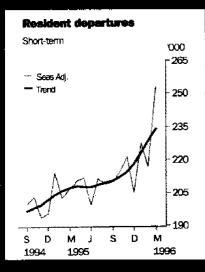


Visitor arrivals Short-term 0000 -355 Seas Adj. • Trend 340 325 310 295 280 S D M J 1996 1994 1995



INQUIRIES

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

OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30AM WED 22 MAY 1996

MARCH KEY FIGURES

	Mar 96 '000s	% change between Feb 96 and Mar 96	Jul 95 to Mar 96 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	341.3	2.2		
Original	365.6		3 064.5	12.1
Resident departures				
Trend	233.9	2.4		
Original	235.9		1 939.3	9.2
Permanent*				
Settler arrivals	8.4		78.3	20.6
Resident departures	2.5	+ 1	22.1	6.2
Total permanent &				
long-term*				
Settler and Visitor arrivals	20.2		212.8	13.1
Resident departures	13.4	• •	118.9	5.4

*Original

MARCH KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

During March 1996 the trend estimate of visitor arrivals (341,300) increased 2.2% from February 1996. This is the sixth month in succession the trend estimate has shown positive growth. For the current trend to be reversed, the seasonally adjusted figure for April 1996 will have to decrease by more than 9.5%.

PERMANENT

- There were 8,420 permanent arrivals to Australia during the month of March, bringing the total for the nine months to March 1996 to 78,330. This was a 21% increase over the corresponding nine month period to March 1995 (64,850).
- During the month of March 2,540 Australian residents departed permanently,
 bringing total permanent departures for the nine month period July 1995 to March 1996 to 22,100.

TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

There were 212,820 permanent and long-term arrivals in Australia and 118,870 departures during the nine months to March 1996 resulting in a net gain of arrivals over departures of 93,950. This is 25% higher than the net gain recorded during the corresponding nine month period to March 1995 (75,310).

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

April 1996

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

28 June 1996

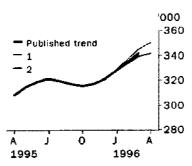
TREND REVISIONS

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).

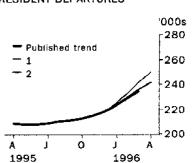
The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

- 1 The April seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the March estimate by:
 - 3.00% for visitor arrivals
 - 4.09% for resident departures
- 2 The April seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the March estimate by:
- 3.00% for visitor arrivals
- 4.09% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.00 and 4.09 were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last four years.

W. McLennan Australian Statistician

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

MARKET MOVEMENTS

There were 365,600 visitor arrivals to Australia during the month of March 1996. This brings the total number of overseas visitors during the nine month period July 1995 to March 1996 to 3,064,500, a 12% increase over the number of overseas visitors during the corresponding nine month period to March 1995 (2,734,900).

Japan, with 21% of all short-term visitors during the nine months to March 1996, maintained its position as the most important source country for inbound visitors to Australia, followed by New Zealand (15%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America (8%) and Singapore (5%). New Zealand continued to be one of the fastest growing source countries. Compared with the corresponding period to March 1995, New Zealand's increase of 20% was behind only Korea (42%) and Hong Kong (34%). In contrast, the United Kingdom market went against the overall direction of growth, recording a decrease of 4%.

Of the other major source countries during the nine month period July 1995 to March 1996:

- 639,200 Japanese visitors arrived, an increase of 13% over the number of Japanese visitors recorded during the corresponding nine month period to March 1995;
- 239,400 visitors arrived from the United States of America, an increase of 5%; and
- 158,600 visitors arrived from Singapore, an increase of 9%.

The most important main destination for Australian residents departing during the nine months to March 1996 was New Zealand, reported by 16%, followed by the United States of America (13%), the United Kingdom (10%), Indonesia (9%) and Hong Kong (7%).

During the nine month period July 1995 to March 1996:

- 305,600 Australian residents visited New Zealand, an increase of 8% over the number recorded for the corresponding nine month period to March 1995;
- 243,800 residents visited the United States of America, an increase of 13% over the corresponding period to March 1995;
- 184,400 residents visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 5%;
- 178,700 residents visited Indonesia, an increase of 9%; and
- 126,800 residents visited Hong Kong, an increase of 20%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Just under 61% of all visitors during the nine month period July 1995 to March 1996 stated on arrival that they had travelled to Australia for a 'holiday' (1,863,600). A further 19% (572,500) stated that they were 'visiting friends/relatives',10% (291,700) 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 nine months July 1995 to March 1996 stated an intention to stay less than two weeks (1,868,500), 18% stated an intention to stay between two weeks and under one month (562,200), while a further 21% stated an intention to stay between one month and under twelve months (633,900).

STATE OF STAY

Just under 45% of all overseas visitors departing Australia during the nine month period to March 1996 stated that they had spent the most time in New South Wales. Queensland was the next most popular state with 28% of 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 8,420 permanent arrivals to Australia during March 1996, bringing the total number of settlers arriving during the nine month period July 1995 to March 1996 to 78,330. This is a 21% increase over the number of permanent arrivals during the corresponding nine month period to March 1995 (64,850).

Europe remained the main source of settlers during the nine months to March 1996 with 20,750 arrivals, or 26% of all migrants. This is an increase of 7% on the number of European born settlers who arrived during the corresponding period to March 1995 (19,330). During the nine month period to March 1996, Northeast Asia (19% of all settler arrivals), Oceania (15%) and Southeast Asia (14%) were also important sources.

The most important country of birth for settlers was New Zealand (contributing 12% of all settler arrivals during the nine months to March 1996), closely followed by the United Kingdom and China (each contributing 11%), Hong Kong (5%), Viet Nam and India (4% respectively).

The fastest growing country of birth for settler arrivals continues to be China with 8,600 arrivals during the nine months to March 1996, three and a half times the number of China born settlers arriving during the corresponding nine month period to March 1995 (2,450).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

INDIA - A GROWING MARKET

VISITOR ARRIVALS

While Indian residents constitute a relatively small proportion of total short-term overseas visitor arrivals to Australia (less than 1% during each of the past ten calendar years), they were the fourth fastest growing source of inbound tourism during the nine months to March 1996, increasing by just under 35% over the corresponding period to March 1995. This was behind other source countries such as China (which increased by 44%), Korea (42%) and the Philippines (38%).

Over the past ten years the number of Indian tourists visiting Australia annually has more than doubled, increasing from 6,900 in 1986 to 17,100 in 1995. Although the size of this increase has fluctuated, there has been a steady upward trend. During the nine months to March 1996 the number of overseas visitor arrivals from India was 13,000, a 35% increase on the 9,600 recorded for the comparable nine month period to March 1995.

Short-term visitors from India were most likely to be visiting friends/relatives, and to stay more than one month. During the nine month period July 1995 to March 1996, 31% of all short-term visitors arriving from India stated that they were visiting friends and/or relatives, a further 21% stated that they were in Australia on 'holiday' and 18% stated that they were on 'business'. Of all overseas visitors during this nine month period, only 19% were 'visiting friends/relatives', 61% were on 'holiday' and 10% were on 'business'. Indian visitors also reported an intention to remain in Australia for longer periods, with 43% stating an intention to stay for between one month and less than twelve months (compared to 21% of all short-term visitor arrivals during the period), 18% intended to stay between two weeks and less than one month (compared to 18% for all short-term arrivals) and 39% for under two weeks (compared to 61%).

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

Of Australian residents travelling overseas during the nine months to March 1996, less than 2% reported India as their main destination. However, India was the fastest growing main destination during the period, increasing by 42% over the corresponding nine month period to March 1995. This was ahead of other expanding main destinations such as South Africa (up 30%) and Hong Kong (20%). The number of departing Australian residents stating India as a main destination annually more than doubled during the ten years to 1995, from 17,300 during 1986 to 35,400.

Australian residents departing for India were also most likely to be visiting friends and/or relatives and intending to stay more than one month. During the nine month period July 1995 to March 1996, 42% of those departing Australian residents who reported India as their main destination stated that they were 'visiting friends/relatives', with a further 31% reporting that they were on 'holiday' and 17% on 'business'. Sixty-four percent of departing residents reporting India as their main destination stated that they intended to be overseas for between one month and less than twelve months, 22% between two weeks and under one month and 14% for less than two weeks. Australians travelling to main destinations other than India were more likely to report that they were on 'holiday' (45%).

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

				Total			arrivals(a) 00)		
				permanent		•	Overseas	Overseas	Total
	Permanent	Long-term	arrivals	and		Overseas	visitors	visitors	arrivals
Period	arrivals	Australian	Overseas	long-term	Australian	visitors	(Seasonally	(Trend	(a)
	Settlers	residents	visitors	arrivals	residents	(Original)	adjusted b)	estimate c)	(1000)
Year ended 31 December —									
1993	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215.2	2,996.2			5,409.3
1994	77, 94 0	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
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1995 —									
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	316.8	520.0
October	8,660	6,240	5,090	19,990	272.7	320.7	310.8	315.2	613.3
November	8,960	7,050	4,060	20,080	187.6	342.9	316.3	316.5	550.6
December	9,800	12,230	4,110	26,130	155.0	422.3	310.4	321.0	603.4
1996—									
January	9,400	7,600	13,680	30,670	312.9	317.2	330.9	327.4	660.7
February	8,200	6,320	17,320	31,840	184.5	392.7	343.7	334.1	609.0
March	8,420	5,670	6,060	20,150	185.9	365.6	343.0	341.3	571.6

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

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

				Total		Short-term a	lepartures(a) 00)		
D - 1	Permanent	<u>Long-term o</u> Australian	lepartures Overseas	permanent and long-term	Australian residents	Australian residents (Seasonally	Australian residents (Trend	Overseas	Totai departures (a)
Period	departures	residents		departures	(Original)	adjusted b)	estimate c)	visitors	('000)
Year ended 31 December —					-				
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
Year ended 30 June —									
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
1995 —									
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
luly	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	210.5	265.6	530.3
October	2,070	4,260	2,810	9,130	194.0	214.4	212.1	289.0	492.2
November	2,220	4,610	5,840	12,670	201.1	221.3	214.6	334.3	548.1
December	2,980	5,740	10,270	18,990	279.5	204.8	218.1	344.1	642.6
1996 —									
January	3,070	9,770	4,310	17,150	175.8	227.4	222.8	396.6	589.6
February	2,250	6,270	3,950	12,470	167.2	216.6	228.3	354.0	533.7
March	2,540	6,600	4,290	13,420	235.9	252.8	233.9	366.7	615.9

⁽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 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 en 30 Jul		Quarter e 31 Mai		Nine mon M ara		Month : March	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
		AR	RIVALS					
Intended length of stay			-					
Under I week	955.9	1,065.0	282.9	320.1	792.2	909.1	100.7	108.4
I and under 2 weeks	971.4	1,100.9	292.6	343.4	851.1	959.4	103.4	122.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	595.3	652.8	159.2	183.6	515.0	562.2	54.3	68.9
Land under 2 months	319.8	345.9	90.2	94.8	281.7	293.0	28.5	32.1
2 and under 3 months	97.4	106.3	29.0	31.4	83.7	90.1	8.2	8.9
3 and under 6 months	109.9	128.3	34.8	41.5	100.9	118.0	9.5	11.5
6 and under 12 months	119.3	133.1	47.7	60.7	107.1	132.8	9.1	13.2
Total(c)	3,169.0	3,535.3	936.4	1,075.5	2,734.9	3,064.5	313.5	365.6
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	46.7	80.5	19.2	21.6	61.5	73.1	7.6	9.2
Business	304.1	325.2	83.8	96.6	243.1	291.7	33.6	37.5
Visiting friends/relatives	548.4	668.1	166.0	187.4	519.1	572.5	56.3	68.1
Holiday	2,020.9	2,163.0	569.0	658.4	1,679.7	1,863.6	194.0	223,1
Employment	28.4	22.7	5.8	6.6	17.2	17.0	1.9	2.0
Education	78.5	88.6	37.0	52.7	72.2	97.2	4.2	9.1
Other and not stated	142.0	187.2	55.5	52.1	142.0	149.4	16.0	16.6
Total	3,169.0	3,535.3	936.4	1,075.5	2,734.9	3,064.5	313.5	365.6
-		DEP	ARTURES					
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	257.4	248.6	57.9	68.0	177.8	210.7	25.2	29.1
1 and under 2 weeks	566.6	591.6	132.8	153.4	443.7	488.3	50.1	62.5
2 weeks and under 1 month	615.2	642.5	145.8	165.8	476.3	524.9	52.9	65.1
I and under 2 months	417,7	448.5	75.6	81.5	332.6	348.4	28.6	33.5
2 and under 3 months	169.7	189.5	26.5	32.9	138.0	148.6	10.4	15.6
3 and under 6 months	151.2	169.6	30.9	32.9	110.8	114.9	13.1	14.9
6 and under 12 months	126.2	131.7	43.0	44.5	97.2	103.6	14.3	15.3
Total(c)	2,304.0	2,422.0	512.5	578.9	1,776.3	1,939.3	194.6	235.9
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	59.0	88.2	19.9	20.1	58.4	71.2	9.5	8.4
Business	393.1	420.3	103.6	114.8	305.7	335.5	39.4	43.5
Visiting friends/relatives	533.5	604.4	122.4	144.3	437.8	500.0	46.1	60.2
Holiday	1,149.6	1,131.9	221.5	250.0	84 I. I	878.i	85.4	107.9
Employment	53.1	57.8	16.9	19.1	43.8	60.5	4.4	5.7
Education	26.3	34.8	8.6	8.2	26.4	29.5	2.3	2.4
Other and not stated	89.4	84.7	19.6	22.4	63.0	64.5	7,4	7.8
Total	2,304.0	2,422.0	512.5	578.9	1,776.3	1,939.3	194.6	235.9

(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)

0	Year ent 30 Jun	•	Quarter en 31 Marc		Nine month. March	s 10	Month March	
Country of birth(a)	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	10,200	13,590	3,880	4,530	9,890	12,060	1,150	1,440
Europe and the Former USSR	20,470	25,520	6,510	6,710	19,330	20,750	2,170	2,170
Middle East and North Africa	4,830	7,150	1,750	1,730	5,150	6,330	680	640
Southeast Asia	14,240	14,860	3,390	3,300	11,140	10,770	1,190	920
Northeast Asia	8,050	9,900	2,400	5,600	7,020	14,570	740	1,960
Southern Asia	5,480	7,620	2,000	1,820	5,700	6,360	660	580
The Americas	3,160	3,910	980	890	3,000	3,000	330	240
Africa (excluding North Africa)	3,250	4,860	1,170	1,440	3,610	4,450	390	480
Total(b)	69,770	87,430	22,090	26,030	64,850	78,330	7,320	8,420
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	2,440	680	920	1,680	2,570	270	260
China	2,740	3,710	880	3,370	2,450	8,600	330	1,290
Fiji	1,320	1,500	420	480	1,070	1,310	100	140
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,950	2,340	610	460	1,950	1,370	180	180
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	n.a.	2,890	700	720	2,170	2,300	280	310
Hong Kong	3,330	4,140	990	1,260	2,970	3,590	260	330
India	2,640	3,910	1,010	890	2,840	3,100	320	260
New Zealand	7,770	10,500	3,010	3,440	7,670	9,030	910	1,100
Philippines	4,180	4,120	900	810	3,040	2,640	310	260
South Africa	1,650	2,790	720	900	2,050	2,580	240	300
Sri Lanka	1,430	1,950	500	400	1,590	1,640	160	110
United Kingdom	8,960	10,690	2,750	2,850	7,930	8,810	850	890
United States of America	1,370	1,770	440	360	1,330	1,260	150	90
Viet Nam	5,430	5,100	1,170	850	3,930	3,140	520	140
(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of tl	(b) Inclu	ot stated. (·ludes vagu	onses which	mot be cod	any other c	ıry.	

TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)

(000)

Country of residence(b)	30 <u>Ju</u> 1994		31 Ma	rch	Marc	:h	Marc	h
		1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —	1554	1///	1222	2770	1773	1,770	1773_	. 1770
Fiji	17.3	19.7	4.6	5.5	15.7	15.8	1.4	2.0
New Caledonia	19.9	20.9	8.8	8.9	17.3	17.9	1.2	2.0
New Zealand	487.4	501.8	95.3	132.4	371.8	445.4	37.6	55.7
Papua New Guinea	42.3 23.3	42.2	9.7 5.3	10.2	31.0	31.5	2.9	2.8
Other Total	25.3 590.2	23.9 608.6	3.3 12 3 .7	6.4 163.4	18.0 <i>453.7</i>	21.3 532.0	1.7 44.8	2.5 65.0
	2.5.2			100.7	,,,,,	222.0	17.0	1,510
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR — Austria	14,7	15.6	4.5	4.6	13.3	14.7	1.3	1.4
Austria Belgium	6.0	7.6	2.0	2.2	6.4	6.7	0.7	0.9
Denmark	12.8	15.3	4.7	5.3	12.9	13.9	1.4	1,7
Former USSR & Baltic States	5.9	8.1	2.5	2.7	6.5	7.3	1.0	0.9
France	32.1	36.6	9.8	7.7	30.8	27.4	2.7	2.6
Germany	115.9	122.8	37.1	36.3	101.0	101.5	12.4	13.3
Greece	7.2	6.8	1.6	1.7	5.4	6.2	0.6	0.4
Ireland	13.3	16.3	4.4	5.1	12.5	14.3	1.3	1.7
ltaly	35.0	36.2	8.2	8.3	31.4	32.0	2.6	2.5
Netherlands	29.8	31.8	8.9	10.6	26.8	31.2	2.9	3.6
Norway Spain	5.3 6.3	6.0 6.7	1.9 1.6	2.1 1.6	4.9 5.7	5.8 6.4	0.6 0.7	0.8 0.6
Sweden	19.1	20.0	6.3	6.6	17.1	19.8	1.8	2.0
Switzerland	33.1	36.7	10.5	10.8	31.7	30.6	3.0	3.4
United Kingdom	317.2	354.5	112.7	108.2	290.3	279.2	35.8	37.0
Other	22.7	26.3	7.6	8.2	22.4	24.6	2.3	2.6
Total	676.5	747.4	224.1	222.0 .	619.0	621.6	71.1	75.3
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA								
Israel	5.8	7.6	2.1	2.4	6.0	6.9	0.7	0.8
Other	16.4	18.0	4.3	4.6	14.2	17.0	1.4	1.5
Total	22.2	25.7	6.4	7.0	20.2	23.9	2.1	2.3
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	4.7	5.9	1.7	1.9	4.8	5.0	0.5	0.5
Indonesia	88.2	124.2	36.1	43.1	94.9	112.6	15.1	8.9
Malaysia	87.3 19.2	103.6 23.4	27.6 4.9	32.8 7.1	77.9 15.1	87.6 20.8	10.0 1.9	9.3 3.1
Philippines Singapore	169.3	23.4 196.4	38.1	45.6	145,2	20.6 15 8 .6	13.3	14.7
Thailand	58.2	77.7	15.5	18.8	48.4	55.3	6.8	7.7
Other	4.8	5.6	1.3	1.8	4.2	5.3	0.4	0.6
Total	431.7	537.0	125.3	151.1	390.3	445.2	48.1	44.8
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	25.0	34.6	8.5	11.8	25.6	36.9	3.0	4.3
Hong Kong	96.9	116.5	31.8	46.9	90.0	120.3	6.8	13.0
Japan	690.0	742.3	196.5	227.3	568.0	639.2	68.0	78.7
Korea	84.7	136.5	47.0	61.3	108.3	154.0	13.3	19.9
Taiwan	131.5	149.1	51.3	53.3	118.6	123.5	14.8	16.7
Other <i>Total</i>	2.0 1,030.2	2.5 1,181.5	0.6 335.7	0.5 401.1	2.1 <i>912.6</i>	1.4 1.075.3	0.1 105.9	0.1 <i>132.7</i>
	1,050.2	2,101.5	333.7	TO1.1	712.0	1,073.3	100.5	132.7
SOUTHERN ASIA — India	10.6	14.6	3.6	4.4	9.6	13.0	1,1	1.5
Other	6.6	8.4	2.3	3.4	6.4	9.5	0.7	1.4
Total	17.2	23.0	5.9	7.8	16.0	22.4	1.9	2.9
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	52.4	55.3	17.0	19.2	45.5	50.8	5.5	6.0
United States of America	287.2	295.2	83.0	85.0	227.8	239.4	28.9	29,7
Other	14.7	18.5	5.3	6.1	15.1	15.9	1.4	1.7
Total	354.2	369.1	105.3	110.3	288.3	306.0	35.9	37.3
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — South Africa	27.4	32.9	7.4	9.7	26.3	28.4	3,2	4 1
South Affica Other	13.7	32.9 9.1	7.4 2.1	9.7 2.8	26.3 7.5	28.4 8.5	3,2 0.6	4.1 1.0
Total	41.1	42.0	9.5	12.5	33.7	36.9	3.8	5. <i>I</i>
Not stated	5.5	1.1	0.5	0.3	0.9	1.2	0.2	0.1

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

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

			('000')					
	Year end 30 Jun		Quarter en 31 Marc		Nine mont March		Month o March	•
Main destination(b)	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —	20.7	70 5	12.6	14.8	58.4	56.8	4.2	4.7
Fiji	79.7 16.3	78.5 14.0	12.5 2.9	2.5	38.4 10.7	9.5	4.2 1.4	6.2 0.8
New Caledonia New Zealand	350.7	361.2	92.7	106.2	281.9	305.6	35.2	38.5
Norfolk Island	17.9	18.5	4.3	3.8	13.8	12.5	1.3	1.7
Papua New Guinea	35.4	35.0	7.3	9,1	25.2	27.6	2.5	2.9
Vanuatu	22.7	18.4	3.3	4.8	12.9	14.2	1.3	1.6
Other	26.1	25.6	4.6	4.5	19.3	19.4	1.5	1.5
Total	548.8	<i>551.1</i>	127.5	145.7	422.1	445.6	<i>47.3</i>	53.2
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR								
France	28.7	29.7	4.8	5.3	18.9	17.6	1.7	2.5
Germany	32.3	35.3	6.6	5.5	23.2	21.2	3.0	2.3
Greece	32.0	33.1	5.1	4.8	21.2	22.0	2.4	2.8
Ireland	13.0	14.1	1.9	1.9	9.7	11.2	1.0	0.9
italy	44.2	47.4	6.7	8.3	30.0	34.6	3.4	4.3
Netherlands	13.7	15.4	2.6	3.2	9.8	10.8	0.8 0.4	1.3 0 .4
Poland	6.5 7.1	6.6	0.7 1.2	0.8 1.4	3.4 4.2	4.2 5.8	0.4	0.4
Spain	7.1 9 .1	6.7 10.6	2.0	2.5	7.7	7.2	0.6	1.0
Switzerland	9.1 248.0	260.1	43.7	2.3 46.8	176.0	184.4	20.7	23.7
United Kingdom Other	248.0 64.0	71.3	10.7	11.4	44.8	49.0	4,7	5.3
Total	498.6	530.4	86.0	91.8	349.0	367.9	39.4	45.4
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.5	8,6	1.8	2.2	6.6	7.0	1.0	0.9
Lebanon	12.5	16.0	3.0	3.1	11.4	12.0	1.8	1.5
Turkey	9.2	10.9	1.3	1.1	5.7	5.6	0.6	0.7
Other	17.1	17.5	4.0	4.7	13.8	15.1	1.2	2.0
Total	47.1	52.9	10.0	11.1	37.5	39.7	4.7	5.0
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	206.3	213.8	45.8	51.8	164.3	178.7	16.6	23.1
Malaysia	85.3	85.7	18.6	21.0	64.7	69.9	5.8	8.5
Philippines	45.2	49.5	10.9	13.2	35.6	39.9	3.8	5.8
Singapore	92.3	92.7	22.8	25.0	71.6	76.2	9.1	10.1
Thailand	71.6	73.9	16.5	19.4	56.1	60.3	4.9	7.1
Viet Nam	28.9	38.2	11.4	11.9	29.9	32.8	2.8	3.1
Other	9.0	10.1	2.5	2.3	7.6	7,5	0.9	0.6
Total	538.7	563.8	128.6	144.4	429.8	465.2	43.9	58.2
NORTHEAST ASIA								
China	29.3	48.0	11.2	12.7	35.6	42.1	4.5	5.2
Hong Kong	128.0	144.1	33.6	42.4	105.3	126.8	12.6	17.6
Japan	43.9	42.4	9.4	10.9	32.3	34.1	3.5	4.3
Korea	12.9	13.6	2.9	3.5	9.5	10.9 23.0	1.2 1.9	1.5 2.8
Taiwan	27.3	27.8	5.2	6.3	20.9 1.0	1.5	0.1	0.2
Other Total	1.4 <i>242.8</i>	1.2 277.0	0,2 62,5	0.3 76.1	204.6	238.3	23.7	31.6
SOUTHERN ASIA — India	26.3	28.1	7.3	9.7	23.4	33.2	2.1	3.2
Sri Lanka	9.1	11.5	2.0	1.8	8.6	6.6	0.7	0.6
Other	9.2	10.4	2.8	3.0	8.4	11.3	1.1	1.5
Total	44.5	50.0	12.1	14.4	40.5	51.1	3.9	5 .3
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	36.0	38.6	6.4	7.2	28.2	31.0	2.6	2.2
United States of America	291.1	293.9	64.6	72.3	216.0	243.8	24.0	28.8
Other	17.7	20.8	4.7	5.1	17.6	18.1	1.7	1.6
Total	344.9	353.3	75.7	84.6	261.8	292.8	28.3	32.5
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —		_						
South Africa	14.3	20.9	4.4	5.2	13.8	17.9	1.6	2.2
Other	15.7	14.6	3.0	3.1	11.2	12.4	0.9	1.2
Total	30.0	35.5	7.3	8.3	25.0	30.3	2.5	3.4
Not stated	8.5	7.9	2.7	2.5	6.0	8.3	0.8	1.2
	2,304.0	2,422.0	512.5	578.9	1,776.3	1,939.3	194.6	235.9

⁽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 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 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Nine months to March		of 1
most time was spent	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	<u> 1996</u>
New South Wales	1,438.8	1,569.2	465.0	520.6	1,202.1	1,335.0	152.1	175.3
Victoria	372.7	421.3	132.3	148.5	317.6	363.7	46.6	49.2
Queensland	869.7	981.8	253.2	285.2	748.3	842.9	79.6	88.9
South Australia	72.2	76.8	24,4	24.9	60.0	63.2	8.0	8.2
Western Australia	290.5	343.6	96.9	106.2	261.4	274.4	34.3	33.0
Tasmania	18.6	23.7	9.2	10.4	19.3	20.4	2.6	3.3
Northern Territory	31.3	37.7	6.0	7.3	26 .7	31.5	2.5	2.8
Australian Capital Territory	23.4	27.4	8.2	8.7	21.3	24.2	2.4	3.0
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	п.а.	5.6	n.a.	13.7	0.8	2.9
Total(c)	3,118.9	3,486.4	996.8	1,117.3	2,658.1	2,969.1	329.0	366.7

⁽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) 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) NINE MONTHS TO MARCH

			0.41113 10 14				В .	
	1994		<u>Vine months to N</u> 1995	<u>taren</u>	1996		Percentage	Percentage
	('000)	 _	(*000)	% -	('000)		change 1994 to 1996	change 1995 to 1996
Country of residence(b)	(000)	/0	[0007	70	1 0007	/0	1727 10 1720	177510 1770
Major group								
Oceania and Antarctica	453.3	18	453.7	17	532.0	17	17	17
Europe and the Former USSR	559.9	23	619.0	23	621.6	20	11	
Middle East and North Africa	17.6	1	20.2	1	23.9	1	36	18
Southeast Asia	313.1	13	390.3	14	445.2	15	42	14
Northeast Asia	796.0	32	912.6	33	1,075.3	35	35	18
Southern Asia	12.0	_	16.0	1	22.4	1	87	40
The Americas	278.4	11	288.3	11	306.0	10	10	6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	32.4	1	33.7	1	36.9	1	14	9
Total(d)	2,468.0	100	2,734.9	100	3,064.5	100	24	12
Selected source countries(b)								
Germany	95.9	4	101.0	4	. 101.5	3	6	_
Hong Kong	75. 1	3	90.0	3	120.3	4	60	34
Indonesia	67.3	3	94.9	3	112.6	4	67	19
Japan	531.8	22	568.0	21	639.2	21	20	13
Korea	68.1	3	108.3	4	154.0	5	1 26	42
Malaysia	65.5	3	77.9	3	87.6	3	34	12
New Zealand	373.6	15	371.8	14	445.4	15	19	20
Singapore	123.2	5	145.2	5	158.6	5	29	9
Taiwan	101.4	4	118.6	4	123.5	4	22	4
United Kingdom	259.8	11	290.3	11	279.2	9	7	-4
United States of America	223.6	9	227.8	8	239.4	8	7	5
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	35.5	1	61.5	2	73.1	2	106	19
Business	221.4	9	243.1	9	291.7	10	32	20
Visiting friends/relatives	436.1	18	519.1	19	572.5	19	(c)	(c)
Holiday	1,576.3	64	1,679.7	6 1	1,863.6	61	(c)	(c)
Employment	21.4	1	17.2	1	17.0	1	-21	—l
Education	63.8	3	72.2	3	97.2	3	52	35
Other and not stated	113.4	5	142.0	5	149.4	5	32	5
Total	2,468.0	100	2,734.9	100	3,064.5	100	24	12

⁽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 'Convention' was changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' was dropped.
- **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

SCOPE

- **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.

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:

Country of Citizenship	Sample
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 ~ContactName~ on 06 252 6671.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

nil or rounded to zeronot applicable

n.a. not available

n.f.d. not further defined

r revised

Australian resident

Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

Category of movement

Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main *categories of movement*:

permanent movements long-term movements short-term movements.

Country of residence

Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

Intended length of stay

On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay abroad'.

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:

overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently), and

Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

Long-term departures

Long-term departures comprise:

Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently), and

overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Main destination

Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming or outgoing passenger cards. Statistics on overseas arrivals and departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Permanent arrivals

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

travellers who hold migrant visas, (regardless of stated intended period of stay),

New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle, and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and 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.

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.

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

SHORT-TERM

DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS			OR DEPARTURE SEAS VISITORS	ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES		
Estimated number of persons	Standard error	Relative standard error	Standard error	Relative standard error	Standard error	Relative standard error
	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	1 1 0	36	84	28	97	32
200	90	45	70	35	80	40
100	63	63	49	49	56	56

SHORT-TERM

TOTAL

- **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%.

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.

INCOMING CARD

One at these cards must be answered for each passenger. Complete in ENGLISH, using BLOCK LETTERS INCOMEN	AUSTRALI G Passenger cær
1 Family/Surname	
2 Given names	
3 Passport number	
4 Nationality as shown in passport	
5 Country of birth	
F Dale of burtin Etay Month Year	
7 Sex Male Fernale	
Clurent Never married Wildowed married Dryorced Dryorced	Separated but not divorced (Common taw / de facto (
Please and answer selly see of A or B or C	 -
Migrating permaneshily O Vialtor or temperary to Austrella	G Resideni refundos la Anstralia
(1) Previous country (1) Intended length of stay in Australia	(1) Time you have been away from Australia
Years Months Days	Years Months
(2) Main reason for coming to Australia (Ø one only)	DR
Convention/conference ○ Business ○ b	Days
Visiting iriends/relatives ○c Holiday ○d Employment ○ Education ○ Other ○c	(2) Country where you spent most time while abroad
(3) Country of residence	
+	
10 Usual occupation	
Intended address in Australia	State
12 Flight number or name of ship	hus-11

_	strailas Ci TRÉN7 Ge straight le 'Please aigr	i horo" al 1	15		Or, if applicab no change i the answer yo
	Plaase ensurer the following questions:		Yes	[No]	gave on your last Australia visa applicatio
	(a) Do you contently suffer to tuberculosis?	AT .	ď	D	0
	(b) Have you any criminal con for which the sentence/s (v served or not) follated 12 imprisonment or more?	ehelher			
	 (c) Have you ever been lound acquitted, of committing a because you were of unso 	Crime			-
	 (d) Have you ever been deport removed or excluded from country (including Austral 	any	¢	Ŷ	\
	(e) Do you owe \$1000 or mor the Australian Government		\Diamond	\Diamond	Q
_	Planes the here to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully	Can	e .	<u></u>	40HD+ 175-41
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 1 From 1 September 1994. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

OUTGOING CARD

One of these cards must be answered for a Complete in ENGLISH, using BLOCK LE	
1 Family/Surname	
2 Given names	
3 Passooil number	
4 Nationality as shown in passpo	rt
5 Country of birth	
G Date of birth Day	Month Year
7 Sen. Male 🔘 Fe	emele 🔾
Qurrent Never marris marital ștalus: Marris	× ×
9 Please and answer only o	one of D or E or F
initiparatry entrait in departing (1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit Months OR Days (2) Australian city or Stale where you spent most irre (3) Country of residence (4) Australian city or Stale where you spent most irre (3) Country of residence	Resident departise alamperarily Intended length of stay abroad Years Months Days Asin teason for poing abroad @ one only). (2) Australian Stale where you lived (3) If you were not born in Australiar. (4) Years Months (5) If you were not born in Australiar. (6) If you were not born in Australiar. (7) Years Months (8) If you were not born in Australiar. (9) If you were not born in Australiar. (1) If you were not born in Australiar. (1) If you were not born in Australiar. (2) Australian Stale where you live in Australiar. (3) If you were not born in Australiar. (4) Out you will not you will be abroad. (5) If you were not born in Australiar. (6) If you were not born in Australiar. (6) If you were not born in Australiar. (7) If you were not born in Australiar. (8) If you were not born in Australiar. (9) If you were not born in Australiar. (1) Country of hours residence.
Usual occupation flight number or name of ship Overseas country where you will get off this flight or ship	Questions

	Airport / Port of departure	Month Year					
	12 Departure date Day	, Michin , Year ,					
	Telegas sign bers to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Mignation legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully.	Date					
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OFFICE INC.	, Departure	<u>-</u>					
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¹From 1 September 1994. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.



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