



**Australian  
Bureau of  
Statistics**

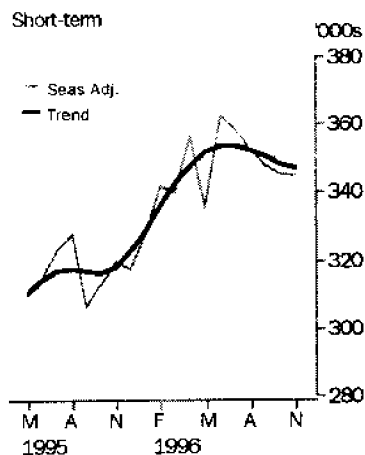
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

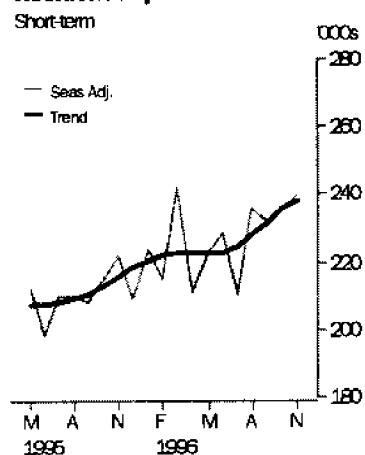
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## NOVEMBER KEY FIGURES

### Visitor arrivals



### Resident departures



	Nov 96 '000s	% change between Oct 96 and Nov 96	Jan 96 to Nov 96 '000s	% change on previous corresponding period
<b>Short-term</b>				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	347.0	-0.4	..	..
Original	375.6	..	3 699.6	12.0
Resident departures				
Trend	237.8	1.0	..	..
Original	218.2	..	2 437.0	8.8
<b>Permanent*</b>				
Settler arrivals	7.6	..	84.7	-2.9
Resident departures	2.5	..	25.7	3.4
<b>Total permanent &amp; long-term*</b>				
Arrivals	19.6	..	236.6	3.9
Departures	13.9	..	137.7	5.6

\*Original

## NOVEMBER KEY POINTS

### SHORT-TERM

- The trend estimate for visitor arrivals decreased in November 1996, for the fifth consecutive month, to 347,000, from 348,400 in October 1996. Before this, the trend estimate had been increasing for eight consecutive months. For the trend estimate to return to growth, the seasonally adjusted figure for December 1996 will have to be 5.8% greater than the November 1996 estimate.

### PERMANENT

- There were 7,640 permanent arrivals in Australia in November 1996, bringing the total for January to November to 84,670, a decrease of 3% compared with the corresponding period in 1995 (87,170).
- 2,450 Australian residents departed permanently during November 1996, bringing the total for the eleven months from January to 25,740. This was an increase of 3% over the same period in 1995 (24,890).

### TOTAL PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM

- The net gain of arrivals over departures during the eleven month period to November 1996 was 98,910, 2% higher than the net gain recorded during the corresponding period in 1995 (97,440).

## INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

### ISSUE

December 1996

### EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

12 March 1997

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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.

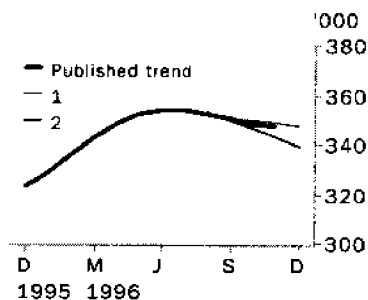
**1** The December seasonally adjusted estimate is higher than the November estimate by:

- 2.93% for visitor arrivals
- 4.03% for resident departures

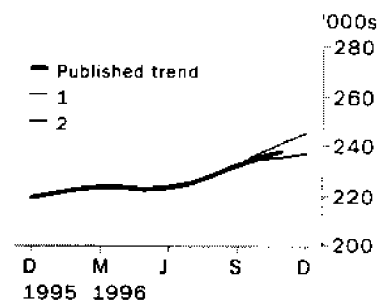
**2** The December seasonally adjusted estimate is lower than the November estimate by:

- 2.93% for visitor arrivals
- 4.03% for resident departures

### VISITOR ARRIVALS



### RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage changes of 2.93 and 4.03 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 375,600 short-term visitor arrivals in Australia during November 1996, bringing the total number for the eleven months from January 1996 to 3,699,600, an increase of 12% over the number of overseas visitors arriving during the corresponding period in 1995 (3,303,600).

The main source countries of visitor arrivals during the eleven months to November 1996 were Japan (20% of all visitor arrivals), New Zealand (17%), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America (8%) and Korea and Singapore (both 5%). All of the top ten source countries increased in visitor numbers during January to November 1996 compared to the same period in the previous year.

The highest increases were in the numbers of visitors from Korea (up 38%), New Zealand (up 28%), Malaysia (up 17%), Hong Kong (up 16%) and Singapore (up 15%).

### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

There were 218,200 short-term departures of Australian residents in November 1996, bringing the total for the eleven months January to November 1996 to 2,437,000, an increase of 9% compared with the same period in 1995 (2,239,100). The main destinations for departing Australian residents were New Zealand (15%), the United States of America (12%), the United Kingdom (11%), Indonesia (10%) and Hong Kong (6%).

During the eleven months to November 1996:

359,000 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 11% over the same period in 1995;

298,900 residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 6%;

266,300 residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, an increase of 9%;

237,300 residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 16%; and

145,000 residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 6%.

### PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

Between January and November 1996, 60% of all short-term visitors stated on arrival that they had travelled to Australia for a holiday (2,225,300). A further 18% stated that they were visiting friends/relatives (661,300), 10% were on business trips (367,500) and a further 3% arrived for the purpose of education.

### STATE OF STAY

Overseas visitors departing Australia during the eleven months to November 1996 stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales (44%), followed by Queensland (29%), Victoria (13%) and Western Australia (9%). For Queensland 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 and the proportion for Victoria increased by one percentage point.

# ANALYSES AND COMMENTS

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## MIGRATION

### PERMANENT ARRIVALS

There were 7,640 permanent arrivals in Australia during November 1996, bringing the total number of settlers arriving between January and November 1996 to 84,670.

On a regional basis, Europe and the Former USSR was the main source of settlers during the eleven months to November 1996 with 23,180 arrivals, or 27% of all settlers.

Other important regions for permanent arrivals during the eleven months to November 1996 were:

Northeast Asia (16,880), 39% higher than the number arriving in the corresponding period in 1995;  
Oceania (14,880), 10% more; and  
Southeast Asia (10,610), 19% less.

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

## PERMANENT DEPARTURES

During November 1996, 2,450 Australian residents departed Australia permanently bringing the total for the eleven months January to November 1996 to 25,740, 3% more compared to the same period in the previous year. During the 1995-96 financial year, 28,670 Australian residents, comprising former settlers, their Australian-born offspring and other residents, left Australia permanently. This was an increase of 6% on the 26,950 permanent departures during the previous financial year. Half of the Australian residents who left Australia permanently during 1995-96 emigrated to New Zealand (34%), the United Kingdom (18%) or the United States of America (8%). This distribution has been much the same throughout the 1990s. Other popular destinations included Hong Kong (6%), Canada (3%), and China, Singapore and Ireland (all 2%).

The number of permanent departures tends to reflect the number of permanent arrivals two to five years earlier, although substantially lower. From 1977-78 onwards, the number of permanent departures has fluctuated with a low of 18,100 in 1985-86 and a peak of 31,130 in 1990-91. Since the 1990-91 peak the number has dropped but remains above the pre 1990-91 level. The number of former settlers who departed Australia permanently followed a similar pattern to that of total permanent departures while the number of other residents (primarily Australian-born) fluctuated around 10,000 between 1978-79 and 1989-90 then increased to 15,800 and remained around that level since.

Just under half (46%) of the permanent departures from Australia during 1995-96 were former settlers, that is people who had previously migrated to Australia. Over three-quarters (77%) of the departing former settlers were returning to their countries of birth. Of the largest groups, 92% of New Zealand born former settlers, 85% of those born in the United States of America and 77% of those born in the United Kingdom were returning to their countries of birth. In contrast 54% of German born former settlers were returning to Germany. The most popular destination for the other residents who departed Australia permanently during 1995-96 were New Zealand (35%), the United Kingdom (16%), the United States of America (11%) and Hong Kong (4%).

Almost half (48%) of all permanent departures from Australia, both former settlers and other residents, were aged 20-39 years. Overall, former settlers tended to be older with 16% under 20 years, 25% aged 40-59 years and 10% aged 60 or over. In comparison, 33% of other residents were under 20, 17% were aged 40-59 and 3% were 60 or over.

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>									
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	352.0	455.6
June	7,300	5,930	4,600	17,830	200.7	306.9	363.3	353.8	525.4
July	7,530	6,760	13,070	27,360	261.3	358.2	358.5	353.7	646.9
August	7,740	5,590	5,220	18,550	226.3	329.2	353.2	352.6	574.1
September	7,420	5,980	5,050	18,450	251.1	309.2	348.0	350.7	578.7
October	7,510	6,430	6,200	20,130	302.1	350.4	345.6	348.4	672.6
November	7,640	7,480	4,460	19,580	214.1	375.6	345.2	347.0	609.3

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) 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>									
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	222.4	290.3	516.6
June	2,020	4,900	5,270	12,180	261.8	228.6	222.9	296.9	570.8
July	2,330	5,880	4,980	13,180	236.8	210.7	224.7	323.1	573.1
August	2,440	6,430	3,910	12,780	222.4	235.6	227.9	367.5	602.7
September	2,070	4,730	3,930	10,730	281.5	231.9	231.6	292.2	584.5
October	2,030	4,480	3,370	9,880	214.1	235.3	235.4	322.9	546.8
November	2,450	4,770	6,720	13,940	218.2	239.9	237.8	362.3	594.5

(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)**

	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>Eleven months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>		<i>30 September</i>		<i>November</i>		<i>November</i>	
	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	1,000.6	1,144.7	283.9	309.8	1,040.8	1,157.4	108.6	114.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1,051.3	1,158.2	275.1	307.2	1,030.1	1,175.6	108.4	118.0
2 weeks and under 1 month	624.1	675.6	172.8	193.8	581.9	656.4	55.3	63.7
1 and under 2 months	335.4	352.7	81.1	84.5	295.4	309.2	29.6	33.7
2 and under 3 months	102.5	110.2	22.1	23.1	96.3	103.0	12.4	13.9
3 and under 6 months	119.3	138.7	31.6	36.7	122.9	139.9	16.1	18.8
6 and under 12 months	125.6	145.7	36.6	41.7	136.1	158.1	12.6	13.4
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,361.7</b>	<b>3,725.8</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>996.6</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>3,699.6</b>	<b>342.9</b>	<b>375.6</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	64.9	89.7	26.9	31.8	86.6	108.8	9.5	12.8
Business	321.9	361.0	102.9	97.1	338.8	367.5	36.3	39.7
Visiting friends/relatives	605.0	700.1	150.8	169.7	587.0	661.3	63.8	74.3
Holiday	2,109.0	2,257.5	539.1	599.2	1,995.8	2,225.3	212.6	225.0
Employment	27.0	21.7	5.3	5.6	20.1	21.9	1.7	2.1
Education	83.4	97.8	29.7	39.1	94.3	126.8	3.6	4.9
Other and not stated	150.5	198.0	48.6	54.1	181.0	188.1	15.5	16.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,361.7</b>	<b>3,725.8</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>996.6</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>3,699.6</b>	<b>342.9</b>	<b>375.6</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	245.8	271.4	71.7	76.4	254.4	280.7	28.3	30.0
1 and under 2 weeks	577.6	615.5	179.1	193.5	569.2	640.6	50.6	60.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	617.0	671.1	181.8	192.1	590.2	631.9	42.1	46.9
1 and under 2 months	434.0	458.4	120.5	146.0	368.8	413.3	28.5	29.9
2 and under 3 months	185.6	193.8	54.8	57.0	167.2	176.7	24.8	23.4
3 and under 6 months	165.2	171.8	44.6	43.3	161.8	164.0	17.5	18.6
6 and under 12 months	129.1	136.6	33.2	32.5	127.6	129.7	9.4	8.5
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>2,354.3</b>	<b>2,518.6</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>740.8</b>	<b>2,239.1</b>	<b>2,437.0</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>218.2</b>
<b>Purpose of journey(b)</b>								
Convention/conference	66.9	100.8	28.5	29.6	96.3	99.4	8.9	8.9
Business	408.3	438.8	110.9	127.2	413.4	458.4	41.3	43.6
Visiting friends/relatives	561.2	644.7	150.5	163.9	537.3	577.6	57.8	57.1
Holiday	1,143.7	1,140.4	334.3	367.0	1,013.5	1,122.3	77.3	94.8
Employment	55.7	72.2	27.1	17.3	67.9	63.2	4.9	5.2
Education	30.4	38.2	12.7	12.1	35.2	33.9	3.9	2.8
Other and not stated	88.1	83.5	21.7	23.6	75.5	82.3	7.1	5.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,354.3</b>	<b>2,518.6</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>740.8</b>	<b>2,239.1</b>	<b>2,437.0</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>218.2</b>

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

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

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>Eleven months to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>		<i>30 September</i>		<i>November</i>		<i>November</i>	
	<i>1994</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>	<i>1995</i>	<i>1996</i>
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	11,490	15,120	3,610	3,770	13,550	14,880	1,120	1,290
Europe and the Former USSR	22,990	26,740	6,680	6,170	24,560	23,180	2,770	2,460
Middle East and North Africa	5,820	8,340	2,350	1,670	7,640	5,800	810	510
Southeast Asia	14,790	14,590	3,570	2,870	13,140	10,610	1,180	1,000
Northeast Asia	8,590	14,250	4,000	4,670	12,180	16,880	1,530	1,150
Southern Asia	6,380	8,450	2,230	1,450	7,750	5,680	710	500
The Americas	3,510	4,000	1,070	1,010	3,580	3,400	320	330
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,300	5,430	1,360	1,060	4,740	4,210	520	410
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>77,940</b>	<b>96,970</b>	<b>24,890</b>	<b>22,690</b>	<b>87,170</b>	<b>84,670</b>	<b>8,960</b>	<b>7,640</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	1,700	3,100	910	700	2,890	2,850	300	190
China	2,940	7,370	2,060	2,560	6,090	10,020	1,010	710
Fiji	1,280	1,690	410	520	1,480	1,600	90	100
Former USSR and Baltic States	2,350	1,910	410	420	1,720	1,640	150	260
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.(c)	2,410	3,000	820	730	2,800	2,610	330	180
Hong Kong	3,640	4,490	1,190	1,160	3,970	3,780	320	240
India	3,130	4,300	1,070	660	3,940	2,640	330	240
New Zealand	8,970	11,430	2,680	2,730	10,310	11,350	880	1,030
Philippines	4,050	3,810	860	560	3,460	2,460	290	260
South Africa	2,390	3,150	760	660	2,700	2,560	250	230
Sri Lanka	1,830	2,110	630	360	1,910	1,350	180	130
United Kingdom	9,560	11,470	2,740	2,470	10,520	9,900	1,210	1,200
United States of America	1,550	1,780	450	430	1,590	1,450	120	150
Viet Nam	5,350	4,630	1,020	780	4,130	2,670	410	270

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

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

Country of residence(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	31 December	1995	30 September	1996	November	1996	November	1996
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	19.5	19.0	3.8	4.4	15.7	18.0	1.8	2.0
New Caledonia	20.2	21.4	3.7	4.6	19.2	21.2	1.5	1.9
New Zealand	480.4	538.4	166.4	205.1	487.1	622.5	45.0	53.9
Papua New Guinea	41.9	42.3	10.5	11.8	37.9	38.4	3.2	3.4
Other	24.3	26.1	6.8	6.0	22.9	22.7	2.3	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>586.2</i>	<i>647.2</i>	<i>191.2</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>582.8</i>	<i>722.8</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>63.8</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	15.5	17.0	4.6	4.2	14.9	15.4	1.5	2.1
Belgium	7.0	7.7	2.2	2.5	6.8	8.3	0.7	0.9
Denmark	14.7	15.8	3.2	3.6	14.0	15.5	1.8	1.8
Former USSR & Baltic States	7.3	8.6	1.6	1.6	7.3	7.4	1.0	0.8
France	34.5	35.2	10.8	10.7	32.1	31.3	2.7	3.1
Germany	122.7	124.2	28.0	26.2	112.3	110.7	10.6	12.2
Greece	7.0	7.6	1.5	1.3	5.9	5.9	0.8	0.7
Ireland	15.1	17.4	3.6	4.3	15.7	18.5	2.0	2.7
Italy	36.7	36.8	11.4	13.0	31.2	33.9	3.6	3.7
Netherlands	30.9	34.5	8.0	9.1	30.5	34.3	4.6	4.6
Norway	5.8	6.6	1.4	1.3	5.8	6.4	0.7	1.1
Spain	6.9	7.3	2.8	2.8	6.7	7.4	0.7	1.0
Sweden	20.2	22.4	3.9	3.8	18.7	18.8	2.9	2.7
Switzerland	36.4	35.3	6.9	8.1	30.4	33.7	3.9	4.9
United Kingdom	335.3	347.9	59.3	64.7	305.1	315.5	37.9	46.0
Other	25.3	27.8	6.1	6.8	23.9	27.9	3.5	4.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>721.2</i>	<i>752.0</i>	<i>155.4</i>	<i>164.3</i>	<i>661.3</i>	<i>690.7</i>	<i>78.8</i>	<i>92.7</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	6.9	8.1	2.2	2.4	7.3	8.5	0.8	0.9
Other	17.0	20.6	6.1	8.3	17.9	20.3	2.0	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>23.9</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>25.2</i>	<i>28.8</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Brunei	5.4	5.9	1.4	1.6	5.1	5.9	0.3	0.5
Indonesia	105.7	135.0	29.5	33.6	112.9	131.1	9.0	9.3
Malaysia	95.1	108.2	21.6	26.6	99.8	117.1	15.0	13.4
Philippines	21.7	27.0	6.3	6.8	24.1	29.6	2.0	2.6
Singapore	187.6	202.4	35.8	37.4	161.8	186.8	24.4	29.3
Thailand	66.8	81.3	14.8	18.9	75.2	81.2	4.9	4.7
Other	5.5	6.3	1.5	1.6	5.6	6.5	0.7	0.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>487.8</i>	<i>566.0</i>	<i>111.0</i>	<i>126.4</i>	<i>484.4</i>	<i>558.4</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>60.4</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	29.7	42.6	10.2	12.9	37.3	48.8	5.4	6.4
Hong Kong	109.5	131.7	38.4	35.6	116.1	134.9	9.8	10.4
Japan	721.1	782.7	214.0	219.3	706.8	730.6	63.8	55.1
Korea	110.8	168.0	38.1	51.1	145.3	199.9	19.0	24.7
Taiwan	142.5	152.0	35.9	35.1	140.7	147.0	10.8	11.9
Other	2.8	1.9	0.6	0.6	1.7	1.9	0.1	0.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,116.4</i>	<i>1,278.8</i>	<i>337.2</i>	<i>354.6</i>	<i>1,147.9</i>	<i>1,263.1</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>108.8</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	12.1	17.1	3.4	5.1	15.2	19.0	1.5	1.6
Other	7.6	10.3	2.2	2.7	8.5	10.5	1.1	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>19.6</i>	<i>27.5</i>	<i>5.6</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>23.7</i>	<i>29.4</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>2.4</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	54.3	58.4	12.4	11.9	51.1	53.6	5.9	6.3
United States of America	289.7	304.9	69.2	71.4	275.4	287.6	27.4	30.6
Other	17.6	18.6	4.0	5.2	16.0	20.3	1.8	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>361.6</i>	<i>381.9</i>	<i>85.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>342.5</i>	<i>361.5</i>	<i>35.0</i>	<i>39.4</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	30.3	32.7	6.1	9.8	26.5	34.9	3.5	4.1
Other	12.3	9.5	2.4	2.1	7.8	8.9	1.1	1.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>42.2</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>34.4</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>5.6</i>
Not stated	2.4	1.6	0.4	0.4	1.4	1.2	0.1	0.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,361.7</b>	<b>3,725.8</b>	<b>903.2</b>	<b>996.6</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>3,699.6</b>	<b>342.9</b>	<b>375.6</b>

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



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

Main destination(b)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Eleven months to		Month of	
	31 December	1995	30 September	1996	November	1996	1995	1996
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	82.9	74.6	21.6	19.8	65.5	63.3	5.2	5.5
New Caledonia	14.7	13.2	3.3	3.9	11.5	12.5	1.0	2.2
New Zealand	353.3	371.4	94.4	96.0	323.0	359.0	28.2	32.5
Norfolk Island	20.0	17.6	3.5	4.7	15.8	16.9	1.9	1.7
Papua New Guinea	35.0	35.6	8.5	9.6	32.5	34.0	3.3	3.1
Vanuatu	20.3	18.1	4.9	4.5	16.2	16.5	0.9	1.3
Other	25.3	25.8	7.7	7.9	22.5	23.8	2.1	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.5</i>	<i>556.3</i>	<i>143.8</i>	<i>146.2</i>	<i>487.0</i>	<i>526.0</i>	<i>42.6</i>	<i>48.7</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
France	27.9	27.9	6.8	7.8	25.4	25.1	1.2	1.8
Germany	32.3	34.4	8.1	9.2	31.8	29.8	3.0	2.4
Greece	33.8	34.2	13.3	12.6	32.5	32.5	1.1	1.6
Ireland	13.6	15.5	5.8	7.9	13.6	16.5	0.9	0.7
Italy	45.1	50.3	16.3	21.5	46.5	53.9	2.5	2.1
Netherlands	14.3	15.9	4.4	5.8	14.2	15.6	0.9	0.9
Poland	6.3	7.3	1.6	2.0	6.2	6.0	0.4	0.5
Spain	6.4	8.2	2.0	2.8	7.1	8.9	0.6	0.9
Switzerland	10.4	9.6	2.7	3.0	8.7	9.8	0.7	0.7
United Kingdom	254.5	265.4	81.6	91.7	244.7	266.3	15.3	16.9
Other	68.1	74.9	23.1	27.3	68.4	77.6	4.2	4.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>512.7</i>	<i>543.5</i>	<i>165.6</i>	<i>191.6</i>	<i>499.1</i>	<i>542.0</i>	<i>30.8</i>	<i>32.6</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	8.9	8.5	2.0	2.0	7.3	8.4	0.6	1.0
Lebanon	14.8	16.5	5.6	6.1	15.4	16.0	1.5	1.1
Turkey	9.8	10.9	3.2	4.9	10.5	11.7	0.5	0.3
Other	18.2	18.2	4.9	4.8	16.2	18.9	2.1	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>51.7</i>	<i>54.0</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>49.4</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.4</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	214.2	222.2	68.7	79.1	204.7	237.3	16.8	22.3
Malaysia	84.5	88.6	23.6	26.4	76.8	85.9	6.8	8.0
Philippines	47.3	51.5	10.0	11.3	42.5	47.9	4.6	5.7
Singapore	91.7	95.0	24.1	25.6	85.1	90.3	9.0	8.4
Thailand	71.8	75.3	20.4	18.5	68.5	72.8	6.9	6.9
Viet Nam	32.6	40.6	7.4	9.3	32.3	35.0	3.3	4.9
Other	9.8	10.3	2.0	1.4	8.5	6.6	0.7	1.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.8</i>	<i>583.5</i>	<i>156.0</i>	<i>171.5</i>	<i>518.4</i>	<i>575.9</i>	<i>48.3</i>	<i>57.2</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	39.3	52.9	14.4	13.3	45.9	48.5	3.8	4.7
Hong Kong	130.4	156.9	35.8	38.4	136.5	145.0	16.7	16.9
Japan	42.6	42.7	12.2	12.9	39.0	43.2	3.2	4.1
Korea	12.0	14.3	3.4	4.8	12.6	15.1	1.1	1.8
Taiwan	28.3	28.8	6.8	7.2	24.5	25.1	3.6	2.6
Other	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.4	1.3	1.2	—	0.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>254.1</i>	<i>297.0</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>259.8</i>	<i>278.3</i>	<i>28.3</i>	<i>30.2</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	27.0	35.4	6.6	5.7	27.7	29.1	7.0	5.6
Sri Lanka	9.8	9.8	2.1	1.7	8.2	7.6	0.6	1.2
Other	9.8	13.2	2.0	3.2	11.0	11.9	2.9	2.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.6</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>10.7</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>48.6</i>	<i>10.4</i>	<i>9.1</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	39.5	40.5	15.5	14.8	36.5	39.9	2.3	2.4
United States of America	288.3	314.0	90.2	88.9	281.5	298.9	23.6	24.0
Other	20.4	20.9	3.3	5.0	16.8	20.5	4.3	3.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>348.1</i>	<i>375.4</i>	<i>109.0</i>	<i>108.8</i>	<i>334.8</i>	<i>359.3</i>	<i>30.2</i>	<i>29.9</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	15.7	24.2	4.7	7.4	20.9	23.2	2.4	3.3
Other	14.7	15.7	3.6	7.1	12.9	18.1	2.1	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>30.4</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>33.9</i>	<i>41.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>5.2</i>
Not stated	7.3	10.5	3.1	3.1	9.9	10.6	1.1	1.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,354.3</b>	<b>2,518.6</b>	<b>685.7</b>	<b>740.8</b>	<b>2,239.1</b>	<b>2,437.0</b>	<b>201.1</b>	<b>218.2</b>

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

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

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Eleven months to November		Month of November	
	1994	1995	1995	1996	1995	1996	1995	1996
	New South Wales	1,511.7	1,646.6	387.0	413.1	1,496.2	1,643.6	147.5
Victoria	393.3	451.3	95.5	108.8	407.1	467.8	42.0	52.2
Queensland	924.8	1,044.4	286.2	334.3	953.0	1,090.1	94.2	105.1
South Australia	75.9	79.6	16.5	17.1	71.8	76.8	9.2	7.6
Western Australia	328.7	347.4	72.0	80.5	308.5	340.0	30.6	32.7
Tasmania	20.3	23.6	2.5	3.5	19.7	22.2	2.2	2.0
Northern Territory	34.9	41.2	14.1	13.8	38.6	40.0	3.9	4.2
Australian Capital Territory	24.7	29.9	7.1	7.6	27.2	29.7	3.1	2.9
Other Territories(b)	n.a.	n.a.	3.6	4.2	n.a.	16.2	1.6	1.2
<b>Total(c)</b>	<b>3,314.2</b>	<b>3,676.8</b>	<b>884.3</b>	<b>982.9</b>	<b>3,332.8</b>	<b>3,726.5</b>	<b>334.3</b>	<b>362.3</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (c) Includes not stated.

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

Country of residence(b)	Eleven months to November						Percentage change 1994 to 1996	Percentage change 1995 to 1996
	1994		1995		1996			
	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%	( <sup>'000</sup> )	%		
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	527.2	18	582.8	18	722.8	20	38	25
Europe and the Former USSR	629.0	21	661.3	20	690.7	19	10	6
Middle East and North Africa	21.2	1	25.2	1	28.8	1	36	14
Southeast Asia	415.3	14	484.4	15	558.4	15	34	17
Northeast Asia	1,001.0	34	1,147.9	35	1,263.1	34	25	10
Southern Asia	17.1	1	23.7	1	29.4	1	75	24
The Americas	328.4	11	342.5	10	361.5	10	10	6
Africa (excluding North Africa)	36.3	1	34.4	1	43.8	1	19	26
<b>Total(d)</b>	<b>2,977.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,699.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>
<b>Selected source countries(b) —</b>								
Germany	110.2	4	112.3	3	110.7	3	2	-1
Hong Kong	96.2	3	116.1	4	134.9	4	37	20
Indonesia	85.7	3	112.9	3	131.1	4	52	17
Japan	646.3	22	706.8	21	730.6	20	12	3
Korea	98.5	3	145.3	4	199.9	5	106	38
Malaysia	88.3	3	99.8	3	117.1	3	32	20
New Zealand	434.3	15	487.1	15	622.5	17	43	28
Singapore	150.2	5	161.8	5	186.8	5	24	19
Taiwan	131.0	4	140.7	4	147.0	4	10	6
United Kingdom	288.7	10	305.1	9	315.5	9	9	5
United States of America	265.1	9	275.4	8	287.6	8	9	5
<b>Purpose of journey(c)</b>								
Convention/conference	61.5	2	86.6	3	108.8	3	74	25
Business	304.1	10	338.8	10	367.5	10	20	7
Visiting friends/relatives	498.5	17	587.0	18	661.3	18	(c)	13
Holiday	1,871.9	63	1,995.8	60	2,225.3	60	(c)	13
Employment	25.7	1	20.1	1	21.9	1	-13	8
Education	80.9	3	94.3	3	126.8	3	58	31
Other and not stated	135.1	5	181.0	5	188.1	5	38	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,977.7</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,303.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>3,699.6</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>13</b>

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

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

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## INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 21).

## SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

**2** Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards (see Appendix). These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. In some cases pre-recorded visa data is used in lieu of passenger card data by DIMA. In accordance with the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*, information relating to individuals, individual flights or ships and individual carriers, which is contained in these cards or other documents, is treated as confidential by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS).

**3** Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act 1992* by DIMA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming Passenger Card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994, 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

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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 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

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

## GLOSSARY

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- 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

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### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

(continued)

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

**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 ( $1.4 \times 190$ ), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 218 and 1,282.

# APPENDIX — PASSENGER CARDS (a)

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

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

<p><b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>(1)</b> Previous country of residence _____</p> <p><b>(2)</b> Main reason for coming to Australia ( <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><b>(3)</b> Country of residence _____</p>	<p><b>B Visitor or temporary entrant</b> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>(1)</b> Intended length of stay in Australia Years _____ Months _____ Days _____ OR Years _____ Months _____ Days _____</p> <p><b>(2)</b> Country where you spent most time while abroad _____</p>	<p><b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="radio"/></p> <p><b>(1)</b> Time you have been away from Australia Years _____ Months _____ OR Days _____</p> <p><b>(2)</b> Country where you spent most time while abroad _____</p>
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**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.

	<table border="1" style="display: inline-table; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="padding: 2px;">No change</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">No</td> <td style="padding: 2px;">Yes</td> </tr> </table>	No change	No	Yes
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 \_\_\_\_\_

visa class \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

**D Visitor or temporary entrant departing**

(1) Length of time you have been in Australia this visit:  
Years \_\_\_\_\_  
Months \_\_\_\_\_  
OR  
Days \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Australian city or State where you spent most time: \_\_\_\_\_

(3) Country of residence: \_\_\_\_\_

**E Resident departing temporarily**

(1) Intended length of stay abroad:  
Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months \_\_\_\_\_ Days \_\_\_\_\_ OR \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Main reason for going abroad (one only):  
Convention/conference  Business   
Visiting friends/relatives  Holiday   
Employment  Educator  Other

(3) Country in which you will spend most time while abroad: \_\_\_\_\_

(4) Australian State where you live: \_\_\_\_\_

**F Resident departing permanently**

(1) Country of future residence: \_\_\_\_\_

(2) Australian State where you lived: \_\_\_\_\_

(3) If you were not born in Australia:  
How long ago did you come to live in Australia?  
Years \_\_\_\_\_ Months \_\_\_\_\_

Did you intend to settle permanently?  
Yes  No

**10** Usual occupation: \_\_\_\_\_

**11** Flight number or name of ship: \_\_\_\_\_

**12** Overseas country where you will get off this flight or ship: \_\_\_\_\_

**Questions continue** ➔

**13** Airport / Port of departure: \_\_\_\_\_

**14** Departure date Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

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

Date: Day \_\_\_\_\_ Month \_\_\_\_\_ Year \_\_\_\_\_

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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