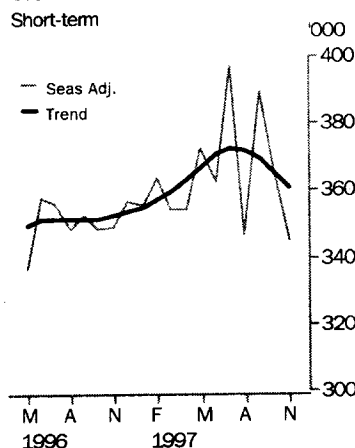


OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

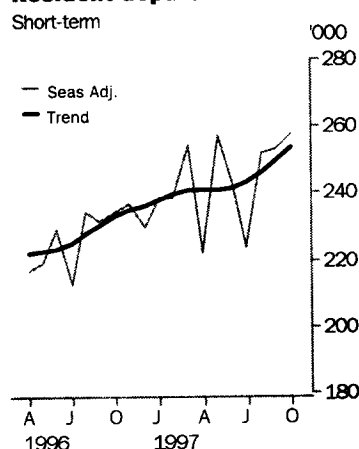
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 5 JAN 1998

Visitor arrivals



Resident departures



NOVEMBER 1997 PRELIMINARY

	Nov 97 '000s	% change between Oct 97 and Nov 97	Jan 97 to Nov 97 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	360.7	-1.3	..	..
Original	372.9	..	3,863.0	4.4

OCTOBER 1997 KEY FIGURES

	Oct 97 '000	% change between Sep 97 and Oct 97	Jan 97 to Oct 97 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	365.6	-1.0	..	..
Original	366.5	..	3 490.1	5.0
Resident departures				
Trend	253.8	1.8	..	..
Original	236.9	..	2 399.5	8.1
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	6.0	..	65.3	-15.2
Departures	2.2	..	25.3	8.8
Total permanent & long-term(a)				
Arrivals	19.6	..	216.9	-0.1
Departures	11.5	..	139.2	12.4

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- Since July, the seasonally adjusted short-term visitor arrivals have been very volatile. The trend estimates are therefore subject to considerable revision and should be treated with caution.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 216,910 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia and 139,190 permanent and long-term departures during the ten months to October 1997, resulting in a net gain of arrivals over departures of 77,720. This was a decline of 17% compared with the corresponding period in 1996 (93,251).

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

December 1997

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

2 February 1998

.....

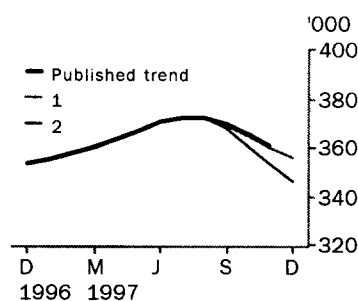
TREND REVISIONS

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).

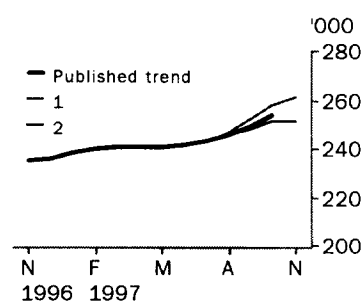
The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

- 1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:
 - December visitor arrivals is 3.30% higher than November.
 - November resident departures is 4.59% higher than October.
- 2 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:
 - December visitor arrivals is 3.30% lower than November.
 - November resident departure is 4.59% lower than October.

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.30% and 4.59% 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.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 372,900 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during November 1997 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the eleven months January to November 1997 to 3,863,000, an increase of 4% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the corresponding period in 1996 (3,699,600).

The major source countries of visitor arrivals to Australia during the eleven months to November 1997 were Japan (19% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America (8%) and Korea (6%). Of the top ten source countries of visitors to Australia, Taiwan was the only country which experienced a decrease (3%) between the eleven months to November 1997 and the corresponding period to November 1996. The United Kingdom contributed the largest increase in visitor numbers, increasing by 32,700 (10%), followed by Korea with 22,900 (11%), Indonesia with 15,800 (12%) and Malaysia with 12,100 (10%).

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 236,900 short-term departures of Australian residents in October 1997, bringing the total for the ten months to October 1997 to 2,399,500, an increase of 8% on the same period the previous year (2,218,800). The main destinations of Australian residents departing during January to October 1997 were New Zealand (13%), the United States of America and the United Kingdom (both 12%), Indonesia (11%) and Hong Kong (5%).

During the ten months to October 1997:

323,800 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, a decrease of 1% compared to January to October 1996;

290,300 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 6%;

279,400 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 12%;

261,300 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 22%; and

126,200 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 1%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Over half (59%) of all short-term visitors to Australia during January to October 1997 stated on arrival that they had come here for a holiday (2,055,000). A further 18% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (611,000), 10% were on business trips (364,600), while 4% arrived for educational purposes and 3% arrived for a convention or conference. When comparing January to October 1997 with the corresponding period in 1996, there has been little change in the proportion of arrivals by each purpose of visit: holiday, visiting friends and relatives and convention/conference visitors decreased marginally (by 1.3, 0.2 and 0.1 percentage points respectively) while visitors for the other purposes rose.

STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia between January and October 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 (14%), followed by the Northern Territory (up by 7%), Queensland (up by 6%) and South Australia and Western Australia (both up by 5%).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY OF SHORT-TERM VISITORS, 1996-97

Almost 4.3 million short-term visitors entered Australia during 1996-97. Most short-term visitor arrivals intended to stay mainly in New South Wales (42%), Queensland (31%) or Victoria (13%). The remaining States and Territories received smaller proportions of intending visitors: Western Australia (9%), South Australia (2%), the Northern Territory (1%), the Australian Capital Territory (1%) and Tasmania (0.5%).

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

The primary source countries of short-term arrivals in 1996-97 were Japan (19%), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States (8%) and Korea (6%). However preference for visiting particular States varied with country of residence.

MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY BY SELECTED COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE, 1996-97

	Japan	New Zealand	United Kingdom	United States of America	Korea	All countries	All countries
State/Territory	%	%	%	%	%	%	'000
New South Wales	14.7	14.5	9.1	10.6	8.0	100.0	1 783.0
Victoria	7.3	20.6	10.3	9.6	1.1	100.0	568.1
Queensland	34.0	19.1	5.1	3.6	7.3	100.0	1 313.2
South Australia	8.7	12.7	21.5	8.2	1.7	100.0	84.8
Western Australia	8.5	6.6	16.8	3.2	0.7	100.0	397.6
Tasmania	7.1	22.2	15.7	12.5	0.8	100.0	20.8
Northern Territory	12.4	5.3	13.0	7.5	0.3	100.0	50.7
Australian Capital Territory	7.9	14.1	11.1	14.8	1.3	100.0	30.1
Australia(a)	18.9	15.9	9.1	7.6	5.9	100.0	4 252.7

(a) Includes Other Territories.

JAPAN In 1996-97, Japan was the largest source of overseas visitors to Queensland. Accounting for 34% of visitors intending to stay mainly in that State. In comparison, in 1986-87, Japanese visitors made up only 13% of short-term overseas arrivals to this State. Although New South Wales had the second largest number of Japanese visitors in 1996-97, these visitors contributed only 15% of visitors intending to stay mainly in the State.

While relatively few Japanese intended to visit mainly the Northern Territory and South Australia in 1996-97, Japan was the second largest source for the Northern Territory (contributing 12%), and the third largest for South Australia (contributing 9%). Japan was also the fourth largest source market for both Victoria and the Australian Capital Territory, and the fifth largest for Western Australia and Tasmania. Except for Victoria, Japanese visitors, as a proportion of all visitors to each State and Territory, increased between 1986-87 to 1996-97.

NEW ZEALAND New Zealand was the largest source of short-term visitor arrivals in both 1986-87 and 1996-97 for Tasmania (37% and 22% respectively) and Victoria (19% and 21% respectively). However, New Zealand visitors, as a proportion of all visitors staying mainly in each State or Territory, decreased during the 10 year period, except for Victoria where there was a slight increase.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

MAIN STATE OF INTENDED STAY OF SHORT-TERM VISITORS, 1996-97

UNITED KINGDOM United Kingdom residents were the largest source country and accounted for 22% of visitors to South Australia, the highest proportion for any State or Territory in 1996-97. The United Kingdom was also the largest source country for Western Australia (17%), and the second largest for Tasmania (16%), and Victoria (11%). In contrast, only 5% of visitors intending to mainly visit Queensland in 1996-97 were from the United Kingdom, the lowest proportion for any State or Territory.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA The United States was the largest source country for the Australian Capital Territory and accounted for 15% of all short-term visitor arrivals to the Territory in 1996-97. The United States was also the third largest source country of short-term visitor arrivals in New South Wales (11%), Victoria (10%) and Tasmania (13%). United States visitors as a proportion of all visitors to each State and Territory decreased between 1986-87 to 1996-97. Except for the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania, all States and Territories also experienced a drop in the ranking of United States during the period. The United States was the second largest source country to Queensland in 1986-87, yet by 1996-97 it had dropped to seventh place.

PURPOSE OF VISIT

Holiday visitors made up 76% and 69% of all visitors intending to stay mainly in Queensland and the Northern Territory respectively, higher proportions than in any other State or Territory. Of the visitors intending to stay mainly in the Australian Capital Territory and South Australia only 24% and 33% respectively were on holiday, the lowest proportions for any State or Territory. In contrast to other States or Territory, more visitors intended to visit friends and relatives in South Australia (38%) and the Australian Capital Territory (27%) than holiday.

Of all business visitors to Australia, over half (51%) intended to stay mainly in New South Wales, contributing 12% of all visitors to the State in 1996-97. In contrast, only 1% of all business visitors to Australia chose the Australian Capital Territory as their main destination, yet these visitors made up 18% of all visitors to the Territory, the highest proportion for any State or Territory. The number of visitors for education purposes and convention purposes represented 10% and 8% respectively of all visitors intending to mainly stay in the Australian Capital Territory; the highest proportions of any State or Territory.

DURATION

Most visitors mainly staying in Queensland and New South Wales intended to stay less than two weeks in Australia, 74% and 62% respectively. No other State or Territory had such large proportions intending to stay for less than two weeks in Australia. In contrast, visitors mainly staying in the Northern Territory, who were also largely on holiday, intended to stay longer with only 39% intending to stay less than two weeks in Australia. South Australia had the lowest proportion of visitors intending to stay less than two weeks (34%) in Australia. The longer duration of stays to South Australia is associated with the high proportion of visitors intending to visit friends and relatives. The Australian Capital Territory had the largest proportion of visitors (9%) intending to stay between six months and one year in Australia. This is largely due to a large proportion of visitors to the Territory for education purposes.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period					Short-term arrivals(a) ('000)				Total arrivals (a) ('000)	
	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors							
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 —										
September	7,420	5,980	5,050	18,450	251.1	309.2	352.6	351.3	578.7	
October	7,510	6,430	6,200	20,130	302.1	350.4	348.8	351.7	672.6	
November	7,640	7,480	4,460	19,580	214.1	375.6	349.1	352.5	609.3	
December	7,830	12,710	4,160	24,700	168.7	465.2	357.0	353.8	658.6	
1997 —										
January	7,290	7,680	15,120	30,090	330.8	342.9	355.3	355.2	703.8	
February	6,640	6,190	19,720	32,550	194.8	408.0	363.9	357.3	635.3	
March	7,350	6,240	6,490	20,080	208.2	390.9	354.7	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	366.9	501.7	
June	6,220	5,720	5,150	17,090	222.0	308.2	362.8	370.6	547.2	
July	6,520	6,940	14,780	28,240	285.1	397.4	397.1	372.5	710.7	
August	6,460	5,960	5,980	18,390	244.2	330.4	346.7	372.1	593.0	
September	6,250	6,330	5,910	18,480	270.6	330.9	389.6	369.5	620.0	
October	6,040	6,670	6,850	19,560	324.2	366.5	366.8	365.6	710.2	
November p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	372.9	344.8	360.7	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)				Total departures (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors	
Year ended 31 December —									
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354.3	..	..	3,314.2	5,810.2
1995	27,870	69,080	52,410	149,360	2,518.6	..	..	3,676.8	6,344.8
1996	28,480	70,960	58,820	158,260	2,732.0	..	..	4,110.8	7,001.1
Year ended 30 June —									
1995	26,950	68,380	50,160	145,480	2,422.0	..	..	3,486.4	6,053.8
1996	28,670	70,250	54,130	153,060	2,624.4	..	..	3,910.1	6,687.5
1997	29,860	73,780	62,970	166,610	2,837.2	..	..	4,217.0	7,220.8
1996 —									
July	2,330	5,880	4,980	13,180	236.8	213.0	225.2	323.1	573.1
August	2,440	6,430	3,910	12,780	222.4	234.7	227.7	367.5	602.7
September	2,070	4,730	3,930	10,730	281.5	231.4	230.2	292.2	584.5
October	2,030	4,480	3,370	9,880	214.1	234.2	232.9	322.9	546.8
November	2,450	4,770	6,720	13,940	218.2	236.9	234.8	362.3	594.5
December	2,740	6,000	11,790	20,530	295.0	229.8	236.2	384.4	699.9
1997 —									
January	3,000	10,540	5,250	18,800	194.4	238.2	238.1	434.3	647.6
February	2,520	6,700	4,100	13,310	180.2	238.5	239.6	371.1	564.6
March	2,720	6,810	5,000	14,530	250.4	254.4	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	241.0	305.4	568.4
June	2,520	5,460	6,330	14,310	280.2	243.1	241.5	302.9	597.4
July	2,690	6,520	6,350	15,560	249.3	223.8	243.3	351.1	616.0
August	2,550	7,170	4,740	14,460	240.0	252.2	246.1	378.1	632.5
September	2,100	5,310	4,750	12,160	304.2	253.0	249.4	303.2	619.6
October	2,200	5,170	4,080	11,450	236.9	257.7	253.8	336.2	584.5

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

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

	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	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	1,043.3	1,138.6	105.9	113.4
1 and under 2 weeks	1,158.2	1,313.6	307.2	316.2	1,057.6	1,061.3	112.9	114.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	675.6	759.4	193.8	203.1	592.7	616.1	62.5	64.7
1 and under 2 months	352.7	375.9	84.5	87.2	275.5	282.8	30.4	30.7
2 and under 3 months	110.2	117.2	23.1	25.4	89.1	95.3	10.6	11.3
3 and under 6 months	138.7	156.9	36.7	41.2	121.1	133.1	14.0	15.8
6 and under 12 months	145.7	167.6	41.7	49.0	144.7	162.9	14.1	15.9
Total(c)	3,725.8	4,164.8	996.6	1,058.7	3,324.1	3,490.1	350.4	366.5
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	89.7	112.9	31.8	30.8	95.9	96.6	12.5	11.7
Business	361.0	391.9	97.1	110.2	327.9	364.6	38.0	39.4
Visiting friends/relatives	700.1	781.3	169.7	181.6	587.0	611.0	64.9	69.3
Holiday	2,257.5	2,518.4	599.2	619.4	2,000.3	2,055.0	205.7	212.0
Employment	21.7	23.7	5.6	7.3	19.8	23.6	2.2	2.5
Education	97.8	131.1	39.1	43.7	121.9	135.7	8.9	9.2
Other and not stated	198.0	205.6	54.1	65.8	171.3	203.7	18.1	22.3
Total	3,725.8	4,164.8	996.6	1,058.7	3,324.1	3,490.1	350.4	366.5
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	271.4	300.0	76.4	92.0	250.7	284.4	28.6	30.2
1 and under 2 weeks	615.5	691.2	193.5	209.7	579.7	631.2	70.6	76.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	671.1	722.2	192.1	205.6	584.9	625.5	56.5	65.2
1 and under 2 months	458.4	505.5	146.0	149.0	383.4	412.3	28.5	34.9
2 and under 3 months	193.8	200.9	57.0	57.8	153.3	160.4	9.9	10.6
3 and under 6 months	171.8	173.8	43.3	46.1	145.4	156.1	12.2	10.8
6 and under 12 months	136.6	138.4	32.5	33.3	121.3	129.7	7.8	8.6
Total(c)	2,518.6	2,732.0	740.8	793.5	2,218.8	2,399.5	214.1	236.9
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	100.8	102.9	29.6	32.3	90.5	98.9	10.3	12.0
Business	438.8	486.3	127.2	137.2	414.7	450.0	45.6	47.6
Visiting friends/relatives	644.7	683.7	163.9	161.3	520.5	532.2	42.3	46.8
Holiday	1,140.4	1,263.4	367.0	400.6	1,027.4	1,128.4	102.2	114.5
Employment	72.2	68.2	17.3	19.4	58.0	65.3	5.5	6.2
Education	38.2	37.4	12.1	15.6	31.1	35.4	2.2	2.6
Other and not stated	83.5	90.2	23.6	27.2	76.6	89.4	6.0	7.2
Total	2,518.6	2,732.0	740.8	793.5	2,218.8	2,399.5	214.1	236.9

(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) 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		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	15,120	16,280	3,770	3,940	13,590	14,410	1,130	1,300
Europe and the Former USSR	26,740	25,090	6,170	4,800	20,730	15,970	2,140	1,680
Middle East and North Africa	8,340	6,330	1,670	1,520	5,290	4,850	610	420
Southeast Asia	14,590	11,850	2,870	2,460	9,610	8,470	1,060	830
Northeast Asia	14,250	18,230	4,670	2,880	15,730	10,260	1,360	780
Southern Asia	8,450	6,240	1,450	1,500	5,180	4,490	550	450
The Americas	4,000	3,680	1,010	810	3,070	2,500	350	210
Africa (excluding North Africa)	5,430	4,780	1,060	1,320	3,810	4,360	310	370
Total(b)	96,970	92,510	22,690	19,230	77,030	65,340	7,510	6,040
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	3,100	2,960	700	480	2,660	1,420	210	80
China	7,370	10,750	2,560	1,270	9,300	4,640	730	340
Fiji	1,690	1,730	520	260	1,490	1,140	90	70
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,910	1,820	420	270	1,380	1,110	190	80
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	3,000	2,720	730	450	2,430	1,390	230	90
Hong Kong	4,490	4,120	1,160	850	3,530	2,930	340	280
India	4,300	2,900	660	780	2,400	2,320	250	280
New Zealand	11,430	12,430	2,730	3,220	10,310	11,610	900	1,070
Philippines	3,810	2,760	560	710	2,200	2,400	230	240
South Africa	3,150	2,950	660	930	2,330	2,910	160	210
Taiwan	1,140	1,920	580	490	1,680	1,770	180	100
United Kingdom	11,470	10,800	2,470	2,200	8,710	7,290	920	910
United States of America	1,780	1,590	430	400	1,310	1,160	150	100
Viet Nam	4,630	3,020	780	560	2,410	1,970	350	190

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of t

(b) Inclu

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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		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	19.0	21.2	4.4	4.1	16.0	14.5	1.5	1.5
New Caledonia	21.4	23.5	4.6	4.4	19.3	18.0	1.6	1.4
New Zealand	538.4	671.9	205.1	205.2	568.6	573.0	64.3	64.7
Papua New Guinea	42.3	43.5	11.8	11.1	35.1	35.2	3.6	3.6
Other	26.1	26.6	6.0	7.6	20.2	26.3	2.5	4.7
Total	647.2	786.7	232.0	232.5	659.0	665.3	73.5	74.2
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	17.0	17.4	4.2	4.2	13.3	14.7	2.0	2.8
Belgium	7.7	9.1	2.5	2.5	7.4	7.5	1.2	1.2
Denmark	15.8	17.3	3.6	3.3	13.6	13.3	1.7	1.6
Former USSR & Baltic States	8.6	8.6	1.6	1.6	6.6	6.6	0.6	0.8
France	35.2	34.9	10.7	11.6	28.2	32.6	3.8	3.5
Germany	124.2	125.4	26.2	27.5	98.4	101.1	14.0	13.5
Greece	7.6	7.5	1.3	2.0	5.1	6.7	0.7	0.7
Ireland	17.4	20.8	4.3	5.6	15.7	19.7	2.1	2.8
Italy	36.8	40.6	13.0	14.2	30.3	34.7	3.5	3.6
Netherlands	34.5	38.8	9.1	9.4	29.6	31.8	4.9	4.9
Norway	6.6	7.2	1.3	1.9	5.3	7.1	0.6	0.9
Spain	7.3	8.1	2.8	3.3	6.5	7.7	0.8	0.9
Sweden	22.4	23.4	3.8	3.8	16.0	17.1	2.3	2.7
Switzerland	35.3	39.4	8.1	8.2	28.8	28.0	4.0	3.5
United Kingdom	347.9	367.5	64.7	74.1	269.5	304.2	31.9	38.7
Other	27.8	32.4	6.8	7.5	23.6	29.8	3.0	6.4
Total	752.0	798.7	164.3	180.7	598.0	659.4	77.1	85.4
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.1	9.4	2.4	2.9	7.5	8.8	0.8	1.0
Other	20.6	23.1	8.3	8.7	18.9	20.8	1.5	1.8
Total	28.7	32.5	10.7	11.6	26.4	29.6	2.3	2.8
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	5.9	6.9	1.6	1.6	5.4	5.3	0.5	0.5
Indonesia	135.0	154.5	33.6	40.3	121.8	136.7	11.4	10.8
Malaysia	108.2	134.4	26.6	34.5	103.8	118.2	9.7	12.3
Philippines	27.0	33.6	6.8	9.4	27.1	34.2	3.0	3.0
Singapore	202.4	222.8	37.4	44.0	157.5	171.0	14.9	19.1
Thailand	81.3	88.9	18.9	10.7	76.5	60.0	11.0	4.3
Other	6.3	7.3	1.6	2.4	5.9	7.4	0.8	1.0
Total	566.0	648.5	126.4	142.8	497.9	532.8	51.2	50.8
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	42.6	54.0	12.9	14.6	42.4	51.9	4.9	6.2
Hong Kong	131.7	153.2	35.6	35.2	124.5	127.4	10.0	11.7
Japan	782.7	813.1	219.3	227.7	675.5	677.0	54.5	58.5
Korea	168.0	227.9	51.1	53.5	175.2	201.1	20.9	21.9
Taiwan	152.0	159.4	35.1	39.5	135.1	132.3	12.1	11.9
Other	1.9	2.2	0.6	0.8	1.7	1.9	0.3	0.1
Total	1,278.8	1,409.8	354.6	371.3	1,154.3	1,191.6	102.7	110.2
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	17.1	21.3	5.1	5.6	17.4	21.2	1.8	2.6
Other	10.3	11.8	2.7	2.7	9.6	10.3	0.8	2.0
Total	27.5	33.2	7.7	8.3	27.0	30.4	2.6	3.5
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	58.4	61.1	11.9	13.6	47.3	49.4	5.3	5.4
United States of America	304.9	316.9	71.4	80.0	256.9	268.6	29.5	28.2
Other	18.6	23.3	5.2	5.7	17.8	22.1	2.2	3.4
Total	381.9	401.3	88.6	99.2	322.1	338.3	37.0	35.3
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	32.7	42.6	9.8	9.9	30.8	33.6	3.1	3.4
Other	9.5	10.4	2.1	2.4	7.4	9.0	0.7	1.5
Total	42.2	53.0	11.9	12.3	38.2	41.9	3.9	4.2
Not stated	1.6	1.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.8	0.1	—
Total	3,725.8	4,164.8	996.6	1,058.7	3,324.1	3,490.1	350.4	366.5

(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 30 September		% change	Eleven months to November		% change	Month of November	
	1996	1997		1996	1997p		1996	1997p
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	205.1	205.2	—	622.5	625.4	0.5	53.9	52.4
Total	232.0	232.5	0.2	722.8	729.9	1.0	63.8	64.6
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	26.2	27.5	5.0	110.7	113.9	2.9	12.2	12.8
Italy	13.0	14.2	9.2	33.9	38.5	13.6	3.7	3.8
Netherlands	9.1	9.4	3.3	34.3	36.3	5.8	4.6	4.5
Sweden	3.8	3.8	—	18.8	19.7	4.8	2.7	2.6
Switzerland	8.1	8.2	1.2	33.7	32.9	-2.4	4.9	4.9
United Kingdom	64.7	74.1	14.5	315.5	348.2	10.4	46.0	44.1
Total	164.3	180.7	10.0	690.7	748.1	8.3	92.7	88.8
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Total	10.7	11.6	8.4	28.8	32.7	13.5	2.4	3.1
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	33.6	40.3	19.9	131.1	146.9	12.1	9.3	10.2
Malaysia	26.6	34.5	29.7	117.1	129.2	10.3	13.4	10.9
Philippines	6.8	9.4	38.2	29.6	37.5	26.7	2.6	3.3
Singapore	37.4	44.0	17.6	186.8	199.5	6.8	29.3	28.4
Thailand	18.9	10.7	-43.4	81.2	62.3	-23.3	4.7	2.4
Total	126.4	142.8	13.0	558.4	587.4	5.2	60.4	54.6
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	12.9	14.6	13.2	48.8	59.1	21.1	6.4	7.3
Japan	219.3	227.7	3.8	730.6	738.1	1.0	55.1	61.1
Korea	51.1	53.5	4.7	199.9	222.8	11.5	24.7	21.7
Taiwan	35.1	39.5	12.5	147.0	142.9	-2.8	11.9	10.7
Total	354.6	371.3	4.7	1,263.1	1,307.0	3.5	108.8	115.4
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	11.9	13.6	14.3	53.6	56.3	5.0	6.3	6.9
United States of America	71.4	80.0	12.0	287.6	296.9	3.2	30.6	28.3
Total	88.6	99.2	12.0	361.5	375.9	4.0	39.4	37.6
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	9.8	9.9	1.0	34.9	38.0	8.9	4.1	4.4
Total	11.9	12.3	3.4	43.8	47.7	8.9	5.6	5.8
Total	996.6	1,058.7	6.2	3,699.6	3,863.0	4.4	375.6	372.9

(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) 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		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	74.6	71.9	19.8	19.7	57.8	60.6	6.7	6.4
New Caledonia	13.2	14.0	3.9	4.5	10.3	11.1	1.3	1.4
New Zealand	371.4	415.0	96.0	98.5	326.5	323.8	33.0	33.1
Norfolk Island	17.6	19.1	4.7	4.9	15.2	18.4	1.0	2.7
Papua New Guinea	35.6	37.4	9.6	11.4	30.9	35.6	2.8	3.7
Vanuatu	18.1	17.8	4.5	6.3	15.2	20.1	1.1	2.1
Other	25.8	27.7	7.9	7.6	21.4	25.9	2.7	7.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>556.3</i>	<i>602.9</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>152.9</i>	<i>477.3</i>	<i>491.4</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>52.9</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	27.9	28.2	7.8	9.8	23.3	29.5	2.0	3.6
Germany	34.4	32.7	9.2	10.1	27.4	29.8	2.0	2.5
Greece	34.2	34.3	12.6	14.0	30.9	35.4	1.1	1.8
Ireland	15.5	18.7	7.9	7.1	15.8	17.2	1.0	1.7
Italy	50.3	58.2	21.5	21.4	51.8	57.2	3.5	4.4
Netherlands	15.9	16.7	5.8	4.3	14.7	12.7	0.9	1.6
Poland	7.3	6.3	2.0	1.8	5.5	5.4	0.3	0.4
Spain	8.2	9.5	2.8	2.8	8.0	8.1	0.7	1.2
Switzerland	9.6	10.8	3.0	3.2	9.1	8.3	0.6	1.0
United Kingdom	265.4	289.1	91.7	100.3	249.4	279.4	17.9	24.2
Other	74.9	83.7	27.3	27.9	73.6	77.5	3.9	7.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>543.5</i>	<i>588.3</i>	<i>191.6</i>	<i>202.6</i>	<i>509.4</i>	<i>556.1</i>	<i>33.8</i>	<i>46.1</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.5	9.9	2.0	2.8	7.4	8.5	0.9	0.8
Lebanon	16.5	17.2	6.1	5.7	14.9	15.2	0.5	0.5
Turkey	10.9	12.4	4.9	4.8	11.5	13.8	0.5	1.0
Other	18.2	20.9	4.8	5.8	16.8	21.0	1.4	4.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	222.2	259.8	79.1	98.5	215.0	261.3	24.7	31.8
Malaysia	88.6	97.1	26.4	27.3	77.9	79.9	9.6	5.9
Philippines	51.5	56.1	11.3	11.6	42.2	45.6	4.5	4.0
Singapore	95.0	99.2	25.6	31.0	81.8	86.8	8.8	8.0
Thailand	75.3	81.2	18.5	20.0	66.0	70.4	7.6	7.5
Viet Nam	40.6	43.0	9.3	7.4	30.2	30.9	2.4	2.2
Other	10.3	7.9	1.4	2.0	5.7	7.1	0.5	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>583.5</i>	<i>644.3</i>	<i>171.5</i>	<i>197.8</i>	<i>518.7</i>	<i>582.0</i>	<i>58.2</i>	<i>59.9</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	52.9	54.8	13.3	19.9	43.8	57.8	5.5	8.8
Hong Kong	156.9	167.8	38.4	28.3	128.1	126.2	11.8	10.6
Japan	42.7	46.7	12.9	15.0	39.2	46.5	4.7	6.2
Korea	14.3	17.1	4.8	4.5	13.3	14.2	1.4	1.6
Taiwan	28.8	29.6	7.2	8.3	22.6	25.5	2.2	2.1
Other	1.5	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.4	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>297.0</i>	<i>317.4</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>76.3</i>	<i>248.1</i>	<i>271.6</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>29.4</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	35.4	36.3	5.7	6.1	23.5	23.0	3.0	3.0
Sri Lanka	9.8	10.4	1.7	2.6	6.4	8.0	0.7	0.6
Other	13.2	13.9	3.2	3.1	9.6	11.4	1.5	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>60.5</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>11.8</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>42.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>5.6</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	40.5	44.3	14.8	16.1	37.5	42.5	2.1	2.2
United States of America	314.0	331.1	88.9	97.1	274.9	290.3	29.3	29.6
Other	20.9	24.3	5.0	4.9	16.9	17.5	2.2	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>375.4</i>	<i>399.7</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>118.1</i>	<i>329.4</i>	<i>350.3</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>33.7</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	24.2	26.7	7.4	8.0	19.9	24.3	2.2	2.7
Other	15.7	20.3	7.1	5.6	16.2	20.3	1.8	3.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>47.0</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>13.6</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>43.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Not stated	10.5	11.5	3.1	1.3	9.7	5.9	1.4	0.5
Total	2,518.6	2,732.0	740.8	793.5	2,218.8	2,399.5	214.1	236.9

(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) 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		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	1995	1996	1996	1997	1996	1997	1996	1997
New South Wales	1,646.6	1,805.9	413.1	422.4	1,489.2	1,531.1	140.9	144.1
Victoria	451.3	521.2	108.8	131.5	415.7	474.7	38.3	41.9
Queensland	1,044.4	1,197.7	334.3	346.8	985.0	1,039.4	97.1	102.9
South Australia	79.6	85.4	17.1	18.9	69.2	72.5	7.8	7.2
Western Australia	347.4	382.4	80.5	85.2	307.3	322.2	28.8	31.8
Tasmania	23.6	25.9	3.5	3.5	20.3	20.1	1.5	1.7
Northern Territory	41.2	42.3	13.8	15.1	35.8	38.3	3.9	4.3
Australian Capital Territory	29.9	33.3	7.6	7.5	26.8	25.9	3.0	2.2
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	16.7	4.2	1.4	14.9	9.0	1.6	0.2
Total(c)	3,676.8	4,110.8	982.9	1,032.4	3,364.2	3,533.1	322.9	336.2

(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)
TEN MONTHS TO OCTOBER**

	Ten months to October						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	529.1	18	659.0	20	665.3	19	26	1
Europe and the Former USSR	582.5	20	598.0	18	659.4	19	13	10
Middle East and North Africa	22.3	1	26.4	1	29.6	1	33	12
Southeast Asia	428.0	14	497.9	15	532.8	15	24	7
Northeast Asia	1,039.1	35	1,154.3	35	1,191.6	34	15	3
Southern Asia	21.1	1	27.0	1	30.4	1	44	13
The Americas	307.5	10	322.1	10	338.3	10	10	5
Africa (excluding North Africa)	29.7	1	38.2	1	41.9	1	41	10
Total(d)	2,960.6	100	3,324.1	100	3,490.1	100	18	5
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	101.7	3	98.4	3	101.1	3	-1	3
Hong Kong	106.3	4	124.5	4	127.4	4	20	2
Indonesia	103.8	4	121.8	4	136.7	4	32	12
Japan	643.0	22	675.5	20	677.0	19	5	—
Korea	126.3	4	175.2	5	201.1	6	59	15
Malaysia	84.8	3	103.8	3	118.2	3	39	14
New Zealand	442.2	15	568.6	17	573.0	16	30	1
Singapore	137.4	5	157.5	5	171.0	5	24	9
Taiwan	129.9	4	135.1	4	132.3	4	2	-2
United Kingdom	267.2	9	269.5	8	304.2	9	14	13
United States of America	248.0	8	256.9	8	268.6	8	8	5
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	77.2	3	95.9	3	96.6	3	25	1
Business	302.5	10	327.9	10	364.6	10	21	11
Visiting friends/relatives	523.1	18	587.0	18	611.0	18	(c)	4
Holiday	1,783.1	60	2,000.3	60	2,055.0	59	(c)	3
Employment	18.5	1	19.8	1	23.6	1	28	19
Education	90.7	3	121.9	4	135.7	4	50	11
Other and not stated	165.5	6	171.3	5	203.7	6	23	19
Total	2,960.6	100	3,324.1	100	3,490.1	100	18	5

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

SCOPE

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

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

6 The classification of countries in this publication is the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revisions 1.01–1.03 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 Multicultural 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 7137.

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

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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).

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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

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RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

continued

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

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
Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad: _____

C Resident returning to Australia ☐

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

(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad: _____

10 Usual occupation: _____

11 Intended address in Australia: _____ State: _____

12 Flight number or name of ship: _____

13 Country where boarded this flight/ship: _____

Questions continue ➔

14 Are you an Australian CITIZEN?

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

No ☐ ➔ Please answer the following questions.

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS(a)

OUTGOING CARD

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

AUSTRALIA
OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

1 Family/Surname

2 Given names

3 Passport number

4 Nationality as shown in passport

5 Country of birth

6 Date of birth Day 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
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 OR

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

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

(4) Australian State where you live

F Resident departing permanently

(1) Country of future residence

(2) Australian State where you lived

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

10 Usual occupation

11 Flight number or name of ship

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

Questions continue ➔

13 Airport / Port of departure

14 Departure date Day Month Year

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

Date DAY MONTH YEAR

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

OFFICE USE ONLY ➔ Departure tab

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

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