



**Australian
Bureau of
Statistics**

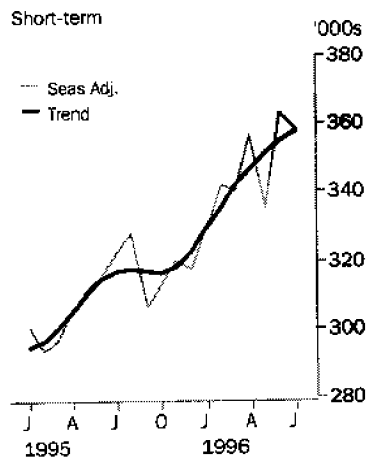
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

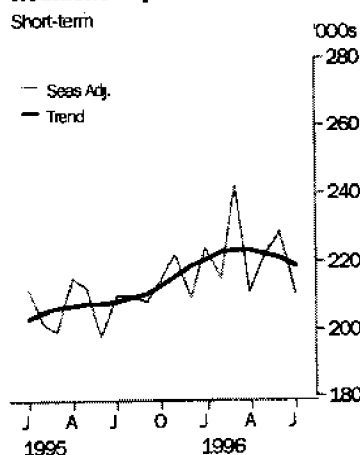
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JULY KEY FIGURES

Visitor arrivals



Resident departures



INQUIRIES

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

	Jul 96 '000s	% change between Jun 96 and Jul 96	Jan 96 to Jul 96 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
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Short-term

Visitor arrivals

Trend	357.9	0.8
Original	358.2	..	2 335.3	13.0

Resident departures

Trend	218.7	-1.0	..	..
Original	236.8	..	1 500.8	7.8

Permanent*

Settler arrivals	7.5	..	54.4	2.4
Resident departures	2.3	..	16.8	3.9

Total permanent &

long-term*

Settler and Visitor arrivals	27.4	..	159.9	6.2
Resident departures	13.2	..	90.4	4.5

*Original

JULY KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate for visitor arrivals grew for the ninth consecutive month in July 1996. At 357,900 it is 0.8% higher than the June 1996 trend estimate. To maintain the current upward trend, the August 1996 seasonally adjusted figure will need to be 1.4% higher than the July 1996 figure.

PERMANENT

- There were 7,530 permanent arrivals during July 1996, bringing the total for the seven months from January to 54,360. This was a 2% increase over the corresponding seven months in 1995 (53,090).
- In July 1996, 2,330 Australian residents departed permanently, bringing the total for the seven months from January to 16,760. This was a 4% increase over the same period in 1995 (16,130).

TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- During the seven months to July 1996, there were 159,930 permanent and long-term arrivals and 90,410 departures resulting in a net gain of 69,520.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

August 1996

30 October 1996

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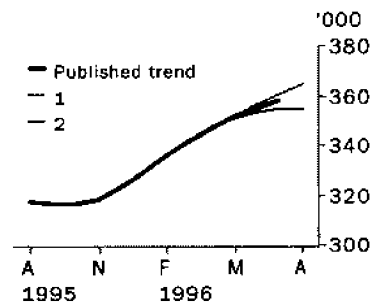
TREND REVISIONS

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).

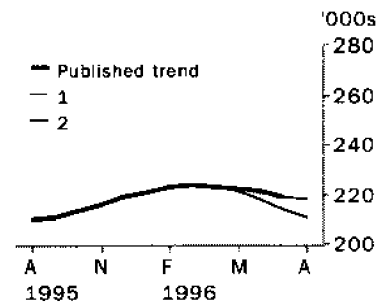
The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

- 1 The August seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the July estimate by:
 - 3.16% for visitor arrivals
 - 3.99% for resident departures
- 2 The August seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the July estimate by:
 - 3.16% for visitor arrivals
 - 3.99% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.16 and 3.99 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 July 1996, 358,200 visitors arrived in Australia, bringing the total number of overseas visitors during the seven months from January to 2,335,300. This was an increase of 13% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the corresponding period in 1995 (2,066,500).

During the seven months to July 1996, the main source countries of visitor arrivals were Japan (20% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (16%), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (both 8%), and Korea and Singapore (both 5%).

Of the top ten source countries, only the United Kingdom showed a decrease in visitor numbers compared with the same seven-month period in 1995, while Korea (38% more), New Zealand (32% more) and Malaysia (27% more) showed the largest increases. Of the other source countries in the top ten during the seven months to July 1996 :

- 475,900 visitors arrived from Japan, an increase of 7% compared with the same period in 1995;
- 185,100 visitors arrived from the United States of America, an increase of 3%;
- 116,900 visitors arrived from Singapore, an increase of 18%;
- 101,800 visitors arrived from Taiwan, an increase of 4%;
- 94,600 visitors arrived from Hong Kong, an increase of 23%; and
- 92,500 visitors arrived from Indonesia, an increase of 16%.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

During July 1996 there were 236,800 short-term departures of Australian residents, bringing the total for the seven months to July 1996 to 1,500,800 (8% more than the same period in 1995). New Zealand was reported as being the main destination by 15% of Australians departing, followed by the United States of America (12%), the United Kingdom (11%), Indonesia (9%) and Hong Kong (6%).

Of these main destinations :

- 224,300 Australian residents visited New Zealand, an increase of 12% over same period in 1995;
- 181,700 residents visited the United States of America, an increase of 7%;
- 172,400 residents visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 10%;
- 135,100 residents visited Indonesia, an increase of 13%; and
- 89,400 residents visited Hong Kong, an increase of 6%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

During the seven months to July 1996, 60% of all visitors stated on arrival that they had travelled to Australia for a holiday (1,403,300). A further 18% (411,600) stated that they were visiting friends/relatives, 10% (225,100) were on business trips while a further 4% arrived for the purpose of education.

STATE OF STAY

45% of all overseas visitors departing Australia during the seven months to July 1996 stated that they had spent the most time in New South Wales. Queensland was the next most popular State with 28%, followed by Victoria (13%) and Western Australia (9%). These proportions are the same as in 1995, except for Queensland (up from 27%) and Western Australia (down from 10%).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

MIGRATION

PERMANENT ARRIVALS

There were 7,530 permanent arrivals to Australia during July 1996, bringing the total number of settlers arriving during the seven months to July 1996 to 54,360.

On a regional basis, Europe and the Former USSR was the main source of settlers during the seven months to July 1996 with 14,320 arrivals, 26% of all settlers.

Other main regions during the seven months to July 1996 were:

- Northeast Asia (11,310), almost double the number arriving in the corresponding period in 1995;
- Oceania (9,960), 14% more; and
- Southeast Asia (6,610), 21% less.

The main country of birth for settlers was New Zealand (contributing 14% of all settler arrivals during the seven months to July 1996), closely followed by China (13%) and the United Kingdom (11%).

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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TRENDS IN SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT

VISITOR ARRIVALS

Between 1991-92 and 1995-96 the number of short-term visitor arrivals increased by 57%, an average annual rate of 12%. During this period the trend estimates showed almost constant upward movement with a fairly steady monthly increase between January 1992 and August 1995, a slight decrease in the following two months, and then an accelerating increase.

The top five source countries of visitor arrivals throughout the period were Japan, New Zealand, the United Kingdom, the United States of America and Singapore. However, with the exception of Singapore, their market shares declined, from 24% to 21% for Japan, from 18% to 15% for New Zealand, from 11% to 9% for the United Kingdom, and from 11% to 8% for the United States of America. Singapore's market share increased from 3.7% to 5.5%. Despite these changes the number of short-term visitors from each of these countries increased between 1991-92 and 1995-96.

The number of visitors from Japan increased at an average annual rate of 8% with a steadily increasing trend up to October 1994, followed by a sharp increase to July 1995. In 1995-96 the trend levelled off and has shown a slight decline since February. For New Zealand the trend has been variable with periods of decline between August 1991 and February 1992, and between February 1993 and April 1994. Since September 1995 the trend has shown a sharp increase. The trend estimates for the United Kingdom and the United States of America showed a slight but steady increase over the five years while those for Singapore increased rapidly. Between 1991-92 and 1995-96, the number of visitor arrivals from Singapore more than doubled.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

While the number of short-term visitors to Australia increased steadily and substantially between 1991-92 and 1995-96, the increase in the number of short-term visits by Australian residents to other countries was more variable and much smaller, averaging 4.8% a year with the annual rate varying from 0.2% to 8.4%. The trend estimates showed a general increase to October 1992, a decline to March 1993 and then a further increase to March 1996 accelerating in the final six months. Since then the trend has declined.

In each of the years 1991-92 to 1995-96, the top five main destinations for short-term visits by Australian residents were New Zealand, the United States of America, the United Kingdom, Indonesia and Hong Kong, between them accounting for over half of the main destinations of Australian travellers. Over the five years Indonesia's market share increased from 8% to 9% while that of the United States of America decreased from 15% to 13%. The market shares of the other three countries remained constant at 15%, 11% and 6% respectively.

With the exception of the United States of America which showed little change, the trend estimates for the main destinations showed a general upward movement between 1991-92 and 1995-96. However apart from the United Kingdom this has changed in the last few months. The trend estimates for the United States of America and Hong Kong began declining in January 1996 while those for New Zealand and Indonesia began declining in May 1996.

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 (Original)	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>									
May	6,890	4,390	3,450	14,720	175.1	244.8	311.7	310.3	434.7
June	7,900	5,480	3,920	17,290	183.7	261.4	315.3	314.6	462.4
July	8,420	6,950	11,470	26,840	247.2	329.7	322.9	317.1	603.8
August	8,210	5,610	4,510	18,330	202.3	304.9	327.7	317.5	525.5
September	8,250	6,070	4,470	18,790	232.7	268.6	306.4	316.6	520.0
October	8,660	6,240	5,090	19,990	272.7	320.7	312.6	316.1	613.3
November	8,960	7,050	4,060	20,080	187.6	342.9	319.6	318.1	550.6
December	9,800	12,230	4,110	26,130	155.0	422.3	317.7	322.5	603.4
<i>1996 —</i>									
January	9,400	7,600	13,680	30,670	312.9	317.2	328.7	328.9	660.7
February	8,200	6,320	17,320	31,840	184.5	392.7	341.8	335.8	609.0
March	8,420	5,670	6,060	20,150	185.9	365.6	340.0	341.9	571.6
April	7,170	5,180	5,350	17,700	208.4	333.2	356.6	346.9	559.3
May	6,330	4,370	3,670	14,370	179.7	261.5	335.7	351.3	455.6
June	7,300	5,930	4,600	17,830	200.7	306.9	363.3	355.1	525.4
July	7,530	6,760	13,070	27,360	261.3	358.2	358.5	357.9	646.9

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

TABLE 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>									
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>									
May	2,150	5,490	2,660	10,300	201.7	212.3	207.2	277.8	489.8
June	1,870	4,670	4,630	11,170	229.4	198.2	207.4	249.3	489.8
July	2,500	5,980	4,430	12,910	233.6	209.7	208.0	282.5	529.1
August	2,430	6,250	3,360	12,050	197.5	209.9	209.3	336.2	545.8
September	2,040	4,740	3,300	10,080	254.6	208.3	210.7	265.6	530.3
October	2,070	4,260	2,810	9,130	194.0	214.3	213.0	289.0	492.2
November	2,220	4,610	5,840	12,670	201.1	222.2	215.9	334.3	548.1
December	2,980	5,740	10,270	18,990	279.5	209.4	218.4	344.1	642.6
<i>1996 —</i>									
January	3,070	9,770	4,310	17,150	175.8	223.9	220.6	396.6	589.6
February	2,250	6,270	3,950	12,470	167.2	215.0	222.5	354.0	533.7
March	2,540	6,600	4,290	13,420	235.9	242.1	223.3	366.7	615.9
April	2,380	5,910	3,290	11,570	207.4	210.9	223.1	353.9	572.9
May	2,180	5,230	3,020	10,420	215.9	222.1	222.2	290.3	516.6
June	2,020	4,900	5,270	12,180	261.8	228.6	220.9	296.9	570.8
July	2,330	5,880	4,980	13,180	236.8	210.7	218.7	323.1	573.1

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 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		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,000.6	1,144.7	272.8	307.6	650.8	730.2	95.2	102.6
1 and under 2 weeks	1,051.3	1,158.2	249.7	294.1	632.2	736.6	89.9	99.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	624.1	675.6	137.8	152.9	364.5	410.3	67.5	73.8
1 and under 2 months	335.4	352.7	64.3	65.9	192.1	197.5	37.6	36.8
2 and under 3 months	102.5	110.2	22.6	24.2	61.8	64.9	10.2	9.4
3 and under 6 months	119.3	138.7	27.3	28.9	74.5	85.7	12.3	15.4
6 and under 12 months	125.6	145.7	25.9	28.1	90.8	110.1	17.1	21.2
Total(c)	3,361.7	3,725.8	800.4	901.6	2,066.5	2,335.3	329.7	358.2
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	64.9	89.7	18.9	30.1	47.7	62.0	9.5	10.3
Business	321.9	361.0	82.1	96.2	199.6	225.1	33.7	32.4
Visiting friends/relatives	605.0	700.1	149.0	165.0	368.4	411.6	53.4	59.2
Holiday	2,109.0	2,257.5	483.4	537.0	1,246.0	1,403.3	193.7	207.9
Employment	27.0	21.7	5.5	5.3	13.1	14.1	1.9	2.2
Education	83.4	97.8	16.4	21.2	73.0	99.9	19.6	26.0
Other and not stated	150.5	198.0	45.2	46.9	118.6	119.2	17.9	20.3
Total	3,361.7	3,725.8	800.4	901.6	2,066.5	2,335.3	329.7	358.2
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	245.8	271.4	70.8	77.7	152.9	169.0	24.1	23.3
1 and under 2 weeks	577.6	615.5	147.8	162.3	339.2	378.4	58.6	62.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	617.0	671.1	166.2	170.6	366.6	386.4	54.7	50.0
1 and under 2 months	434.0	458.4	115.9	127.3	232.2	253.8	40.6	44.9
2 and under 3 months	185.6	193.8	51.6	53.5	100.8	109.8	22.7	23.4
3 and under 6 months	165.2	171.8	58.9	57.1	109.4	110.3	19.6	20.3
6 and under 12 months	129.1	136.6	34.5	36.6	90.9	93.1	13.3	12.1
Total(c)	2,354.3	2,518.6	645.7	685.1	1,391.9	1,500.8	233.6	236.8
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	66.9	100.8	29.8	30.5	57.7	58.1	8.1	7.5
Business	408.3	438.8	114.6	127.0	253.7	279.8	35.5	38.0
Visiting friends/relatives	561.2	644.7	166.6	170.1	344.4	372.2	55.4	57.8
Holiday	1,143.7	1,140.4	290.7	308.2	626.7	673.9	114.5	115.7
Employment	55.7	72.2	14.0	16.1	40.5	41.5	9.6	6.3
Education	30.4	38.2	8.3	8.5	20.0	20.1	3.1	3.3
Other and not stated	88.1	83.5	21.7	24.6	48.9	55.2	7.5	8.2
Total	2,354.3	2,518.6	645.7	685.1	1,391.9	1,500.8	233.6	236.8

(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) 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		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	11,490	15,120	3,700	4,160	8,760	9,960	1,170	1,270
Europe and the Former USSR	22,990	26,740	6,190	5,720	14,680	14,320	1,980	1,890
Middle East and North Africa	5,820	8,340	2,000	1,280	4,660	3,600	920	580
Southeast Asia	14,790	14,590	3,730	2,380	8,320	6,610	1,200	940
Northeast Asia	8,590	14,250	2,880	4,090	6,720	11,310	1,440	1,610
Southern Asia	6,380	8,450	1,920	1,350	4,680	3,690	770	520
The Americas	3,510	4,000	910	820	2,280	2,080	400	370
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,300	5,430	1,250	1,000	2,970	2,790	550	350
Total(b)	77,940	96,970	22,580	20,810	53,090	54,360	8,420	7,530
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,700	3,100	760	830	1,670	2,050	230	290
China	2,940	7,370	1,260	2,650	2,730	6,840	590	820
Fiji	1,280	1,690	440	400	980	1,040	120	160
Former USSR and Baltic States	2,350	1,910	390	320	1,140	870	140	100
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	2,410	3,000	730	750	1,670	1,700	240	220
Hong Kong	3,640	4,490	1,170	770	2,690	2,440	530	410
India	3,130	4,300	1,070	600	2,480	1,690	400	200
New Zealand	8,970	11,430	2,830	3,240	6,720	7,640	880	960
Philippines	4,050	3,810	1,080	590	2,260	1,590	290	190
South Africa	2,390	3,150	740	610	1,840	1,720	370	220
Sri Lanka	1,830	2,110	370	320	1,070	850	200	130
United Kingdom	9,560	11,470	2,760	2,460	6,310	6,000	800	690
United States of America	1,550	1,780	440	370	1,070	900	190	170
Viet Nam	5,350	4,630	1,170	430	2,620	1,410	280	140

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of t

(b) Incl not stated. cludes vagi ponses whi nnot be cor any other ory.

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

Country of residence(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	19.5	19.0	4.0	4.6	9.9	11.4	1.2	1.3
New Caledonia	20.2	21.4	3.5	4.2	13.5	14.4	1.1	1.3
New Zealand	480.4	538.4	130.1	166.7	279.9	368.1	54.5	68.9
Papua New Guinea	41.9	42.3	11.2	9.4	25.6	24.2	4.6	4.5
Other	24.3	26.1	6.0	5.2	13.6	14.0	2.4	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>586.2</i>	<i>647.2</i>	<i>154.8</i>	<i>190.2</i>	<i>342.4</i>	<i>432.1</i>	<i>63.8</i>	<i>78.6</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	15.5	17.0	2.4	2.4	8.4	8.8	1.5	1.8
Belgium	7.0	7.7	1.2	1.6	4.1	5.0	1.0	1.3
Denmark	14.7	15.8	2.4	3.1	8.3	9.7	1.2	1.3
Former USSR & Baltic States	7.3	8.6	1.6	1.8	4.7	5.0	0.6	0.6
France	34.5	35.2	5.8	5.9	20.6	17.8	5.0	4.2
Germany	122.7	124.2	21.9	21.8	68.8	67.6	9.8	9.5
Greece	7.0	7.6	1.4	1.5	3.8	3.8	0.7	0.6
Ireland	15.1	17.4	3.8	4.2	9.5	10.5	1.3	1.2
Italy	36.7	36.8	4.8	5.6	17.1	18.8	4.1	5.0
Netherlands	30.9	34.5	5.0	5.0	17.0	19.0	3.1	3.4
Norway	5.8	6.6	1.1	1.2	3.5	3.8	0.5	0.5
Spain	6.9	7.3	1.0	1.3	3.6	4.0	1.1	1.1
Sweden	20.2	22.4	2.9	3.4	10.4	11.4	1.2	1.5
Switzerland	36.4	35.3	5.1	5.8	18.2	19.6	2.6	2.9
United Kingdom	335.3	347.9	64.2	64.6	197.6	193.5	20.7	20.7
Other	25.3	27.8	3.9	5.5	13.7	15.9	2.2	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>721.2</i>	<i>752.0</i>	<i>128.4</i>	<i>134.6</i>	<i>409.2</i>	<i>414.3</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>57.7</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	6.9	8.1	1.6	1.9	4.3	5.2	0.7	0.8
Other	17.0	20.6	3.9	4.5	10.5	12.8	2.3	3.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.4</i>	<i>14.8</i>	<i>18.0</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.6</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	5.4	5.9	1.1	1.4	3.3	3.9	0.4	0.6
Indonesia	105.7	135.0	29.4	33.7	79.5	92.5	14.0	15.7
Malaysia	95.1	108.2	25.8	34.7	59.7	75.6	6.4	8.1
Philippines	21.7	27.0	8.4	10.1	15.5	19.7	2.2	2.4
Singapore	187.6	202.4	51.3	59.6	99.3	116.9	9.9	11.7
Thailand	66.8	81.3	29.3	27.9	50.1	52.9	5.4	6.2
Other	5.5	6.3	1.5	1.7	3.4	4.1	0.7	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>487.8</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>146.6</i>	<i>169.1</i>	<i>310.8</i>	<i>365.6</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>45.3</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	29.7	42.6	9.0	12.8	21.0	29.0	3.5	4.5
Hong Kong	109.5	131.7	26.5	32.0	77.1	94.6	18.7	15.8
Japan	721.1	782.7	174.3	174.3	444.0	475.9	73.2	74.2
Korea	110.8	168.0	28.2	41.9	89.5	123.8	14.3	20.7
Taiwan	142.5	152.0	30.5	34.6	98.2	101.8	16.4	13.9
Other	2.8	1.9	0.3	0.3	1.1	1.1	0.2	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,116.4</i>	<i>1,278.8</i>	<i>268.9</i>	<i>295.9</i>	<i>730.9</i>	<i>826.2</i>	<i>126.3</i>	<i>129.2</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	12.1	17.1	5.0	6.1	9.8	12.0	1.2	1.5
Other	7.6	10.3	2.0	2.8	5.1	7.2	0.8	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>14.9</i>	<i>19.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	54.3	58.4	9.8	10.9	32.0	35.1	5.2	5.0
United States of America	289.7	304.9	67.4	71.0	179.8	185.1	29.3	29.1
Other	17.6	18.6	3.5	4.3	10.3	12.2	1.5	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>361.6</i>	<i>381.9</i>	<i>80.7</i>	<i>86.3</i>	<i>222.1</i>	<i>232.4</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>35.8</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	30.3	32.7	6.7	8.1	16.0	21.3	1.9	3.4
Other	12.3	9.5	1.6	1.8	4.6	5.4	0.9	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>20.6</i>	<i>26.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>4.2</i>
Not stated	2.4	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.9	0.8	0.1	0.2
Total	3,361.7	3,725.8	800.4	901.6	2,066.5	2,335.3	319.7	358.2

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

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		Seven months to July		Month of July	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	82.9	74.6	20.1	16.6	39.4	37.9	6.9	6.5
New Caledonia	14.7	13.2	3.3	2.6	7.1	6.5	0.8	1.4
New Zealand	353.3	371.4	79.3	91.3	200.0	224.3	28.0	26.8
Norfolk Island	20.0	17.6	4.6	5.7	9.6	10.8	0.7	1.3
Papua New Guinea	35.0	35.6	9.8	9.4	20.7	22.3	3.6	3.8
Vanuatu	20.3	18.1	5.5	4.8	10.6	10.9	1.9	1.4
Other	25.3	25.8	6.3	6.3	13.8	13.1	2.9	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.5</i>	<i>556.3</i>	<i>129.0</i>	<i>136.7</i>	<i>301.3</i>	<i>325.9</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>43.5</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	27.9	27.9	10.8	8.2	17.9	15.8	2.3	2.3
Germany	32.3	34.4	12.1	10.7	21.4	19.1	2.8	2.9
Greece	33.8	34.2	11.9	12.4	23.6	22.9	6.6	5.7
Ireland	13.6	15.5	4.4	4.9	8.5	10.0	2.2	3.2
Italy	45.1	50.3	17.4	18.6	29.6	34.1	5.6	7.2
Netherlands	14.3	15.9	5.7	4.8	9.7	9.9	1.5	1.9
Poland	6.3	7.3	3.2	2.5	4.6	4.4	0.7	1.2
Spain	6.4	8.2	2.6	3.1	4.4	5.3	0.6	0.8
Switzerland	10.4	9.6	2.9	3.0	6.1	6.2	1.2	0.7
United Kingdom	254.5	265.4	84.1	93.0	157.4	172.4	29.6	32.7
Other	68.1	74.9	26.6	31.1	47.7	54.8	10.5	12.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>512.7</i>	<i>543.5</i>	<i>181.4</i>	<i>192.2</i>	<i>331.0</i>	<i>355.0</i>	<i>63.6</i>	<i>70.9</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.9	8.5	2.0	2.3	4.1	5.1	0.3	0.6
Lebanon	14.8	16.5	4.6	5.2	10.4	10.8	2.9	2.5
Turkey	9.8	10.9	5.1	5.1	7.8	7.8	1.5	1.7
Other	18.2	18.2	3.7	5.9	9.1	12.2	1.3	1.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>18.4</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>6.4</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	214.2	222.2	49.4	59.5	119.5	135.1	24.3	23.9
Malaysia	84.5	88.6	21.1	21.0	48.5	50.7	8.9	8.8
Philippines	47.3	51.5	13.9	13.2	27.8	29.0	3.1	2.6
Singapore	91.7	95.0	21.0	22.4	52.2	56.9	8.4	9.5
Thailand	71.8	75.3	17.8	20.5	41.8	46.5	7.4	6.7
Viet Nam	32.6	40.6	8.2	6.6	22.4	21.9	2.7	3.4
Other	9.8	10.3	2.5	1.5	5.7	4.3	0.7	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.8</i>	<i>583.5</i>	<i>134.0</i>	<i>144.7</i>	<i>318.1</i>	<i>344.4</i>	<i>55.5</i>	<i>55.3</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	39.3	52.9	12.4	12.3	27.5	28.0	4.0	3.0
Hong Kong	130.4	156.9	38.8	35.5	84.4	89.4	11.9	11.5
Japan	42.6	42.7	10.1	10.7	23.0	25.0	3.6	3.4
Korea	12.0	14.3	4.0	3.7	7.7	8.4	0.8	1.2
Taiwan	28.3	28.8	6.9	6.8	14.2	15.4	2.1	2.3
Other	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>254.1</i>	<i>297.0</i>	<i>72.4</i>	<i>69.3</i>	<i>157.6</i>	<i>167.0</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>21.6</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	27.0	35.4	4.7	5.1	13.9	16.5	1.9	1.7
Sri Lanka	9.8	9.8	2.9	2.2	5.7	4.7	0.8	0.7
Other	9.8	13.2	2.0	1.9	5.4	5.6	0.6	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>9.5</i>	<i>9.3</i>	<i>24.9</i>	<i>26.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>	<i>3.1</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	39.5	40.5	10.3	13.4	23.0	24.9	6.3	4.3
United States of America	288.3	314.0	77.9	84.4	170.3	181.7	27.8	25.0
Other	20.4	20.9	3.2	4.6	8.8	10.8	0.9	1.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>348.1</i>	<i>375.4</i>	<i>91.4</i>	<i>102.4</i>	<i>202.1</i>	<i>217.3</i>	<i>34.9</i>	<i>30.4</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	15.7	24.2	7.2	5.2	13.0	12.9	1.5	2.5
Other	14.7	15.7	3.4	4.2	7.3	9.1	1.0	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>10.5</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>20.3</i>	<i>22.0</i>	<i>2.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Not stated	7.3	10.5	1.9	2.7	5.1	6.6	0.4	1.4
Total	2,354.3	2,518.6	645.7	685.1	1,391.9	1,500.8	233.6	236.8

(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 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended		Quarter ended		Seven months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
New South Wales	1,511.7	1,646.6	367.1	414.6	958.6	1,072.7	126.4	137.5
Victoria	393.3	451.3	103.7	120.1	270.0	305.6	33.9	37.0
Queensland	924.8	1,044.4	233.5	268.4	571.8	661.6	85.2	108.0
South Australia	75.9	79.6	16.8	19.4	46.8	49.7	5.6	5.4
Western Australia	328.7	347.4	82.2	91.9	202.0	223.5	22.9	25.4
Tasmania	20.3	23.6	4.4	4.9	14.5	16.6	0.9	1.2
Northern Territory	34.9	41.2	11.1	10.7	21.4	22.6	4.4	4.6
Australian Capital Territory	24.7	29.9	6.1	7.5	16.5	18.6	2.1	2.4
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	3.5	n.a.	10.7	1.2	1.6
Total(c)	3,314.2	3,676.8	828.3	941.1	2,107.6	2,381.5	282.5	323.1

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

Country of residence(b)	Seven months to July						Percentage change 1994 to 1996	Percentage change 1995 to 1996
	1994		1995		1996			
	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%		
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	309.9	17	342.4	17	432.1	19	39	26
Europe and the Former USSR	381.9	21	409.2	20	414.3	18	8	1
Middle East and North Africa	12.9	1	14.8	1	18.0	1	40	22
Southeast Asia	255.2	14	310.8	15	365.6	16	43	18
Northeast Asia	639.7	35	730.9	35	826.2	35	29	13
Southern Asia	11.1	1	14.9	1	19.2	1	73	29
The Americas	211.0	11	222.1	11	232.4	10	10	5
Africa (excluding North Africa)	21.9	1	20.6	1	26.7	1	22	30
Total(d)	1,845.7	100	2,066.5	100	2,335.3	100	27	13
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	69.0	4	68.8	3	67.6	3	-2	-2
Hong Kong	63.9	3	77.1	4	94.6	4	48	23
Indonesia	57.1	3	79.5	4	92.5	4	62	16
Japan	411.6	22	444.0	21	475.9	20	16	7
Korea	59.2	3	89.5	4	123.8	5	109	38
Malaysia	50.6	3	59.7	3	75.6	3	49	27
New Zealand	249.2	14	279.9	14	368.1	16	48	32
Singapore	89.8	5	99.3	5	116.9	5	30	18
Taiwan	88.1	5	98.2	5	101.8	4	16	4
United Kingdom	179.4	10	197.6	10	193.5	8	8	-2
United States of America	171.7	9	179.8	9	185.1	8	8	3
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	27.6	1	47.7	2	62.0	3	125	30
Business	190.1	10	199.6	10	225.1	10	18	13
Visiting friends/relatives	296.4	16	368.4	18	411.6	18	(c)	12
Holiday	1,174.3	64	1,246.0	60	1,403.3	60	(c)	13
Employment	18.5	1	13.1	1	14.1	1	-24	8
Education	63.6	3	73.0	4	99.9	4	57	37
Other and not stated	75.3	4	118.6	6	119.2	5	58	1
Total	1,845.7	100	2,066.5	100	2,335.3	100	27	13

(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

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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

Australian resident	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
Category of movement	<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">permanent movementslong-term movementsshort-term movements. <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>
Country of residence	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
Intended length of stay	On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay abroad'.
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); andAustralian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); andoverseas 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).

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 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
- 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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

(continued)

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

An example of the use of this procedure is as follows. Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia from Taiwan during January 1994 and January 1995 are 1,500 and 750 respectively. The difference between the 1994 and 1995 figures is 750 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 190 and 140. The standard error on the difference is approximately 266 (1.4×190), 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 CARDS¹

INCOMING CARD

AUSTRALIA
INCOMING PASSENGER CARD

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

1 Family/Surname _____

2 Given names _____

3 Passport number _____

4 Nationality as shown in passport _____

5 Country of birth _____

6 Date of birth: Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

7 Sex: Male Female

8 Current marital status: Never married Married Widowed Divorced Separated but not 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):
 Conventions/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
 Years _____ Months _____ Days _____

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

C Resident returning to Australia

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

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.

You may answer 'No change' if there is no change to the answer you gave to the same question on your last Australian visa application form.

No change

(a) Do you currently suffer from tuberculosis?

(b) Have you any criminal conviction/s for which the sentence/s (whether served or not) totalled 12 months imprisonment or more?

No

Yes

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 _____

The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) is authorised to collect information provided on this form under Part 2 of the *Migration Act 1958* (Control of Arrival and Presence of Non-citizens). The information will be used to administer the Migration Act. It might also be disclosed to agencies authorised to receive information on adoption, border control, business skills, citizenship, education, health assessment, health insurance, health services, law enforcement, payment of pensions and benefits, refugees settlement planning, taxation and review of decisions. You should read the information form *Safeguarding Your Personal Information* which is available at Australian ports and airports and offices of DIEA.

OFFICE USE ONLY

Visa number _____ © Commonwealth of Australia 1995
 Visa class _____ McMillan Print
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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 Married Widowed Divorced Separated but not divorced Common law / de facto

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

<p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing</p> <p>(1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit</p> <p>Years _____</p> <p>Months _____</p> <p>OR</p> <p>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</p> <p>(1) Intended length of stay abroad</p> <p>Years _____ Months _____ Days _____ OR _____</p> <p>(2) Main reason for going abroad (<input checked="" type="radio"/> one only).</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="radio"/> Business <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Visiting friends/relatives <input type="radio"/> Holiday <input type="radio"/></p> <p>Employment <input type="radio"/> Education <input type="radio"/></p> <p>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</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.</p> <p>• How long ago did you come to live in Australia?</p> <p>Years _____ Months _____</p> <p>• Did you intend to settle permanently?</p> <p>Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
--	--	---

10 Usual occupation _____

11 Flight number or name of ship _____

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

13 Airport / Port of departure _____

14 Departure date Day _____ Month _____ Year _____

15 Please sign here: _____

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

Date DAY _____ MONTH _____ YEAR _____

The Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs (DIEA) is authorised to collect information provided on this form under Part 2 of the *Migration Act 1958: Control of Arrival and Presence of Non-citizens*. The information will be used to administer the Migration Act. It might also be disclosed to agencies authorised to receive information on adoption, border control, business skills, citizenship, education, health assessment, health insurance, health services, law enforcement, payment of pensions and benefits, refugees, settlement planning, taxation and review of decisions. You should read the information form *Safeguarding Your Personal Information*, which is available at Australian ports and airports and offices of DIEA.

OFFICE USE ONLY ▶ Departure ID# _____

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



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