

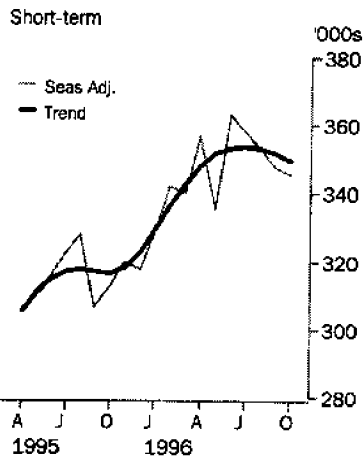
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

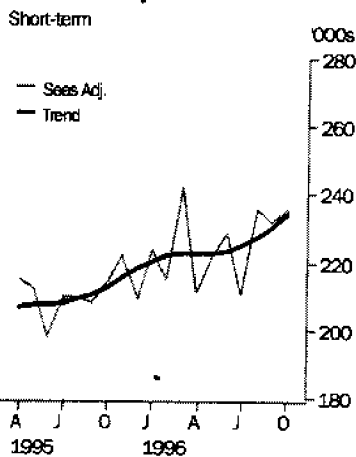
EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 24 DEC 1996

OCTOBER KEY FIGURES

Visitor arrivals



Resident departures



INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact Katrina Phelan on 06 252 6573, or any ABS Office.

	Oct 96 '000s	% change between Sep 96 and Oct 96	Jan 96 to Oct 96 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	349.6	-0.6	..	..
Original	350.4	..	3 324.1	12.3
Resident departures				
Trend	234.2	1.7	..	..
Original	214.1	..	2 218.8	8.9
Permanent*				
Settler arrivals	7.5	..	77.0	-1.5
Resident departures	2.0	..	23.3	2.8
Total permanent & long-term*				
Settler and Visitor arrivals	20.1	..	217.1	4.5
Resident departures	9.9	..	123.8	5.2

*Original

OCTOBER KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM

- For the third consecutive month, the trend estimate for visitor arrivals decreased in October 1996 to 349,600 from 351,700 in September 1996. Before this, the trend estimate had been increasing for nine consecutive months. For the trend estimate to return to growth, the seasonally adjusted figure for November 1996 will have to be 2.8% greater than the October 1996 estimate.

PERMANENT

- There were 7,510 permanent arrivals in Australia in October 1996, bringing the total for January to October to 77,030, a decrease of 2% compared with the corresponding period in 1995.
- 2,030 Australian residents departed permanently during October 1996, bringing the total for the ten months from January to 23,290. This was an increase of 3% over the same period in 1995 (22,670).

TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- The net gain of arrivals over departures during the ten month period to October 1996 was 93,250, 4% higher than the net gain recorded during the corresponding period in 1995 (90,030).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE

November 1996

EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

28 January 1997



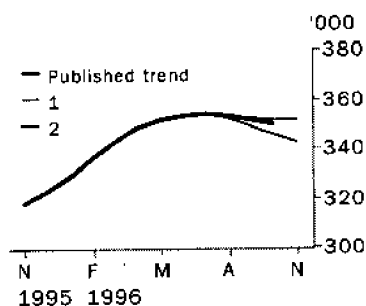
TREND REVISIONS

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).

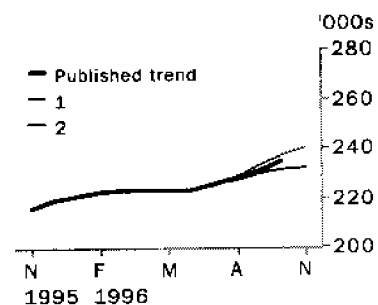
The examples in the graphs below show two illustrative scenarios and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

- 1 The November seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the October estimate by:
 - 3.01% for visitor arrivals
 - 4.08% for resident departures
- 2 The November seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the October estimate by:
 - 3.01% for visitor arrivals
 - 4.08% for resident departures

VISITOR ARRIVALS



RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 3.01 and 4.08 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

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SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were 350,400 short-term visitor arrivals in Australia during October 1996, bringing the total number of overseas visitors during the ten months from January 1996 to 3,324,100, an increase of 12% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the corresponding period in 1995 (2,960,600).

The main source countries of visitor arrivals during the ten months to October 1996 were Japan (20% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (17%), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (both 8%) and Korea and Singapore (both 5%). All of the top ten source countries increased in visitor numbers during January to October 1996 compared with January to October 1995. The highest increases were in the number of visitors from Korea (up 39%), New Zealand (up 29%) and Malaysia (up 22%).

Of the other major source countries during the ten months to October 1996:

- 675,500 visitors arrived from Japan, an increase of 5% compared with the same period in 1995;
- 269,500 visitors arrived from the United Kingdom, an increase of 1%;
- 256,900 visitors arrived from the United States of America, an increase of 4%;
- 157,500 visitors arrived from Singapore, an increase of 15%;
- 135,100 visitors arrived from Taiwan, an increase of 4%;
- 124,500 visitors arrived from Hong Kong, an increase of 17%; and
- 121,800 visitors arrived from Indonesia, an increase of 17%.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 214,100 short-term departures of Australian residents during October 1996, bringing the total for the period January to October 1996 to 2,218,800. This was an increase of 9% compared with the same period in 1995 (2,038,000). The main destination for departing Australian residents was New Zealand (15%), followed by the United States of America (12%), the United Kingdom (11%), Indonesia (10%) and Hong Kong (6%). During the ten months to October 1996:

- 326,500 Australian residents visited New Zealand, an increase of 11% over the same period in 1995;
- 274,900 residents visited the United States of America, an increase of 7%;
- 249,400 residents visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 9%;
- 215,000 residents visited Indonesia, an increase of 14%; and
- 128,100 residents visited Hong Kong, an increase of 7%.

PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Between January and October 1996, 60% of all short-term visitors stated on arrival that they had travelled to Australia for a holiday (2,000,300). A further 18% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (587,000), 10% were on business trips (327,900) and a further 4% arrived for the purpose of education.

STATE OF STAY

During the ten months to October 1996, overseas visitors departing Australia stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (44%), followed by Queensland (29%), Victoria (12%) and Western Australia (9%). For Queensland, Victoria and Western Australia these proportions were the same as in the corresponding period in 1995, while the proportion for New South Wales decreased by one percentage point.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

MIGRATION

PERMANENT ARRIVALS

There were 7,510 permanent arrivals in Australia during October 1996, bringing the total number of settlers arriving between January and October 1996 to 77,030, a decrease of 2% compared with the corresponding period in 1995.

On a regional basis, Europe and the Former USSR was the main source of settlers during the ten months to October 1996 with 20,730 arrivals, or 27% of all settlers.

Other important regions for permanent arrivals during the ten months to October 1996 were:

Northeast Asia (15,730), 20% higher than the number arriving in the corresponding period in 1995;

Oceania (13,590), 18% more; and

Southeast Asia (9,610), 12% less.

The main country of birth for settlers was New Zealand (contributing 13% of all settler arrivals during the ten months to October 1996), closely followed by China (12%) and the United Kingdom (11%).

PERMANENT ARRIVALS FROM ASIA

Of the 77,030 permanent arrivals in Australia during the ten months to October 1996, 40% were from Asia - 20% from Northeast Asia, 12% from Southeast Asia and 7% from Southern Asia. The majority of Northeast Asian arrivals were from China (12% of all arrivals) and Hong Kong (5% of all arrivals), while the majority of Southeast Asian arrivals were from the Philippines and Viet Nam (both 3% of all arrivals) and the majority of Southern Asian arrivals were from India (3%) and Sri Lanka (2%).

During the ten months to October 1996, compared with the corresponding periods in 1994 and 1995, the proportions of arrivals from the major source countries in Northeast Asia and Southern Asia fluctuated or remained stable while the proportions from Southeast Asia declined. Of the arrivals from Northeast Asia, the proportion from China increased between 1994 and 1995 (by three percentage points) then increased substantially between 1995 and 1996 (by six percentage points), while the proportion from Hong Kong remained constant. Southern Asian arrivals from India increased between 1994 and 1995 (by one percentage point) then declined in 1996 (by two percentage points) while Sri Lankan arrivals remained constant. Of the Southeast Asian countries, the proportion of arrivals from the Philippines declined by one percentage point each year, while the proportion from Viet Nam declined by two percentage points each year.

ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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DURATION OF STAY

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

The majority (62%) of visitors to Australia during October 1996 intended to stay for less than two weeks, 18% intended to stay for two weeks to a month and 9% intended to stay for one to two months. These proportions were similar to those of the corresponding period in 1995. In the last five years there has been a general trend towards visitors staying for shorter periods. There has been a steady increase in the proportion of visitors intending to stay for less than one week, from 28% of all visitors in 1991-92 to 31% in 1995-96, as well as in those intending to stay between one and two weeks who increased from 28% to 32%. The proportion of visitors staying between two weeks and one month declined from 20% in 1991-92 to 18% in 1995-96 while those staying for one month or more declined from 23% to 20%. The exception to this trend was in the proportion of visitors staying between three and six months which has remained constant.

The duration of stay of short-term visitors to Australia can vary greatly, depending partly on country of origin, the distance of the country from Australia and the purpose for visiting Australia. The majority of visitors from the major source countries during 1995-96 intended to stay in Australia for less than two weeks. The highest proportions of these were visitors from the neighbouring countries of Japan (90%), Singapore (76%) and New Zealand (66%). In contrast, most visitors from the United Kingdom stayed for between one and two months.

In regard to purpose of visit, generally, 'Convention/conference', 'Business', 'Holiday' and 'Other' visitors stayed in Australia for the shortest length of time, while 'Visiting friends/relatives', 'Employment' and 'Education' visitors stayed for longer periods. During 1995-96, over three quarters of 'Convention/conference' (79%) and 'Business' (75%) visitors and just under three quarters of 'Holiday' (72%) and 'Other' (71%) visitors stayed for less than two weeks.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

Over half (52%) of Australian residents leaving Australia short-term between January and October 1996 intended to stay overseas between one week and a month, 17% intended to stay away for one to two months and 11% intended to stay under a week. These levels were similar to those of the corresponding period in 1995.

Like short-term arrivals, Australian residents tend to stay longer in the long haul destinations like the United Kingdom than those travelling to the medium and short-haul destinations of United States, Hong Kong, New Zealand and Indonesia. About half of Australian residents visiting the United Kingdom (51%) stayed between one and three months, while just under half of those visiting the United States (47%) stayed between one and three weeks. Visits of less than two weeks were the most common for those travelling to New Zealand (59%), Indonesia (62%) and Hong Kong (38%).

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) (<i>'000</i>)				Total arrivals (a) (<i>'000</i>)
		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>									
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	336.0	609.0
March	8,420	5,670	6,060	20,150	185.9	365.6	340.0	342.6	571.6
April	7,170	5,180	5,350	17,700	208.4	333.2	356.6	348.0	559.3
May	6,330	4,370	3,670	14,370	179.7	261.5	335.7	351.7	455.6
June	7,300	5,930	4,600	17,830	200.7	306.9	363.3	353.3	525.4
July	7,530	6,760	13,070	27,360	261.3	358.2	358.5	353.6	646.9
August	7,740	5,590	5,220	18,550	226.3	329.2	353.2	352.9	574.1
September	7,420	5,980	5,050	18,450	251.1	309.2	348.0	351.7	578.7
October	7,510	6,430	6,200	20,130	302.1	350.4	345.6	349.6	672.6

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

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a) (<i>'000</i>)				Total departures (a) (<i>'000</i>)
		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>									
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	222.2	354.0	533.7
March	2,540	6,600	4,290	13,420	235.9	242.1	222.8	366.7	615.9
April	2,380	5,910	3,290	11,570	207.4	210.9	222.6	353.9	572.9
May	2,180	5,230	3,020	10,420	215.9	222.1	222.6	290.3	516.6
June	2,020	4,900	5,270	12,180	261.8	228.6	223.2	296.9	570.8
July	2,330	5,880	4,980	13,180	236.8	210.7	224.9	323.1	573.1
August	2,440	6,430	3,910	12,780	222.4	235.6	227.5	367.5	602.7
September	2,070	4,730	3,930	10,730	281.5	231.9	230.2	292.2	584.5
October	2,030	4,480	3,370	9,880	214.1	235.3	234.2	322.9	546.8

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

TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY(b)
(^{'000})

	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,000.6	1,144.7	283.9	309.8	932.2	1,043.3	92.7	105.9
1 and under 2 weeks	1,051.3	1,158.2	275.1	307.2	921.7	1,057.6	104.3	112.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	624.1	675.6	172.8	193.8	526.6	592.7	56.8	62.5
1 and under 2 months	335.4	352.7	81.1	84.5	265.8	275.5	30.2	30.4
2 and under 3 months	102.5	110.2	22.1	23.1	83.9	89.1	10.3	10.6
3 and under 6 months	119.3	138.7	31.6	36.7	106.8	121.1	13.0	14.0
6 and under 12 months	125.6	145.7	36.6	41.7	123.5	144.7	13.3	14.1
Total(c)	3,361.7	3,725.8	903.2	996.6	2,960.6	3,324.1	320.7	350.4
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	64.9	89.7	26.9	31.8	77.2	95.9	12.1	12.5
Business	321.9	361.0	102.9	97.1	302.5	327.9	33.7	38.0
Visiting friends/relatives	605.0	700.1	150.8	169.7	523.1	587.0	57.3	64.9
Holiday	2,109.0	2,257.5	539.1	599.2	1,783.1	2,000.3	191.7	205.7
Employment	27.0	21.7	5.3	5.6	18.5	19.8	1.9	2.2
Education	83.4	97.8	29.7	39.1	90.7	121.9	7.6	8.9
Other and not stated	150.5	198.0	48.6	54.1	165.5	171.3	16.2	18.1
Total	3,361.7	3,725.8	903.2	996.6	2,960.6	3,324.1	320.7	350.4
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	245.8	271.4	71.7	76.4	226.1	250.7	25.6	28.6
1 and under 2 weeks	577.6	615.5	179.1	193.5	518.6	579.7	58.9	70.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	617.0	671.1	181.8	192.1	548.1	584.9	54.3	56.5
1 and under 2 months	434.0	458.4	120.5	146.0	340.3	383.4	28.3	28.5
2 and under 3 months	185.6	193.8	54.8	57.0	142.4	153.3	9.5	9.9
3 and under 6 months	165.2	171.8	44.6	43.3	144.2	145.4	9.8	12.2
6 and under 12 months	129.1	136.6	33.2	32.5	118.3	121.3	7.6	7.8
Total(c)	2,354.3	2,518.6	685.7	740.8	2,038.0	2,218.8	194.0	214.1
Purpose of journey(b)								
Convention/conference	66.9	100.8	28.5	29.6	87.4	90.5	9.3	10.3
Business	408.3	438.8	110.9	127.2	372.1	414.7	43.0	45.6
Visiting friends/relatives	561.2	644.7	150.5	163.9	479.5	520.5	40.0	42.3
Holiday	1,143.7	1,140.4	334.3	367.0	936.2	1,027.4	89.7	102.2
Employment	55.7	72.2	27.1	17.3	63.0	58.0	5.0	5.5
Education	30.4	38.2	12.7	12.1	31.4	31.1	1.7	2.2
Other and not stated	88.1	83.5	21.7	23.6	68.4	76.6	5.3	6.0
Total	2,354.3	2,518.6	685.7	740.8	2,038.0	2,218.8	194.0	214.1

(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) 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 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	11,490	15,120	3,610	3,770	12,430	13,590	1,230	1,130
Europe and the Former USSR	22,990	26,740	6,680	6,170	21,780	20,730	2,400	2,140
Middle East and North Africa	5,820	8,340	2,350	1,670	6,830	5,290	730	610
Southeast Asia	14,790	14,590	3,570	2,870	11,950	9,610	1,270	1,060
Northeast Asia	8,590	14,250	4,000	4,670	10,650	15,730	1,370	1,360
Southern Asia	6,380	8,450	2,230	1,450	7,040	5,180	890	550
The Americas	3,510	4,000	1,070	1,010	3,270	3,070	310	350
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,300	5,430	1,060	1,060	4,220	3,810	450	310
Total(b)	77,940	96,970	24,890	22,690	78,210	77,030	8,660	7,510
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,700	3,100	910	700	2,590	2,660	240	210
China	2,940	7,370	2,060	2,560	5,080	9,300	890	730
Fiji	1,280	1,690	410	520	1,390	1,490	130	90
Former USSR and Baltic States	2,350	1,910	410	420	1,570	1,380	160	190
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	2,410	3,000	820	730	2,470	2,430	220	230
Hong Kong	3,640	4,490	1,190	1,160	3,650	3,530	300	340
India	3,130	4,300	1,070	660	3,610	2,400	460	250
New Zealand	8,970	11,430	2,680	2,730	9,430	10,310	910	900
Philippines	4,050	3,810	860	560	3,170	2,200	340	230
South Africa	2,390	3,150	760	660	2,460	2,330	240	160
Sri Lanka	1,830	2,110	630	300	1,730	1,210	230	140
United Kingdom	9,560	11,470	2,740	2,470	9,310	8,710	1,070	920
United States of America	1,550	1,780	450	430	1,460	1,310	130	150
Viet Nam	5,350	4,630	1,020	780	3,730	2,410	370	350

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) Includes not stated. (c) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded for any other category.

TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a)—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)
(*000)

Country of residence(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	19.5	19.0	3.8	4.4	13.9	16.0	1.5	1.5
New Caledonia	20.2	21.4	3.7	4.6	17.7	19.3	1.7	1.6
New Zealand	480.4	538.4	166.4	205.1	442.2	568.6	50.4	64.3
Papua New Guinea	41.9	42.3	10.5	11.8	34.6	35.1	3.1	3.6
Other	24.3	26.1	6.8	6.0	20.7	20.2	2.7	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>586.2</i>	<i>647.2</i>	<i>191.2</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>529.1</i>	<i>659.0</i>	<i>59.3</i>	<i>73.5</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	15.5	17.0	4.6	4.2	13.4	13.3	2.0	2.0
Belgium	7.0	7.7	2.2	2.5	6.2	7.4	0.9	1.2
Denmark	14.7	15.8	3.2	3.6	12.2	13.6	1.9	1.7
Former USSR & Baltic States	7.3	8.6	1.6	1.6	6.3	6.6	0.7	0.6
France	34.5	35.2	10.8	10.7	29.4	28.2	3.0	3.8
Germany	122.7	124.2	28.0	26.2	101.7	98.4	14.6	14.0
Greece	7.0	7.6	1.5	1.3	5.1	5.1	0.5	0.7
Ireland	15.1	17.4	3.6	4.3	13.7	15.7	1.9	2.1
Italy	36.7	36.8	11.4	13.0	27.6	30.3	3.2	3.5
Netherlands	30.9	34.5	8.0	9.1	26.0	29.6	4.1	4.9
Norway	5.8	6.6	1.4	1.3	5.1	5.3	0.7	0.6
Spain	6.9	7.3	2.8	2.8	6.0	6.5	0.6	0.8
Sweden	20.2	22.4	3.9	3.8	15.9	16.0	2.8	2.3
Switzerland	36.4	35.3	6.9	8.1	26.5	28.8	4.0	4.0
United Kingdom	335.3	347.9	59.3	64.7	267.2	269.5	31.0	31.9
Other	25.3	27.8	6.1	6.8	20.4	23.6	2.8	3.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>721.2</i>	<i>752.0</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>164.3</i>	<i>582.5</i>	<i>598.0</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>77.1</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	6.9	8.1	2.2	2.4	6.5	7.5	0.7	0.8
Other	17.0	20.6	6.1	8.3	15.8	18.9	1.6	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>22.3</i>	<i>26.4</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.3</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	5.4	5.9	1.4	1.6	4.7	5.4	0.5	0.5
Indonesia	105.7	135.0	29.5	33.6	103.8	121.8	8.8	11.4
Malaysia	95.1	108.2	21.6	26.6	84.8	103.8	9.8	9.7
Philippines	21.7	27.0	6.3	6.8	22.1	27.1	2.5	3.0
Singapore	187.6	202.4	35.8	37.4	137.4	157.5	12.2	14.9
Thailand	66.8	81.3	14.8	18.9	70.3	76.5	10.8	11.0
Other	5.5	6.3	1.5	1.6	4.9	5.9	0.6	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>487.8</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>126.4</i>	<i>428.0</i>	<i>497.9</i>	<i>45.2</i>	<i>51.2</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	29.7	42.6	10.2	12.9	31.9	42.4	4.2	4.9
Hong Kong	109.5	131.7	38.4	35.6	106.3	124.5	9.6	10.0
Japan	721.1	782.7	214.0	219.3	643.0	675.5	58.2	54.5
Korea	110.8	168.0	38.1	51.1	126.3	175.2	13.0	20.9
Taiwan	142.5	152.0	35.9	35.1	129.9	135.1	12.1	12.1
Other	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.7	0.1	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,116.4</i>	<i>1,278.8</i>	<i>337.2</i>	<i>354.6</i>	<i>1,039.1</i>	<i>1,154.3</i>	<i>97.3</i>	<i>102.7</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	12.1	17.1	3.4	5.1	13.7	17.4	1.8	1.8
Other	7.6	10.3	2.2	2.7	7.4	9.6	0.9	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>27.0</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.6</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	54.3	58.4	12.4	11.9	45.2	47.3	6.0	5.3
United States of America	289.7	304.9	69.2	71.4	248.0	256.9	28.3	29.5
Other	17.6	18.6	4.0	5.2	14.3	17.8	1.5	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>361.6</i>	<i>381.9</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>307.5</i>	<i>322.1</i>	<i>35.8</i>	<i>37.0</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	30.3	32.7	6.1	9.8	23.0	30.8	2.8	3.1
Other	12.3	9.5	2.4	2.1	6.7	7.4	0.5	0.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>38.2</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.9</i>
Not stated	2.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.2	1.1	0.1	0.1
Total	3,361.7	3,725.8	903.2	996.6	2,960.6	3,324.1	320.7	350.4

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

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Ten months to October		Month of October	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	82.9	74.6	21.6	19.8	60.3	57.8	6.2	6.7
New Caledonia	14.7	13.2	3.3	3.9	10.5	10.3	1.0	1.3
New Zealand	353.3	371.4	94.4	96.0	294.8	326.5	28.4	33.0
Norfolk Island	20.0	17.6	3.5	4.7	13.9	15.2	1.6	1.0
Papua New Guinea	35.0	35.6	8.5	9.6	29.2	30.9	3.7	2.8
Vanuatu	20.3	18.1	4.9	4.5	15.2	15.2	1.5	1.1
Other	25.3	25.8	7.7	7.9	20.4	21.4	1.8	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.5</i>	<i>556.3</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>444.4</i>	<i>477.3</i>	<i>44.2</i>	<i>48.6</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	27.9	27.9	6.8	7.8	24.2	23.3	1.8	2.0
Germany	32.3	34.4	8.1	9.2	28.8	27.4	2.0	2.0
Greece	33.8	34.2	13.3	12.6	31.4	30.9	1.1	1.1
Ireland	13.6	15.5	5.8	7.9	12.8	15.8	0.6	1.0
Italy	45.1	50.3	16.3	21.5	43.9	51.8	3.6	3.5
Netherlands	14.3	15.9	4.4	5.8	13.3	14.7	0.7	0.9
Poland	6.3	7.3	1.6	2.0	5.8	5.5	0.4	0.3
Spain	6.4	8.2	2.0	2.8	6.5	8.0	0.7	0.7
Switzerland	10.4	9.6	2.7	3.0	8.0	9.1	0.5	0.6
United Kingdom	254.5	265.4	81.6	91.7	229.4	249.4	20.0	17.9
Other	68.1	74.9	23.1	27.3	64.2	73.6	3.8	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>512.7</i>	<i>543.5</i>	<i>165.6</i>	<i>191.6</i>	<i>468.2</i>	<i>509.4</i>	<i>35.2</i>	<i>33.8</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	8.9	8.5	2.0	2.0	6.7	7.4	0.9	0.9
Lebanon	14.8	16.5	5.6	6.1	13.9	14.9	0.7	0.5
Turkey	9.8	10.9	3.2	4.9	10.0	11.5	0.4	0.5
Other	18.2	18.2	4.9	4.8	14.1	16.8	1.4	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>44.6</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.3</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	214.2	222.2	68.7	79.1	187.9	215.0	24.0	24.7
Malaysia	84.5	88.6	23.6	26.4	70.0	77.9	6.8	9.6
Philippines	47.3	51.5	10.0	11.3	37.9	42.2	3.2	4.5
Singapore	91.7	95.0	24.1	25.6	76.1	81.8	8.1	8.8
Thailand	71.8	75.3	20.4	18.5	61.6	66.0	6.8	7.6
Viet Nam	32.6	40.6	7.4	9.3	29.0	30.2	1.9	2.4
Other	9.8	10.3	2.0	1.4	7.8	5.7	0.8	0.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.8</i>	<i>583.5</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>171.5</i>	<i>470.1</i>	<i>518.7</i>	<i>51.5</i>	<i>58.2</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	39.3	52.9	14.4	13.3	42.2	43.8	4.2	5.5
Hong Kong	130.4	156.9	35.8	38.4	119.9	128.1	11.6	11.8
Japan	42.6	42.7	12.2	12.9	35.7	39.2	4.1	4.7
Korea	12.0	14.3	3.4	4.8	11.5	13.3	1.2	1.4
Taiwan	28.3	28.8	6.8	7.2	20.9	22.6	2.0	2.2
Other	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.1	—	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>254.1</i>	<i>297.0</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>231.5</i>	<i>248.1</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>25.8</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	27.0	35.4	6.6	5.7	20.7	23.5	2.2	3.0
Sri Lanka	9.8	9.8	2.1	1.7	7.6	6.4	0.6	0.7
Other	9.8	13.2	2.0	3.2	8.1	9.6	1.3	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>36.4</i>	<i>39.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>5.3</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	39.5	40.5	15.5	14.8	34.2	37.5	1.9	2.1
United States of America	288.3	314.0	90.2	88.9	257.9	274.9	25.2	29.3
Other	20.4	20.9	3.3	5.0	12.5	16.9	1.3	2.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>348.1</i>	<i>375.4</i>	<i>109.0</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>304.6</i>	<i>329.4</i>	<i>28.4</i>	<i>33.7</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	15.7	24.2	4.7	7.4	18.5	19.9	2.3	2.2
Other	14.7	15.7	3.6	7.1	10.8	16.2	0.9	1.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>36.2</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.0</i>
Not stated	7.3	10.5	3.1	3.1	8.7	9.7	0.9	1.4
Total	2,354.3	2,518.6	685.7	740.8	2,038.0	2,218.8	194.0	214.1

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

**TABLE 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		Ten months to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		October		October	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
New South Wales	1,511.7	1,646.6	387.0	413.1	1,348.7	1,489.2	129.7	140.9
Victoria	393.3	451.3	95.5	108.8	365.1	415.7	33.5	38.3
Queensland	924.8	1,044.4	286.2	334.3	858.8	985.0	85.9	97.1
South Australia	75.9	79.6	16.5	17.1	62.5	69.2	4.8	7.8
Western Australia	328.7	347.4	72.0	80.5	277.8	307.3	26.7	28.8
Tasmania	20.3	23.6	2.5	3.5	17.5	20.3	1.3	1.5
Northern Territory	34.9	41.2	14.1	13.8	34.7	35.8	3.6	3.9
Australian Capital Territory	24.7	29.9	7.1	7.6	24.1	26.8	2.7	3.0
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	4.2	n.a.	14.9	0.8	1.6
Total(c)	3,314.2	3,676.8	884.3	982.9	2,998.5	3,364.2	289.0	322.9

(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) 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)
TEN MONTHS TO OCTOBER**

Country of residence(b)	Ten months to October						Percentage change 1994 to 1996	Percentage change 1995 to 1996
	1994		1995		1996			
	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%	(^{'000})	%		
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	482.2	18	529.1	18	659.0	20	37	25
Europe and the Former USSR	550.8	21	582.5	20	598.0	18	9	3
Middle East and North Africa	18.9	1	22.3	1	26.4	1	40	18
Southeast Asia	362.2	14	428.0	14	497.9	15	37	16
Northeast Asia	909.0	34	1,039.1	35	1,154.3	35	27	11
Southern Asia	15.3	1	21.1	1	27.0	1	76	28
The Americas	294.1	11	307.5	10	322.1	10	10	5
Africa (excluding North Africa)	32.0	1	29.7	1	38.2	1	19	29
Total(d)	2,666.7	100	2,960.6	100	3,324.1	100	25	12
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	97.9	4	101.7	3	98.4	3	1	-3
Hong Kong	87.5	3	106.3	4	124.5	4	42	17
Indonesia	78.1	3	103.8	4	121.8	4	56	17
Japan	589.8	22	643.0	22	675.5	20	15	5
Korea	86.2	3	126.3	4	175.2	5	103	39
Malaysia	74.0	3	84.8	3	103.8	3	40	22
New Zealand	398.2	15	442.2	15	568.6	17	43	29
Singapore	126.7	5	137.4	5	157.5	5	24	15
Taiwan	120.0	4	129.9	4	135.1	4	13	4
United Kingdom	251.2	9	267.2	9	269.5	8	7	1
United States of America	238.6	9	248.0	8	256.9	8	8	4
Purpose of journey(c)								
Convention/conference	52.8	2	77.2	3	95.9	3	82	24
Business	272.1	10	302.5	10	327.9	10	21	8
Visiting friends/relatives	436.6	16	523.1	18	587.0	18	(c)	12
Holiday	1,683.4	63	1,783.1	60	2,000.3	60	(c)	12
Employment	24.2	1	18.5	1	19.8	1	-18	7
Education	78.3	3	90.7	3	121.9	4	56	34
Other and not stated	119.4	4	165.5	6	171.3	5	43	4
Total	2,666.7	100	2,960.6	100	3,324.1	100	25	12

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Break in time series data. See paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (d) Includes not stated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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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, with minor alterations to the cards in March 1995. 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 classification 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 Katrina Phelan on 06 252 6573.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

GLOSSARY

.....

- Australian resident** Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
- Category of movement** Overseas Arrivals and Departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main *categories of movement*:
- permanent movements
 - long-term movements
 - short-term movements.
- 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.
- Country of residence** Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
- Intended length of stay** On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay abroad'.
- Long-term arrivals** Long-term arrivals comprise:
- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
 - Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
- Long-term departures** Long-term departures comprise:
- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
 - overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
- Main destination** Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)** Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on Overseas Arrivals and Departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

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:
overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and
Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.
- Short-term departures** Short-term departures comprise:
Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 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.

7 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 CARDS (a)

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 _____
 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 _____ **Don't use cruise line** →

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

No

Yes

(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?

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
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Visa class: _____ **PZ 015 (03-95)**

(a) From March 1995. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS (a)

OUTGOING CARD

AUSTRALIA
OUTGOING 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 Widowed Separated but not divorced
Married Divorced Common law / de facto

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

<p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> OR</p> <p>(2) Australian city or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/></p> <p>(3) Country of residence <input type="text"/></p>	<p>E Resident departing temporarily <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Intended length of stay abroad Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> OR</p> <p>(2) Main reason for going abroad (<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> one only) Convention/conference <input type="radio"/> Business <input type="radio"/> Visiting friends/relatives <input type="radio"/> Holiday <input type="radio"/> Employment <input type="radio"/> Education <input type="radio"/> Other <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(3) Country in which you will spend most time while abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>(4) Australian State where you live <input type="text"/></p>	<p>F Resident departing permanently <input type="radio"/></p> <p>(1) Country of future residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>(2) Australian State where you lived <input type="text"/></p> <p>(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"/> • Did you intend to settle permanently? Yes <input type="radio"/> No <input type="radio"/></p>
--	---	---

10 Usual occupation

11 Flight number or name of ship

12 Overseas country where you will get 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 lab

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(a) From March 1995. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.



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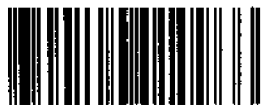
A large range of data is available via on-line services, diskette, magnetic tape, tape cartridge and CD ROM. For more details about our electronic data services, contact any ABS office (see below) or email us at:

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