



**Australian  
Bureau of  
Statistics**

JUNE 1996

3401.0

# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11:30AM THURS 22 AUGUST 1996

## JUNE KEY FIGURES

	Jun 96 '000s	% change between May 96 and Jun 96	Jul 95 to Jun 96 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	358.6	1.2	..	..
Original	306.9	..	3 966.2	12.2
Resident departures				
Trend	226.2	0.2	..	..
Original	261.8	..	2 624.4	8.4
<b>Permanent*</b>				
Settler arrivals	7.3	..	99.1	13.4
Resident departures	2.0	..	28.7	6.4
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term*</b>				
Settler and Visitor arrivals	17.8	..	262.7	10.1
Resident departures	12.2	..	153.1	5.2

\*Original

## JUNE KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate for visitor arrivals continued to grow in June 1996. At 358,600 it is 1.2% higher than the May 1996 trend estimate. To maintain the current upward trend, the July 1996 seasonally adjusted figure will need to be 1.6% higher than the June 1996 figure.

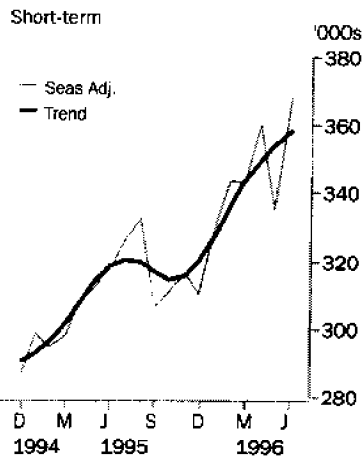
### PERMANENT

- There were 7,300 permanent arrivals during June, bringing the total for 1995-96 to 99,140. This was a 13% increase over 1994-95 (87,430).
- In June 1996, 2,020 Australian residents departed permanently, bringing total permanent departures for 1995-96 to 28,670. This was a 6% increase over the previous financial year (26,950).

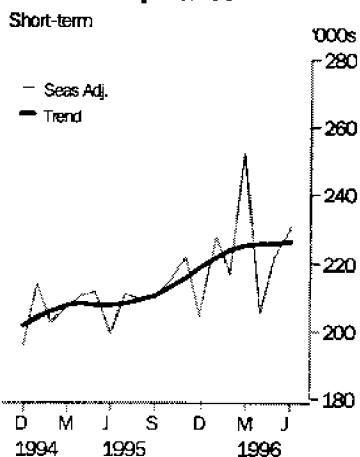
### TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- During 1995-96, there were 262,720 permanent and long-term arrivals and 153,060 departures resulting in a net gain of 109,660. This is 18% higher than the net gain recorded during the previous financial year (93,040).

### Visitor arrivals



### Resident departures



## INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

July 1996

30 September 1996

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

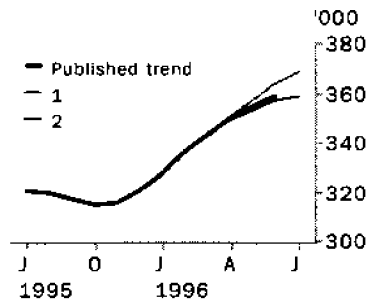
**1** The July seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the June estimate by:

- 3.22% for visitor arrivals
- 4.55% for resident departures

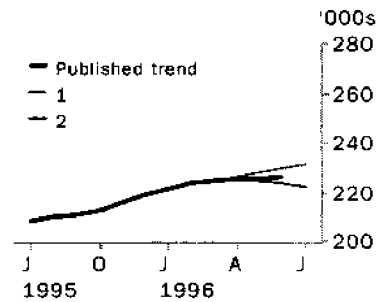
**2** The July seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the June estimate by:

- 3.22% for visitor arrivals
- 4.55% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.22 and 4.55 were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage changes in visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last four years.

W. McLennan  
Australian Statistician

# ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

## SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT

### VISITOR ARRIVALS

During June 1996, 306,900 visitors arrived in Australia, bringing the total number of overseas visitors during 1995-96 to 3,966,200. This was an increase of 12% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the previous financial year (3,535,300).

During 1995-96, the main source countries of visitor arrivals were Japan (21% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (15%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America (8%), Singapore (6%) and Korea (5%). Of the top ten source countries, only the United Kingdom showed a decrease in visitor numbers compared with the previous financial year. China and Korea (both with 44% more visitors than in 1994-95), the Philippines (32% more), Hong Kong (31%) and India (30%) were the fastest growing source countries.

Of the other source countries in the top ten during 1995-96:

- 813,500 visitors arrived from Japan, an increase of 10% compared with the previous financial year;
- 612,200 visitors arrived from New Zealand, an increase of 22%;
- 310,400 visitors arrived from the United States of America, an increase of 5%;
- 218,200 visitors arrived from Singapore, an increase of 11%;
- 158,100 visitors arrived from Taiwan, an increase of 6%; and
- 146,300 visitors arrived from Indonesia, an increase of 18%.

### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

During 1995-96, there were 2,624,400 short-term departures of Australian residents, an increase of 8% over 1994-95. As in 1994-95 the main destination for over half of these Australian resident departures was one of five countries. New Zealand was reported as being the main destination by 15%, followed by the United States of America (13%), the United Kingdom (11%), Indonesia (9%) and Hong Kong (6%).

During 1995-96:

- 396,900 Australian residents visited New Zealand, an increase of 10% over the number recorded for the previous financial year;
- 328,200 residents visited the United States of America, an increase of 12%;
- 277,400 residents visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 7%;
- 238,200 residents visited Indonesia, an increase of 11%; and
- 162,300 residents visited Hong Kong, an increase of 13%.

### PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

61% of all visitors during 1995-96 stated on arrival that they had travelled to Australia for a holiday (2,400,600). A further 19% (737,500) stated that they were visiting friends/relatives, 10% (387,900) were on business trips while a further 3% arrived for the purpose of education. These proportions are the same as in the previous financial year.

### STATE OF STAY

45% of all overseas visitors departing Australia during 1995-96 stated that they had spent the most time in New South Wales. Queensland was the next most popular State with 28%, followed by Victoria (12%) and Western Australia (9%). These proportions are the same as for the previous financial year, except for Western Australia which had decreased from 10%.

# ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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## MIGRATION

### PERMANENT ARRIVALS

The total number of permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during June 1996 was 7,300, bringing the total number for 1995-96 to 99,140. This is a 13% increase over 1994-95 (87,430) and a 42% increase over 1993-94 (69,770). Although permanent arrivals have increased over the last 3 years they have not reached the levels of the late 1980s and early 1990s when permanent arrivals were consistently higher than 110,000 per year.

During 1995-96, Europe and the former USSR continued to be the most important source region for permanent arrivals to Australia, accounting for 27% of migrants. The other main regions were Northeast Asia (19%), Oceania (16%) and Southeast Asia (13%).

The growth in numbers from Northeast Asia is the result of a large increase in the number of migrants from China. From 2,740 in 1993-94 and 3,710 in 1994-95, numbers have tripled to 11,250 in 1995-96. Two-thirds of these migrants came under the family category, sponsored by the large group of Chinese-born students who were given resident status in the years following 1989 (BIMPR, Immigration Update, March Quarter 1996).

### PERMANENT DEPARTURES

There were 2,020 permanent departures in June 1996, bringing the total number of permanent departures for 1995-96 to 28,670. This compares to 27,910 in 1992-93, 27,280 in 1993-94 and 26,950 in 1994-95. The number of permanent departures is generally much lower and more stable than permanent arrivals and has exceeded 30,000 only twice since 1975, in 1974-75 and 1990-91.

## CHARACTERISTICS OF SETTLER ARRIVALS

### COUNTRY OF BIRTH

In 1995-96, for the first time, New Zealand overtook the United Kingdom as the largest source country of migrants, with 12% of permanent arrivals compared to 11%. China also accounted for 11% of arrivals. Arrivals from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Croatia, Macedonia, Slovenia and Yugoslavia (not further defined) together made up 8% of permanent arrivals. The number of settlers arriving from Viet Nam fell by 30%, from 5,100 in 1994-95 to 3,570 in 1995-96. Arrivals from the Philippines (3,230) fell by 22% during 1995-96.

The birthplaces of settler arrivals have changed markedly over the last twenty years. In 1975-76, the total number of settler arrivals was 52,752 with the United Kingdom dominating the flow (32%). The number of arrivals from all other countries was relatively small and included New Zealand (6%), Cyprus (5%) and Chile (4%). The countries of Northeast and Southeast Asia contributed very small numbers of settlers at this time.

Ten years later, in 1985-86, the United Kingdom continued to contribute the highest number of settlers, but a smaller proportion of the total (16%). New Zealand (14%) and Viet Nam (8%) were the other main contributors. The Philippines (4%), China (3%), Hong Kong (3%) and Malaysia (3%), all countries of the Northeast and Southeast Asian regions, were the next highest contributors. Lebanon, Sri Lanka and India also contributed 3% each.

### AGE AND SEX

Permanent arrivals have a younger age structure than the Australian population, with peaks in the 0-4, 25-29 and 30-34 years age groups. This reflects the fact that many migrants arrive in Australia as families with young children or as young single adults. In 1995-96, about 27% of settler arrivals were aged between 25 and 34 years, compared to 16% for the resident population. Only 4% were aged 65 years and over, compared to 12% of the resident population.

Overall, female arrivals outnumbered males giving a sex ratio of 83 males to 100 females. Women outnumbered men in the 15-39 years age groups, indicating wives coming to Australia to be reunited with their husbands. The 50-65 years age groups also contained more women than men. These are likely to be the older relatives of families who have migrated earlier.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a) (‘000)			Total arrivals (a) (‘000)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1993	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215.2	2,996.2	..	5,409.3	
1994	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302.5	3,361.7	..	5,886.2	
1995	96,970	78,790	78,170	253,940	2,470.8	3,725.8	..	6,450.6	
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
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	
1996	99,140	79,210	84,370	262,720	2,569.3	3,966.2	..	6,798.2	
<i>1995 —</i>									
April	7,790	5,620	5,040	18,450	186.7	294.2	308.1	308.0	499.3
May	6,890	4,390	3,450	14,720	175.1	244.8	312.4	314.1	434.7
June	7,900	5,480	3,920	17,290	183.7	261.4	318.2	318.6	462.4
July	8,420	6,950	11,470	26,840	247.2	329.7	326.4	320.6	603.8
August	8,210	5,610	4,510	18,330	202.3	304.9	332.8	319.5	525.5
September	8,250	6,070	4,470	18,790	232.7	268.6	306.4	316.8	520.0
October	8,660	6,240	5,090	19,990	272.7	320.7	310.8	314.7	613.3
November	8,960	7,050	4,060	20,080	187.6	342.9	316.3	315.8	550.6
December	9,800	12,230	4,110	26,130	155.0	422.3	310.4	320.5	603.4
<i>1996 —</i>									
January	9,400	7,600	13,680	30,670	312.9	317.2	330.9	328.0	660.7
February	8,200	6,320	17,320	31,840	184.5	392.7	343.7	336.4	609.0
March	8,420	5,670	6,060	20,150	185.9	365.6	343.0	343.6	571.6
April	7,170	5,180	5,350	17,700	208.4	333.2	360.1	349.5	559.3
May	6,330	4,370	3,670	14,370	179.7	261.5	335.3	354.5	455.6
June	7,300	5,930	4,600	17,830	200.7	306.9	367.8	358.6	525.4

(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)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1993	28,070	64,300	48,050	140,430	2,267.1	..	..	2,931.0	5,338.5
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354.3	..	..	3,314.2	5,810.2
1995	27,870	69,080	52,410	149,360	2,518.6	..	..	3,676.8	6,344.8
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
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
1996	28,670	70,250	54,130	153,060	2,624.4	..	..	3,910.1	6,687.5
<i>1995 —</i>									
April	2,110	5,910	3,250	11,270	214.6	210.2	207.9	301.2	527.1
May	2,150	5,490	2,660	10,300	201.7	211.8	207.7	277.8	489.8
June	1,870	4,670	4,630	11,170	229.4	199.4	207.7	249.3	489.8
July	2,500	5,980	4,430	12,910	233.6	211.1	208.2	282.5	529.1
August	2,430	6,250	3,360	12,050	197.5	209.0	209.5	336.2	545.8
September	2,040	4,740	3,300	10,080	254.6	209.8	210.5	265.6	530.3
October	2,070	4,260	2,810	9,130	194.0	214.4	212.6	289.0	492.2
November	2,220	4,610	5,840	12,670	201.1	221.3	215.6	334.3	548.1
December	2,980	5,740	10,270	18,990	279.5	204.8	218.8	344.1	642.6
<i>1996 —</i>									
January	3,070	9,770	4,310	17,150	175.8	227.4	221.5	396.6	589.6
February	2,250	6,270	3,950	12,470	167.2	216.6	223.6	354.0	533.7
March	2,540	6,600	4,290	13,420	235.9	252.8	224.8	366.7	615.9
April	2,380	5,910	3,290	11,570	207.4	205.4	225.4	353.9	572.9
May	2,180	5,230	3,020	10,420	215.9	221.5	225.7	290.3	516.6
June	2,020	4,900	5,270	12,180	261.8	230.5	226.2	296.9	570.8

(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)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

	Year ended 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
<b>ARRIVALS</b>									
<b>Intended length of stay</b>									
Under 1 week	955.9	1,065.0	1,216.7	239.1	272.8	307.6	81.6	90.7	100.0
1 and under 2 weeks	971.4	1,100.9	1,253.4	222.7	249.7	294.1	66.6	76.4	97.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	595.3	652.8	715.0	116.6	137.8	152.9	38.9	45.2	55.9
1 and under 2 months	319.8	345.9	359.0	57.9	64.3	65.9	21.0	22.0	24.3
2 and under 3 months	97.4	106.3	114.2	19.9	22.6	24.2	8.0	9.3	10.1
3 and under 6 months	109.9	128.3	146.9	22.4	27.3	28.9	7.8	9.4	10.1
6 and under 12 months	119.3	133.1	161.0	22.4	25.9	28.1	7.1	8.5	8.8
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>3,535.3</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>701.0</b>	<b>800.4</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>306.9</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>									
Convention/conference	46.7	80.5	103.2	11.2	18.9	30.1	3.1	6.6	9.2
Business	304.1	325.2	387.9	82.7	82.1	96.2	25.9	25.3	32.2
Visiting friends/relatives	548.4	668.1	737.5	112.3	149.0	165.0	38.5	48.1	56.5
Holiday	2,020.9	2,163.0	2,400.6	444.6	483.4	537.0	148.0	157.3	182.7
Employment	28.4	22.7	22.3	7.1	5.5	5.3	1.9	1.9	1.8
Education	78.5	88.6	118.3	14.6	16.4	21.2	4.6	5.8	7.2
Other and not stated	142.0	187.2	196.3	28.6	45.2	46.9	9.0	16.5	17.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>3,535.3</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>701.0</b>	<b>800.4</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>306.9</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>									
<b>Intended length of stay</b>									
Under 1 week	257.4	248.6	288.3	66.0	70.8	77.7	25.5	25.3	26.2
1 and under 2 weeks	566.6	591.6	650.5	133.5	147.8	162.3	46.6	48.9	59.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	615.2	642.5	695.5	146.5	166.2	170.6	59.1	61.9	68.7
1 and under 2 months	417.7	448.5	475.7	108.2	115.9	127.3	47.4	43.7	55.2
2 and under 3 months	169.7	189.5	202.2	50.5	51.6	53.5	18.7	19.1	21.1
3 and under 6 months	151.2	169.6	172.0	57.8	58.9	57.1	22.0	21.7	20.3
6 and under 12 months	126.2	131.7	140.1	35.9	34.5	36.6	9.4	8.8	10.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,304.0</b>	<b>2,422.0</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>598.4</b>	<b>645.7</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>261.8</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>									
Convention/conference	59.0	88.2	101.7	16.4	29.8	30.5	5.4	9.0	11.0
Business	393.1	420.3	462.5	109.5	114.6	127.0	36.1	38.4	42.8
Visiting friends/relatives	533.5	604.4	670.1	140.2	166.6	170.1	57.5	61.0	69.5
Holiday	1,149.6	1,131.9	1,186.3	288.0	290.7	308.2	113.7	105.1	120.5
Employment	53.1	57.8	76.6	13.5	14.0	16.1	4.5	4.5	4.9
Education	26.3	34.8	38.0	5.8	8.3	8.5	2.3	3.7	4.1
Other and not stated	89.4	84.7	89.1	25.0	21.7	24.6	9.4	7.6	8.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,304.0</b>	<b>2,422.0</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>598.4</b>	<b>645.7</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>261.8</b>

(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 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
<b>Major group —</b>									
Oceania and Antarctica	10,200	13,590	16,230	2,670	3,700	4,160	910	1,240	1,500
Europe and the Former USSR	20,470	25,520	26,460	5,310	6,190	5,720	2,020	2,080	1,970
Middle East and North Africa	4,830	7,150	7,610	1,210	2,000	1,280	460	740	390
Southeast Asia	14,240	14,860	13,150	3,870	3,730	2,380	1,550	1,400	810
Northeast Asia	8,050	9,900	18,670	2,060	2,880	4,090	820	980	1,580
Southern Asia	5,480	7,620	7,710	1,450	1,920	1,350	540	670	450
The Americas	3,160	3,910	3,820	740	910	820	330	310	310
Africa (excluding North Africa)	3,250	4,860	5,440	1,020	1,250	1,000	410	470	290
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>69,770</b>	<b>87,430</b>	<b>99,140</b>	<b>18,360</b>	<b>22,580</b>	<b>20,810</b>	<b>7,040</b>	<b>7,900</b>	<b>7,300</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>									
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	2,440	3,410	550	760	830	210	230	270
China	2,740	3,710	11,250	770	1,260	2,650	270	450	1,020
Fiji	1,320	1,500	1,710	300	440	400	100	160	150
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,950	2,340	1,680	570	390	320	210	130	120
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	n.a.	2,890	3,050	680	730	750	310	280	220
Hong Kong	3,330	4,140	4,360	780	1,170	770	360	370	280
India	2,640	3,910	3,700	700	1,070	600	230	370	200
New Zealand	7,770	10,500	12,270	2,080	2,830	3,240	720	950	1,170
Philippines	4,180	4,120	3,230	1,060	1,080	590	410	350	160
South Africa	1,650	2,790	3,190	560	740	610	210	270	200
Sri Lanka	1,430	1,950	1,950	420	370	320	150	120	90
United Kingdom	8,960	10,690	11,270	2,210	2,760	2,460	770	910	860
United States of America	1,370	1,770	1,630	310	440	370	140	150	160
Viet Nam	5,430	5,100	3,570	1,300	1,170	430	390	410	190

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated. (c) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT<sup>(a)</sup> — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE<sup>(b)</sup>  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

Country of residence <sup>(b)</sup>	Year ended			Quarter ended			Month of		
	30 June			30 June			June		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>									
Fiji	17.3	19.7	20.4	4.1	4.0	4.6	1.3	1.1	1.4
New Caledonia	19.9	20.9	22.1	3.2	3.5	4.2	0.9	0.9	1.2
New Zealand	487.4	501.8	612.2	113.8	130.1	166.7	40.7	47.0	63.5
Papua New Guinea	42.3	42.2	40.9	10.1	11.2	9.4	3.8	4.3	3.4
Other	23.3	23.9	26.5	5.7	6.0	5.2	1.9	1.8	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>590.2</i>	<i>608.6</i>	<i>722.1</i>	<i>136.9</i>	<i>154.8</i>	<i>190.2</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>55.1</i>	<i>71.6</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>									
Austria	14.7	15.6	17.1	2.3	2.4	2.4	0.6	0.8	0.7
Belgium	6.0	7.6	8.3	1.0	1.2	1.6	0.3	0.3	0.5
Denmark	12.8	15.3	17.0	2.1	2.4	3.1	0.7	0.9	1.1
Former USSR & Baltic States	5.9	8.1	9.0	1.4	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.4	0.4
France	32.1	36.6	33.3	5.3	5.8	5.9	1.6	1.7	1.8
Germany	115.9	122.8	123.3	20.1	21.9	21.8	5.5	6.1	6.3
Greece	7.2	6.8	7.7	1.3	1.4	1.5	0.6	0.6	0.5
Ireland	13.3	16.3	18.5	3.1	3.8	4.2	1.3	1.7	1.7
Italy	35.0	36.2	37.6	4.7	4.8	5.6	1.6	1.5	2.0
Netherlands	29.8	31.8	36.3	4.3	5.0	5.0	1.5	1.5	1.7
Norway	5.3	6.0	7.0	1.0	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.4	0.4
Spain	6.3	6.7	7.7	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.3	0.4	0.5
Sweden	19.1	20.0	23.2	2.9	2.9	3.4	1.0	1.2	1.5
Switzerland	33.1	36.7	36.4	4.8	5.1	5.8	1.3	1.1	1.5
United Kingdom	317.2	354.5	343.8	57.5	64.2	64.6	15.0	15.3	17.9
Other	22.7	26.3	30.1	3.9	3.9	5.5	1.3	1.4	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>676.5</i>	<i>747.4</i>	<i>756.1</i>	<i>116.6</i>	<i>128.4</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>33.2</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>40.4</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>									
Israel	5.8	7.6	8.8	1.3	1.6	1.9	0.5	0.5	0.7
Other	16.4	18.0	21.5	3.3	3.9	4.5	1.5	1.5	1.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>22.2</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.3</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>									
Brunei	4.7	5.9	6.4	1.0	1.1	1.4	0.3	0.2	0.3
Indonesia	88.2	124.2	146.3	20.8	29.4	33.7	10.3	13.3	17.3
Malaysia	87.3	103.6	122.3	21.8	25.8	34.7	7.6	6.6	10.2
Philippines	19.2	23.4	30.9	6.6	8.4	10.1	1.5	1.7	2.3
Singapore	169.3	196.4	218.2	46.2	51.3	59.6	20.9	23.9	24.4
Thailand	58.2	77.7	83.2	21.0	29.3	27.9	3.0	4.3	4.3
Other	4.8	5.6	7.0	1.3	1.5	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>431.7</i>	<i>537.0</i>	<i>614.3</i>	<i>118.6</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>44.1</i>	<i>50.4</i>	<i>59.4</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>									
China	25.0	34.6	49.7	6.9	9.0	12.8	2.1	2.9	4.2
Hong Kong	96.9	116.5	152.2	21.8	26.5	32.0	8.7	8.2	11.1
Japan	690.0	742.3	813.5	158.2	174.3	174.3	51.9	56.5	58.0
Korea	84.7	136.5	196.0	16.6	28.2	41.9	4.9	7.8	13.3
Taiwan	131.5	149.1	158.1	30.1	30.5	34.6	5.8	8.1	9.5
Other	2.0	2.5	1.8	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,030.2</i>	<i>1,181.5</i>	<i>1,371.2</i>	<i>234.2</i>	<i>268.9</i>	<i>295.9</i>	<i>73.7</i>	<i>83.6</i>	<i>96.2</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>									
India	10.6	14.6	19.0	3.5	5.0	6.1	1.0	1.4	2.0
Other	6.6	8.4	12.2	1.7	2.0	2.8	0.5	0.5	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>23.0</i>	<i>31.2</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>1.5</i>	<i>1.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>									
Canada	52.4	55.3	61.7	9.0	9.8	10.9	2.5	3.1	3.1
United States of America	287.2	295.2	310.4	63.5	67.4	71.0	22.2	25.6	26.5
Other	14.7	18.5	20.2	3.3	3.5	4.3	0.9	1.1	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>354.2</i>	<i>369.1</i>	<i>392.3</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>25.6</i>	<i>29.8</i>	<i>30.9</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>									
South Africa	27.4	32.9	36.5	5.3	6.7	8.1	1.9	2.6	2.6
Other	13.7	9.1	10.3	3.5	1.6	1.8	0.3	0.5	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>42.0</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>2.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>3.2</i>
Not stated	5.5	1.1	1.5	0.3	0.3	0.4	—	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>3,535.3</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>701.0</b>	<b>800.4</b>	<b>901.6</b>	<b>230.9</b>	<b>261.4</b>	<b>306.9</b>

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



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

Main destination <sup>(b)</sup>	Year ended 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>									
Fiji	79.7	78.5	73.4	21.7	20.1	16.6	8.4	7.2	6.5
New Caledonia	16.3	14.0	12.1	3.4	3.3	2.6	1.4	1.3	1.0
New Zealand	350.7	361.2	396.9	71.1	79.3	91.3	24.4	23.6	30.2
Norfolk Island	17.9	18.5	18.2	5.6	4.6	5.7	1.9	1.9	2.2
Papua New Guinea	35.4	35.0	37.0	8.6	9.8	9.4	3.7	3.8	3.1
Vanuatu	22.7	18.4	19.0	5.3	5.5	4.8	1.6	2.3	1.9
Other	26.1	25.6	25.7	5.8	6.3	6.3	2.4	2.7	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>548.8</i>	<i>551.1</i>	<i>582.3</i>	<i>121.4</i>	<i>129.0</i>	<i>136.7</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>42.8</i>	<i>46.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>									
France	28.7	29.7	25.8	9.5	10.8	8.2	3.7	4.2	3.2
Germany	32.3	35.3	31.9	10.2	12.1	10.7	3.8	4.1	4.3
Greece	32.0	33.1	34.4	13.8	11.9	12.4	6.1	5.2	4.7
Ireland	13.0	14.1	16.1	3.9	4.4	4.9	2.0	1.7	2.3
Italy	44.2	47.4	53.1	15.2	17.4	18.6	6.1	7.7	6.9
Netherlands	13.7	15.4	15.7	4.7	5.7	4.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
Poland	6.5	6.6	6.6	3.0	3.2	2.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
Spain	7.1	6.7	8.9	2.3	2.6	3.1	0.6	1.0	1.3
Switzerland	9.1	10.6	10.2	2.4	2.9	3.0	0.7	1.3	1.3
United Kingdom	248.0	260.1	277.4	83.0	84.1	93.0	31.6	30.9	35.8
Other	64.0	71.3	80.0	24.8	26.6	31.1	11.5	12.2	14.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>498.6</i>	<i>530.4</i>	<i>560.1</i>	<i>172.7</i>	<i>181.4</i>	<i>192.2</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>71.6</i>	<i>77.9</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>									
Israel	8.5	8.6	9.3	2.0	2.0	2.3	0.6	0.6	1.0
Lebanon	12.5	16.0	17.2	4.3	4.6	5.2	1.7	1.8	2.0
Turkey	9.2	10.9	10.7	3.8	5.1	5.1	1.6	1.4	1.9
Other	17.1	17.5	21.0	4.0	3.7	5.9	1.4	1.0	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>52.9</i>	<i>58.1</i>	<i>14.2</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>6.4</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>									
Indonesia	206.3	213.8	238.2	48.9	49.4	59.5	20.9	18.8	25.2
Malaysia	85.3	85.7	90.9	19.0	21.1	21.0	7.6	7.1	9.1
Philippines	45.2	49.5	53.1	12.0	13.9	13.2	3.7	4.0	4.8
Singapore	92.3	92.7	98.6	22.2	21.0	22.4	7.6	7.1	8.8
Thailand	71.6	73.9	80.8	17.8	17.8	20.5	5.9	5.5	8.2
Viet Nam	28.9	38.2	39.4	5.8	8.2	6.6	1.9	2.9	2.5
Other	9.0	10.1	9.0	2.2	2.5	1.5	0.7	1.2	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>538.7</i>	<i>563.8</i>	<i>609.9</i>	<i>128.0</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>144.7</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>59.2</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>									
China	29.3	48.0	54.4	8.1	12.4	12.3	3.2	4.0	3.5
Hong Kong	128.0	144.1	162.3	29.1	38.8	35.5	9.8	15.5	13.6
Japan	43.9	42.4	44.8	10.1	10.1	10.7	3.0	2.4	4.0
Korea	12.9	13.6	14.6	2.8	4.0	3.7	0.9	1.2	1.2
Taiwan	27.3	27.8	29.8	5.9	6.9	6.8	2.1	2.7	2.8
Other	1.4	1.2	1.7	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>242.8</i>	<i>277.0</i>	<i>307.5</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>19.1</i>	<i>25.8</i>	<i>25.1</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>									
India	26.3	28.1	38.3	3.6	4.7	5.1	1.1	1.4	1.6
Sri Lanka	9.1	11.5	8.8	1.4	2.9	2.2	0.7	0.9	1.1
Other	9.2	10.4	13.3	1.2	2.0	1.9	0.3	0.5	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>44.5</i>	<i>50.0</i>	<i>60.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>2.1</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>									
Canada	36.0	38.6	44.3	11.7	10.3	13.4	6.3	3.7	6.5
United States of America	291.1	293.9	328.2	76.7	77.9	84.4	30.7	25.0	31.6
Other	17.7	20.8	22.6	3.6	3.2	4.6	0.9	1.2	1.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>344.9</i>	<i>353.3</i>	<i>395.2</i>	<i>92.0</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>37.8</i>	<i>29.9</i>	<i>39.4</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>									
South Africa	14.3	20.9	23.0	2.6	7.2	5.2	1.1	3.5	1.6
Other	15.7	14.6	16.7	3.5	3.4	4.2	1.6	1.1	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>30.0</i>	<i>35.5</i>	<i>39.7</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>3.5</i>
Not stated	8.5	7.9	11.0	1.3	1.9	2.7	0.3	0.7	0.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,304.0</b>	<b>2,422.0</b>	<b>2,624.4</b>	<b>598.4</b>	<b>645.7</b>	<b>685.1</b>	<b>228.8</b>	<b>229.4</b>	<b>261.8</b>

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

TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT  
(<sup>'000</sup>)

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 30 June			Quarter ended 30 June			Month of June		
	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996	1994	1995	1996
New South Wales	1,438.8	1,569.2	1,749.6	343.0	367.1	414.6	97.3	104.7	121.9
Victoria	372.7	421.3	483.8	87.4	103.7	120.1	22.5	27.6	36.7
Queensland	869.7	981.8	1,111.2	204.0	233.5	268.4	65.5	77.7	94.3
South Australia	72.2	76.8	82.6	16.8	16.8	19.4	3.9	4.2	4.7
Western Australia	290.5	343.6	366.3	76.9	82.2	91.9	24.4	27.8	31.2
Tasmania	18.6	23.7	25.4	3.5	4.4	4.9	0.7	0.9	1.2
Northern Territory	31.3	37.7	42.2	8.1	11.1	10.7	2.3	3.4	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	23.4	27.4	31.7	4.4	6.1	7.5	0.9	1.9	2.1
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	3.5	n.a.	1.0	0.6
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,118.9</b>	<b>3,486.4</b>	<b>3,910.1</b>	<b>744.2</b>	<b>828.3</b>	<b>941.1</b>	<b>217.4</b>	<b>249.3</b>	<b>296.9</b>

(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)  
YEAR ENDED 30 JUNE 1996

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 30 June						Percentage change 1994 to 1996	Percentage change 1995 to 1996
	1994		1995		1996			
	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%		
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	590.2	19	608.6	17	722.1	18	22	19
Europe and the Former USSR	676.5	21	747.4	21	756.1	19	12	1
Middle East and North Africa	22.2	1	25.7	1	30.4	1	37	18
Southeast Asia	431.7	14	537.0	15	614.3	15	42	14
Northeast Asia	1,030.2	33	1,181.5	33	1,371.2	35	33	16
Southern Asia	17.2	1	23.0	1	31.2	1	81	36
The Americas	354.2	11	369.1	10	392.3	10	11	6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	41.1	1	42.0	1	46.9	1	14	12
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,535.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	115.9	4	122.8	3	123.3	3	6	—
Hong Kong	96.9	3	116.5	3	152.2	4	57	31
Indonesia	88.2	3	124.2	4	146.3	4	66	18
Japan	690.0	22	742.3	21	813.5	21	18	10
Korea	84.7	3	136.5	4	196.0	5	131	44
Malaysia	87.3	3	103.6	3	122.3	3	40	18
New Zealand	487.4	15	501.8	14	612.2	15	26	22
Singapore	169.3	5	196.4	6	218.2	6	29	11
Taiwan	131.5	4	149.1	4	158.1	4	20	6
United Kingdom	317.2	10	354.5	10	343.8	9	8	-3
United States of America	287.2	9	295.2	8	310.4	8	8	5
<b>Purpose of journey(c)</b>								
Convention/conference	46.7	1	80.5	2	103.2	3	121	28
Business	304.1	10	325.2	9	387.9	10	28	19
Visiting friends/relatives	548.4	17	668.1	19	737.5	19	(c)	(c)
Holiday	2,020.9	64	2,163.0	61	2,400.6	61	(c)	(c)
Employment	28.4	1	22.7	1	22.3	1	-21	-2
Education	78.5	2	88.6	3	118.3	3	51	34
Other and not stated	142.0	4	187.2	5	196.3	5	38	5
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,169.0</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,535.3</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,966.2</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>12</b>

(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

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- INTRODUCTION**
- 1** This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 21).
- SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS**
- 2** Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards (see Appendix). These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In some cases pre-recorded visa data is used in lieu of passenger card data by DIMA. In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, information relating to individuals, individual flights or ships and individual carriers, which is contained in these cards or other documents, is treated as confidential by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).
- 3** Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992* by DIMA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994. The two main statistical changes affect *Marital status* and *Purpose of journey* and constitute a break in time series for these data items.
- 4** In addition to the four *Marital status* categories of 'Never married', 'Married', 'Widowed' and 'Divorced', both passenger cards now include 'Separated but not divorced' and 'Common law/de facto'. The following changes were also made to the *Purpose of journey* question: on the Incoming Passenger Card 'In transit' was dropped; on the Outgoing Passenger Card 'Student vacation' was dropped; and on both cards 'Visiting relatives' was changed to 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Convention' was changed to 'Convention/conference' and 'Accompanying business visitor' was dropped.
- SCOPE**
- 5** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.
- COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION**
- 6** The classification of countries in this publication is the *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0). Political developments in Europe, the former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCCSS.
- 7** Statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.
- STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION**
- 8** Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State/Territory level has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories includes Jervis Bay Territory as well as Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. Data for Other Territories are included in tables where specifically noted.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## ESTIMATION METHOD

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

**10** From April 1995, the fractions used for sampling movements of the citizens of Australia, France, Germany, Japan and Taiwan were changed, reflecting increases in the number of movements. From May 1995 further changes were made to the fractions used for sampling movements of citizens of Indonesia, Italy, Malaysia, Netherlands, Singapore, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Thailand. Comments on the sampling errors associated with the estimates are contained in the Standard Errors pages. 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, Republic of Korea, Switzerland and Thailand	1 in 15
Any other individual country depending on the number of movements	1 in 1, or 1 in 4, or 1 in 10

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

## CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

## SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES (continued)

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

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

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

## RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

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<b>Australian resident</b>	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
<b>Category of movement</b>	<p>Overseas Arrivals and Departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main <i>categories of movement</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>permanent movements</li><li>long-term movements</li><li>short-term movements.</li></ul> <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
<b>Country of residence</b>	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
<b>Intended length of stay</b>	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'.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li></ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li><li>overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li></ul>
<b>Main destination</b>	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.
<b>Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)</b>	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).

## GLOSSARY

.....

- Permanent arrivals** Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:
- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
  - New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and
  - those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).
- This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.
- Permanent departures** Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.
- Purpose of journey** On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to *purpose of journey* have been published using the following categories:
- convention/conference
  - business
  - Visiting friends/relatives
  - holiday
  - employment
  - education
  - other
- In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.
- Short-term arrivals** Short-term arrivals comprise:
- 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
- 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.
- 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. The relative standard error is the standard error on the estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

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

### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

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



# STANDARD ERRORS

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## RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

(continued)

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

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

# APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS<sup>1</sup>

## 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 where you spent most time while abroad

**C** Resident returning to Australia

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

**15** Please sign here to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration 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**

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

<sup>1</sup> From 1 September 1994. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

# APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS<sup>1</sup>

## OUTGOING CARD

**AUSTRALIA**  
**OUTGOING PASSENGER CARD**

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

<b>1</b>	Family/Surname				
<b>2</b>	Given names				
<b>3</b>	Passport number				
<b>4</b>	Nationality as shown in passport				
<b>5</b>	Country of birth				
<b>6</b>	Date of birth	Day	Month	Year	
<b>7</b>	Sex:	Male <input type="radio"/>	Female <input type="radio"/>		
<b>8</b>	Current marital status:	Never married <input type="radio"/>	Widowed <input type="radio"/>	Separated but not divorced <input type="radio"/>	
		Married <input type="radio"/>	Divorced <input type="radio"/>	Common law / de facto <input type="radio"/>	
<b>9</b>	Please <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> and answer <b>only one</b> of D or E or F				
<b>D</b>	<b>Visitor or temporary entrant departing</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>Resident departing temporarily</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>Resident departing permanently</b>
	(1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> OR Days <input type="text"/>	(1) Intended length of stay abroad Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/>	(1) Country of future residence <input type="text"/>	(2) Australian State where you lived <input type="text"/>	(3) If you were not born in Australia: How long ago did you come to live in Australia? Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>
	(2) Australian city or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/>	(2) Main reason for going abroad (only one) Convention/conference <input type="radio"/> Business <input type="radio"/> Visiting friends/relatives <input type="radio"/> Holiday <input type="radio"/> Employment <input type="radio"/> Education <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/>	(3) Country in which you will spend most time while abroad <input type="text"/>	(3) How long ago did you come to live in Australia? Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/>	(4) Did you intend to settle permanently? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/>
	(3) Country of residence <input type="text"/>	(4) Australian State where you live <input type="text"/>			
<b>10</b>	Usual occupation <input type="text"/>				
<b>11</b>	Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/>				
<b>12</b>	Overseas country where you will get off this flight or ship <input type="text"/>				

**Questions continue** →

<b>13</b>	Airport / Port of departure			
<b>14</b>	Departure date	Day	Month	Year
<b>15</b>	<p><b>Please sign here</b> to declare that the information you have given on this card is complete. Migration legislation requires that you answer all questions truthfully.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; width: 100%; height: 30px; margin-bottom: 5px;"></div> <p style="text-align: right;">Date <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>			
<p>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 <i>Salvaguarding your Personal Information</i>, available at Australian ports and airports, and offices of the Australian Departments of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs, and Foreign Affairs and Trade.</p>				
<b>OFFICE USE ONLY</b>	Departure tab <input type="text"/>			
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<b>PZ 016 (05-94)</b>				

<sup>1</sup> From 1 September 1994. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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2340100006969  
ISSN 1031-0495

RRP \$14.00