

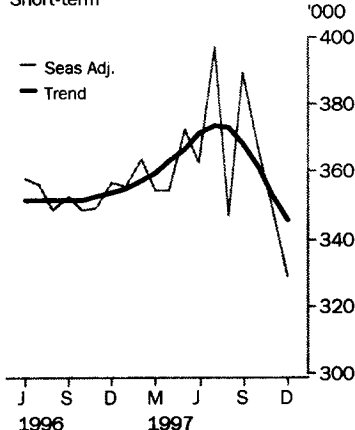
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 5 FEB 1998

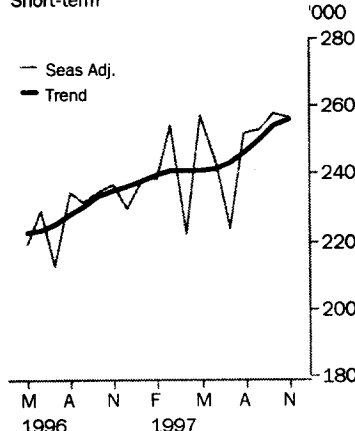
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



DECEMBER 1997 PRELIMINARY

	Dec 97 '000s	% change between Nov 97 and Dec 97	Jan 97 to Dec 97 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	345.8	-2.2	..	..
Original	416.0	..	4 285.6	2.9

NOVEMBER 1997 KEY FIGURES

	Nov 97 '000	% change between Oct 97 and Nov 97	Jan 97 to Nov 97 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	353.5	-2.2	..	..
Original	379.5	..	3 869.6	4.6
Resident departures				
Trend	256.0	0.7	..	..
Original	232.5	..	2 632.0	8.0
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	6.2	..	71.6	-15.5
Departures	2.3	..	27.7	7.5
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	18.8	..	235.7	-0.4
Departures	15.2	..	154.4	12.1

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- There were an estimated 4.3 million visitor arrivals to Australia during 1997, 2.9% more than in 1996. This increase is substantially smaller than in previous years, between 1995 and 1996 the number of visitor arrivals increased by 12%.
- The trend estimate for visitor arrivals has been declining considerably since July 1997, signifying that the trend has peaked and is now back to early 1996 levels.
- The number of short-term arrivals from Southeast Asia declined by 24% between December 1996 and December 1997, including a decline of 53% from Indonesia. The number from Northeast Asia declined by 23%, including a 66% decline from Korea.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

January 1998

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

27 February 1998

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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 19 of the Explanatory Notes).

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

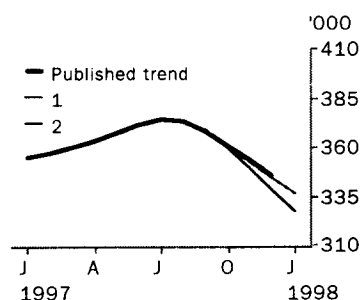
1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- January visitor arrival is 3.34% higher than December.
- December resident departures is 4.57% higher than November.

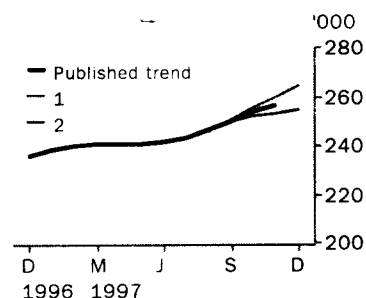
2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- January visitor arrivals is 3.34% lower than December.
- December resident departure is 4.57% lower than November.

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.34% and 4.57% were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes between months for visitor arrivals and resident departures respectively over the last four years.

T. J. Skinner

Acting Australian Statistician

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

During December 1997, there were an estimated 416,000 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for 1997 to 4,285,600, an increase of 2.9% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during 1996 (4,164,800).

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during 1997 were Japan (19% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom (10%), the United States of America (8%) and Singapore and Korea (both 5%). Of the top ten source countries of visitors to Australia, Japan and Taiwan were the only countries which experienced a decrease between 1997 and 1996, Japan by 0.2% and Taiwan by 4%. Thailand was the only other source country to show a large decrease in visitor numbers, decreasing by 24% between 1996 and 1997.

The preliminary December 1997 figures indicate that the number of short-term visitor arrivals from Asian countries has fallen substantially compared with December 1996. The number of short-term arrivals from Southeast Asia has decreased by 24%, with the largest decrease coming from Indonesia (53%). Arrivals from Northeast Asia dropped by 23%, with Korea decreasing by 66%, Taiwan by 23% and Japan by 12%. The total number of short-term arrivals during December 1997 was down by 11% on December 1996.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 232,500 short-term departures of Australian residents in November 1997, bringing the total for the eleven months to November 1997 to 2,632,000, an increase of 8% on the same period the previous year (2,437,000). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during January to November 1997 were New Zealand (14%), the United States of America (12%), the United Kingdom, Indonesia (both 11%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During the eleven months to November 1997:

- 355,600 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, a decrease of 1% compared to January to November 1996;
- 316,000 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 6%;
- 298,200 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 12%;
- 287,100 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 21%; and
- 138,000 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 5%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (59%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during the eleven months to November 1997 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (2,275,300). A further 18% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (685,300), 11% were on business trips (407,900), while 4% arrived for educational purposes and 3% arrived for a convention or conference.

STATE OF STAY

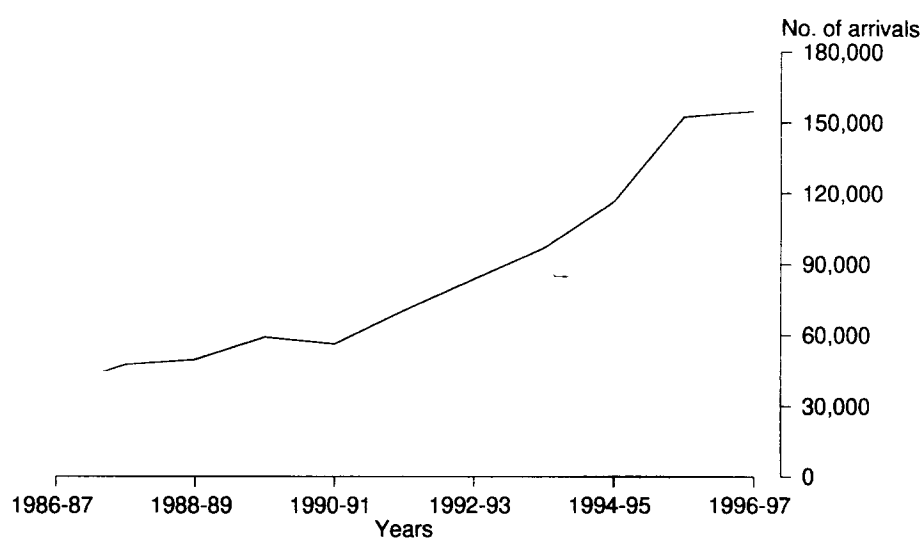
Overseas visitors who left Australia between January and November 1997 stated that they had spent most of their time in either New South Wales (43%), Queensland (29%), Victoria (13%) or Western Australia (9%). Victoria experienced the largest increase in visitors (12%), followed by South Australia (up by 7%), Queensland (up by 5%) and the Northern Territory (up by 6%).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

HONG KONG RESIDENTS: VISITOR ARRIVALS

Hong Kong (SAR of China) is a major source of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia with the number of visitors more than doubling over the past five years. In 1996–97 a total of 154,900 residents of Hong Kong arrived in Australia for visits of less than 12 months—four times the number of arrivals in 1986–87, representing an average annual increase of 15%. Between 1995–96 and 1996–97, however, this growth slowed considerably, with the number of Hong Kong arrivals increasing by just 1.8%. Most visitors from Hong Kong come to Australia for a holiday, to visit friends/relatives, for business or for education.

SHORT-TERM ARRIVALS FROM HONG KONG, 1986–87 to 1996–97



REASONS FOR VISITING AUSTRALIA

HOLIDAYS Over the past ten years holiday has been the main reason given by Hong Kong visitors for coming to Australia, with 55% of Hong Kong visitors (85,700) coming to Australia as holiday-makers (tourists) in 1996–97. In 1996–97, the peak age groups for Hong Kong tourists were 30–34 and 35–39 years, these groups accounting for 31% of Hong Kong tourists. Overall, there were slightly more female tourists than males in 1996–97, although this varied with age. For visitors under 40 years of age there were more females than males in all age groups, most particularly in the 30–34 year age group, where there were 37% more female visitors than males.

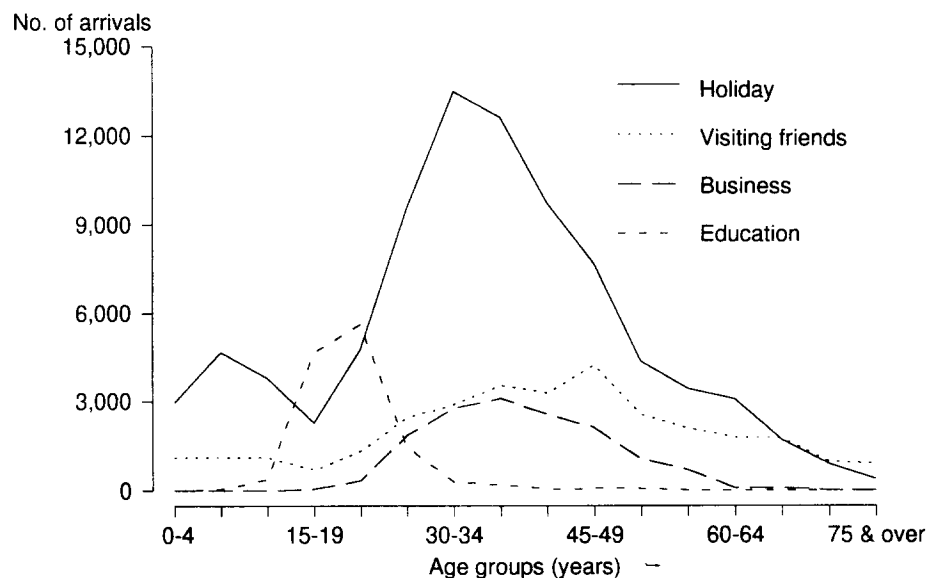
Queensland was the main destination for most Hong Kong holiday-makers (53%) in 1996–97 followed by New South Wales (34%), Victoria (8%) and Western Australia (4%). The importance of Queensland as the main destination for Hong Kong tourists has increased considerably over the past five years, largely at the expense of Victoria. In 1991–92, Victoria was the main destination for over 28% of Hong Kong holiday-makers but by 1996–97 this had dropped to only 8%. In contrast, 1991–92 saw Queensland as the main destination for 31% of Hong Kong holiday-makers but by 1996–97 this had risen to 53%.

In 1996–97 over 91% of Hong Kong holiday-makers intended to stay in Australia for less than three weeks although the majority (58%) planned to stay for between one and two weeks.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

HONG KONG RESIDENTS: VISITOR ARRIVALS

REASON FOR JOURNEY AND AGE, Hong Kong visitor arrivals 1996-97



VISITING FRIENDS AND RELATIVES Visiting friends or relatives was the reason given by 21% of Hong Kong arrivals to visit Australia in 1996-97, and this proportion has varied only slightly over the last five years. The peak age group for Hong Kong visitors who came to visit friends or relatives in 1996-97 was 45-49 years, accounting for 13%. In 1996-97, approximately 50% of these visitors intended to stay mainly in New South Wales with a further 22% intending to stay in Victoria and 15% in Queensland. This pattern has remained relatively steady over the past few years, broadly reflecting the distribution of the Hong Kong- and other China-born in Australia.

Short-term arrivals from Hong Kong who came to visit friends and relatives in 1996-97 intended to stay in Australia somewhat longer than holiday-makers. While the majority (68%) of these visitors intended to stay for less than three weeks, a considerable proportion (21%) intended to stay in Australia for between one and three months.

BUSINESS Over the past five years approximately 10% of all Hong Kong short-term visitor arrivals indicated that business was the main reason for their visit to Australia. In 1996-97 the majority of business visitors from Hong Kong (79%) were males, 71% of whom were aged between 30 and 49 years. Many of these business visitors intended to stay in Australia for relatively short periods of time. In 1996-97, 45% intended to stay for less than one week with a further 32% intending to stay for between one and two weeks. The main destination for Hong Kong business visitors was New South Wales. At 57% in 1996-97, this proportion has varied only slightly over the last five years.

EDUCATION In 1996-97, 8% of all Hong Kong short-term visitor arrivals (12,900) indicated that education was the main reason for their visit to Australia. As might be expected, these students were concentrated in the younger age groups with 80% aged between 15 and 24 years of age. They planned to stay in Australia longer than most other short-term arrivals with the majority (69%) intending to stay for between six months and one year. In 1996-97, the main intended destination for Hong Kong students was New South Wales (41%), followed by Victoria (29%), Queensland (12%) and Western Australia (9%).

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)			Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	Total arrivals (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)		
Year ended 31 December —									
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	..	5,886.2
1995	96,970	78,790	78,170	253,940	2,470.8	3,725.8	..	..	6,450.6
1996	92,510	80,000	88,830	261,340	2,695.5	4,164.8	..	..	7,121.7
Year ended 30 June —									
1995	87,430	79,060	72,030	238,520	2,387.0	3,535.3	..	..	6,160.8
1996	99,140	79,210	84,370	262,720	2,569.3	3,966.2	..	..	6,798.2
1997	85,760	80,170	95,080	261,000	2,786.0	4,252.7	..	..	7,299.7
1996 —									
October	7,510	6,430	6,200	20,130	302.1	350.4	348.8	351.7	672.6
November	7,640	7,480	4,460	19,580	214.1	375.6	349.1	352.5	609.3
December	7,830	12,710	4,160	24,700	168.7	465.2	357.0	353.8	658.6
1997 —									
January	7,290	7,680	15,120	30,090	330.8	342.9	355.3	355.2	703.8
February	6,640	6,190	19,720	32,550	194.8	408.0	363.9	357.3	635.3
March	7,350	6,240	6,490	20,080	208.2	390.9	354.7	359.8	619.2
April	6,460	4,800	6,040	17,300	209.2	325.9	354.4	362.9	552.4
May	6,140	4,600	4,400	15,140	197.5	289.1	372.5	366.8	501.7
June	6,220	5,720	5,150	17,090	222.0	308.2	362.8	371.2	547.2
July	6,520	6,940	14,780	28,240	285.1	397.4	397.1	373.8	710.7
August	6,460	5,960	5,980	18,390	244.2	330.4	346.7	373.0	593.0
September	6,250	6,330	5,910	18,480	270.6	330.9	389.6	368.4	620.0
October	6,040	6,670	6,850	19,560	324.2	366.5	366.8	361.5	710.2
November	6,230	7,440	5,170	18,830	235.6	379.5	349.7	353.5	633.8
December p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	416.0	328.7	345.8	n.y.a

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 18 and 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) ('000)			Overseas visitors	Total departures (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)			
Year ended 31 December —									
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354.3	..	..	3,314.2	5,810.2
1995	27,870	69,080	52,410	149,360	2,518.6	..	..	3,676.8	6,344.8
1996	28,480	70,960	58,820	158,260	2,732.0	..	..	4,110.8	7,001.1
Year ended 30 June —									
1995	26,950	68,380	50,160	145,480	2,422.0	..	..	3,486.4	6,053.8
1996	28,670	70,250	54,130	153,060	2,624.4	..	..	3,910.1	6,687.5
1997	29,860	73,780	62,970	166,610	2,837.2	..	..	4,217.0	7,220.8
1996 —									
September	2,070	4,730	3,930	10,730	281.5	231.4	230.2	292.2	584.5
October	2,030	4,480	3,370	9,880	214.1	234.2	232.9	322.9	546.8
November	2,450	4,770	6,720	13,940	218.2	236.9	234.8	362.3	594.5
December	2,740	6,000	11,790	20,530	295.0	229.8	236.2	384.4	699.9
1997 —									
January	3,000	10,540	5,250	18,800	194.4	238.2	238.1	434.3	647.6
February	2,520	6,700	4,100	13,310	180.2	238.5	239.6	371.1	564.6
March	2,720	6,810	5,000	14,530	250.4	254.4	240.8	385.1	650.1
April	2,650	6,340	3,890	12,880	212.7	221.9	241.0	365.7	591.2
May	2,390	5,660	3,700	11,750	251.3	257.3	240.9	305.4	568.4
June	2,520	5,460	6,330	14,310	280.2	243.1	241.4	302.9	597.4
July	2,690	6,520	6,350	15,560	249.3	223.8	243.2	351.1	616.0
August	2,550	7,170	4,740	14,460	240.0	252.2	246.3	378.1	632.5
September	2,100	5,310	4,750	12,160	304.2	253.0	250.1	303.2	619.6
October	2,200	5,170	4,080	11,450	236.9	257.7	254.1	336.2	584.5
November	2,330	5,330	7,520	15,170	232.5	256.8	256.0	381.9	629.6

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

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

	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Eleven months to November		Month of November	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,144.7	1,274.2	309.8	336.5	1,157.4	1,261.7	114.1	123.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1,158.2	1,313.6	307.2	316.2	1,175.6	1,175.7	118.0	114.5
2 weeks and under 1 month	675.6	759.4	193.8	203.1	656.4	681.0	63.7	64.9
1 and under 2 months	352.7	375.9	84.5	87.2	309.2	314.5	33.7	31.7
2 and under 3 months	110.2	117.2	23.1	25.4	103.0	108.3	13.9	13.1
3 and under 6 months	138.7	156.9	36.7	41.2	139.9	151.3	18.8	18.2
6 and under 12 months	145.7	167.6	41.7	49.0	158.1	177.0	13.4	14.1
Total(c)	3,725.8	4,164.8	996.6	1,058.7	3,699.6	3,869.6	375.6	379.5
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	89.7	112.9	31.8	30.8	108.8	109.1	12.8	12.5
Business	361.0	391.9	97.1	110.2	367.5	407.9	39.7	43.3
Visiting friends/relatives	700.1	781.3	169.7	181.6	661.3	685.3	74.3	74.3
Holiday	2,257.5	2,518.4	599.2	619.4	2,225.3	2,275.3	225.0	220.3
Employment	21.7	23.7	5.6	7.3	21.9	26.5	2.1	2.8
Education	97.8	131.1	39.1	43.7	126.8	140.0	4.9	4.2
Other and not stated	198.0	205.6	54.1	65.8	188.1	225.6	16.8	21.9
Total	3,725.8	4,164.8	996.6	1,058.7	3,699.6	3,869.6	375.6	379.5
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	271.4	300.0	76.4	92.0	280.7	318.7	30.0	34.4
1 and under 2 weeks	615.5	691.2	193.5	209.7	640.6	697.6	60.9	66.4
2 weeks and under 1 month	671.1	722.2	192.1	205.6	631.9	673.5	46.9	47.9
1 and under 2 months	458.4	505.5	146.0	149.0	413.3	444.8	29.9	32.5
2 and under 3 months	193.8	200.9	57.0	57.8	176.7	185.3	23.4	24.9
3 and under 6 months	171.8	173.8	43.3	46.1	164.0	173.5	18.6	17.4
6 and under 12 months	136.6	138.4	32.5	33.3	129.7	138.7	8.5	9.0
Total(c)	2,518.6	2,732.0	740.8	793.5	2,437.0	2,632.0	218.2	232.5
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	100.8	102.9	29.6	32.3	99.4	109.6	8.9	10.7
Business	438.8	486.3	127.2	137.2	458.4	498.2	43.6	48.1
Visiting friends/relatives	644.7	683.7	163.9	161.3	577.6	590.6	57.1	58.4
Holiday	1,140.4	1,263.4	367.0	400.6	1,122.3	1,225.9	94.8	97.5
Employment	72.2	68.2	17.3	19.4	63.2	71.2	5.2	6.0
Education	38.2	37.4	12.1	15.6	33.9	38.9	2.8	3.5
Other and not stated	83.5	90.2	23.6	27.2	82.3	97.6	5.8	8.2
Total	2,518.6	2,732.0	740.8	793.5	2,437.0	2,632.0	218.2	232.5

(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 30 September		Eleven months to November		Month of November	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	15,120	16,280	3,770	3,940	14,880	15,650	1,290	1,250
Europe and the Former USSR	26,740	25,090	6,170	4,800	23,180	17,810	2,460	1,840
Middle East and North Africa	8,340	6,330	1,670	1,520	5,800	5,350	510	500
Southeast Asia	14,590	11,850	2,870	2,460	10,610	9,270	1,000	790
Northeast Asia	14,250	18,230	4,670	2,880	16,880	10,960	1,150	700
Southern Asia	8,450	6,240	1,450	1,500	5,680	4,940	500	450
The Americas	4,000	3,680	1,010	810	3,400	2,700	330	200
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,430	4,780	1,060	1,320	4,210	4,860	410	500
Total(b)	96,970	92,510	22,690	19,230	84,670	71,570	7,640	6,230
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,100	2,960	700	480	2,850	1,530	190	120
China	7,370	10,750	2,560	1,270	10,020	4,960	710	320
Fiji	1,690	1,730	520	260	1,600	1,240	100	100
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,910	1,820	420	270	1,640	1,230	260	120
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	3,000	2,720	730	450	2,610	1,510	180	120
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4,490	4,120	1,160	850	3,780	3,140	240	210
India	4,300	2,900	660	780	2,640	2,540	240	220
New Zealand	11,430	12,430	2,730	3,220	11,350	12,610	1,030	1,010
Philippines	3,810	2,760	560	710	2,460	2,650	260	250
South Africa	3,150	2,950	660	930	2,560	3,240	230	330
Taiwan	1,140	1,920	580	490	1,770	1,860	80	90
United Kingdom	11,470	10,800	2,470	2,200	9,900	8,260	1,200	970
United States of America	1,780	1,590	430	400	1,450	1,240	150	80
Viet Nam	4,630	3,020	780	560	2,670	2,170	270	200

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the

b) Includes

stated. (c)

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

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Eleven months to November		Month of November	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	19.0	21.2	4.4	4.1	18.0	16.6	2.0	2.2
New Caledonia	21.4	23.5	4.6	4.4	21.2	19.9	1.9	1.9
New Zealand	538.4	671.9	205.1	205.2	622.5	625.3	53.9	52.3
Papua New Guinea	42.3	43.5	11.8	11.1	38.4	39.4	3.4	4.2
Other	26.1	26.6	6.0	7.6	22.7	27.4	2.5	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>647.2</i>	<i>786.7</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>232.5</i>	<i>722.8</i>	<i>728.6</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>63.3</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	17.0	17.4	4.2	4.2	15.4	17.3	2.1	2.6
Belgium	7.7	9.1	2.5	2.5	8.3	8.4	0.9	0.9
Denmark	15.8	17.3	3.6	3.3	15.5	15.1	1.8	1.9
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.6	8.6	1.6	1.6	7.4	7.6	0.8	1.1
France	35.2	34.9	10.7	11.6	31.3	35.9	3.1	3.3
Germany	124.2	125.4	26.2	27.5	110.7	113.8	12.2	12.7
Greece	7.6	7.5	1.3	2.0	5.9	7.6	0.7	0.9
Ireland	17.4	20.8	4.3	5.6	18.5	22.4	2.7	2.7
Italy	36.8	40.6	13.0	14.2	33.9	38.6	3.7	3.9
Netherlands	34.5	38.8	9.1	9.4	34.3	36.6	4.6	4.9
Norway	6.6	7.2	1.3	1.9	6.4	8.2	1.1	1.1
Spain	7.3	8.1	2.8	3.3	7.4	8.5	1.0	0.8
Sweden	22.4	23.4	3.8	3.8	18.8	19.5	2.7	2.4
Switzerland	35.3	39.4	8.1	8.2	33.7	32.9	4.9	4.8
United Kingdom	347.9	367.5	64.7	74.1	315.5	351.3	46.0	47.1
Other	27.8	32.4	6.8	7.5	27.9	31.2	4.3	4.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>752.0</i>	<i>798.7</i>	<i>164.3</i>	<i>180.7</i>	<i>690.7</i>	<i>754.9</i>	<i>92.7</i>	<i>95.5</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.1	9.4	2.4	2.9	8.5	9.7	0.9	0.9
Other	20.6	23.1	8.3	8.7	20.3	23.0	1.5	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>32.5</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.0</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	5.9	6.9	1.6	1.6	5.9	5.9	0.5	0.6
Indonesia	135.0	154.5	33.6	40.3	131.1	147.5	9.3	10.8
Malaysia	108.2	134.4	26.6	34.5	117.1	130.0	13.4	11.7
Philippines	27.0	33.6	6.8	9.4	29.6	37.4	2.6	3.2
Singapore	202.4	222.8	37.4	44.0	186.8	199.5	29.3	28.5
Thailand	81.3	88.9	18.9	10.7	81.2	62.8	4.7	2.8
Other	6.3	7.3	1.6	2.4	6.5	8.2	0.6	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>648.5</i>	<i>126.4</i>	<i>142.8</i>	<i>558.4</i>	<i>591.3</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>58.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	42.6	54.0	12.9	14.6	48.8	59.0	6.4	7.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	131.7	153.2	35.6	35.2	134.9	136.6	10.4	9.1
Japan	782.7	813.1	219.3	227.7	730.6	738.8	55.1	61.8
Korea	168.0	227.9	51.1	53.5	199.9	223.7	24.7	22.7
Taiwan	152.0	159.4	35.1	39.5	147.0	143.0	11.9	10.8
Other	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.9	2.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,278.8</i>	<i>1,409.8</i>	<i>354.6</i>	<i>371.3</i>	<i>1,263.1</i>	<i>1,303.3</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>111.7</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	17.1	21.3	5.1	5.6	19.0	23.7	1.6	2.5
Other	10.3	11.8	2.7	2.7	10.5	10.1	0.9	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>3.4</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	58.4	61.1	11.9	13.6	53.6	56.7	6.3	7.4
United States of America	304.9	316.9	71.4	80.0	287.6	297.5	30.6	28.9
Other	18.6	23.3	5.2	5.7	20.3	22.7	2.4	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>381.9</i>	<i>401.3</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>99.2</i>	<i>361.5</i>	<i>376.9</i>	<i>39.4</i>	<i>38.6</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	32.7	42.6	9.8	9.9	34.9	38.1	4.1	4.5
Other	9.5	10.4	2.1	2.4	8.9	9.3	1.4	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>53.0</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>47.4</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>
Not stated	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.2	0.8	0.1	—
Total	3,725.8	4,164.8	996.6	1,058.7	3,699.6	3,869.6	375.6	379.5

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

Country of residence(b)	Quarter ended 31 December			Year ended 31 December			Month of December	
	1996	1997p	% change	1996	1997p	% change	1996	1997p
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	167.6	174.3	4.0	671.9	682.6	1.6	49.4	57.3
Total	201.1	208.2	3.5	786.7	799.3	1.6	63.9	70.7
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	41.0	40.9	-0.2	125.4	128.5	2.5	14.8	14.7
Italy	13.8	14.6	5.8	40.6	45.6	12.3	6.6	7.0
Netherlands	14.1	14.8	5.0	38.8	41.6	7.2	4.6	5.0
Sweden	9.7	9.5	-2.1	23.4	23.9	2.1	4.7	4.4
Switzerland	14.6	14.0	-4.1	39.4	38.5	-2.3	5.7	5.6
United Kingdom	130.0	143.7	10.5	367.5	409.2	11.3	52.1	57.9
Total	277.8	287.9	3.6	798.7	861.9	7.9	108.0	107.0
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Total	8.4	9.3	10.7	32.5	36.1	11.1	3.7	3.5
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	44.1	32.5	-26.3	154.5	158.4	2.5	23.4	10.9
Malaysia	40.3	36.0	-10.7	134.4	142.0	5.7	17.3	12.0
Philippines	9.5	9.5	—	33.6	40.7	21.1	3.9	3.3
Singapore	80.2	83.5	4.1	222.8	235.5	5.7	36.0	36.0
Thailand	23.4	11.8	-49.6	88.9	67.5	-24.1	7.7	4.7
Total	201.8	177.9	-11.8	648.5	659.9	1.8	90.1	68.6
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	16.5	19.6	18.8	54.0	65.2	20.7	5.1	6.2
Japan	192.1	193.0	0.5	813.1	811.6	-0.2	82.5	72.8
Korea	73.6	53.9	-26.8	227.9	233.1	2.3	28.0	9.4
Taiwan	36.4	32.1	-11.8	159.4	152.5	-4.3	12.4	9.5
Total	358.1	334.4	-6.6	1,409.8	1,415.8	0.4	146.6	112.5
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	19.1	20.9	9.4	61.1	64.8	6.1	7.5	8.1
United States of America	89.5	87.1	-2.7	316.9	327.5	3.3	29.3	30.0
Total	116.2	115.2	-0.9	401.3	418.2	4.2	39.8	41.3
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	15.0	15.0	—	42.6	45.2	6.1	7.7	7.1
Total	18.7	18.6	-0.5	53.0	56.3	6.2	9.3	8.9
Total	1,191.1	1,161.9	-2.5	4,164.8	4,285.6	2.9	465.2	416.0

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

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Eleven months to November		Month of November	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	74.6	71.9	19.8	19.7	63.3	67.1	5.5	6.5
New Caledonia	13.2	14.0	3.9	4.5	12.5	12.7	2.2	1.5
New Zealand	371.4	415.0	96.0	98.5	359.0	355.6	32.5	31.8
Norfolk Island	17.6	19.1	4.7	4.9	16.9	20.6	1.7	2.2
Papua New Guinea	35.6	37.4	9.6	11.4	34.0	38.8	3.1	3.2
Vanuatu	18.1	17.8	4.5	6.3	16.5	22.2	1.3	2.1
Other	25.8	27.7	7.9	7.6	23.8	24.6	2.4	2.8
Total	556.3	602.9	146.2	152.9	526.0	541.6	48.7	50.2
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	27.9	28.2	7.8	9.8	25.1	31.5	1.8	2.0
Germany	34.4	32.7	9.2	10.1	29.8	33.1	2.4	3.3
Greece	34.2	34.3	12.6	14.0	32.5	36.5	1.6	1.1
Ireland	15.5	18.7	7.9	7.1	16.5	18.8	0.7	1.6
Italy	50.3	58.2	21.5	21.4	53.9	59.7	2.1	2.6
Netherlands	15.9	16.7	5.8	4.3	15.6	13.7	0.9	1.0
Poland	7.3	6.3	2.0	1.8	6.0	5.9	0.5	0.6
Spain	8.2	9.5	2.8	2.8	8.9	9.0	0.9	0.9
Switzerland	9.6	10.8	3.0	3.2	9.8	9.0	0.7	0.7
United Kingdom	265.4	289.1	91.7	100.3	266.3	298.2	16.9	18.8
Other	74.9	83.7	27.3	27.9	77.6	77.8	4.0	4.5
Total	543.5	588.3	191.6	202.6	542.0	593.1	32.6	37.0
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.5	9.9	2.0	2.8	8.4	9.1	1.0	0.6
Lebanon	16.5	17.2	6.1	5.7	16.0	17.0	1.1	1.9
Turkey	10.9	12.4	4.9	4.8	11.7	14.8	0.3	1.1
Other	18.2	20.9	4.8	5.8	18.9	22.0	2.1	2.9
Total	54.0	60.4	17.7	19.1	54.9	63.0	4.4	6.4
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	222.2	259.8	79.1	98.5	237.3	287.1	22.3	25.8
Malaysia	88.6	97.1	26.4	27.3	85.9	87.8	8.0	7.9
Philippines	51.5	56.1	11.3	11.6	47.9	50.8	5.7	5.2
Singapore	95.0	99.2	25.6	31.0	90.3	96.6	8.4	9.9
Thailand	75.3	81.2	18.5	20.0	72.8	79.4	6.9	9.0
Viet Nam	40.6	43.0	9.3	7.4	35.0	35.0	4.9	4.2
Other	10.3	7.9	1.4	2.0	6.6	8.4	1.0	1.3
Total	583.5	644.3	171.5	197.8	575.9	645.2	57.2	63.2
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	52.9	54.8	13.3	19.9	48.5	63.8	4.7	6.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	156.9	167.8	38.4	28.3	145.0	138.0	16.9	11.9
Japan	42.7	46.7	12.9	15.0	43.2	51.5	4.1	4.9
Korea	14.3	17.1	4.8	4.5	15.1	15.4	1.8	1.2
Taiwan	28.8	29.6	7.2	8.3	25.1	29.6	2.6	4.0
Other	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.5	0.1	0.1
Total	297.0	317.4	77.0	76.3	278.3	299.8	30.2	28.2
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	35.4	36.3	5.7	6.1	29.1	30.3	5.6	7.3
Sri Lanka	9.8	10.4	1.7	2.6	7.6	9.8	1.2	1.8
Other	13.2	13.9	3.2	3.1	11.9	13.7	2.3	2.3
Total	58.4	60.5	10.6	11.8	48.6	53.9	9.1	11.5
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	40.5	44.3	14.8	16.1	39.9	44.5	2.4	2.0
United States of America	314.0	331.1	88.9	97.1	298.9	316.0	24.0	25.7
Other	20.9	24.3	5.0	4.9	20.5	21.3	3.6	3.9
Total	375.4	399.7	108.8	118.1	359.3	381.8	29.9	31.5
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	24.2	26.7	7.4	8.0	23.2	26.5	3.3	2.2
Other	15.7	20.3	7.1	5.6	18.1	20.8	1.9	1.9
Total	39.9	47.0	14.4	13.6	41.3	47.3	5.2	4.1
Not stated	10.5	11.5	3.1	1.3	10.6	6.3	1.0	0.4
Total	2,518.6	2,732.0	740.8	793.5	2,437.0	2,632.0	218.2	232.5

(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 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT
(^{'000})**

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Eleven months to November		Month of November	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
New South Wales	1,646.6	1,805.9	413.1	422.4	1,643.6	1,693.7	154.4	162.6
Victoria	451.3	521.2	108.8	131.5	467.8	526.0	52.2	51.3
Queensland	1,044.4	1,197.7	334.3	346.8	1,090.1	1,149.2	105.1	109.8
South Australia	79.6	85.4	17.1	18.9	76.8	82.4	7.6	10.0
Western Australia	347.4	382.4	80.5	85.2	340.0	359.5	32.7	37.3
Tasmania	23.6	25.9	3.5	3.5	22.2	22.4	2.0	2.3
Northern Territory	41.2	42.3	13.8	15.1	40.0	42.5	4.2	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	29.9	33.3	7.6	7.5	29.7	29.4	2.9	3.5
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	16.7	4.2	1.4	16.2	9.9	1.2	0.9
Total(c)	3,676.8	4,110.8	982.9	1,032.4	3,726.5	3,915.1	362.3	381.9

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

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

	Eleven months to November						Percentage change 1995 to 1997	Percentage change 1996 to 1997
	1995 (^{'000})	%	1996 (^{'000})	%	1997 (^{'000})	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	582.8	18	722.8	20	728.6	19	25	1
Europe and the Former USSR	661.3	20	690.7	19	754.9	20	14	9
Middle East and North Africa	25.2	1	28.8	1	32.6	1	29	13
Southeast Asia	484.4	15	558.4	15	591.3	15	22	6
Northeast Asia	1,147.9	35	1,263.1	34	1,303.3	34	14	3
Southern Asia	23.7	1	29.4	1	33.8	1	43	15
The Americas	342.5	10	361.5	10	376.9	10	10	4
Africa (excluding North Africa)	34.4	1	43.8	1	47.4	1	38	8
Total(d)	3,303.6	100	3,699.6	100	3,869.6	100	17	5
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	112.3	3	110.7	3	113.8	3	1	3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	116.1	4	134.9	4	136.6	4	18	1
Indonesia	112.9	3	131.1	4	147.5	4	31	13
Japan	706.8	21	730.6	20	738.8	19	5	1
Korea	145.3	4	199.9	5	223.7	6	54	12
Malaysia	99.8	3	117.1	3	130.0	3	30	11
New Zealand	487.1	15	622.5	17	625.3	16	28	—
Singapore	161.8	5	186.8	5	199.5	5	23	7
Taiwan	140.7	4	147.0	4	143.0	4	2	-3
United Kingdom	305.1	9	315.5	9	351.3	9	15	11
United States of America	275.4	8	287.6	8	297.5	8	8	3
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	86.6	3	108.8	3	109.1	3	26	—
Business	338.8	10	367.5	10	407.9	11	20	11
Visiting friends/relatives	587.0	18	661.3	18	685.3	18	(c)	4
Holiday	1,995.8	60	2,225.3	60	2,275.3	59	(c)	2
Employment	20.1	1	21.9	1	26.5	1	32	21
Education	94.3	3	126.8	3	140.0	4	48	10
Other and not stated	181.0	5	188.1	5	225.6	6	25	20
Total	3,303.6	100	3,699.6	100	3,869.6	100	17	5

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

SCOPE

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

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ESTIMATION METHOD

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

10 From April 1995, the fractions used for sampling movements of the citizens of Australia, France, Germany, Japan and Taiwan were changed, reflecting increases in the number of movements. From May 1995 further changes were made to the fractions used for sampling movements of citizens of Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Thailand. Comments on the sampling errors associated with the estimates are contained in the Standard Errors pages.

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

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

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

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

continued

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

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

19 While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series — Monitoring 'Trends', an Overview* (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on 02 6252 6354.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

G L O S S A R Y



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



G L O S S A R Y

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

.....

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

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

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS (a)

INCOMING CARD

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

**AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD**

1 Family/Surname

2 Given names

3 Passport number

4 Nationality as shown in passport

5 Country of birth

6 Date of birth Day Month Year

7 Sex Male ☐ Female ☐

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

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

A Migrating permanently to Australia ☐

(1) Previous country of residence

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

(3) Country of residence

B Visitor or temporary entrant ☐

(1) Intended length of stay in Australia
Years Months Days
OR

(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad

C Resident returning to Australia ☐

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

10 Usual occupation

11 Intended address in Australia State

12 Flight number or name of ship

13 Country where boarded this flight/ship

Questions continue ➔

14 Are you an Australian CITIZEN?

Yes ☐ ➔ Go straight to 'Please sign here' at 15

No ☐ ➔ Please answer the following questions.

You may answer 'No change' if there is no change to the answer you gave to the same question on your last Australian visa application form.

(a) Do you currently suffer from tuberculosis? ☐ No change ☐ No ☐ Yes

(b) Have you any criminal conviction/s for which the sentence/s (whether served or not) totalled 12 months imprisonment or more? ☐ No change ☐ No ☐ Yes

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

Date DAY MONTH YEAR

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

OFFICE USE ONLY

Visa number

Visa class

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PZ 015 (03-95)

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS (a)

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 ☐ Widowed ☐ Separated but not divorced ☐
Married ☐ Divorced ☐ Common law / de facto ☐

9 Please ☒ and answer **only one** of D or E or F

D Visitor or temporary entrant departing

(1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit
Years _____
Months _____
Days _____
OR
(2) Australian city or State where you spent most time

(3) Country of residence

E Resident departing temporarily

(1) Intended length of stay abroad
Years _____ Months _____ Days _____
OR
(2) Main reason for going abroad (✓ one only)
Convention/conference ☐ a Business ☐ b
Visiting friends/relatives ☐ c Holiday ☐ d
Employment ☐ e Education ☐ f
Other ☐ g
(3) Country in which you will spend most time while abroad

(4) Australian State where you live

F Resident departing permanently

(1) Country of future residence

(2) Australian State where you lived

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

10 Usual occupation _____

11 Flight number or name of ship _____

12 Overseas country where you will get off this flight or ship _____

Questions continue ➔

13 Airport / Port of departure _____

14 Departure date Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

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

Date DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

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

OFFICE USE ONLY ➔ Departure tab _____

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