Former USSR	19,570	22,990	26,740	5,180	6,570	7,360	1,550	1,870	2,190
Middle East and North Africa	4,340	5,820	8,340	1,200	1,910	2,240	470	520	700
Southeast Asia	13,370	14,790	14,590	3,510	4,010	3,900	1,170	1,380	1,450
Northeast Asia	8,590	8,590	14,250	1,830	2,160	4,970	680	920	2,070
Southern Asia	4,900	6,380	8,450	1,220	1,780	2,300	420	630	710
The Americas	3,080	3,510	4,000	840	980	1,040	290	380	410
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,480	4,300	5,430	730	1,270	1,650	290	560	690
Total(b)	65,680	77,940	96,970	17,070	21,900	27,420	5,790	7,610	9,800
Major source countries —									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	1,700	3,100	n.a.	490	740	n.a.	140	210
China	2,580	2,940	7,370	620	760	3,170	200	310	1,280
Fiji	1,270	1,280	1,690	370	340	430	110	200	210
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,820	2,350	1,910	490	740	500	140	210	190
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	n.a.	2,410	3,000	n.a.	640	750	n.a.	180	210
Hong Kong	3,830	3,640	4,490	730	930	1,140	320	440	520
India	2,490	3,130	4,300	630	960	1,140	190	340	350
New Zealand	6,840	8,970	11,430	1,890	2,510	2,910	730	960	1,120
Philippines	3,740	4,050	3,810	1,170	1,070	970	400	340	350
South Africa	990	2,390	3,150	350	700	930	150	350	450
Sri Lanka	1,150	1,830	2,110	320	430	610	130	180	200
United Kingdom	8,700	9,560	11,470	2,430	2,750	3,220	730	790	950
United States of America	1,270	1,550	1,780	350	410	440	150	160	190
Viet Nam	5,660	5,350	4,630	1,270	1,480	1,280	430	530	500

(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 31 December			Month of December		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994 ^r	1995	1993	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —									
Fiji	17.3	19.5	19.0	5.9	7.0	6.6	2.8	3.4	3.3
New Caledonia	18.4	20.2	21.4	4.9	4.8	5.3	2.1	1.9	2.2
New Zealand	499.3	480.4	538.4	130.4	127.9	146.6	44.2	46.1	51.3
Papua New Guinea	40.4	41.9	42.3	11.8	11.3	10.8	5.0	4.7	4.4
Other	20.9	24.3	26.1	6.6	7.0	8.1	3.0	3.0	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>596.3</i>	<i>586.2</i>	<i>647.2</i>	<i>159.6</i>	<i>158.0</i>	<i>177.4</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>64.3</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —									
Austria	13.2	15.5	17.0	4.9	5.3	5.5	1.8	1.8	2.0
Belgium	5.3	7.0	7.7	1.8	2.5	2.4	0.7	0.8	0.8
Denmark	11.6	14.7	15.8	3.9	5.1	5.5	1.4	1.7	1.8
Former USSR & Baltic States	4.9	7.3	8.6	1.5	2.0	3.0	0.6	0.7	1.4
France	31.0	34.5	35.2	9.3	10.0	8.9	3.5	3.5	3.1
Germany	105.6	122.7	124.2	34.8	38.2	37.1	11.7	12.5	11.9
Greece	6.7	7.0	7.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	1.4	1.3	1.6
Ireland	11.0	15.1	17.4	3.6	4.8	5.6	1.3	1.7	1.7
Italy	31.6	36.7	36.8	11.3	11.3	12.4	4.9	5.4	5.7
Netherlands	27.5	30.9	34.5	10.9	11.0	12.6	3.8	3.7	4.0
Norway	4.6	5.8	6.6	1.5	1.7	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.9
Spain	5.4	6.9	7.3	1.6	1.8	2.0	0.5	0.5	0.6
Sweden	17.6	20.2	22.4	7.1	7.5	9.4	3.2	3.1	3.7
Switzerland	30.6	36.4	35.3	12.0	13.9	12.8	4.4	4.8	4.9
United Kingdom	310.3	335.3	347.9	103.1	115.8	111.7	40.5	46.6	42.8
Other	19.9	25.3	27.8	7.9	9.4	10.2	3.2	3.6	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>636.9</i>	<i>721.2</i>	<i>752.0</i>	<i>217.8</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>244.2</i>	<i>83.4</i>	<i>92.2</i>	<i>90.8</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —									
Israel	5.5	6.9	8.1	1.6	2.1	2.3	0.6	0.7	0.8
Other	15.4	17.0	20.6	4.4	4.7	6.3	1.9	2.0	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>20.9</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.5</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —									
Brunei	4.6	5.4	5.9	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.7	0.8	0.8
Indonesia	71.5	105.7	135.0	25.6	35.5	39.9	15.8	20.0	22.1
Malaysia	80.4	95.1	108.2	26.0	30.4	33.2	5.6	6.8	8.4
Philippines	17.9	21.7	27.0	4.2	5.7	7.4	1.7	2.2	2.9
Singapore	154.9	187.6	202.4	64.2	74.2	77.2	33.3	37.5	40.6
Thailand	46.5	66.8	81.3	16.1	19.8	21.8	5.0	4.7	6.1
Other	4.6	5.5	6.3	1.0	1.5	2.0	0.4	0.5	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>380.3</i>	<i>487.8</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>138.7</i>	<i>168.5</i>	<i>183.1</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>81.6</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —									
China	22.3	29.7	42.6	6.8	10.0	14.9	1.9	3.3	5.3
Hong Kong	92.0	109.5	131.7	23.4	29.8	35.0	9.6	13.3	15.6
Japan	670.8	721.1	782.7	172.4	188.3	197.8	67.1	74.8	75.8
Korea	62.2	110.8	168.0	20.7	33.5	54.7	8.0	12.3	22.7
Taiwan	108.7	142.5	152.0	32.9	36.8	34.2	11.3	11.6	11.3
Other	1.3	2.8	1.9	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>957.2</i>	<i>1,116.4</i>	<i>1,278.8</i>	<i>256.6</i>	<i>298.8</i>	<i>337.0</i>	<i>98.1</i>	<i>115.5</i>	<i>130.9</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —									
India	9.8	12.1	17.1	2.5	3.4	5.1	0.9	1.3	1.9
Other	6.1	7.6	10.3	1.7	2.5	3.8	0.8	1.2	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>3.8</i>
THE AMERICAS —									
Canada	50.6	54.3	58.4	16.7	17.5	19.2	6.2	6.5	7.3
United States of America	281.3	289.7	304.9	77.5	78.2	85.2	23.4	24.5	29.5
Other	13.3	17.7	18.6	4.0	5.8	5.8	1.8	2.2	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>345.2</i>	<i>361.6</i>	<i>381.9</i>	<i>98.2</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>31.5</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>39.3</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —									
South Africa	26.4	30.3	32.7	9.0	11.2	12.5	4.1	4.8	6.2
Other	10.6	12.3	9.5	4.7	3.0	3.3	1.9	1.5	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.8</i>
Not stated	6.4	2.4	1.6	2.4	0.3	0.5	1.4	0.1	0.3
Total	2,996.2	3,361.7	3,725.8	897.2	996.6	1,085.9	344.0	384.0	422.3

(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 31 December			Month of December		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —									
Fiji	78.4	82.9	74.6	20.9	21.9	20.4	8.3	9.0	9.0
New Caledonia	16.3	14.7	13.2	4.8	3.5	3.6	1.5	1.2	1.7
New Zealand	347.2	353.3	371.4	100.7	100.3	105.1	48.2	46.2	48.5
Norfolk Island	15.4	20.0	17.6	4.1	4.5	5.3	1.3	1.6	1.8
Papua New Guinea	35.5	35.0	35.6	9.3	9.1	10.0	3.2	3.2	3.1
Vanuatu	22.0	20.3	18.1	6.5	4.5	4.5	2.6	1.4	2.0
Other	26.5	25.3	25.8	7.8	7.8	7.2	3.5	4.5	3.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>541.2</i>	<i>551.5</i>	<i>556.3</i>	<i>154.2</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>156.1</i>	<i>68.7</i>	<i>67.1</i>	<i>69.3</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —									
France	27.5	27.9	27.9	5.4	6.8	5.5	2.2	3.2	2.5
Germany	33.9	32.3	34.4	6.8	7.8	7.6	2.6	3.4	2.6
Greece	29.8	33.8	34.2	4.1	4.2	3.9	1.8	1.6	1.6
Ireland	11.6	13.6	15.5	2.8	3.0	3.4	1.5	1.6	1.9
Italy	42.4	45.1	50.3	7.6	7.9	10.0	3.4	3.1	3.8
Netherlands	13.8	14.3	15.9	2.4	2.5	3.3	0.7	1.1	1.7
Poland	6.3	6.3	7.3	1.4	1.3	1.8	0.5	0.5	1.0
Spain	6.7	6.4	8.2	1.3	1.1	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.1
Switzerland	8.6	10.4	9.6	1.9	2.6	2.1	1.0	1.5	0.9
United Kingdom	241.1	254.5	265.4	49.5	52.3	56.0	21.8	20.8	20.8
Other	59.0	68.1	74.9	12.1	12.6	14.5	5.7	4.9	6.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>480.6</i>	<i>512.7</i>	<i>543.5</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>41.5</i>	<i>42.3</i>	<i>44.5</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —									
Israel	8.7	8.9	8.5	2.7	2.8	2.7	1.3	1.4	1.2
Lebanon	13.0	14.8	16.5	1.9	2.7	3.3	0.5	0.7	1.1
Turkey	9.0	9.8	10.9	1.1	2.1	1.3	0.4	0.6	0.4
Other	16.5	18.2	18.2	4.7	5.5	5.5	2.2	2.1	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.2</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.7</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —									
Indonesia	198.8	214.2	222.2	51.2	56.2	58.3	17.8	19.8	17.5
Malaysia	83.5	84.5	88.6	25.0	24.3	25.4	10.5	11.0	11.7
Philippines	41.9	47.3	51.5	15.0	16.8	16.8	7.4	7.7	9.0
Singapore	97.9	91.7	95.0	26.5	23.0	27.1	9.2	8.6	9.9
Thailand	72.1	71.8	75.3	20.5	20.8	20.6	6.1	6.9	6.8
Viet Nam	26.2	32.6	40.6	10.3	12.6	13.5	6.1	8.0	8.3
Other	8.0	9.8	10.3	2.4	3.2	3.3	1.1	1.6	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>528.5</i>	<i>551.8</i>	<i>583.5</i>	<i>150.9</i>	<i>156.8</i>	<i>164.8</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>63.7</i>	<i>65.0</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —									
China	26.5	39.3	52.9	7.2	12.6	14.9	2.1	5.0	7.0
Hong Kong	131.9	130.4	156.9	37.2	40.0	48.6	15.8	17.7	20.3
Japan	45.5	42.6	42.7	11.7	11.2	11.0	3.6	4.0	3.7
Korea	12.9	12.0	14.3	3.7	3.4	4.0	1.6	1.3	1.7
Taiwan	26.6	28.3	28.8	8.6	9.3	9.8	4.1	4.9	4.3
Other	1.0	1.5	1.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>244.4</i>	<i>254.1</i>	<i>297.0</i>	<i>68.8</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>33.0</i>	<i>37.2</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —									
India	23.4	27.0	35.4	11.8	11.7	16.9	5.7	5.4	7.7
Sri Lanka	8.6	9.8	9.8	3.7	4.6	2.8	2.6	2.9	1.6
Other	8.4	9.8	13.2	3.1	4.2	6.4	1.0	1.7	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>40.4</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>18.7</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>11.5</i>
THE AMERICAS —									
Canada	31.6	39.5	40.5	7.6	8.1	8.3	4.0	4.0	4.0
United States of America	300.1	288.3	314.0	72.9	73.6	81.4	28.6	29.7	32.6
Other	17.1	20.4	20.9	7.2	8.7	9.7	3.4	3.8	4.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>348.8</i>	<i>348.1</i>	<i>375.4</i>	<i>87.6</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>37.5</i>	<i>40.6</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —									
South Africa	13.1	15.7	24.2	4.6	6.0	8.0	1.9	3.3	3.3
Other	16.3	14.7	15.7	4.7	4.1	5.8	2.1	2.1	2.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>6.0</i>
Not stated	6.6	7.3	10.5	3.5	1.7	2.7	2.2	0.8	0.6
Total	2,267.1	2,354.3	2,518.6	598.8	623.3	674.7	251.5	264.5	279.5

(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.

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

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 31 December			Quarter ended 31 December			Month of December		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
	New South Wales	1,346.2	1,511.7	1,646.6	358.0	388.7	427.5	115.5	130.2
Victoria	360.2	393.3	451.3	96.2	107.3	119.7	32.6	38.7	44.2
Queensland	829.5	924.8	1,044.4	221.2	253.9	271.5	78.6	82.1	91.4
South Australia	64.6	75.9	79.6	19.1	20.9	21.9	5.8	7.0	7.8
Western Australia	253.5	328.7	347.4	75.3	92.8	96.2	29.3	36.7	38.9
Tasmania	18.9	20.3	23.6	5.9	7.3	7.5	2.6	3.5	3.9
Northern Territory	27.3	34.9	41.2	8.4	9.3	10.1	1.6	2.3	2.7
Australian Capital Territory	23.0	24.7	29.9	6.4	7.2	8.5	2.5	3.4	2.8
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	n.a.	n.a.	2.1
Total(c)	2,931.0	3,314.2	3,676.8	791.4	887.5	967.4	268.8	303.9	344.1

(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 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b) AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(c)**
YEAR ENDED 31 DECEMBER

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 31 December						Percentage change 1993 to 1995	Percentage change 1994 to 1995
	1993		1994		1995			
	('000)	%	('000)	%	('000)	%		
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	596.3	20	586.2	17	647.2	17	9	10
Europe and the Former USSR	636.9	21	721.2	21	752.0	20	18	4
Middle East and North Africa	20.9	1	23.9	1	28.7	1	37	20
Southeast Asia	380.3	13	487.8	15	566.0	15	49	16
Northeast Asia	957.2	32	1,116.4	33	1,278.8	34	34	15
Southern Asia	15.9	1	19.6	1	27.5	1	73	40
The Americas	345.2	12	361.6	11	381.9	10	11	6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	37.0	1	42.6	1	42.2	1	14	-1
Total(d)	2,996.2	100	3,361.7	100	3,725.8	100	24	11
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	105.6	4	122.7	4	124.2	3	18	1
Hong Kong	92.0	3	109.5	3	131.7	4	43	20
Indonesia	71.5	2	105.7	3	135.0	4	89	28
Japan	670.8	22	721.1	21	782.7	21	17	9
Korea	62.2	2	110.8	3	168.0	5	170	52
Malaysia	80.4	3	95.1	3	108.2	3	35	14
New Zealand	499.3	17	480.4	14	538.4	14	8	12
Singapore	154.9	5	187.6	6	202.4	5	31	8
Taiwan	108.7	4	142.5	4	152.0	4	40	7
United Kingdom	310.3	10	335.3	10	347.9	9	12	4
United States of America	281.3	9	289.7	9	304.9	8	8	5
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	50.2	2	64.9	2	89.7	2	79	38
Business	268.4	9	321.9	10	361.0	10	35	12
Visiting friends/relatives	530.5	18	605.0	18	700.1	19	(c)	(c)
Holiday	1,890.2	63	2,109.0	63	2,257.5	61	(c)	(c)
Employment	24.0	1	27.0	1	21.7	1	-10	-20
Education	68.7	2	83.4	2	97.8	3	42	17
Other and not stated	164.2	5	150.5	4	198.0	5	21	32
Total	2,996.2	100	3,361.7	100	3,725.8	100	24	11

(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

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 <i>categories of movement</i> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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: <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	Long-term departures comprise: <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).
Permanent arrivals	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise: <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 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.</p>
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.

GLOSSARY

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OR ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

(continued)

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

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS¹

INCOMING CARD

One of these cards must be answered for each passenger.
Complete in **ENGLISH**, using **BLACK 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 <input type="radio"/>	Female <input type="radio"/>		
8	Current marital status:	Never married <input type="radio"/>	Widowed <input type="radio"/>	Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/>	
		Married <input type="radio"/>	Divorced <input type="radio"/>	Common law / de facto <input type="radio"/>	
9	Please <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and answer only one of A or B or C				
A	Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="radio"/>	B	Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="radio"/>	C	Resident returning to Australia <input type="radio"/>
	(1) Previous country of residence		(1) Intended length of stay in Australia		(1) Time you have been away from Australia
			Years Months Days		Years
			OR		Months
					OR
					Days
					(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad
	(2) Main reason for coming to Australia (<input checked="" type="radio"/> one only):				
	Convention/conference <input type="radio"/>	Business <input type="radio"/>			
	Visiting friends/relatives <input type="radio"/>	Holiday <input type="radio"/>			
	Employment <input type="radio"/>	Education <input type="radio"/>	Other <input type="radio"/>		
	(3) Country of residence				
10	Usual occupation				
11	Intended address in Australia	State			
12	Flight number or name of ship				
13	Country where boarded this flight/ship				

Questions continue →

14 Are you an Australian CITIZEN?

Yes Go straight to 'Please sign here' at 15

No Please answer the following questions:

	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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PZ 015 (05-94)

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS¹

OUTGOING CARD

AUSTRALIA

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

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 Married Widowed Divorced Separated but not 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 _____

OR

Days _____

(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 (only one)

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 _____

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 ▶ Departure

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

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