

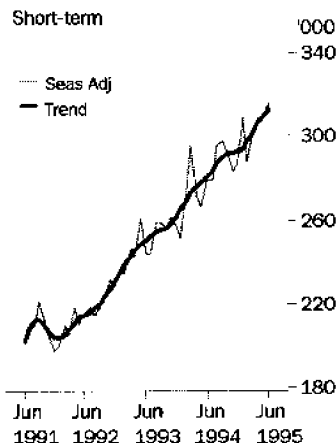
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

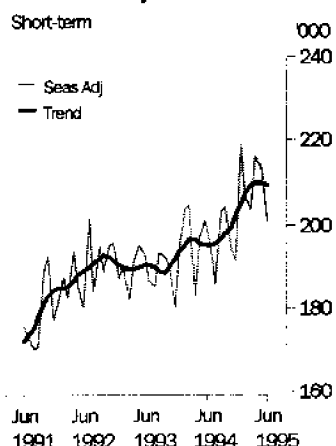
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JUNE KEY FIGURES

Visitor Arrivals



Resident departures



	Jun 95 '000s	% change between May 95 and Jun 95	Jul 94 to Jun 95 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	312.4	1.0	..	..
Original	261.4	..	3 535.3	11.6
Resident departures				
Trend	209.1	-0.3	..	..
Original	229.4	..	2 422.0	5.1
Permanent				
Settler arrivals	7.9	..	87.4	25.2
Departures	1.9	..	27.0	-1.1
Total permanent & long-term				
Arrivals	17.3	..	238.5	15.0
Departures	11.2	..	145.5	3.9

JUNE KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate of visitor arrivals has increased 1.0% since May 1995.
- Over 3.5 million visitors arrived during the year July 1994 to June 1995, 11.6% more than in the previous year.
- There were 2.4 million resident departures during the year ended June 1995, 5.1% higher than the previous year.

PERMANENT

- There were 7,900 permanent settler arrivals to Australia, bringing the total for the financial year 1995 to 87,430. This was 25.2% higher than in 1994.
- There were 1,870 permanent departures from Australia, bringing the total for the year to 26,950.

TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- There were 238,520 permanent and long-term arrivals to Australia during the financial year 1995 and 145,480 departures.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

July 1995

15 September 1995

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CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures* contains a number of changes. The format has been updated in line with changes to ABS major economic indicator publications. Starting with this issue all short-term movements in tables are expressed in thousands.

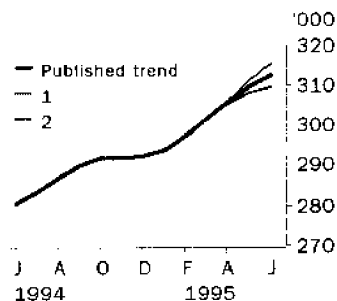
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TREND REVISIONS

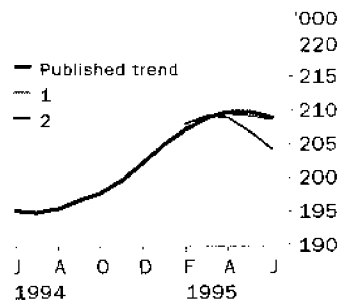
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of short term arrivals and departures are revised (see paragraph 17 of the Explanatory Notes). The seasonal analysis graphs below show the effects of two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimates:

- 1 The July seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the June seasonally adjusted estimate by the absolute average percentage change over the last 4 years:
 - +3.30% for visitor arrivals
 - +4.27% for resident departures
- 2 The July seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the June seasonally adjusted estimate by the absolute average percentage change over the last 4 years:
 - -3.30% for visitor arrivals
 - -4.27% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The trend estimate of visitor arrivals will fall only if the seasonally adjusted figure for July 1995 decreases by more than 4.8%.

For the trend estimate of resident departures to rise, the seasonally adjusted figure for July 1995 will have to rise by more than 10.1%.

W. McLennan
Australian Statistician



ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

MARKET MOVEMENTS

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in June 1995 was 261,400, bringing the total for 1994-95 to 3,535,300. This is 12% more than during the previous financial year (3,169,000), and 27% more than during 1992-93 (2,785,600).

Increases in visitor arrivals were recorded for all major markets for 1994-95 compared with the two previous financial years.

The number of visitors from Japan, our largest source country, continues to expand. Japanese visitor arrivals during 1994-95 (742,300) increased 8% compared with 1993-94 (690,000) and are up by 14% compared to the number of Japanese visitor arrivals during 1992-93 (651,600).

During the year ending 30 June 1995, the largest increases occurred for visitors from Northeast Asia and from Southeast Asia. Fifteen per cent more visitors arrived from Northeast Asia during 1994-95 than had arrived during 1993-94, and 34% more than 1992-93. Other than Japan, Northeast Asian markets which expanded significantly were Korea (up 61% over 1993-94 and 206% over 1992-93), China (up 38% and 77%) and Hong Kong (20% and 40%). During 1994-95 arrivals from Southeast Asia increased by 24% compared with the corresponding period to 30 June 1994, and by 62% compared with the year ending 30 June 1993. Large increases were recorded for visitors from Indonesia (41% and 121%), Thailand (34% and 92%) and the Philippines (22% and 32%).

The number of short-term visitors from the United Kingdom and Ireland increased by 12% during 1994-95, with visitors from other European countries increasing by 9%. Compared with the year ending 30 June 1994, arrivals from Denmark increased 20%, from France by 14%, from Switzerland by 11% and from the Netherlands by 7%.

The number of visitors arriving from the United States during 1994-95 increased 3% over the number arriving during the previous financial year and 9% over the number arriving during 1992-93. The number of arrivals from Canada increased by 6% and 12% and from New Zealand by 3% and 4% during the two corresponding periods.

The number of visitor arrivals from India (up by 38%) and South Africa (up by 20%) also continued to increase between the 1994-95 and 1993-94 financial years.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

During 1994-95 61% of all short-term visitors stated that they had arrived in Australia for a 'holiday' (2,163,000).

LENGTH OF STAY

Sixty-one per cent of all short-term visitors who arrived in Australia during 1994-95 stated an intention to stay less than two weeks, 19% stated an intention to stay between two weeks and under one month, while a further 20% stated an intention to stay between one month and under twelve months.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

PERMANENT MOVEMENT

The total number of permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during June 1995 was 7,900, bringing the total number during the financial year ending 30 June 1995 to 87,430. This is a 25% increase over 1993-94 (69,770) and a 15% increase over 1992-93 (76,330).

There were 1,870 permanent departures of Australian residents in June 1995, bringing the total number of permanent departures for the financial year to 26,950, a slight decrease from 1993-94 (27,280), and 3% down on 1992-93 (27,910).

European countries remain the most important source for settler arrivals to Australia. Twenty-nine per cent of all migrants who arrived in Australia during the year ending 30 June 1995 had been born in Europe. This is ahead of Southeast Asia (17% of all settlers arriving during 1994-95), Oceania (16%) and Northeast Asia (11%).

The United Kingdom with 10,690 or 12% of all permanent arrivals during 1994-95, continues to be the largest source country of birth for migrants to Australia. The United Kingdom accounted for 13% of all immigrants during 1993-94 and 12% during 1992-93.

For 1994-95, New Zealand remained the second ranked country of birth, with 10,500 settler arrivals, a ranking also held during 1993-94 (7,770) and 1992-93 (6,690). Viet Nam with 5,100 or 6% of all arriving settlers during 1994-95, Hong Kong (4,140 or 5%) and the Philippines (4,120 or 5%) were the three next most important countries of birth for settlers arriving during the period.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) (‘000)				Total arrivals (a) (‘000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1992	94,250	66,160	60,050	220,450	2,166.3	2,603.3	..	..	4,990.1
1993	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215.2	2,996.2	..	..	5,409.3
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	..	5,886.2
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1993	76,330	69,590	57,840	203,770	2,218.5	2,785.6	..	..	5,207.8
1994	69,770	75,600	62,000	207,370	2,245.6	3,169.0	..	..	5,621.9
1995	87,430	79,060	72,030	238,520	2,387.0	3,535.3	..	..	6,160.8
<i>1994 —</i>									
April	5,480	4,880	4,240	14,610	170.7	255.1	271.1	275.3	440.4
May	5,840	4,270	2,990	13,100	157.8	214.9	266.5	277.7	385.8
June	7,040	5,520	3,440	16,000	167.7	230.9	278.5	280.5	414.6
July	6,690	7,230	8,790	22,700	240.8	282.5	278.1	283.3	546.0
August	6,970	5,820	3,900	16,680	190.4	265.4	295.4	286.7	472.5
September	7,220	6,110	3,870	17,200	214.8	254.0	297.2	289.9	486.0
October	6,930	6,280	4,300	17,520	254.2	301.6	292.2	291.7	573.3
November	7,360	7,100	3,370	17,830	173.1	311.0	283.4	292.0	501.9
December	7,610	11,870	3,330	22,810	140.3	384.0	286.1	292.3	547.1
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	7,660	8,030	11,100	26,800	285.1	303.8	309.2	294.0	615.7
February	7,110	5,910	16,590	29,600	175.2	319.1	286.7	297.4	523.8
March	7,320	5,220	4,390	16,930	167.6	313.5	301.0	301.6	498.1
April	7,790	5,620	5,040	18,450	186.7	294.2	308.2	305.6	499.3
May	6,890	4,390	3,450	14,720	175.1	244.8	309.6	309.4	434.7
June	7,900	5,480	3,920	17,290	183.7	261.4	315.0	312.4	462.4

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

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) (‘000)				Total departures (a) (‘000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1992	28,140	66,980	48,540	143,660	2,276.3	..	..	2,533.5	4,953.4
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
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1993	27,910	65,450	47,740	141,100	2,299.5	..	..	2,730.7	5,171.3
1994	27,280	64,790	47,920	139,990	2,304.0	..	..	3,118.9	5,562.9
1995	26,950	68,380	50,160	145,480	2,422.0	..	..	3,486.4	6,053.8
<i>1994 —</i>									
April	2,400	5,930	2,970	11,290	185.1	182.9	196.4	276.4	472.8
May	2,110	5,030	2,720	9,860	184.5	197.1	195.7	250.4	444.8
June	2,000	4,650	4,180	10,830	228.8	200.7	195.1	217.4	457.0
July	2,320	5,690	3,890	11,900	219.0	194.3	194.8	239.4	470.3
August	2,180	6,180	3,090	11,450	180.0	185.7	195.3	298.0	489.4
September	1,940	4,790	2,980	9,720	241.5	203.3	196.4	236.4	487.6
October	2,020	4,320	2,520	8,850	184.3	204.0	197.8	272.2	465.3
November	2,190	4,450	5,410	12,050	174.6	193.9	199.5	311.5	498.1
December	2,670	5,440	9,880	17,990	264.5	191.1	202.3	303.9	586.3
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	2,970	9,510	4,590	17,080	166.1	218.7	205.1	364.4	547.5
February	2,170	6,130	3,410	11,710	151.9	206.3	207.3	303.5	467.1
March	2,360	5,810	3,840	12,010	194.6	203.6	209.0	329.0	535.6
April	2,110	5,910	3,250	11,270	214.6	215.8	209.8	301.2	527.1
May	2,150	5,490	2,660	10,300	201.7	213.3	209.8	277.8	489.8
June	1,870	4,670	4,630	11,170	229.4	200.6	209.1	249.3	489.8

(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 ended			Quarter ended			Month of		
	30 June			30 June			June		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
ARRIVALS									
Intended length of stay									
Under 1 week	830.6	955.9	1,065.0	216.8	239.1	272.8	72.7	81.6	90.7
1 and under 2 weeks	833.7	971.4	1,100.9	202.5	222.7	249.7	58.7	66.6	76.4
2 weeks and under 1 month	530.1	595.3	652.8	114.9	116.6	137.8	34.8	38.9	45.2
1 and under 2 months	292.8	319.8	345.9	55.0	57.9	64.3	19.4	21.0	22.0
2 and under 3 months	93.9	97.4	106.3	18.4	19.9	22.6	7.2	8.0	9.3
3 and under 6 months	99.0	109.9	128.3	18.1	22.4	27.3	6.1	7.8	9.4
6 and under 12 months	105.5	119.3	133.1	18.7	22.4	25.9	5.8	7.1	8.5
Total(c)	2,785.6	3,169.0	3,535.3	644.3	701.0	800.4	204.6	230.9	261.4
Purpose of journey(b)									
Convention/conference	44.4	46.7	80.5	17.9	11.2	18.9	2.4	3.1	6.6
Business	244.6	304.1	325.2	62.8	82.7	82.1	19.5	25.9	25.3
Visiting friends/relatives	508.7	548.4	668.1	108.9	112.3	149.0	33.0	38.5	48.1
Holiday	1,735.2	2,020.9	2,163.0	399.8	444.6	483.4	131.8	148.0	157.3
Employment	21.8	28.4	22.7	4.8	7.1	5.5	1.5	1.9	1.9
Education	62.9	78.5	88.6	10.4	14.6	16.4	3.3	4.6	5.8
Other and not stated	167.9	142.0	187.2	39.7	28.6	45.2	13.1	9.0	16.5
Total	2,785.6	3,169.0	3,535.3	644.3	701.0	800.4	204.6	230.9	261.4
DEPARTURES									
Intended length of stay									
Under 1 week	242.5	257.4	248.6	66.2	66.0	70.8	22.3	25.5	25.3
1 and under 2 weeks	570.8	566.6	591.6	136.8	133.5	147.8	46.0	46.6	48.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	625.0	615.2	642.5	155.3	146.5	166.2	61.2	59.1	61.9
1 and under 2 months	412.4	417.7	448.5	108.2	108.2	115.9	44.8	47.4	43.7
2 and under 3 months	178.9	169.7	189.5	46.0	50.5	51.6	17.7	18.7	19.1
3 and under 6 months	144.2	151.2	169.6	49.0	57.8	58.9	17.2	22.0	21.7
6 and under 12 months	125.6	126.2	131.7	31.8	35.9	34.5	9.2	9.4	8.8
Total(c)	2,299.5	2,304.0	2,422.0	593.4	598.4	645.7	218.4	228.8	229.4
Purpose of journey(b)									
Convention/conference	52.9	59.0	88.2	15.7	16.4	29.8	5.0	5.4	9.0
Business	355.5	393.1	420.3	97.0	109.5	114.6	30.8	36.1	38.4
Visiting friends/relatives	500.0	533.5	604.4	133.6	140.2	166.6	52.3	57.5	61.0
Holiday	1,212.1	1,149.6	1,131.9	305.9	288.0	290.7	117.4	113.7	105.1
Employment	49.7	53.1	57.8	12.1	13.5	14.0	3.5	4.5	4.5
Education	26.3	26.3	34.8	6.1	5.8	8.3	2.3	2.3	3.7
Other and not stated	103.0	89.4	84.7	22.9	25.0	21.7	7.3	9.4	7.6
Total	2,299.5	2,304.0	2,422.0	593.4	598.4	645.7	218.4	228.8	229.4

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

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

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

Country of birth(a)	Year ended			Quarter ended			Month of		
	30 June			30 June			June		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
Major group —									
Oceania and Antarctica	9,520	10,200	13,590	2,050	2,670	3,700	650	910	1,240
Europe and the Former USSR	22,200	20,470	25,520	4,730	5,310	6,190	1,660	2,020	2,080
Middle East and North Africa	5,420	4,830	7,150	980	1,210	2,000	340	460	740
Southeast Asia	13,850	14,240	14,860	3,180	3,870	3,730	950	1,550	1,400
Northeast Asia	12,500	8,050	9,900	1,920	2,060	2,880	610	820	980
Southern Asia	6,630	5,480	7,620	1,080	1,450	1,920	410	540	670
The Americas	3,580	3,160	3,910	690	740	910	280	330	310
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,570	3,250	4,860	530	1,020	1,250	120	410	470
Total(b)	76,330	69,770	87,430	15,160	18,360	22,580	5,030	7,040	7,900
Major source countries —									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	2,440	n.a.	550	760	n.a.	210	230
China	3,050	2,740	3,710	590	770	1,260	180	270	450
Former USSR and Baltic States	3,200	1,950	2,340	410	570	390	130	210	130
Former Yugoslav Republics(c)	4,210	n.a.	n.a.	1,360	n.a.	n.a.	450	n.a.	n.a.
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(d)	n.a.	n.a.	2,890	n.a.	680	730	n.a.	310	280
Hong Kong	6,520	3,330	4,140	850	780	1,170	280	360	370
India	3,550	2,640	3,910	550	700	1,070	200	230	370
New Zealand	6,690	7,770	10,500	1,520	2,080	2,830	500	720	950
Philippines	3,730	4,180	4,120	800	1,060	1,080	300	410	350
South Africa	1,020	1,650	2,790	180	560	740	60	210	270
Sri Lanka	1,580	1,430	1,950	220	420	370	80	150	120
United Kingdom	9,480	8,960	10,690	2,090	2,210	2,760	740	770	910
United States of America	1,320	1,370	1,770	290	310	440	100	140	150
Viet Nam	5,650	5,430	5,100	1,560	1,300	1,170	390	390	410

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 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)
(^{'000})**

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —									
Fiji	16.7	17.3	19.7	3.9	4.1	4.0	1.0	1.3	1.1
New Caledonia	17.8	19.9	20.9	3.3	3.2	3.5	0.9	0.9	0.9
New Zealand	480.5	487.4	501.8	125.0	113.8	130.1	38.2	40.7	47.0
Papua New Guinea	39.3	42.3	42.2	9.3	10.1	11.2	3.3	3.8	4.3
Other	19.7	23.3	23.9	4.4	5.7	6.0	1.4	1.9	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>574.1</i>	<i>590.2</i>	<i>608.6</i>	<i>145.9</i>	<i>136.9</i>	<i>154.8</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>55.1</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —									
Austria	11.6	14.7	15.6	1.9	2.3	2.4	0.5	0.6	0.8
Belgium	4.5	6.0	7.6	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.3	0.3	0.3
Denmark	10.8	12.8	15.3	1.9	2.1	2.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Finland	4.8	5.3	5.6	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.4
Former USSR & Baltic States	4.5	5.9	8.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.4
France	28.1	32.1	36.6	5.2	5.3	5.8	1.3	1.6	1.7
Germany	96.8	115.9	122.8	19.1	20.1	21.9	5.4	5.5	6.1
Greece	6.2	7.2	6.8	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.6	0.6	0.6
Ireland	9.6	13.3	16.3	1.9	3.1	3.8	0.7	1.3	1.7
Italy	27.4	35.0	36.2	4.1	4.7	4.8	1.6	1.6	1.5
Netherlands	24.6	29.8	31.8	3.8	4.3	5.0	1.2	1.5	1.5
Norway	4.5	5.3	6.0	0.7	1.0	1.1	0.2	0.3	0.4
Spain	5.0	6.3	6.7	0.7	0.9	1.0	0.3	0.3	0.4
Sweden	17.8	19.1	20.0	2.6	2.9	2.9	0.9	1.0	1.2
Switzerland	28.8	33.1	36.7	4.0	4.8	5.1	1.0	1.3	1.1
United Kingdom	295.6	317.2	354.5	55.7	57.5	64.2	14.2	15.0	15.3
Other	13.5	17.3	20.7	2.4	2.9	3.0	0.8	0.9	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>594.3</i>	<i>676.5</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>108.3</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>128.4</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>35.3</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —									
Israel	5.2	5.8	7.6	1.1	1.3	1.6	0.4	0.5	0.5
Other	13.3	16.4	18.0	2.7	3.3	3.9	0.9	1.5	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>3.9</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>1.3</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —									
Indonesia	56.3	88.2	124.2	14.1	20.8	29.4	6.8	10.3	13.3
Malaysia	69.8	87.3	103.6	19.1	21.8	25.8	6.5	7.6	6.6
Philippines	17.7	19.2	23.4	6.1	6.6	8.4	1.4	1.5	1.7
Singapore	138.5	169.3	196.4	37.4	46.2	51.3	18.8	20.9	23.9
Thailand	40.4	58.2	77.7	14.3	21.0	29.3	1.6	3.0	4.3
Other	9.3	9.5	11.6	2.0	2.2	2.6	0.5	0.7	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>332.1</i>	<i>431.7</i>	<i>537.0</i>	<i>92.9</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>50.4</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —									
China	19.5	25.0	34.6	5.1	6.9	9.0	1.7	2.1	2.9
Hong Kong	83.4	96.9	116.5	20.9	21.8	26.5	6.6	8.7	8.2
Japan	651.6	690.0	742.3	151.9	158.2	174.3	50.8	51.9	56.5
Korea	44.6	84.7	136.5	10.1	16.6	28.2	2.9	4.9	7.8
Taiwan	85.0	131.5	149.1	17.5	30.1	30.5	3.4	5.8	8.1
Other	1.1	2.0	2.5	0.3	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>885.1</i>	<i>1,030.2</i>	<i>1,181.5</i>	<i>205.8</i>	<i>234.2</i>	<i>268.9</i>	<i>65.5</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>83.6</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —									
India	9.6	10.6	14.6	3.0	3.5	5.0	0.9	1.0	1.4
Sri Lanka	3.6	3.7	4.9	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.2	0.1	0.2
Other	2.2	2.9	3.5	0.6	0.8	0.9	0.2	0.3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>4.3</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>
THE AMERICAS —									
Brazil	2.7	3.0	4.3	0.6	0.7	0.8	0.2	0.2	0.2
Canada	49.3	52.4	55.3	8.9	9.0	9.8	2.5	2.5	3.1
United States of America	270.6	287.2	295.2	62.7	63.5	67.4	20.1	22.2	25.6
Other	10.1	11.7	14.2	2.3	2.6	2.7	0.6	0.7	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>332.7</i>	<i>354.2</i>	<i>369.1</i>	<i>74.5</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>23.3</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —									
South Africa	19.7	27.4	32.9	5.8	5.3	6.7	2.0	1.9	2.6
Other	7.9	13.7	9.1	1.7	3.5	1.6	0.5	0.3	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>27.6</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>2.4</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>
Total(c)	2,785.6	3,169.0	3,535.3	644.3	701.0	800.4	204.6	230.9	261.4

(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. (c) Includes not stated.

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —									
Fiji	88.1	79.7	78.5	19.5	21.7	20.1	8.2	8.4	7.2
New Caledonia	15.4	16.3	14.0	3.9	3.4	3.3	1.3	1.4	1.3
New Zealand	345.5	350.7	361.2	74.3	71.1	79.3	23.0	24.4	23.6
Norfolk Island	17.5	17.9	18.5	3.8	5.6	4.6	1.3	1.9	1.9
Papua New Guinea	35.2	35.4	35.0	9.8	8.6	9.8	3.3	3.7	3.8
Vanuatu	23.0	22.7	18.4	5.0	5.3	5.5	1.6	1.6	2.3
Other	25.9	26.1	25.6	6.3	5.8	6.3	2.5	2.4	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>550.6</i>	<i>548.8</i>	<i>551.1</i>	<i>122.6</i>	<i>121.4</i>	<i>129.0</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>42.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —									
France	25.4	28.7	29.7	8.7	9.5	10.8	3.1	3.7	4.2
Germany	34.1	32.3	35.3	10.8	10.2	12.1	4.1	3.8	4.1
Greece	30.0	32.0	33.1	11.1	13.8	11.9	5.3	6.1	5.2
Ireland	12.2	13.0	14.1	3.2	3.9	4.4	1.4	2.0	1.7
Italy	42.4	44.2	47.4	14.7	15.2	17.4	5.9	6.1	7.7
Netherlands	15.1	13.7	15.4	4.9	4.7	5.7	1.5	1.8	1.8
Poland	6.5	6.5	6.6	2.8	3.0	3.2	1.1	1.5	1.5
Spain	10.3	7.1	6.7	1.8	2.3	2.6	0.8	0.6	1.0
Switzerland	9.3	9.1	10.6	2.1	2.4	2.9	1.0	0.7	1.3
United Kingdom	240.4	248.0	260.1	78.0	83.0	84.1	28.8	31.6	30.9
Other	59.5	64.0	71.3	20.5	24.8	26.6	9.0	11.5	12.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>485.2</i>	<i>498.6</i>	<i>530.4</i>	<i>158.7</i>	<i>172.7</i>	<i>181.4</i>	<i>61.9</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>71.6</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —									
Egypt	6.8	4.6	5.8	1.5	1.0	0.9	0.5	0.3	0.2
Israel	8.2	8.5	8.6	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.1	0.6	0.6
Lebanon	12.8	12.5	16.0	4.7	4.3	4.6	2.2	1.7	1.8
Turkey	8.3	9.2	10.9	4.0	3.8	5.1	1.1	1.6	1.4
Other	10.3	12.4	11.7	3.1	3.0	2.8	0.8	1.1	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>15.9</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —									
Indonesia	197.3	206.3	213.8	48.6	48.9	49.4	19.3	20.9	18.8
Malaysia	81.9	85.3	85.7	18.0	19.0	21.1	7.1	7.6	7.1
Philippines	41.7	45.2	49.5	9.9	12.0	13.9	2.9	3.7	4.0
Singapore	102.3	92.3	92.7	27.8	22.2	21.0	10.2	7.6	7.1
Thailand	73.2	71.6	73.9	16.9	17.8	17.8	5.9	5.9	5.5
Viet Nam	22.8	28.9	38.2	4.9	5.8	8.2	1.8	1.9	2.9
Other	8.0	9.0	10.1	1.9	2.2	2.5	0.6	0.7	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>527.0</i>	<i>538.7</i>	<i>563.8</i>	<i>127.9</i>	<i>128.0</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>47.8</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>46.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —									
China	23.9	29.3	48.0	7.3	8.1	12.4	2.2	3.2	4.0
Hong Kong	141.3	128.0	144.1	32.8	29.1	38.8	11.3	9.8	15.5
Japan	47.1	43.9	42.4	11.6	10.1	10.1	3.2	3.0	2.4
Korea	12.4	12.9	13.6	2.7	2.8	4.0	0.8	0.9	1.2
Taiwan	25.5	27.3	27.8	6.6	5.9	6.9	2.7	2.1	2.7
Other	0.6	1.4	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.1	0.2	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>250.8</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>277.0</i>	<i>61.1</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>20.2</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>25.8</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —									
India	18.9	26.3	28.1	3.0	3.6	4.7	1.0	1.1	1.4
Sri Lanka	9.2	9.1	11.5	1.2	1.4	2.9	0.4	0.7	0.9
Other	8.8	9.2	10.4	1.4	1.2	2.0	0.2	0.3	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>
THE AMERICAS —									
Canada	30.0	36.0	38.6	9.6	11.7	10.3	4.6	6.3	3.7
United States of America	324.2	291.1	293.9	82.1	76.7	77.9	31.9	30.7	25.0
Other	16.3	17.7	20.8	2.7	3.6	3.2	1.0	0.9	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>370.5</i>	<i>344.9</i>	<i>353.3</i>	<i>94.4</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>37.4</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>29.9</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —									
Mauritius	4.1	4.9	4.8	0.8	1.1	1.2	0.2	0.6	0.1
South Africa	8.7	14.3	20.9	2.6	2.6	7.2	1.0	1.1	3.5
Other	14.5	10.8	9.7	2.9	2.4	2.2	1.0	1.0	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>27.2</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Total(c)	2,299.5	2,304.0	2,422.0	593.4	598.4	645.7	218.4	228.8	229.4

(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. (c) Includes not stated.

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

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended			Quarter ended			Month of		
	30 June			30 June			June		
	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995	1993	1994	1995
New South Wales	1,256.9	1,438.8	1,569.2	308.5	343.0	367.1	84.4	97.3	104.7
Victoria	345.8	372.7	421.3	88.5	87.4	103.7	23.6	22.5	27.6
Queensland	758.3	869.7	981.8	188.0	204.0	233.5	62.8	65.5	77.7
South Australia	60.2	72.2	76.8	13.7	16.8	16.8	3.1	3.9	4.2
Western Australia	232.5	290.5	343.6	62.2	76.9	82.2	22.2	24.4	27.8
Tasmania	18.5	18.6	23.7	3.6	3.5	4.4	0.6	0.7	0.9
Northern Territory	20.6	31.3	37.7	6.7	8.1	11.1	2.2	2.3	3.4
Australian Capital Territory	21.5	23.4	27.4	4.9	4.4	6.1	1.1	0.9	1.9
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	n.a.	n.a.	1.0
Total(c)	2,730.7	3,118.9	3,486.4	678.1	744.2	828.3	200.3	217.4	249.3

(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)
TWELVE MONTHS TO JUNE**

Country of residence(b)	Twelve months to June						Percentage change 1993 to 1995	Percentage change 1994 to 1995
	1993		1994		1995			
	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%		
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	574.1	21	590.2	19	608.6	17	6	3
Europe and the Former USSR	594.3	21	676.5	21	747.4	21	26	10
Middle East and North Africa	18.4	1	22.2	1	25.7	1	40	16
Southeast Asia	332.1	12	431.7	14	537.0	15	62	24
Northeast Asia	885.1	32	1,030.2	33	1,181.5	33	33	15
Southern Asia	15.5	1	17.2	1	23.0	1	48	34
The Americas	332.7	12	354.2	11	369.1	10	11	4
Africa (excluding North Africa)	27.6	1	41.1	1	42.0	1	52	2
Total(d)	2,785.6	100	3,169.0	100	3,535.3	100	27	12
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	96.8	3	115.9	4	122.8	3	27	6
Hong Kong	83.4	3	96.9	3	116.5	3	40	20
Indonesia	56.3	2	88.2	3	124.2	4	121	41
Japan	651.6	23	690.0	22	742.3	21	14	8
Korea	44.6	2	84.7	3	136.5	4	206	61
Malaysia	69.8	3	87.3	3	103.6	3	48	19
New Zealand	480.5	17	487.4	15	501.8	14	4	3
Singapore	138.5	5	169.3	5	196.4	6	42	16
Taiwan	85.0	3	131.5	4	149.1	4	75	13
United Kingdom	295.6	11	317.2	10	354.5	10	20	12
United States of America	270.6	10	287.2	9	295.2	8	9	3
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	44.4	2	46.7	1	80.5	2	81	72
Business	244.6	9	304.1	10	325.2	9	33	7
Visiting friends/relatives	508.7	18	548.4	17	668.1	19	31	22
Holiday	1,735.2	62	2,020.9	64	2,163.0	61	25	7
Employment	21.8	1	28.4	1	22.7	1	4	-20
Education	62.9	2	78.5	2	88.6	3	41	13
Other and not stated	167.9	6	142.0	4	187.2	5	11	32
Total	2,785.6	100	3,169.0	100	3,535.3	100	27	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	<p>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).</p>
SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS	<p>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 Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) 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 DIEA. In accordance with the <i>Census and Statistics Act 1905</i>, 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).</p> <p>3 Implementation of the <i>Migration Reform Act 1992</i> by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic 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 <i>Marital status</i> and <i>Purpose of journey</i> and constitute a break in time series for these data items.</p> <p>4 In addition to the four <i>Marital status</i> 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 <i>Purpose of journey</i> question: on the Incoming passenger card 'In transit' has been dropped; on the Outgoing passenger card 'Student vacation' has been dropped; and on both cards 'Visiting relatives' has been changed to 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Convention' has been changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' has been dropped.</p>
SCOPE	<p>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.</p>
COUNTRY CLASSIFICATIONS	<p>6 The classification of countries in this publication is based on the <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication <i>Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics</i> (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.</p> <p>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.</p>
STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATIONS	<p>8 Following the 1992 amendment to the <i>Acts Interpretation Act</i> 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.</p>

EXPLANATORY NOTES

ESTIMATION METHOD

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

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

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

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

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

14 Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. In the seasonally adjusted series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and 'trailing 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. The trend estimate has been derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted 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) — 1993–94 to be released in 1995
- *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (8634.0) — issued quarterly

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

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

GLOSSARY

Australian resident	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing incoming and outgoing passenger cards.
Category of movement	Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main <i>categories of movement</i> : permanent movements long-term movements short-term movements.
Country of residence	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as resident or as last having been resident.
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 Ethnic 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 was 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 Ethnic 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.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

2 The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the sampling error is the relative standard error which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

3 It would be impracticable to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following tables of standard errors and relative standard errors give an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OR ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

4 An example of the use of this table is as follows: if the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 130, i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.

5 As the table shows, the larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 10,000 the relative standard error will be less than 6%.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

(continued)

6 The estimate of the difference between an estimate in two different periods or between 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.

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS¹

INCOMING CARD

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

**AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD**

1 Family/Surname

2 Given names

3 Passport number

4 Nationality as shown in passport

5 Country of birth

6 Date of birth: Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

7 Sex: Male Female

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

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

A Migrating permanently to Australia

(1) Previous country of residence _____

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

(3) Country of residence _____

B Visitor or temporary entrant

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

(2) Country of residence _____

C Resident returning to Australia

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

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

10 Usual occupation _____

11 Intended address in Australia: _____ State _____

12 Flight number or name of ship _____

13 Country where boarded this flight/ship _____

Questions continue →

14 Are you an Australian CITIZEN?

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

No → Please answer the following questions:

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

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: _____

Visa class: _____

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PZ 015 (05-94)

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

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS¹

OUTGOING CARD

AUSTRALIA

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

OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD

1 Family/Surname _____

2 Given names _____

3 Passport number _____

4 Nationality as shown in passport _____

5 Country of birth _____

6 Date of birth Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

7 Sex Male Female

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

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

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

10 Usual occupation _____

11 Flight number or name of ship _____

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

Questions continue ▶

13 Airport / Port of departure _____

14 Departure date Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

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

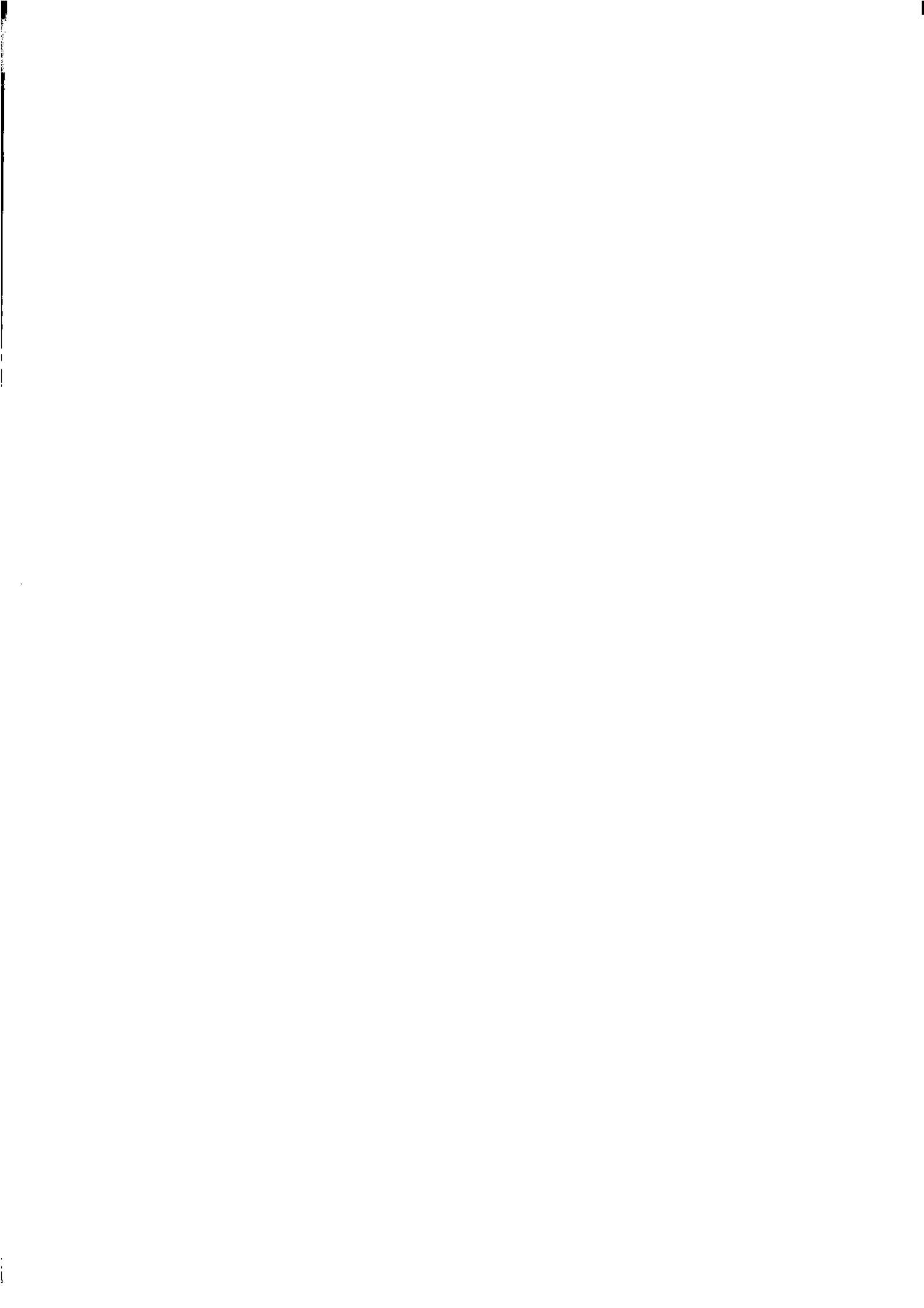
Date DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

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

OFFICE USE ONLY ▶ Departure tab _____

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





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