

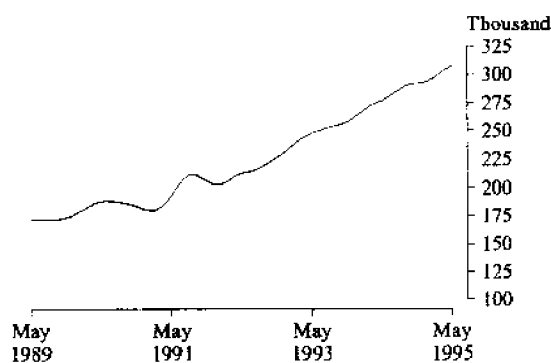
**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA
MAY 1995**

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors in May 1995 increased 1.1 per cent compared with April 1995. The seasonally adjusted figure for June 1995 will have to decrease by more than 5.0 per cent before this trend will be reversed.

**SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS
TREND ESTIMATE**



The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in May 1995 was 244,800, bringing the total for the eleven month period July 1994 to May 1995 to 3,273,800. This is a 11 per cent increase over the corresponding eleven month period to May 1994 (2,938,000).

Increases in visitor arrivals were recorded for all major markets in the eleven month period to May 1995 compared with the corresponding eleven month period to May 1994.

The largest increases over the eleven month period to May 1995 occurred for visitors from Northeast Asia (excluding Japan) and from Southeast Asia. There were 29 per cent more visitors from Northeast Asia (excluding Japan) than during the eleven months to May 1994. Markets which increased significantly were Korea (up 61%), China (38%) and Hong Kong (23%). Arrivals from Southeast Asia rose by 26 per cent in the eleven

month period to May 1995 compared with the corresponding period to May 1994. Large increases were recorded for visitors from Indonesia (43%), Thailand (33%) and the Philippines (23%).

The number of Japanese visitor arrivals during the period July 1994 to May 1995 increased by 7 per cent compared with the period July 1993 to May 1994.

The number of short-term visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland increased by 13 per cent in the eleven months to May 1995, with visitors from other European countries showing a strong increase of 9 per cent. Compared with the eleven months to May 1994, arrivals from France increased 14 per cent, Switzerland by 12 per cent and the Netherlands by 7 per cent.

The number of visitors from the United States increased by 2 per cent over the corresponding eleven month period to May 1994. The number of arrivals from Canada increased 5 per cent and from New Zealand by 2 per cent.

The number of visitor arrivals from markets such as India (up by 36 per cent) and South Africa (up by 19 per cent) also continued to increase between the eleven months to May 1995 and the corresponding period to May 1994.

During the eleven months to May 1995, 61 per cent of all short-term visitors stated that they were in Australia for a 'holiday', a 7 per cent increase over the number of 'holiday' arrivals during the corresponding eleven month period to May 1994. A further 19 per cent stated they were 'visiting friends/relatives' (up 22%) and 9 per cent stated they were in Australia on 'business' (up 8%). While comprising only 2 per cent of total short-term arrivals during the eleven month period, the number of visitors stating they were in Australia for the purpose of attending a 'convention/conference' has increased by a very significant 69 per cent over the corresponding period one year ago.

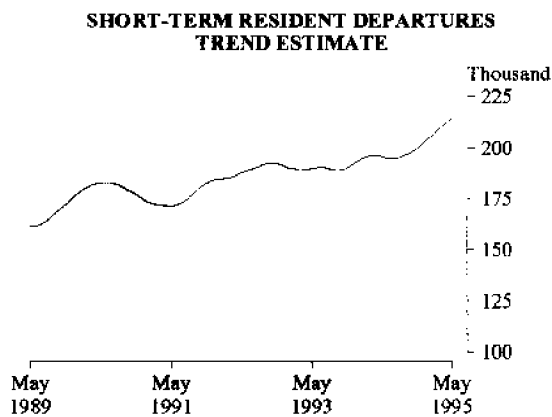
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- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Jim Elliott on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.
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Sixty-one per cent of visitors arriving during the eleven months to May 1995 stated an intention to stay in Australia less than two weeks, 19 per cent stated an intention to stay between two weeks and one month, while a further 20 per cent stated an intention to stay between one month and one year.

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

The trend estimate for Australian residents departing during May 1995 for short-term trips abroad increased 1.0 per cent compared with April 1995. The seasonally adjusted figure for June 1995 will have to fall by more than 3.3 per cent before this trend estimate will be reversed.



There were 201,700 departures of Australian residents during May 1995, bringing the total for the eleven month period to May 1995 to 2,192,600. This is an increase of 6 per cent over the corresponding eleven month period to May 1994 (2,075,200).

For the eleven months to May 1995 'holiday' was the most reported purpose of journey (47% of all Australian residents departing short-term), followed by 'visiting friends/relatives' (25%) and 'business' (17%).

Permanent movement

The total number of settler arrivals in Australia during May 1995 was 6,890, bringing the total number for the eleven month period to May 1995 to 79,530. This is a 27 per cent increase over the corresponding eleven month period to May 1994 (62,730).

There were 2,150 permanent departures of Australian residents in May 1995, bringing the total number of permanent departures for the eleven months to May 1995 to 25,080, a slight decrease from the eleven month period to May 1994 (25,280).

Long-term movements

During May 1995 3,450 overseas visitors stated on arrival that they intended to stay in Australia for more than twelve months, bringing the total number of long-term visitor arrivals during the eleven month period July 1994 to May 1995 to 68,120. This is a 16 per cent increase over the number of long-term visitor arrivals during the corresponding eleven month period to May 1994 (58,560). The number of long-term visitor arrivals has been steadily increasing over the last five years, with the figure for the eleven month period to May 1994 being 28 per cent up on that for the corresponding eleven month period to May 1990 (53,360).

During May 1995 5,490 residents departed Australia for a long-term stay overseas. These are Australian residents who stated on leaving the country that they intended to stay abroad for more than one year. This brought the total number of long-term resident departures for the eleven month period July 1994 to May 1995 to 63,710, a 6 per cent increase over the corresponding period to May 1994 (60,130).

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)			Total arrivals (a)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1992	94,250	66,160	60,050	220,450	2,166,300	2,603,300	..	4,990,100	
1993	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215,200	2,996,200	..	5,409,300	
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302,500	3,361,700	..	5,886,200	
<i>Year ended 30 June</i>									
1992	107,390	62,920	63,860	234,170	2,072,400	2,519,700	..	4,826,300	
1993	76,330	69,590	57,840	203,770	2,218,500	2,785,600	..	5,207,800	
1994	69,770	75,600	62,000	207,370	2,245,600	3,169,000	..	5,621,900	
<i>1994 —</i>									
March	5,750	5,780	3,750	15,280	158,200	307,400	295,600	272,800	480,900
April	5,480	4,880	4,240	14,610	170,700	255,100	271,100	275,300	440,400
May	5,840	4,270	2,990	13,100	157,800	214,900	266,500	277,700	385,800
June	7,040	5,520	3,440	16,000	167,700	230,900	278,500	280,500	414,600
July	6,690	7,230	8,790	22,700	240,800	282,500	278,100	283,300	546,000
August	6,970	5,820	3,900	16,680	190,400	265,400	295,400	286,700	472,500
September	7,220	6,110	3,870	17,200	214,800	254,000	297,200	289,900	486,000
October	6,930	6,280	4,300	17,520	254,200	301,600	292,200	291,700	573,300
November	7,360	7,100	3,370	17,830	173,100	311,000	283,400	292,000	501,900
December	7,610	11,870	3,330	22,810	140,300	384,000	286,100	292,500	547,100
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	7,660	8,030	11,100	26,800	285,100	303,800	309,200	294,300	615,700
February	7,110	5,910	16,590	29,600	175,200	319,100	286,700	297,500	523,800
March	7,320	5,220	4,390	16,930	167,600	313,500	301,000	301,200	498,100
April	7,790	5,620	5,040	18,450	186,700	294,200	308,200	304,700	499,300
May	6,890	4,390	3,450	14,720	175,100	244,800	309,600	308,000	434,700

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 21 to 24 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 25 and 26 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)			Total departures (a)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Actual)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1992	28,140	66,980	48,540	143,660	2,276,300	..	..	2,533,500	4,953,400
1993	28,070	64,300	48,050	140,430	2,267,100	..	..	2,931,000	5,338,500
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354,300	..	..	3,314,200	5,810,200
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1992	29,120	67,190	47,970	144,280	2,173,500	..	..	2,473,700	4,791,400
1993	27,910	65,450	47,740	141,100	2,299,500	..	..	2,730,700	5,171,300
1994	27,280	64,790	47,920	139,990	2,304,000	..	..	3,118,900	5,562,900
<i>1994 —</i>									
March	2,470	5,610	3,550	11,630	192,000	204,600	196,300	302,200	505,800
April	2,400	5,930	2,970	11,290	185,100	182,900	196,400	276,400	472,800
May	2,110	5,030	2,720	9,860	184,500	197,100	195,700	250,400	444,800
June	2,000	4,650	4,180	10,830	228,800	200,700	195,100	217,400	457,000
July	2,320	5,690	3,890	11,900	219,000	194,300	194,800	239,400	470,300
August	2,180	6,180	3,090	11,450	180,000	185,700	195,300	298,000	489,400
September	1,940	4,790	2,980	9,720	241,500	203,300	196,400	236,400	487,600
October	2,020	4,320	2,520	8,850	184,300	204,000	197,800	272,200	465,300
November	2,190	4,450	5,410	12,050	174,600	193,900	199,500	311,500	498,100
December	2,670	5,440	9,880	17,990	264,500	191,100	202,000	303,900	586,300
<i>1995</i>									
January	2,970	9,510	4,590	17,080	166,100	218,700	204,600	364,400	547,500
February	2,170	6,130	3,410	11,710	151,900	206,300	207,100	303,500	467,100
March	2,360	5,810	3,840	12,010	194,600	203,600	209,600	329,000	535,600
April	2,110	5,910	3,250	11,270	214,600	215,800	211,900	301,200	527,100
May	2,150	5,490	2,660	10,300	201,700	213,300	214,100	277,800	489,800

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 21 to 24 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 25 and 26 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)

	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Eleven months to May		Month of May	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	830,600	955,900	252,100	282,900	874,200	974,400	77,100	93,700
1 and under 2 weeks	833,700	971,400	270,000	292,600	904,800	1,024,400	71,900	77,800
2 weeks and under 1 month	530,100	595,300	151,700	159,200	556,400	607,600	33,300	37,100
1 and under 2 months	292,800	319,800	86,000	90,200	298,800	323,900	14,600	15,800
2 and under 3 months	93,900	97,400	27,800	29,000	89,400	97,000	5,100	4,700
3 and under 6 months	99,000	109,900	30,800	34,800	102,100	118,900	6,700	7,900
6 and under 12 months	105,500	119,300	43,800	47,700	112,200	124,600	6,300	7,800
Total(c)	2,785,600	3,169,000	862,200	936,400	2,938,000	3,273,800	214,900	244,800
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	44,400	46,700	11,500	19,200	43,600	73,900	2,900	6,800
Business	244,600	304,100	80,000	83,800	278,200	299,900	28,800	29,900
Visiting friends/relatives	508,700	548,400	139,600	166,000	510,000	620,000	31,900	38,100
Holiday	1,735,200	2,020,900	553,700	569,000	1,872,900	2,005,700	136,900	150,600
Employment	21,800	28,400	8,600	5,800	26,500	20,800	2,100	1,700
Education	62,900	78,500	33,500	37,000	73,900	82,800	3,500	3,800
Other and not stated	167,900	142,000	35,400	55,500	133,000	170,800	9,000	13,900
Total	2,785,600	3,169,000	862,200	936,400	2,938,000	3,273,800	214,900	244,800
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	242,500	257,400	60,000	57,900	231,800	223,300	20,800	22,300
1 and under 2 weeks	570,800	566,600	133,100	132,800	520,000	542,700	40,800	43,200
2 weeks and under 1 month	625,000	615,200	140,000	145,800	556,100	580,500	41,200	47,600
1 and under 2 months	412,400	417,700	68,900	75,600	370,300	404,700	34,200	37,400
2 and under 3 months	178,900	169,700	23,700	26,500	151,000	170,500	16,900	17,800
3 and under 6 months	144,200	151,200	27,500	30,900	129,200	148,000	18,800	20,700
6 and under 12 months	125,600	126,200	39,000	43,000	116,800	122,900	11,800	12,800
Total(c)	2,299,500	2,304,000	492,100	512,500	2,075,200	2,192,600	184,500	201,700
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	52,900	59,000	12,000	19,900	53,500	79,200	4,900	11,700
Business	355,500	393,100	96,700	103,600	357,000	381,800	36,800	39,000
Visiting friends/relatives	500,000	533,500	105,500	122,400	476,100	543,400	43,300	50,800
Holiday	1,212,100	1,149,600	236,100	221,500	1,036,000	1,026,800	85,800	87,700
Employment	49,700	53,100	15,300	16,900	48,500	53,300	4,100	4,300
Education	26,300	26,300	6,800	8,600	24,000	31,000	1,500	1,700
Other and not stated	103,000	89,400	19,700	19,600	80,000	77,100	8,100	6,600
Total	2,299,500	2,304,000	492,100	512,500	2,075,200	2,192,600	184,500	201,700

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Break in time series data. See paragraphs 3 and 15 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 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Eleven months to May		Month of May	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	9,520	10,200	2,810	3,880	9,290	12,360	860	1,250
Europe and the Former USSR	22,200	20,470	4,860	6,510	18,450	23,440	1,690	1,990
Middle East and North Africa	5,420	4,830	1,200	1,750	4,360	6,400	380	720
Southeast Asia	13,850	14,240	3,180	3,390	12,690	13,460	1,300	1,030
Northeast Asia	12,500	8,050	1,920	2,400	7,230	8,920	590	710
Southern Asia	6,630	5,480	1,230	2,000	4,950	6,950	510	610
The Americas	3,580	3,160	750	980	2,830	3,590	230	310
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,570	3,250	840	1,170	2,840	4,380	270	270
Total(b)	76,330	69,770	16,810	22,090	62,730	79,530	5,840	6,890
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	680	n.a.	2,210	210	260
China	3,050	2,740	600	880	2,470	3,250	290	380
Former USSR and Baltic States	3,200	1,950	440	610	1,740	2,210	170	130
Former Yugoslav Republics(c)	4,210	n.a.	600	n.a.	2,840	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	700	n.a.	2,610	200	270
Hong Kong	6,520	3,330	890	990	2,980	3,770	160	190
India	3,550	2,640	610	1,010	2,420	3,540	270	330
New Zealand	6,690	7,770	2,230	3,010	7,050	9,550	640	980
Philippines	3,730	4,180	850	900	3,770	3,760	370	290
South Africa	1,020	1,650	510	720	1,440	2,520	150	130
Sri Lanka	1,580	1,430	330	500	1,280	1,840	140	120
United Kingdom	4,480	8,960	2,170	2,750	8,200	9,780	720	840
United States of America	1,320	1,370	360	440	1,240	1,610	100	160
Viet Nam	5,650	5,430	1,290	1,170	5,050	4,680	500	300

(a) See paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated. (c) Includes all constituent republics of the former country of Yugoslavia. (d) 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)**

Country of residence (b)	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Eleven months to May		Month of May	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	16,700	17,300	4,400	4,600	16,000	18,600	1,300	1,300
New Caledonia	17,800	19,900	8,500	8,800	19,000	20,000	900	1,400
New Zealand	480,500	487,400	90,100	95,300	446,700	454,900	37,000	38,200
Papua New Guinea	39,300	42,300	10,600	9,700	38,500	38,000	2,800	3,200
Other	19,700	23,300	5,800	5,300	21,400	22,100	1,700	1,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>574,100</i>	<i>590,200</i>	<i>119,300</i>	<i>123,700</i>	<i>541,600</i>	<i>553,500</i>	<i>43,600</i>	<i>45,900</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	11,600	14,700	4,400	4,500	14,100	14,900	700	700
Belgium	4,500	6,000	1,500	2,000	5,700	7,300	400	300
Denmark	10,800	12,800	4,400	4,700	12,100	14,400	500	600
Finland	4,800	5,300	1,700	1,700	5,000	5,200	200	200
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,500	5,900	1,900	2,500	5,500	7,700	400	500
France	28,100	32,100	8,100	9,800	30,500	34,900	1,500	1,800
Germany	96,800	115,900	38,800	37,100	110,500	116,700	5,900	6,400
Greece	6,200	7,200	1,900	1,600	6,600	6,200	300	400
Ireland	9,600	13,300	3,900	4,400	11,900	14,600	800	800
Italy	27,400	35,000	8,800	8,200	33,500	34,700	1,400	1,600
Netherlands	24,600	29,800	8,600	8,900	28,200	30,300	1,200	1,500
Norway	4,500	5,300	1,700	1,900	5,100	5,600	200	200
Spain	5,000	6,300	1,800	1,600	6,000	6,200	300	300
Sweden	17,800	19,100	6,400	6,300	18,100	18,900	600	700
Switzerland	28,800	33,100	10,300	10,500	31,900	35,600	1,400	1,400
United Kingdom	295,600	317,200	100,300	112,700	302,200	339,200	16,400	17,100
Other	13,500	17,300	5,000	5,900	16,400	19,700	800	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>594,300</i>	<i>676,500</i>	<i>209,600</i>	<i>224,100</i>	<i>643,300</i>	<i>712,200</i>	<i>32,900</i>	<i>35,200</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	5,200	5,800	1,600	2,100	5,300	7,100	400	400
Other	13,300	16,400	3,800	4,300	14,900	16,500	800	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>22,200</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>6,400</i>	<i>20,200</i>	<i>23,600</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,300</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	56,300	88,200	26,200	36,100	77,800	110,900	5,500	8,000
Malaysia	69,800	87,300	23,000	27,600	79,700	97,000	7,400	12,200
Philippines	17,700	19,200	4,900	4,900	17,700	21,800	2,100	2,800
Singapore	138,500	169,300	34,400	38,100	148,500	172,500	14,500	16,000
Thailand	40,400	58,200	12,900	15,500	55,200	73,400	5,400	7,900
Other	9,300	9,500	2,700	3,000	8,800	10,900	700	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>332,100</i>	<i>431,700</i>	<i>104,100</i>	<i>125,300</i>	<i>387,600</i>	<i>486,500</i>	<i>35,600</i>	<i>48,000</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	19,500	25,000	5,700	8,500	22,900	31,700	2,600	2,900
Hong Kong	83,400	96,900	29,500	31,800	88,300	108,300	5,200	6,400
Japan	651,600	690,000	191,400	196,500	638,200	685,800	54,600	60,700
Korea	44,600	84,700	32,900	47,000	79,800	128,700	5,400	9,300
Taiwan	85,000	131,500	45,100	51,300	125,700	141,000	9,100	8,100
Other	1,100	2,000	700	600	1,700	2,400	200	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>885,100</i>	<i>1,030,200</i>	<i>305,300</i>	<i>335,700</i>	<i>956,500</i>	<i>1,097,800</i>	<i>77,100</i>	<i>87,400</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	9,600	10,600	2,500	3,600	9,600	13,100	1,200	2,200
Sri Lanka	3,600	3,700	900	1,300	3,500	4,700	200	300
Other	2,200	2,900	800	1,100	2,600	3,200	200	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>15,700</i>	<i>21,000</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>2,700</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,700	3,000	1,000	1,200	2,800	4,100	200	300
Canada	49,300	52,400	16,700	17,000	49,900	52,200	2,700	2,800
United States of America	270,600	287,200	81,400	83,000	265,000	269,600	16,800	18,200
Other	10,100	11,700	3,700	4,100	11,000	13,400	900	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>332,700</i>	<i>354,200</i>	<i>102,800</i>	<i>105,300</i>	<i>328,700</i>	<i>339,300</i>	<i>20,600</i>	<i>22,100</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	19,700	27,400	6,200	7,400	25,500	30,300	1,600	1,700
Other	7,900	13,700	3,500	2,100	13,400	8,600	700	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>41,100</i>	<i>9,600</i>	<i>9,500</i>	<i>38,900</i>	<i>38,900</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>2,100</i>
Total (c)	2,785,600	3,169,000	862,200	936,400	2,938,000	3,273,800	214,900	244,800

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 10 to 12 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes not stated.

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 March		Eleven months to May		Month of May	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	88,100	79,700	15,300	12,500	71,300	71,300	7,500	6,100
New Caledonia	15,400	16,300	3,500	2,900	14,900	12,700	900	800
New Zealand	345,500	350,700	93,100	92,700	326,300	337,600	20,900	21,600
Norfolk Island	17,500	17,900	4,800	4,300	16,000	16,600	2,000	1,400
Papua New Guinea	35,200	35,400	8,500	7,300	31,700	31,200	2,200	3,400
Vanuatu	23,000	22,700	5,400	3,300	21,100	16,000	1,700	2,000
Other	25,900	26,100	4,800	4,600	23,700	32,100	1,600	1,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>550,600</i>	<i>548,800</i>	<i>135,500</i>	<i>127,500</i>	<i>505,000</i>	<i>508,300</i>	<i>36,700</i>	<i>37,200</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	25,400	28,700	4,300	4,800	25,000	25,400	2,800	3,500
Germany	34,100	32,300	5,500	6,600	28,500	31,200	3,200	5,300
Greece	30,000	32,000	3,900	5,100	25,900	28,000	3,700	3,900
Ireland	12,200	13,000	1,900	1,900	11,000	12,400	1,200	1,300
Italy	42,400	44,200	6,500	6,700	38,200	39,700	4,700	5,400
Netherlands	15,100	13,700	2,400	2,600	11,900	13,600	1,500	1,900
Poland	6,500	6,500	600	700	5,000	5,100	1,100	1,200
Spain	10,300	7,100	1,100	1,200	6,500	5,700	900	1,000
Switzerland	9,300	9,100	2,200	2,000	8,400	9,300	900	900
United Kingdom	240,400	248,000	39,300	43,700	216,400	229,200	25,600	27,300
Other	59,500	64,000	9,300	10,700	52,500	77,100	8,000	8,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>485,200</i>	<i>498,600</i>	<i>77,000</i>	<i>86,000</i>	<i>429,300</i>	<i>458,800</i>	<i>53,500</i>	<i>60,500</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	6,800	4,600	1,200	1,300	4,300	5,600	200	300
Israel	8,200	8,500	2,000	1,800	7,900	8,000	600	600
Lebanon	12,800	12,500	2,100	3,000	10,800	14,200	1,900	1,600
Turkey	8,300	9,200	1,500	1,300	7,500	9,500	1,400	2,100
Other	10,300	12,400	3,200	2,800	11,300	10,900	1,100	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,500</i>	<i>47,100</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>41,800</i>	<i>48,200</i>	<i>5,200</i>	<i>5,400</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	197,300	206,300	46,700	45,800	185,400	195,000	13,400	13,200
Malaysia	81,900	85,300	19,400	18,600	77,800	78,700	5,700	6,700
Philippines	41,700	45,200	10,600	10,900	41,600	45,500	4,500	4,400
Singapore	102,300	92,300	20,700	22,800	84,700	85,500	6,200	6,100
Thailand	73,200	71,600	14,500	16,500	65,700	68,400	5,400	4,800
Viet Nam	22,800	28,900	8,300	11,400	27,000	35,300	1,700	2,400
Other	8,000	9,000	2,500	2,500	8,300	8,900	500	600
<i>Total</i>	<i>527,000</i>	<i>538,700</i>	<i>122,700</i>	<i>128,600</i>	<i>490,500</i>	<i>517,400</i>	<i>37,500</i>	<i>38,200</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	23,900	29,300	6,700	11,200	26,100	44,000	2,300	3,200
Hong Kong	141,300	128,000	29,700	33,600	118,200	128,500	8,200	11,400
Japan	47,100	43,900	9,600	9,400	41,000	40,000	3,100	3,600
Korea	12,400	12,900	2,500	2,900	12,100	12,400	700	1,300
Taiwan	25,500	27,300	6,700	5,200	25,100	25,100	1,700	1,700
Other	600	1,400	200	200	1,200	1,100	100	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>250,800</i>	<i>242,800</i>	<i>55,500</i>	<i>62,500</i>	<i>223,700</i>	<i>251,200</i>	<i>15,900</i>	<i>21,300</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	18,900	26,300	7,300	7,300	25,200	26,700	1,100	1,500
Sri Lanka	9,200	9,100	1,800	2,000	8,400	10,600	400	900
Other	8,800	9,200	3,000	2,800	8,900	9,900	400	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>36,900</i>	<i>44,500</i>	<i>12,100</i>	<i>12,100</i>	<i>42,500</i>	<i>47,200</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>2,800</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	30,000	36,000	5,900	6,400	29,700	34,800	3,700	3,700
United States of America	324,200	291,100	60,200	64,600	260,500	268,900	27,000	28,300
Other	16,300	17,700	3,900	4,700	16,800	19,700	1,200	1,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,500</i>	<i>344,900</i>	<i>70,000</i>	<i>75,700</i>	<i>307,000</i>	<i>323,400</i>	<i>31,900</i>	<i>33,100</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
Mauritius	4,100	4,900	700	700	4,300	4,800	300	600
South Africa	8,700	14,300	3,700	4,400	13,200	17,400	700	1,500
Other	14,500	10,800	2,300	2,200	9,800	8,700	600	700
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,200</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>7,300</i>	<i>27,300</i>	<i>30,900</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>2,800</i>
Total(c)	2,299,500	2,304,000	492,100	512,500	2,075,200	2,192,600	184,500	201,700

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 10 to 13 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes not stated.

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

State/Territory in which most time was spent(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	30 June		31 March		May		May	
	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995	1994	1995
New South Wales	1,256,900	1,438,800	431,600	465,000	1,341,500	1,464,500	114,700	123,700
Victoria	345,800	372,700	120,700	132,300	350,200	393,700	29,300	34,400
Queensland	758,300	869,700	225,500	253,200	804,100	904,100	70,200	78,400
South Australia	60,200	72,200	23,500	24,400	68,300	72,600	5,500	6,100
Western Australia	232,500	290,500	87,400	96,900	266,200	315,800	25,000	26,400
Tasmania	18,500	18,600	6,800	9,200	17,900	22,800	1,200	1,500
Northern Territory	20,600	31,300	6,000	6,000	29,000	34,300	2,900	4,800
Australian Capital Territory	21,500	23,400	7,200	8,200	22,500	25,500	1,500	1,600
Other Territories(c)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	1,000
Total(d)	2,730,700	3,118,900	908,700	996,800	2,901,500	3,237,100	250,400	277,800

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (d) Includes not stated.

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

Country of residence(b)	Eleven months to May						Percentage change 1993 to 1995	Percentage change 1994 to 1995
	1993		1994		1995			
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
Major group—								
Oceania and Antarctica	529,200	21	541,600	18	553,500	17	5	2
Europe and the Former USSR	564,300	22	643,300	22	712,200	22	26	11
Middle East and North Africa	17,100	1	20,200	1	23,600	1	38	17
Southeast Asia	296,700	11	387,600	13	486,500	15	64	26
Northeast Asia	819,600	32	956,500	33	1,097,800	34	34	15
Southern Asia	14,200	1	15,700	1	21,000	1	48	34
The Americas	309,300	12	328,700	11	339,300	10	10	3
Africa (excluding North Africa)	25,200	1	38,900	1	38,900	1	54	—
Total(d)	2,581,000	100	2,938,000	100	3,273,800	100	27	11
Selected source countries(b)—								
Germany	91,500	4	110,500	4	116,700	4	28	6
Hong Kong	76,800	3	88,300	3	108,300	3	41	23
Indonesia	49,600	2	77,800	3	110,900	3	124	43
Japan	600,800	23	638,200	22	685,800	21	14	7
Korea	41,600	2	79,800	3	128,700	4	209	61
Malaysia	63,400	2	79,700	3	97,000	3	53	22
New Zealand	442,300	17	446,700	15	454,900	14	3	2
Singapore	119,700	5	148,500	5	172,500	5	44	16
Taiwan	81,600	3	125,700	4	141,000	4	73	12
United Kingdom	281,400	11	302,200	10	339,200	10	21	12
United States of America	250,400	10	265,000	9	269,600	8	8	2
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	41,900	2	43,600	1	73,900	2	76	69
Business	225,100	9	278,200	9	299,900	9	33	8
Visiting friends/relatives	475,800	18	510,000	17	620,000	19	30	22
Holiday	1,603,500	62	1,872,900	64	2,005,700	61	25	7
Employment	20,300	1	26,500	1	20,800	1	2	-22
Education	59,600	2	73,900	3	82,800	3	39	12
Other and not stated	154,800	6	133,000	5	170,800	5	10	28
Total	2,581,000	100	2,938,000	100	3,273,800	100	27	11

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 16 and 17 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 10 to 12 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Break in time series data. See paragraphs 3 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (d) Includes not stated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia in summary form for the latest available month, together with two or three year time series for the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available, on request (see paragraph 30).

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. These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. 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 ABS.

3. Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act* by the DIEA 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.

Scope

4. 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.

Definitions

Category of movement

5. Category of movement is primarily determined by the traveller's selection of their own category on the passenger card. This selection is accepted provided it is consistent with other information on the passenger card.

Permanent movement

6. 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). Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state they do not intend to return to Australia.

Long-term movement

7. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see paragraph 6 above) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Short-term movement

8. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than twelve months are classified as short-term, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas (see paragraph 6 above).

9. A large number of travellers state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of these stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia should therefore be classified as short-term. 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.

Country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination

10. 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 Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

11. 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.

Country of residence

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

Country of main destination

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

State of stay

14. Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State in which they spent most time.

Purpose of journey

15. From September 1994, all statistics relating to *Purpose of journey* are published using the following categories: 'Convention/conference', 'Business', 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Holiday', 'Employment', 'Education' and 'Other'. In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category will include 'In transit' and 'Holiday' will include 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

Estimation method

16. 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.

17. From April 1995, the stratification used for sampling movements of the citizens of Australia, France, Germany, Japan and Taiwan has been changed, reflecting increases in the number of movements. From May 1995 further changes were made to the stratification used for sampling movements of citizens of Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, South Korea, Switzerland and Thailand. Details of the sampling method and comments on the sampling errors associated with the estimates are contained in the Technical Note, Appendix B.

18. 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

19. 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.

20. 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

21. 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.

22. Seasonal adjustment may be carried out by various methods and the results may vary slightly according to the procedure adopted. Accordingly, seasonally adjusted statistics should not be regarded as in any way definitive. In interpreting particular seasonally adjusted statistics it is important to bear in mind the methods by which they have been derived and the limitations to which the methods used are subject. The adjustment procedure used for the short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures data is an aggregative adjustment. Prior to the July 1989 issue these data were adjusted at the category total level only (for visitor arrivals and resident departures separately). The aggregative method adjusts the major components separately (in this instance, the main countries of each category). The adjusted category total is obtained by summing the adjusted components. For more detail, contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis, ABS on (06) 252 6345.

23. 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 structure 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.

24. The seasonally adjusted series can, however, be smoothed to reduce the impact of the irregular component in the adjusted series. There are a number of ways of accomplishing this, depending on the intended uses of the smoothed series. If importance is attached to measuring the underlying change in the most recent periods, moving aver-

ages employing appropriate weighting patterns should be adopted; the choice of averaging technique will determine in part the degree of smoothness of the derived series. The longer the term of the moving average the longer is the time series affected by revisions resulting from more recent data. In order to ensure that the underlying trend-cycle of a series is reflected in the trend estimate series, the degree of smoothness alone cannot always be used as the sole criterion in determining which moving average is appropriate.

Trend estimates

25. The trend estimate for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures statistics are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The trend estimate has been derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the series.

26. 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

27. Users 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) — 1993-94, expected to be released in 1995

Tourism Indicators, Australia (8634.0) — issued quarterly

28. Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and the Department of Transport and Communications.

29. 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

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

Symbols and other usages

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

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician

APPENDIX A

FACSIMILE OF INCOMING AND OUTGOING PASSENGER CARDS (a)
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD

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

AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD

1 Family/Surname _____

2 Given names _____

3 Passport number _____

4 Nationality as shown in passport _____

5 Country of birth _____

6 Date of birth Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

7 Sex Male Female

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

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

A Migrating permanently to Australia

(1) Previous country of residence _____

(2) Main reason for coming to Australia (one only).

Convention/conference Business
Visiting friends/relatives Holiday
Employment Education Other

(3) Country of residence _____

B Visitor or temporary entrant

(1) Intended length of stay in Australia

Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

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

C Resident returning to Australia

(1) Time you have been away from Australia

Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

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

10 Usual occupation _____

11 Intended address in Australia _____ State _____

12 Flight number or name of ship _____

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

14 Are you an Australian **CITIZEN**?

Yes Go straight to 'Please sign here' at 15

No Please answer the following questions:

	Yes	No
(a) Do you currently suffer from tuberculosis?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(b) Have you any criminal convictions for which the sentence/s (whether served or not) totalled 12 months imprisonment or more?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(c) Have you ever been found guilty or acquitted, or committing a crime because you were of unsound mind?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(d) Have you ever been reported removed or excluded from any country (including Australia)?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>
(e) Do you owe \$1000 or more to the Australian Government?	<input type="radio"/>	<input type="radio"/>

Or, if applicable, no change to the answer you gave on your last Australian visa application.

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

Date DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

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

OFFICE USE ONLY

Visa number _____ Commonwealth of Australia 1994
McMillan Print Telephone (02) 748 4444

Visa class _____ **PZ 015 (05-94)**

OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

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

AUSTRALIA
OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

1 Family/Surname _____

2 Given names _____

3 Passport number _____

4 Nationality as shown in passport _____

5 Country of birth _____

6 Date of birth Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

7 Sex Male Female

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

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

D Visitor or temporary entrant departing

(1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit

Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

(2) Australian city or State where you spent most time _____

(3) Country of residence _____

E Resident departing temporarily

(1) Intended length of stay abroad

Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

(2) Main reason for going abroad (one only).

Convention/conference Business
Visiting friends/relatives Holiday
Employment Education Other

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

(4) Australian State where you live _____

F Resident departing permanently

(1) Country of future residence _____

(2) Australian State where you lived _____

(3) If you were not born in Australia:

• How long ago did you come to live in Australia?

Years _____ Months _____

• Did you intend to settle permanently?

Yes No

10 Usual occupation _____

11 Flight number or name of ship _____

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

13 Airport / Port of departure _____

14 Departure date Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

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

Date DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

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 ab _____

Commonwealth of Australia 1994
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APPENDIX B

TECHNICAL NOTE : METHOD OF SAMPLING AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Method of sampling

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 (excl. 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

Reliability of estimates

Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability, i.e. they may differ from those that would be obtained from a full enumeration.

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.

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 gives 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 movement</i>				<i>Total movement</i>	
	<i>Departure or arrival of Australian residents</i>		<i>Arrival or departure of overseas visitors</i>		<i>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>
		%		%		%
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

An example of the use of this table is as follows: if the estimate of the number of the Australian resident departures for short-term visits 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 a short-term visit will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.

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 per cent and so the sampling error can be assumed to be negligible for most practical purposes.

The estimate of the difference between an estimate in two different periods or between 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 of visitors who stated 'education' as the purpose of journey in January 1993 and 1994 are 1,500 and 750 respectively. The difference between the 1993 and 1994 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.



For more information ...

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

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National *Dial-a-Statistic* Line

0055 86 400

(Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/21.4 secs.)

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year, for a range of statistics.

Electronic Data Services

A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about these electronic data services, contact any ABS Office (see below).

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