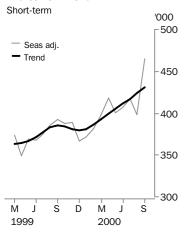


OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 19 OCT 2000

Visitor arrivals



SEPTEMBER 2000 PRELIMINAR % change % change on Jan 2000 to previous between Sep 2000 Aug 2000 and Sep 2000 corresponding '000 '000s Sep 2000 period Short-term

Vioitor orrivo

Visitor arrivals

Trend	431.1	1.6		
Original	406.5		3 491.7	9.6

KEY POINTS

- There were 406,500 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during September 2000, 15% more than in September 1999.
- The number of short-term arrivals during the September quarter 2000 (1.2 million) increased by 10% compared to the September quarter 1999 (1.1 million).
- The total number of short-term arrivals for the nine months to September 2000 increased by 10% (3.5 million) compared to the nine months to September 1999 (3.2 million).
- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals increased in September 2000.
- New Zealand (17%) was the main source country of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during January to September 2000, 11% more than in January to September 1999.
- The number of short-term visitor arrivals from the United States of America doubled during September 2000 compared to September 1999. For this month the United States of America was the second main source country of visitors to Australia after New Zealand.
- The number of short-term visitor arrivals from New Zealand, Japan and the United Kingdom declined in September 2000 compared to September 1999.
- In 1999, there were 210,000 visitor arrivals mainly coming to Australia for education. New South Wales was the main State of intended address for 36% of these visitors. (For more information see the special article on page 4).

■ For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information Service on 1300 135 070, or Amanda Dobson on Canberra 02 6252 5640.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

The Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs is currently automating the processing of passenger cards. Delays are expected in publishing the **final** Overseas Arrivals and Departures data in future issues of this publication:

MONTH OF FINAL DATA	RELEASE OF FINAL DATA
July 2000	November 2000
August 2000	December 2000

September 2000 December 2000/January 2001

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue of 3401.0 contains preliminary estimates for short-term visitor arrivals in July, August and September 2000. There is no final data on short-term visitor arrivals, short-term resident departures and permanent and long-term movements for these months. Only tables 1 and 6 of the standard publication are included.

DATA REVISIONS

The number of permanent arrivals during July to December 1999 have been revised in table 1 (page 6) as advised by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affiars.

TREND REVISIONS

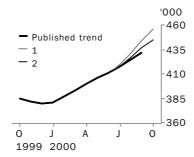
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of short-term arrivals and departures are revised (see paragraph 14 to 17 of the Explanatory Notes).

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

The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- 1 October visitor arrivals is 2.93% higher than September, and
- **2** October visitor arrivals is 2.93% lower than September.

VISITOR ARRIVALS



The percentage change of 2.93 was chosen because it represents the average absolute monthly percentage changes between months for visitor arrivals over the last four years.

Dennis Trewin Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 406,500 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during September 2000 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for January to September 2000 to 3.5 million, 10% higher than the number of overseas visitors arriving in the corresponding period in 1999 (3.2 million).

The number of short-term visitor arrivals from the United States of America doubled during September 2000 compared to September 1999 due to the Olympics. For this month the United States of America was the second main source country of visitors to Australia after New Zealand.

The major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the nine months to September 2000 were New Zealand (17%), Japan (15%), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (10%) and Singapore (5%). Compared to the nine months to September 1999, there were increases in the number of visitor arrivals from New Zealand, the United Kingdom, and Korea. Japan and Taiwan were the only source countries in the top ten to record a decline in visitor arrivals. All other Asian countries in the top ten source countries recorded an increase in arrivals.

During January to September 2000:

597,300 short-term visitor arrivals came from New Zealand, an increase of 11% over the corresponding period in 1999;

525,800 came from Japan, a decrease of 2%;

370,000 came from the United Kingdom, an increase of 6%;

356,100 came from the United States of America, an increase of 18%;

179,500 came from Singapore, an increase of 1%;

116,000 came from Korea, an increase of 62%; and

109,100 came from Taiwan, a decrease of 9%.

CORRECTION TO AUGUST 2000 ISSUE

The August 2000 issue of this publication contained a special article on short-term visitor arrivals to New South Wales. This article contained incorrect information on the median age of these visitors. The last paragraph on page 4 should read as follows:

The median age of short-term visitor arrivals in 1999 who intended to stay in New South Wales was 38 years (that is where half were younger than 38 years and half were older), similar to the median age of all short-term visitor arrivals to Australia. The median age of short-term visitors to New South Wales was higher than visitors to Queensland (36 years) and lower than visitors to Victoria (39 years).

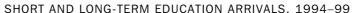
VISITOR ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

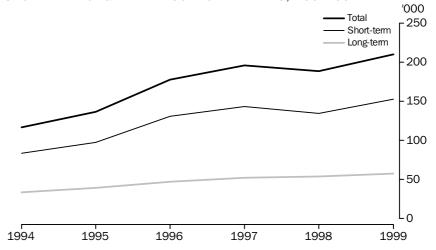
In the year to December 1999, education services (based on the Foreign Students in Australia model¹) were estimated to have contributed around \$3.1 billion to Australian exports, or 11% of all exported services². Of the 210,000 visitor arrivals mainly coming to Australia for education in 1999, 153,000 (or 73%) were short-term (less than 12 months) while 57,400 (27%) were long-term (over one year).

Although short-term arrivals mainly for education constituted only 3% of all short-term arrivals in 1999, they are of importance when the duration of their intended stay in Australia is considered. In terms of person-days stayed in Australia in 1999, arrivals mainly for education contributed 19% of all short-term person-days, after *boliday* (40%), and *visiting friends or relatives* (22%). Additionally the median duration of short-term arrivals mainly for education was 152 days (21.6 weeks) in 1999 (that is half of the students intended to spend less than 152 days in Australia and half intended to spend more time in Australia), compared to 11 days for all short-term arrivals.

The number of short term arrivals mainly for education has increased from 11,900 in 1979 to 153,000 in 1999, an average annual growth rate of 13% per year. Growth of short term arrivals mainly for education slowed during the Asian currency crisis, which particularly affected the 1998 arrivals which fell by 6%.

In regard to long-term visitor arrivals, 46% stated education as their main reason for travelling to Australia, followed by 18% for *employment* and 11% for *business*. Over the past twenty years, the number of long-term arrivals for education has increased from 5,600 in 1979 to 57,400 in 1999, an average annual growth rate of 12% per year.





According to the Department of Education, Training and Youth Affairs, the most popular field of study for overseas students studying at Australia institutions in 1999 was Business, Administration and Economics, the next most popular field was Science (particularly Computer Science)³.

- Balance Of Payments and International Investment Position, Australia: Concepts, Sources and Methods, ABS Cat. No. 5331.0
- 2 International Trade In Goods and Services, ABS Cat. No. 5368.0
- 3 Overseas Student Statistics 1999

VISITOR ARRIVALS FOR EDUCATION IN AUSTRALIA

COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

In 1999, the top ten source countries for all (short and long-term combined) visitor arrivals mainly for education were Indonesia (11%), Singapore (9%), United States of America and Malaysia (8% each), and Hong Kong and Japan (7% each). South Korea, China and Taiwan each contributed 5%, while New Zealand contributed 3%. Although the total number of arrivals mainly for education were the highest ever in 1999, arrivals from several major Asian source countries in the top ten remained well below their 1997 levels. These included: South Korea (down 40%), Hong Kong (down 22%), Indonesia (down 19%), Malaysia (down 14%) and Japan (down 9%). Offsetting these declines were large increases in education arrivals from China (154%), the United States of America (53%), New Zealand (37%), Singapore (29%) and Taiwan (12%).

STATE/TERRITORY OF INTENDED ADDRESS

New South Wales was the main State of intended address for 36% of all visitor arrivals mainly for education in 1999, followed by Victoria with 26%, while Queensland attracted 17% and Western Australia 13%.

The main source countries to each state varied considerably. The United States of America was the main source country to New South Wales with 8,200 (14%) of all short and long-term student arrivals intending to stay in that State, half of all American students arriving in 1999. Indonesia ranked second and contributed 10%, while South Korea and Hong Kong each contributed 8%. The main source countries for all student arrivals intending to stay mainly in Victoria included Indonesia (14%), Malaysia (12%), Singapore (12%) and Hong Kong (9%). Victoria attracted 41% of all students from Malaysia, 33% from Singapore and 32% from Indonesia. Queensland's main source countries for all student arrivals were Japan (11%), the United States of America (10%), Taiwan (9%) and Singapore (7%). Queensland was the most popular State of intended address for students arriving from Taiwan, attracting 33% of Taiwanese students. The main source countries to Western Australia for all student arrivals included Singapore (22%), Indonesia (19%), Malaysia (14%), and Japan (5%).

AGE AND SEX

Visitors arriving mainly for education tend to be younger. In 1999 the median age of those arriving for education was 22 years (for both short and long-term arrivals), compared to the median age of other arrivals; 38 years for short-term arrivals and 30 years for long-term arrivals. However, the median age for student arrivals differed among the main source countries. For short-term students, the median age ranged from 20 years (Indonesian arrivals) to 33 years (New Zealand arrivals). For long-term students, the median age ranged from 20 years (Chinese arrivals) to 32 years (New Zealand arrivals).

More males than females come to Australia mainly for educational purposes. This has been consistently true for the past twenty years. However, the sex ratio has decreased over time, from 171 males for every 100 females in 1979 to 104 males for every 100 females in 1999. The male to female ratio varied markedly across the main source countries. Less males than females came from Japan, Taiwan, the United States of America, Singapore, Indonesia, and Malaysia. The sex ratio for these countries ranged from 63 males for every 100 females (for Japan) to 96 males for every 100 females (for Malaysia). More males than females came from Hong Kong (109 males for every 100 females), China (109 males for every 100 females) and New Zealand (106 males for every 100 females).

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

-		LE I, IOIAL			. CATEGORT	Short-term a			
		Long-term a	arrivals	Total		('00')	0)		
	Permanent	-		permanent and		Overseas	Overseas visitors	Overseas visitors	Total arrivals
	arrivals	Australian	Overseas	long-term	Australian	visitors	(Seasonally	(Trend	(a)
Period	Settlers	residents	visitors	arrivals	residents	(original)	adjusted b)	estimate c)	('000')
Year ended 31 December	_								_
1997	78,230	81,800	100,190	260,220	2,897.2	4,317.9			7,475.3
1998	81,070	75,320	112,000	268,380	3,143.9	4,167.2			7,579.5
1999	87,140	76,130	125,730	289,000	3,226.1	4,459.5			7,974.6
Year ended 30 June —									
1998	77,330	84,360	103,760	265,440	3,020.1	4,220.0			7,505.5
1999	84,140	67,910	119,890	271,950	3,191.6	4,288.0			7,751.6
2000	92,270 r	79,650	133,200	305,120 r	3,299.9	4,651.8			8,255.9
1999 —									
July	7,580 r	6,480	18,100	32,160 r	314.3	388.5	374.5	377.3	734.8
August	7,830 r	5,690	7,790	21,310 r	268.5	355.6	384.9	382.8	645.3
September	7,600 r	6,250	7,930	21,780 r	299.3	353.1	392.9	385.3	674.0
October	7,500 r	6,490	9,260	23,250 r	356.0	397.0	387.8	384.1	776.0
November	7,260 r	8,340	7,450	23,040 r	246.7	416.7	389.0	381.1	686.3
December	7,980 r	12,500	6,830	27,300 r	208.3	460.8	366.6	379.6	696.3
2000 —									
January	9,990	6,610	18,550	35,150	357.5	360.8	371.4	380.9	753.4
February	7,240	5,820	24,810	37,880	236.5	434.6	382.2	386.1	708.9
March	7,170	5,310	8,350	20,830	230.8	411.9	396.8	392.7	663.5
April	7,800	6,080	8,440	22,320	279.6	405.6	418.4	399.5	707.5
May	7,010	4,560	7,550	19,120	256.1	319.3	400.8	405.5	594.5
June	7,310	5,520	8,150	20,980	246.4	347.9	406.0	410.9	615.3
July p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	436.8	417.0	417.0	n.y.a
August p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	368.3	398.6	424.2	n.y.a
September p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	406.5	465.3	431.1	n.y.a

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

${\bf TABLE~6.~SHORT\text{-}TERM~MOVEMENT(a)-ARRIVALS~OF~OVERSEAS~VISITORS}$ COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)

('000')

	Quarter en	led	(1000)	Nine mont	hs		Month of	c
	30 Septeml	per		to Septemb	per		Septembe	r
Country of residence(b)	1999	2000p	% change	1999	2000p	% change	1999	2000p
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	215.7	230.4	6.8	538.3	597.3	10.9	75.3	73.6
Total	247.7	263.8	6.5	636.3	694.3	9.1	86.2	86.0
EUROPE & THE FORMER USS	SR —							
Germany	29.6	31.7	7.3	93.5	98.3	5.2	10.9	13.4
Italy	16.4	18.7	14.0	34.4	39.7	15.3	4.2	5.7
Netherlands	13.2	15.1	14.8	34.2	39.3	15.0	5.0	5.8
Sweden	4.8	7.2	48.9	17.1	23.0	34.4	1.7	3.6
Switzerland	9.9	10.9	9.7	28.0	32.1	14.6	4.0	5.0
United Kingdom	107.9	102.7	-4.9	349.3	370.0	5.9	39.3	33.7
Total	236.4	266.7	12.8	702.1	791.7	12.8	82.5	105.2
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFR								
Total	20.5	24.0	16.9	39.7	43.4	9.1	3.1	6.0
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	20.4	23.3	14.3	73.0	68.1	-6.8	5.2	7.0
Malaysia	33.4	32.7	-2.3	102.1	108.3	6.1	13.6	10.4
Philippines	8.8	9.6	9.7	29.9	30.0	0.3	2.9	3.3
Singapore	55.6	46.4	-16.6	178.6	179.5	0.5	21.6	15.3
Thailand	12.6	15.1	19.9	44.3	53.0	19.5	3.4	4.8
Total	134.7	132.3	-1.8	441.3	455.2	3.2	48.1	42.4
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	28.2	31.5	11.7	70.4	86.1	22.4	12.3	8.2
Japan	188.1	179.1	-4.8	536.8	525.8	-2.0	54.7	47.4
Korea	24.6	38.4	56.2	71.5	116.0	62.3	6.8	12.1
Taiwan	40.0	35.9	-10.1	119.7	109.1	-8.9	10.1	7.2
Total	313.1	320.7	2.4	900.7	952.2	5.7	89.4	82.0
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	15.3	21.2	38.8	53.0	60.5	14.0	5.1	8.4
United States of America	95.0	129.9	36.7	301.4	356.1	18.2	27.1	53.6
Total	117.2	165.8	41.5	377.2	449.3	19.1	34.8	70.4
AFRICA (excluding North Africa	a) —							
South Africa	13.0	15.8	21.3	41.1	43.6	6.1	4.6	5.8
Total	15.5	22.5	44.9	49.9	58.0	16.1	5.4	9.1
Total	1 097.2	1 211.6	10.4	3 185.1	3 491.7	9.6	353.1	406.5

⁽a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanantory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 4,6 and 7 of the Explanantory Notes.

INTRODUCTION

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

- **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).
- **2** Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 1). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications, apart from people travelling as Australian and New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.
- **3** In July 1998, DIMA revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status is now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'Previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of this publication. Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both passenger cards.
- **4** The preliminary estimates of visitor arrivals by country of residence (see Table 6, page 9) are based on data from DIMA's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS). The TRIPS system produces a limited range of data, including country of citizenship, which is used by ABS to produce preliminary estimates by country of usual residence. These preliminary estimates will be revised in the next issue of this publication, when final data is available. For more information see pages 3 and 4 of the June 1997 and the September 1998 issues of this publication.
- **5** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. 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. Similarly, these statistics exclude those persons not travelling under standard visa conditions, such as 'boat people' and the 1999 intake of Kosovo refugees.
- **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* (Cat. no. 1269.0).
- **7** The statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of reporting on passenger cards. For instance, United Kingdom includes England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

SCOPE

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

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** Since January 1997 variable sample skips have been used in the selection of records to be sampled. Separate skips are applied for each country of citizenship and the skips may vary for each processing month. Over a year about 3.5% of all short term movements are selected for sampling.
- **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

- **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. Information on non-sampling errors appears in Appendix 2.
- **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 main reason for 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.
- **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* (Cat. no. 1348.0).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

- **18** Users of these statistics may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:
- Australian Demographic Statistics (Cat. no. 3101.0)—issued quarterly
- Migration, Australia (Cat. no. 3412.0)—issued annually
- Tourism Indicators, Australia (Cat. no. 8634.0)—issued quarterly.
- **19** Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs, the Department of Transport and Regional Services and the Bureau of Tourism Research.
- **20** Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office or the ABS website.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

21 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, other relevant unpublished data are available for the following variables:

Citizenship (Nationality)

Country of birth

Age (Date of birth)

Sex

Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)

Category of travel

Permanent migrant

Previous/future country of residence

State of intended address/lived

Overseas visitor

Intended/actual length of stay

Main reason for journey

Country of residence

State of intended address/in which most time spent

Australian residents

Intended/actual time away from Australia

Country spent/intend to spend most time in

State of intended address/lived

Occupation (not available for short-term movements)

State of intended/actual address

Country of embarkation/disembarkation

Airport/Port of arrival/departure

Arrival/departure date

Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)

22 This publication draws extensively on information provided by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs. This continued cooperation is very much appreciated: without it, the statistics published would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

nil or rounded to zero

not applicable
p
preliminary
n.a. not available
n.f.d. not further defined
n.y.a. not yet available

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.

GLOSSARY

Main reason for 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 *main reason for 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'.

Main 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.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)

Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on Overseas Arrivals and Departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Permanent arrivals

Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stav):
- 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.

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months;
- 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.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

- **1** Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability i.e. they may differ from those that would be obtained from full enumeration.
- **2** The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The relative standard error is the standard error on the estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.
- **3** It would be impractical to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following tables of standard errors and relative standard errors give an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

Estimated	SHORT-TERM DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS Relative			OR DEPARTURE	TOTAL ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES Relative		
number of	Standard	standard	Standard	standard	Standard	standard	
persons	error	error	error	error	error	error	
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	
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

- $\bf 6$ 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 x 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.

A P P E N D I X 1 — P A S S E N G E R C A R D S (a)

Incoming passenger card • Austral	YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION - IF UNSURE, 🔀 Yes	
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH	► Are you bringing into Australia:	
Family/surname	Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as	v
► Given names	medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? 2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products?	Yes ☐ No ☐ Yes ☐ No ☐
Passport number	2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia	162 100
▶ rassport number	with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
	4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use?	Yes 🔲 No 🔲
Flight number or name of ship	5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent?	Yes No No
Intended address in Australia	6. Food of any type – includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked	Yes No No
	 anything you can eat or cook? Wooden articles, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, 	res □ No □
State , ,	bulbs, straw, nuts?	Yes 🗌 No 🗌
▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for	8. Animals, parts of animals and products in contact with animals including	
the next 12 months? Yes No	equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, coral, shells, bees, bee products, pet food?	Yes No No
▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:	9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc?	Yes No No
Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes 🗌 No	▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days?	Yes No
Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes 🗌 No		Yes No
DECLARATION YO	UR SIGNATURE	
The information I have given is true, correct and	UR SIGNATURE DAY MONTH YEAR	TURN OVER
complete. I understand failure to answer any		THE CARD
questions may have serious consequences.		English
INCOMING CARD - BACK		
INCOMING CARD - BACK		_
-		-
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH PLEASE X AND	ANSWER A OR B OR C	
In which country did you hoard this flight or shin?		
permanen		sident returning
to Australi	a YEARS MONTHS DAYS TO A	Australia
▶ What is your usual occupation?		y where you
		nost time abroad
Nationality as shown on passport	➤ Your country of residence	
	Convention/conference 14 Employment 14 Holiday 17	
D. DAY MONTH YEAR	MARE SC	IRE YOU HAVE COMPLETED H SIDES OF THIS CARD.
Date of birth	PRESEN	IT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL
- VI VI II	Visiting friends or relatives 3 Exhibition 6	TH YOUR PASSPORT.
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Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, or quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and iauthorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administerin and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet Safeguar personal information is available at Australian ports and airports. OUTGOING CARD Outgoing passenger card • Australia PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH Family/surname	PLEASE AND ANSWER D OR E OR F D Visitor or temporary entrant departing temporarily In which State NSW Vic Old	15 (Design date 06/99) Australian
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Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, of quarantine, statistical, health, widdlife and currency laws of Australia and authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet Safeguare personal information is available at Australian ports and airports. OUTGOING CARD Outgoing passenger card • Australia PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH Family/surname Given names	PLEASE AND ANSWER D OR E OR F D Visitor or temporary entrant departing	Australian resident departing permanently In which State
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(a) Revised card used from November 1999, see paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for information on passenger card changes.

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