



**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

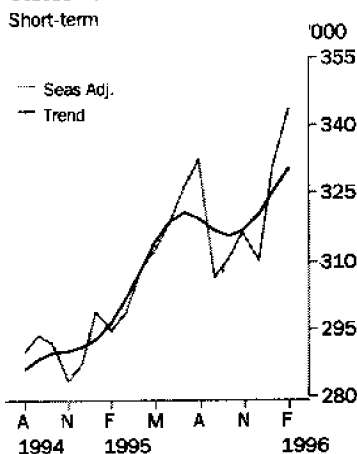
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

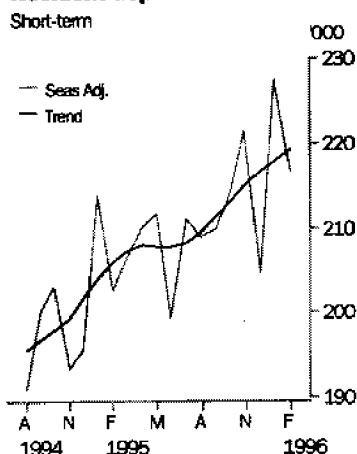
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FEBRUARY KEY FIGURES

Visitor arrivals



Resident departures



	Feb 96 '000s	% change between Jan 96 and Feb 96	Jul 95 to Feb 96 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	330.6	1.7	..	..
Original	392.7	..	2 699.0	11.5
Resident departures				
Trend	219.2	0.6	..	..
Original	167.2	..	1 703.4	7.7
Permanent*				
Settler arrivals	8.2	..	69.9	21.6
Resident departures	2.3	..	19.6	5.9
Total permanent & long-term*				
Settler and Visitor arrivals	31.8	..	192.7	12.6
Resident departures	12.5	..	105.5	4.8

*Original

FEBRUARY KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate of visitor arrivals during February 1996 (330,600) increased 1.7% from January 1996. Revised trend estimates show that although the trend decreased between August and October 1995, from November 1995 a recovery has occurred which appears to be increasing in strength. For the current trend to be reversed, the seasonally adjusted figure for February 1996 will have to decrease by more than 15.0%.

PERMANENT

- During the month of February there were 8,200 permanent arrivals to Australia, bringing the total for the eight month period July 1995 to February 1996 to 69,910. This was a 21% increase over the corresponding eight month period to February 1995 (57,540).
- During the month of February 2,250 Australian residents stated on going abroad that they were departing permanently, bringing total permanent departures for the eight months to February 1996 to 19,560.

TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 192,670 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia and 105,450 departures during the eight months to February 1996 resulting in a net gain of arrivals over departures of 87,220. This is 24% higher than the net gain recorded during the corresponding eight month period to February 1995 (70,390).

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

March 1996

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31 May 1996



TREND REVISIONS

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

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

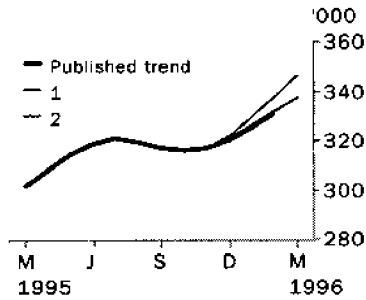
1 The March seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the February estimate by:

- 3.04% for visitor arrivals
- 3.78% for resident departures

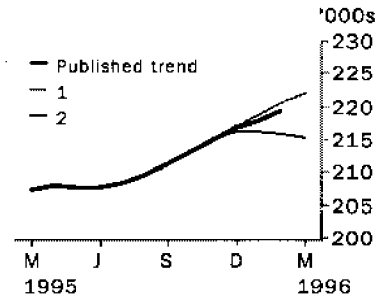
2 The March seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the February estimate by:

- 3.04% for visitor arrivals
- 3.78% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.04 and 3.78 were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last four years.

Dennis Trewin
Acting Australian Statistician



SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

MARKET MOVEMENTS

During the month of February 1996 there were 392,700 visitor arrivals to Australia. This brings the total number of overseas visitors during the eight month period July 1995 to February 1996 to 2,699,000, an 11% increase over the number of overseas visitors during the corresponding eight month period to February 1995 (2,421,300).

Japan, with 21% of all short-term visitors during the eight months to February 1996, maintained its position as the most important source country for inbound visitors to Australia, followed by New Zealand (14%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America (8%) and Singapore (5%).

During the eight month period July 1995 to February 1996:

- 560,500 Japanese visitors arrived, an increase of 12% over the number of Japanese visitors recorded during the corresponding eight month period to February 1995;
- 389,800 visitors arrived from New Zealand, an increase of 17% over the corresponding period to February 1995;
- 242,100 visitors arrived from the United Kingdom, a decrease of 5%;
- 209,700 visitors arrived from the United States of America, an increase of 5%; and
- 143,800 visitors arrived from Singapore, an increase of 9%.

The four fastest growing sources of overseas visitors to Australia were:

- Korea with 134,100 arrivals during the eight month period July 1995 to February 1996 (an increase of 41% over the corresponding period to February 1995);
- Indonesia with 103,700 arrivals (an increase of 30%);
- Hong Kong with 107,200 arrivals (up 29%); and
- New Zealand with 389,800 (up 17%).

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Just under 61% of all visitors during the eight month period July 1995 to February 1996 stated on arrival that they had travelled to Australia for a 'holiday' (1,640,500). A further 19% (504,500) stated that they were 'visiting friends/relatives', 9% (254,100) were on 'business' trips while a further 3% arrived for the purpose of 'education'.

LENGTH OF STAY

Sixty-one per cent of all short-term visitors who arrived in Australia during the eight months July 1995 to February 1996 stated an intention to stay less than two weeks (1,637,400), 18% stated an intention to stay between two weeks and under one month (493,300), while a further 21% stated an intention to stay between one month and under twelve months (568,300).

STATE OF STAY

Just under 45% of all overseas visitors departing Australia during the eight month period July 1995 to February 1996 stated that they had spent the most time in New South Wales. Queensland was the next most popular State with 29% of overseas visitors spending most time there, followed by Victoria (12%), Western Australia (9%), South Australia (2%), and Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (all 1%).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

MIGRATION

PERMANENT ARRIVALS

There were 8,200 permanent arrivals to Australia during February 1996, bringing the total number of settlers arriving during the eight month period July 1995 to February 1996 to 69,910. This is a 21% increase over the number of permanent arrivals during the corresponding eight month period to February 1995 (57,540).

Europe remained the main source of settlers during the eight months to February 1996 with 18,580 arrivals, or 27% of all migrants. This is an increase of 8% on the number of European born settlers who arrived during the corresponding period to February 1995 (17,170). During the eight month period to February 1996, Northeast Asia (18% of all settler arrivals), Oceania (15%) and Southeast Asia (14%) were also important sources.

The most important countries of birth for settlers were the United Kingdom and New Zealand (each contributing 11% of all settler arrivals during the eight months to February 1996), China (10%), Hong Kong (5%), Viet Nam and India (4% respectively).

The fastest growing country of birth for settler arrivals continues to be China with 7,310 arrivals during the eight months to February 1996, almost three and a half times the number of China born settlers arriving during the corresponding eight month period to February 1995 (2,120).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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PURPOSE OF JOURNEY & INTENDED STATE OF STAY IN 1995

In 1995, the highest number of short-term visitors came from Japan (representing 21% of all short-term visitor arrivals), New Zealand (14%), United Kingdom (9%) and the United States of America (8%).

JAPAN

Of those visiting from Japan (782,700), the majority (89%) came for a holiday, well above the proportion for all visitors of 61%. For over half these Japanese visitors (56%) Queensland was the intended main State of stay while in Australia, followed by New South Wales with 34%.

NEW ZEALAND

For residents of New Zealand, most came to Australia for a holiday (42%), but attending a convention (32%, compared to the proportion for all visitors of 2%) and visiting friends or relatives (30%, compared to the proportion for all visitors of 19%) were also important reasons. Of the 227,900 New Zealanders who came for a holiday, Queensland (42%) and New South Wales (41%) were equally popular as the intended main State of stay, while Victoria attracted 12%. The eastern States were also the main State of stay of the 17,100 who attended a convention. New South Wales attracted 45%, followed by Queensland (24%) and Victoria (19%). Similarly, for most people visiting friends and relatives, New South Wales was their intended main State of stay (40%), while Queensland attracted 29%, Victoria, 18%, and Western Australia, 7%.

UNITED KINGDOM

For the 347,900 residents of the United Kingdom visiting Australia in 1995, the two main reasons were to visit friends/relatives (47%) and for a holiday (39%). Those visiting friends or relatives intended to mainly stay in New South Wales (36%), Western Australia (21%), Victoria (18%), Queensland (15%) and South Australia (7%). New South Wales was the intended main State of stay for just over half of United Kingdom holiday makers (52%). Queensland attracted 18%, Western Australia, 14% and Victoria, 10%.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

Holiday was the main reason for most residents of the United States of America (47%) visiting Australia. Business was also an important reason, accounting for one fifth (21%) of visitors. This was double the proportion of 10% for all visitors. One fifth (19%) came to visit friends or relatives, exactly the proportion for all visitors. The most popular main State for a holiday was New South Wales, attracting two thirds (94,200) of American visitors. New South Wales was also the main State of stay for those on business (57%), followed by Victoria (22%) and Queensland (11%). Those visiting friends or relatives intended to mainly stay in New South Wales (50%), Victoria (22%) and Queensland (14%).

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) ('000)				Total arrivals (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
								Overseas visitors (Original)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1993	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215.2	2,996.2	..	..	5,409.3
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	..	5,886.2
1995	96,970	78,790	78,170	253,940	2,470.8	3,725.8	..	..	6,450.6
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1993	76,330	69,590	57,840	203,770	2,218.5	2,785.6	..	..	5,207.8
1994	69,770	75,600	62,000	207,370	2,245.6	3,169.0	..	..	5,621.9
1995	87,430	79,060	72,030	238,520	2,387.0	3,535.3	..	..	6,160.8
<i>1994 —</i>									
December	7,610	11,870	3,330	22,810	140.3	384.0	287.2	290.8	547.1
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	7,660	8,030	11,100	26,800	285.1	303.8	298.8	292.8	615.7
February	7,110	5,910	16,590	29,600	175.2	319.1	294.6	296.1	523.8
March	7,320	5,220	4,390	16,930	167.6	313.5	298.3	301.5	498.1
April	7,790	5,620	5,040	18,450	186.7	294.2	308.1	308.0	499.3
May	6,890	4,390	3,450	14,720	175.1	244.8	312.4	314.1	434.7
June	7,900	5,480	3,920	17,290	183.7	261.4	318.2	318.6	462.4
July	8,420	6,950	11,470	26,840	247.2	329.7	326.4	320.6	603.8
August	8,210	5,610	4,510	18,330	202.3	304.9	332.8	319.5	525.5
September	8,250	6,070	4,470	18,790	232.7	268.6	306.4	317.0	520.0
October	8,660	6,240	5,090	19,990	272.7	320.7	310.8	315.7	613.3
November	8,960	7,050	4,060	20,080	187.6	342.9	316.3	316.8	550.6
December	9,800	12,230	4,110	26,130	155.0	422.3	310.4	320.3	603.4
<i>1996 —</i>									
January	9,400	7,600	13,680	30,670	312.9	317.2	330.9	325.2	660.7
February	8,200	6,320	17,320	31,840	184.5	392.7	343.7	330.6	609.0

(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 14 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) ('000)				Total departures (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors		
								Australian residents (Original)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1993	28,070	64,300	48,050	140,430	2,267.1	..	..	2,931.0	5,338.5
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354.3	..	..	3,314.2	5,810.2
1995	27,870	69,080	52,410	149,360	2,518.6	..	..	3,676.8	6,344.8
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1993	27,910	65,450	47,740	141,100	2,299.5	..	..	2,730.7	5,171.3
1994	27,280	64,790	47,920	139,990	2,304.0	..	..	3,118.9	5,562.9
1995	26,950	68,380	50,160	145,480	2,422.0	..	..	3,486.4	6,053.8
<i>1994 —</i>									
December	2,670	5,440	9,880	17,990	264.5	195.5	201.6	303.9	586.3
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	2,970	9,510	4,590	17,080	166.1	213.8	204.0	364.4	547.5
February	2,170	6,130	3,410	11,710	151.9	202.7	205.9	303.5	467.1
March	2,360	5,810	3,840	12,010	194.6	206.7	207.3	329.0	535.6
April	2,110	5,910	3,250	11,270	214.6	210.2	207.9	301.2	527.1
May	2,150	5,490	2,660	10,300	201.7	211.8	207.7	277.8	489.8
June	1,870	4,670	4,630	11,170	229.4	199.4	207.7	249.3	489.8
July	2,500	5,980	4,430	12,910	233.6	211.1	208.2	282.5	529.1
August	2,430	6,250	3,360	12,050	197.5	209.0	209.5	336.2	545.8
September	2,040	4,740	3,300	10,080	254.6	209.8	211.2	265.6	530.3
October	2,070	4,260	2,810	9,130	194.0	214.4	213.2	289.0	492.2
November	2,220	4,610	5,840	12,670	201.1	221.3	215.1	334.3	548.1
December	2,980	5,740	10,270	18,990	279.5	204.8	216.7	344.1	642.6
<i>1996 —</i>									
January	3,070	9,770	4,310	17,150	175.8	227.4	217.9	396.6	589.6
February	2,250	6,270	3,950	12,470	167.2	216.6	219.1	354.0	533.7

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

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

	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eight months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		February		February	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	955.9	1,065.0	264.2	305.2	691.6	800.7	90.9	114.2
1 and under 2 weeks	971.4	1,100.9	317.1	340.8	747.7	836.7	99.5	133.0
2 weeks and under 1 month	595.3	652.8	198.2	205.7	460.7	493.3	53.9	63.3
1 and under 2 months	319.8	345.9	112.9	117.1	253.2	261.0	30.3	33.2
2 and under 3 months	97.4	106.3	33.7	36.6	75.6	81.2	9.7	10.2
3 and under 6 months	109.9	128.3	40.2	44.9	91.4	106.5	12.6	14.1
6 and under 12 months	119.3	133.1	28.7	35.5	98.1	119.6	22.2	24.7
Total(c)	3,169.0	3,535.3	996.6	1,085.9	2,421.3	2,699.0	319.1	392.7
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	46.7	80.5	23.0	24.7	54.0	63.9	8.6	8.1
Business	304.1	325.2	79.6	92.2	209.5	254.1	29.1	31.9
Visiting friends/relatives	548.4	668.1	224.1	234.3	462.8	504.5	55.0	61.6
Holiday	2,020.9	2,163.0	606.2	666.1	1,485.7	1,640.5	185.8	248.0
Employment	28.4	22.7	4.6	5.1	15.3	15.0	1.6	2.0
Education	78.5	88.6	11.5	14.7	68.0	88.1	20.4	24.1
Other and not stated	142.0	187.2	47.7	48.7	126.0	132.8	18.6	17.2
Total	3,169.0	3,535.3	996.6	1,085.9	2,421.3	2,699.0	319.1	392.7
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	257.4	248.6	57.8	70.9	152.6	181.6	20.3	20.8
1 and under 2 weeks	566.6	591.6	142.7	155.8	393.6	425.8	38.6	44.0
2 weeks and under 1 month	615.2	642.5	162.3	177.3	423.5	459.8	42.4	46.9
1 and under 2 months	417.7	448.5	139.1	146.4	304.0	314.9	20.3	24.0
2 and under 3 months	169.7	189.5	58.9	61.0	127.5	133.0	8.0	8.2
3 and under 6 months	151.2	169.6	37.7	37.4	97.6	100.0	9.1	9.6
6 and under 12 months	126.2	131.7	24.8	25.9	82.9	88.3	13.2	13.7
Total(c)	2,304.0	2,422.0	623.3	674.7	1,581.7	1,703.4	151.9	167.2
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	59.0	88.2	18.3	22.6	48.9	62.8	5.6	6.2
Business	393.1	420.3	97.3	109.8	266.3	292.0	35.0	36.4
Visiting friends/relatives	533.5	604.4	181.7	205.2	391.7	439.8	35.5	43.7
Holiday	1,149.6	1,131.9	288.3	293.8	755.7	770.2	62.7	66.3
Employment	53.1	57.8	14.2	14.2	39.4	54.8	5.2	5.6
Education	26.3	34.8	8.4	8.6	24.1	27.1	2.4	2.1
Other and not stated	89.4	84.7	15.1	20.5	55.6	56.7	5.6	6.9
Total	2,304.0	2,422.0	623.3	674.7	1,581.7	1,703.4	151.9	167.2

(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) Break in time series data. See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated.

TABLE 4. PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)

Country of birth(a)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eight months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		February		February	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	10,200	13,590	3,210	3,930	8,740	10,620	1,130	1,310
Europe and the Former USSR	20,470	25,520	6,570	7,360	17,170	18,580	2,110	2,040
Middle East and North Africa	4,830	7,150	1,910	2,240	4,470	5,690	540	410
Southeast Asia	14,240	14,860	4,010	3,900	9,940	9,850	1,190	1,220
Northeast Asia	8,050	9,900	2,160	4,970	6,270	12,610	790	1,970
Southern Asia	5,480	7,620	1,780	2,300	5,040	5,780	680	570
The Americas	3,160	3,910	980	1,040	2,670	2,770	270	300
Africa (excluding North Africa)	3,250	4,860	1,270	1,650	3,220	3,970	400	390
Total(b)	69,770	87,430	21,900	27,420	57,540	69,910	7,110	8,200
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	2,440	490	740	1,410	2,320	220	270
China	2,740	3,710	760	3,170	2,120	7,310	290	1,050
Fiji	1,320	1,500	340	430	960	1,180	110	140
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,950	2,340	740	500	1,760	1,180	200	150
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	n.a.	2,890	640	750	1,890	1,980	230	190
Hong Kong	3,330	4,140	930	1,140	2,710	3,260	310	580
India	2,640	3,910	960	1,140	2,520	2,840	370	290
New Zealand	7,770	10,500	2,510	2,910	6,750	7,930	880	1,010
Philippines	4,180	4,120	1,070	970	2,730	2,390	340	330
South Africa	1,650	2,790	700	930	1,810	2,280	220	210
Sri Lanka	1,430	1,950	430	610	1,430	1,520	160	140
United Kingdom	8,960	10,690	2,750	3,220	7,080	7,920	920	890
United States of America	1,370	1,770	410	440	1,170	1,170	120	130
Viet Nam	5,430	5,100	1,480	1,280	3,410	3,000	290	320

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the

y Not

b) Includes

stated. (c) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

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

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		Eight months to February		Month of February	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	17.3	19.7	7.0	6.6	14.3	13.8	1.5	1.9
New Caledonia	19.9	20.9	4.8	5.3	16.1	15.9	3.1	2.9
New Zealand	487.4	501.8	127.9	146.6	334.1	389.8	25.6	37.3
Papua New Guinea	42.3	42.2	11.3	10.8	28.1	28.7	2.7	2.9
Other	23.3	23.9	7.0	8.1	16.3	18.8	1.8	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>590.2</i>	<i>608.6</i>	<i>158.0</i>	<i>177.4</i>	<i>409.0</i>	<i>467.0</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>46.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	14.7	15.6	5.3	5.5	11.9	13.3	1.6	1.6
Belgium	6.0	7.6	2.5	2.4	5.8	5.8	0.8	0.7
Denmark	12.8	15.3	5.1	5.5	11.5	12.3	1.7	2.0
Former USSR & Baltic States	5.9	8.1	2.0	3.0	5.5	6.4	0.9	0.9
France	32.1	36.6	10.0	8.9	28.1	24.8	3.6	2.6
Germany	115.9	122.8	38.2	37.1	88.5	88.2	13.4	12.5
Greece	7.2	6.8	2.5	3.0	4.9	5.8	0.6	0.7
Ireland	13.3	16.3	4.8	5.6	11.2	12.6	1.5	1.8
Italy	35.0	36.2	11.3	12.4	28.8	29.5	2.5	2.7
Netherlands	29.8	31.8	11.0	12.6	24.0	27.6	3.4	3.9
Norway	5.3	6.0	1.7	2.2	4.3	5.0	0.6	0.8
Spain	6.3	6.7	1.8	2.0	5.0	5.8	0.4	0.5
Sweden	19.1	20.0	7.5	9.4	15.3	17.9	2.3	2.4
Switzerland	33.1	36.7	13.9	12.8	28.6	27.1	3.7	3.8
United Kingdom	317.2	354.5	115.8	111.7	254.5	242.1	40.7	38.0
Other	22.7	26.3	9.4	10.2	20.1	22.0	2.7	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>676.5</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>244.2</i>	<i>548.0</i>	<i>546.3</i>	<i>80.4</i>	<i>77.8</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	5.8	7.6	2.1	2.3	5.3	6.1	0.7	0.8
Other	16.4	18.0	4.7	6.3	12.8	15.5	1.4	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>18.1</i>	<i>21.6</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	4.7	5.9	1.4	1.6	4.3	4.5	0.7	1.0
Indonesia	88.2	124.2	35.5	39.9	79.7	103.7	12.1	24.6
Malaysia	87.3	103.6	30.4	35.2	67.9	78.2	11.2	18.4
Philippines	19.2	23.4	5.7	7.4	13.2	17.7	1.7	2.3
Singapore	169.3	196.4	74.2	77.2	131.8	143.8	13.0	22.6
Thailand	58.2	77.7	19.8	21.8	41.6	47.7	5.0	6.5
Other	4.8	5.6	1.5	2.0	3.8	4.8	0.6	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>431.7</i>	<i>537.0</i>	<i>168.5</i>	<i>183.1</i>	<i>342.3</i>	<i>400.4</i>	<i>44.3</i>	<i>75.9</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	25.0	34.6	10.0	14.9	22.6	32.7	2.8	3.9
Hong Kong	96.9	116.5	29.8	35.0	83.2	107.2	12.6	23.3
Japan	690.0	742.3	188.3	197.8	500.1	560.5	60.3	75.3
Korea	84.7	136.5	33.5	54.7	95.0	134.1	14.1	14.9
Taiwan	131.5	149.1	36.8	34.2	103.8	106.7	23.2	24.0
Other	2.0	2.5	0.5	0.3	2.0	1.3	0.3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,030.2</i>	<i>1,181.5</i>	<i>298.8</i>	<i>337.0</i>	<i>806.7</i>	<i>942.6</i>	<i>113.4</i>	<i>141.8</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	10.6	14.6	3.4	5.1	8.4	11.4	1.4	1.5
Other	6.6	8.4	2.5	3.8	5.7	8.1	0.8	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>19.5</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.6</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	52.4	55.3	17.5	19.2	40.0	44.8	5.6	6.7
United States of America	287.2	295.2	78.2	85.2	198.9	209.7	31.7	33.2
Other	14.7	18.5	5.8	5.8	13.6	14.2	1.6	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>354.2</i>	<i>369.1</i>	<i>101.4</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>252.5</i>	<i>268.7</i>	<i>38.8</i>	<i>41.8</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	27.4	32.9	11.2	12.5	23.1	24.2	2.4	2.8
Other	13.7	9.1	3.0	3.3	6.9	7.6	0.7	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>31.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.6</i>
Not stated	5.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.7	1.1	0.2	0.1
Total	3,169.0	3,535.3	996.6	1,085.9	2,421.3	2,699.0	319.1	392.7

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

TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS
MAIN DESTINATION(b)
(*000)

Main destination(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eight months to		Month of	
	30 June	30 June	31 December	31 December	February	February	February	February
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	79.7	78.5	21.9	20.4	54.2	50.6	3.3	3.6
New Caledonia	16.3	14.0	3.5	3.6	9.3	8.7	0.6	0.5
New Zealand	350.7	361.2	100.3	105.1	246.7	267.1	26.5	35.3
Norfolk Island	17.9	18.5	4.5	5.3	12.5	10.8	1.7	1.1
Papua New Guinea	35.4	35.0	9.1	10.0	22.8	24.7	2.4	3.2
Vanuatu	22.7	18.4	4.5	4.5	11.6	12.6	0.8	1.6
Other	26.1	25.6	7.8	7.2	17.8	17.9	1.2	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>548.8</i>	<i>551.1</i>	<i>151.5</i>	<i>156.1</i>	<i>374.8</i>	<i>392.4</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>46.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	28.7	29.7	6.8	5.5	17.2	15.1	0.9	1.5
Germany	32.3	35.3	7.8	7.6	20.1	18.9	1.7	2.1
Greece	32.0	33.1	4.2	3.9	18.8	19.2	1.5	1.1
Ireland	13.0	14.1	3.0	3.4	8.7	10.2	0.6	0.5
Italy	44.2	47.4	7.9	10.0	26.7	30.3	1.8	1.6
Netherlands	13.7	15.4	2.5	3.3	9.0	9.5	0.7	1.0
Poland	6.5	6.6	1.3	1.8	3.0	3.7	0.1	0.2
Spain	7.1	6.7	1.1	2.4	3.6	5.0	0.4	0.3
Switzerland	9.1	10.6	2.6	2.1	7.1	6.2	0.5	0.6
United Kingdom	248.0	260.1	52.3	56.0	155.2	160.7	11.9	10.7
Other	64.0	71.3	12.6	14.5	40.1	43.6	3.2	3.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>498.6</i>	<i>530.4</i>	<i>102.0</i>	<i>110.5</i>	<i>309.5</i>	<i>322.6</i>	<i>23.4</i>	<i>22.9</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.5	8.6	2.8	2.7	5.6	6.1	0.6	0.8
Lebanon	12.5	16.0	2.7	3.3	9.5	10.5	0.3	0.6
Turkey	9.2	10.9	2.1	1.3	5.1	4.9	0.4	0.2
Other	17.1	17.5	5.5	5.5	12.5	13.1	1.2	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>13.0</i>	<i>12.8</i>	<i>32.8</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.7</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	206.3	213.8	56.2	58.3	147.7	155.6	13.6	12.6
Malaysia	85.3	85.7	24.3	25.4	58.8	61.4	5.1	5.7
Philippines	45.2	49.5	16.8	16.8	31.8	34.2	3.8	4.3
Singapore	92.3	92.7	23.0	27.1	62.5	66.1	7.5	6.8
Thailand	71.6	73.9	20.8	20.6	51.2	53.2	5.8	5.6
Viet Nam	28.9	38.2	12.6	13.5	27.1	29.6	2.7	4.9
Other	9.0	10.1	3.2	3.3	6.7	6.9	0.8	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>538.7</i>	<i>563.8</i>	<i>156.8</i>	<i>164.8</i>	<i>385.9</i>	<i>407.0</i>	<i>39.3</i>	<i>40.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	29.3	48.0	12.6	14.9	31.1	36.9	2.5	4.2
Hong Kong	128.0	144.1	40.0	48.6	92.7	109.2	11.6	11.5
Japan	43.9	42.4	11.2	11.0	28.8	29.8	2.9	3.3
Korea	12.9	13.6	3.4	4.0	8.4	9.3	0.8	0.9
Taiwan	27.3	27.8	9.3	9.8	19.0	20.2	1.8	1.9
Other	1.4	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.0	1.2	0.1	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>277.0</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>88.7</i>	<i>180.9</i>	<i>206.7</i>	<i>19.7</i>	<i>21.8</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	26.3	28.1	11.7	16.9	21.4	30.0	3.3	3.7
Sri Lanka	9.1	11.5	4.6	2.8	7.9	6.0	0.6	0.4
Other	9.2	10.4	4.2	6.4	7.3	9.8	0.9	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>20.5</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>5.0</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	36.0	38.6	8.1	8.3	25.6	28.7	1.8	2.7
United States of America	291.1	293.9	73.6	81.4	191.9	215.1	18.9	20.4
Other	17.7	20.8	8.7	9.7	16.0	16.5	1.2	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>344.9</i>	<i>353.3</i>	<i>90.5</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>233.5</i>	<i>260.3</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>25.0</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	14.3	20.9	6.0	8.0	12.1	15.7	1.5	1.4
Other	15.7	14.6	4.1	5.8	10.3	11.2	1.2	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>10.1</i>	<i>13.7</i>	<i>22.5</i>	<i>26.9</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>2.2</i>
Not stated	8.5	7.9	1.7	2.7	5.2	7.1	1.1	0.3
Total	2,304.0	2,422.0	623.3	674.7	1,581.7	1,703.4	151.9	167.2

(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) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eight months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		February		February	
	1994	1995	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996
New South Wales	1,438.8	1,569.2	388.7	427.5	1,050.0	1,159.8	146.2	163.6
Victoria	372.7	421.3	107.3	119.7	270.9	314.5	39.1	45.5
Queensland	869.7	981.8	253.9	271.5	668.8	754.0	76.3	93.0
South Australia	72.2	76.8	20.9	21.9	52.0	55.0	6.9	7.2
Western Australia	290.5	343.6	92.8	96.2	227.0	241.5	27.1	35.7
Tasmania	18.6	23.7	7.3	7.5	16.6	17.1	2.8	2.9
Northern Territory	31.3	37.7	9.3	10.1	24.1	28.7	1.4	2.2
Australian Capital Territory	23.4	27.4	7.2	8.5	18.9	21.3	2.8	2.8
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	4.5	n.a.	10.8	n.a.	1.1
Total(c)	3,118.9	3,486.4	887.5	967.4	2,329.1	2,602.4	303.5	354.0

(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) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (c) Includes not stated.

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

	Eight months to February						Percentage change 1994 to 1996	Percentage change 1995 to 1996
	1994		1995		1996			
	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%		
Country of residence(b)								
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	408.1	19	409.0	17	467.0	17	14	14
Europe and the Former USSR	486.4	23	548.0	23	546.3	20	12	—
Middle East and North Africa	15.5	1	18.1	1	21.6	1	39	19
Southeast Asia	270.0	12	342.3	14	400.4	15	48	17
Northeast Asia	696.6	32	806.7	33	942.6	35	35	17
Southern Asia	10.7	—	14.1	1	19.5	1	82	38
The Americas	239.6	11	252.5	10	268.7	10	12	6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	28.7	1	30.0	1	31.8	1	11	6
Total(d)	2,160.6	100	2,421.3	100	2,699.0	100	25	11
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	82.1	4	88.5	4	88.2	3	7	—
Hong Kong	66.1	3	83.2	3	107.2	4	62	29
Indonesia	53.1	2	79.7	3	103.7	4	95	30
Japan	467.5	22	500.1	21	560.5	21	20	12
Korea	59.8	3	95.0	4	134.1	5	124	41
Malaysia	56.8	3	67.9	3	78.2	3	38	15
New Zealand	335.9	16	334.1	14	389.8	14	16	17
Singapore	110.8	5	131.8	5	143.8	5	30	9
Taiwan	85.9	4	103.8	4	106.7	4	24	3
United Kingdom	223.9	10	254.5	11	242.1	9	8	-5
United States of America	192.5	9	198.9	8	209.7	8	9	5
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	29.6	1	54.0	2	63.9	2	116	18
Business	190.4	9	209.5	9	254.1	9	33	21
Visiting friends/relatives	382.3	18	462.8	19	504.5	19	(c)	(c)
Holiday	1,378.2	64	1,485.7	61	1,640.5	61	(c)	(c)
Employment	19.0	1	15.3	1	15.0	1	-21	-2
Education	60.0	3	68.0	3	88.1	3	47	30
Other and not stated	101.1	5	126.0	5	132.8	5	31	5
Total	2,160.6	100	2,421.3	100	2,699.0	100	25	11

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

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

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

2 Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger cards (see Appendix). These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and 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 the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming passenger card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994. The two main statistical changes affect *Marital status* and *Purpose of journey* and constitute a break in time series for these data items.

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

SCOPE

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

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

6 The classification of countries in this publication is based on the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS)*. For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revision 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the 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 level has been created, known as 'Other Territories'. 'Other Territories' includes Jervis Bay Territory as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Data for 'Other Territories' are included in tables where specifically noted.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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ESTIMATION METHOD

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

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

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

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

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES (continued)

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

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

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

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

GLOSSARY

.....

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

GLOSSARY

Purpose of journey On arrival in, or departure from Australia, all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to *Purpose of journey* have been published using the following categories:

- 'Convention/conference'
- 'Business'
- 'Visiting friends/relatives'
- 'Holiday'
- 'Employment'
- 'Education'
- 'Other'.

In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

Short-term arrivals Short-term arrivals comprise:
overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months, and Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departures Short-term departures comprise:
Australian residents whose intended period of stay abroad is less than 12 months, and
overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

State/Territory of stay Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OR ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

(continued)

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

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS¹

INCOMING CARD

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

<p>A Migrant permanently to Australia <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Previous country of residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>(2) Main reason for coming to Australia (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> one only) Convention/conference <input type="radio"/> Business <input type="radio"/> Visiting friends/relatives <input type="radio"/> Holiday <input type="radio"/> Employment <input type="radio"/> Education <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(3) Country of residence <input type="text"/></p>	<p>B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Intended length of stay in Australia Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/></p> <p>(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad <input type="text"/></p>	<p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Time you have been away from Australia Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> OR Days <input type="text"/></p> <p>(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad <input type="text"/></p>
---	---	--

10 Usual occupation

11 Intended address in Australia State

12 Flight number or name of ship

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

14 Are you an Australian CITIZEN?

Yes → Go straight to 'Please sign here' at 15

No → Please answer the following questions:

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

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

Date DAY MONTH YEAR

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

OFFICE USE ONLY

Visa number © Commonwealth of Australia 1994
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Visa class **PZ 015 (05-94)**

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS¹

OUTGOING CARD

AUSTRALIA
OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

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

1 Family/Surname _____

2 Given names _____

3 Passport number _____

4 Nationality as shown in passport _____

5 Country of birth _____

6 Date of birth Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

7 Sex: Male Female

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

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

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

10 Usual occupation _____

11 Flight number or name of ship _____

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

13 Airport / Port of departure _____

14 Departure date Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

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

Date: DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

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

OFFICE USE ONLY ▶ Departure tab: _____

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



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