



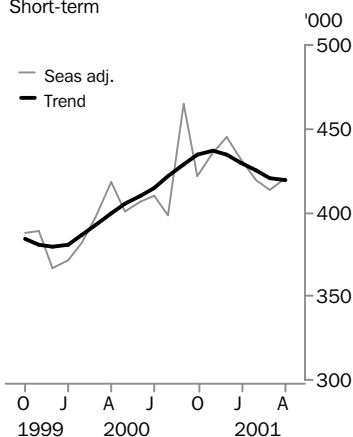
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 22 MAY 2001

Visitor arrivals

Short-term



APRIL 2001 PRELIMINARY

	Apr 2001 '000s	% change between Mar 2001 and Apr 2001	Jul 2000 to Apr 2001 '000	% change on previous corresponding period
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	418.8	-0.4	..	..
Seasonally adjusted	420.7	1.7	..	..
Original	402.6	..	4 367.6	9.6

KEY POINTS

- There were 402,600 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during April 2001.
- The total number of short-term visitor arrivals for the ten months July 2000 to April 2001 amounted to 4.4 million, an increase of 10% compared to the ten months July 1999 to April 2000 (4.0 million).
- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals has been declining since November 2000.
- New Zealand (16%) was the main source country of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the ten months to April 2001, 8% more than in the ten months to April 2000.
- Japan (14%) remained the second largest source country of short-term visitor arrivals during the ten months to April 2001.
- Short-term visitor arrivals from China during the ten months to April 2001 showed the fastest increase (49%) over the equivalent period ending April 2000. Indonesia showed the second fastest (26%) and Korea showed the third fastest increase (21%).
- Europe is a major source region for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia. (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

Final overseas arrival and departure data for August 2000 onwards are not expected to be published before August 2001. Data from passenger cards completed by persons arriving in or departing from Australia, together with other information available to Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs (DIMA), serve as a source for statistics on overseas arrivals and departures. DIMA is currently automating the processing of passenger cards and ABS has yet to receive relevant data.

<i>ISSUE</i>	<i>EXPECTED RELEASE DATE</i>
May 2001	21 June 2001
June 2001	19 July 2001
July 2001	21 August 2001

MIGRATION DATA

Preliminary estimates of permanent and long-term migration in the September and December Quarters 2000 are planned to be published in the December Quarter 2000 issue of Australian Demographic Statistics (ABS Cat. no. 3101.0) due for release on 7 June 2001.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue of 3401.0 contains preliminary estimates of short-term visitor arrivals in August 2000 through to April 2001. 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.

TREND REVISIONS

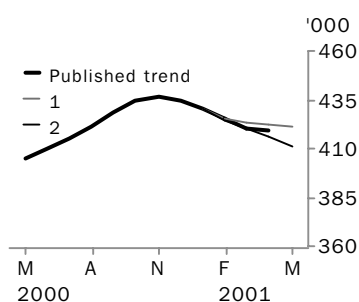
Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of short-term arrivals are revised (see paragraph 14 to 17 of the Explanatory Notes).

The example in the graph below shows the illustrative scenario and the consequent revisions to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals.

The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

- 1 May visitor arrivals is 2.90% higher than April, and
- 2 May visitor arrivals is 2.90% lower than April.

VISITOR ARRIVALS



The percentage change of 2.90 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 402,600 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during April 2001 bringing the total number of visitor arrivals for the ten months to April 2001 to 4.4 million, 10% higher than the number of overseas visitor arrivals in the ten months to April 2000 (4.0 million).

The major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the ten months to April 2001 were New Zealand (16%), Japan (14%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (10%), Singapore (5%) and Korea (3%).

Comparing the ten months to April 2001 to the corresponding period to April 2000, there were increases in the number of visitor arrivals from eight out of the ten top source countries. The number of short-term visitor arrivals from New Zealand, the main source country, increased by 8% whilst Japan and the United Kingdom, the second and third main source countries, increased by 4% and 8% respectively. Conversely, the number of short-term visitor arrivals from Taiwan declined by -13% and from Singapore declined only marginally (-0.2%).

Of all countries, the number of short-term visitor arrivals from China showed the fastest increase (49%), followed by Indonesia (26%) and Korea (21%).

Of the top ten source countries for short-term visitor arrivals during the ten months to April 2001:

688,100 short-term visitors came from New Zealand an increase of 8%, compared to the ten months to April 2000;

628,000 came from Japan, an increase of 4%;

543,200 came from the United Kingdom, an increase of 8%;

418,600 came from the United States of America, an increase of 15%;

223,500 came from Singapore, a marginal decrease of -0.2%;

144,200 came from Korea, an increase of 21%;

133,700 came from Germany, a marginal increase of 0.4%;

131,900 came from China, an increase of 49%;

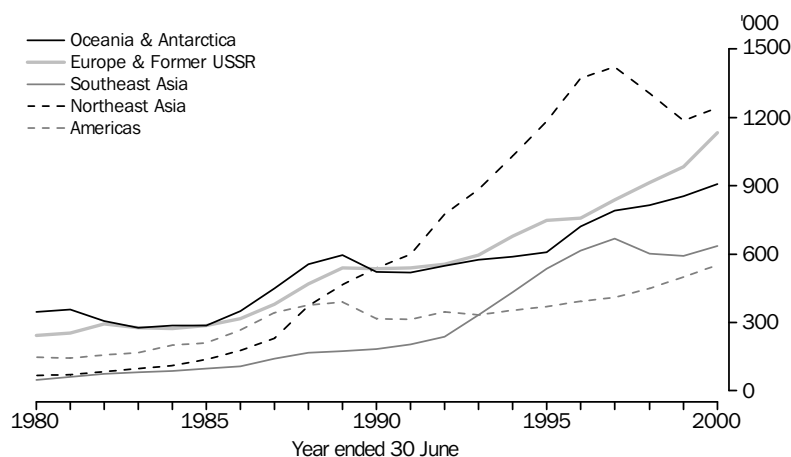
127,300 came from Malaysia, an increase of 4%; and

102,700 came from Taiwan, a decrease of 13%.

EUROPEAN SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

Europe and the former USSR (Europe) is a major source region for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia (overseas arrivals who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months). During 1999–2000, 1.1 million persons entered Australia from Europe accounting for nearly one quarter (24%) of all short-term visitor arrivals. Northeast Asia (27%) was the only major source region to provide more short-term visitor arrivals than Europe.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, REGION OF RESIDENCE(a)



(a) The five major regions shown account for 96–98% of all short-term visitor arrivals.

The number of European short-term visitor arrivals to Australia has increased substantially over the last 20 years (from 241,500 to 1.1 million), while the proportion of total arrivals has fluctuated between 31% of all short-term visitor arrivals in 1981–82 to 19% in 1995–96.

In 1999–2000 the top five source countries of short-term visitor arrivals from Europe were the United Kingdom (49%), Germany (13%), Netherlands (5%), Italy (5%) and France (5%). The sex ratio of short-term visitor arrivals from European source countries varied considerably. Short-term visitor arrivals from Belgium, France and Italy comprised over 140 males for every 100 females visitors, while the United Kingdom, which represented close to half of all short-term visitor arrivals from Europe, had a sex ratio of 108 males per 100 females. Ireland was the only source country where female short-term visitor arrivals outnumbered male short-term visitor arrivals, 96 males per 100 females.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Consistent with other major source regions, the main reason for European visitors to come to Australia in 1999–2000 was for a holiday (53%). A further 27% came to visit friends and relatives and 7% for business. The main reason for journey differed between the sexes. Short-term European visitors for a holiday were more likely to be male (a sex ratio of 106 males for every 100 females), while those coming to visit friends and relatives were more likely to be female (a sex ratio of 81 males per 100 females). More than six times as many males came to Australia, from Europe, for business reasons than females (a sex ratio of 672 males per 100 females).

SPECIAL ARTICLE

EUROPEAN SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

BACKPACKERS VISITING AUSTRALIA

The International Visitor Survey (IVS), conducted by the Bureau of Tourism Research (BTR), found that Europe is a dominant market for backpackers entering Australia. The BTR defines a backpacker as a visitor who has spent at least one night in backpackers hostels or youth hostels during their stay in Australia. Backpackers are likely to enter Australia for a variety of reasons, such as holiday, working holiday, visit friends and relatives and education. During 1999, there were 102,700 backpackers from the United Kingdom and 32,800 from Germany, while other European countries comprised 101,500 backpackers (Bureau of Tourism Research, *International Visitors in Australia, 1999*, p 71).

During 1999–2000 the median age of all European short-term visitor arrivals to Australia (the age where half of short-term visitor arrivals are younger and half are older) was 37.8 years. For men and women the median ages were similar, 37.8 years and 37.7 years respectively.

Among the short-term visitor arrivals from Europe, those from Ireland were the youngest (with a median age of 28.4 years), the only country with a median age below 30 years. Visitors from Germany (39.7 years) were the oldest followed closely by the United Kingdom (39.6 years).

INTENDED DURATION OF STAY

Overall the median intended duration of stay of European short-term visitor arrivals was 21.4 days. Short-term visitor arrivals from Switzerland had the longest median duration of stay (30.2 days), while arrivals from the Former USSR and Baltic States (14.6 days) and Spain (15.5 days) had the shortest duration of stay. Females were more likely to stay longer than males.

DURATION OF STAY, SELECTED COUNTRIES OF RESIDENCE

	MEDIAN DURATION OF STAY.....		
	Males	Females	Persons
United Kingdom	20.2	21.8	21.3
Germany	21.8	25.3	23.2
Netherlands	23.5	30.2	28.0
Italy	20.3	21.1	20.6
France	15.5	20.3	16.6
Switzerland	30.1	30.4	30.2
Ireland	20.8	21.7	21.3
Sweden	17.4	23.5	20.8
Denmark	21.5	28.2	23.5
Austria	21.9	26.9	23.4
Norway	19.3	24.6	21.3
Spain	14.6	16.4	15.5
Belgium	15.4	21.1	19.1
Former USSR & Baltic States	12.5	19.2	14.6
Total Europe	20.5	22.6	21.4

STATE OF INTENDED ADDRESS

During 1999–2000, close to half of the European short-term visitors' State of intended address was New South Wales (46%). The next most popular State of intended address was Queensland (17%) followed by Victoria (15%), Western Australia (14%), South Australia (4%), Northern Territory (3%) and the ACT and Tasmania (with 1% each).

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Long-term arrivals			Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals (a)				Total arrivals (a) ('000)
	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
Year ended 31 December —									
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
2000 p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	4,946.2	..	..	n.y.a.
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	79,650	133,200	305,120	3,299.9	4,651.8	..	..	8,255.9
2000 —									
February	7,240	5,820	24,810	37,880	236.5	434.6	382.2	386.3	708.9
March	7,170	5,310	8,350	20,830	230.8	411.9	396.9	392.7	663.5
April	7,800	6,080	8,440	22,320	279.6	405.6	418.4	399.2	707.5
May	7,010	4,560	7,550	19,120	256.1	319.3	400.7	405.0	594.5
June	7,310	5,520	8,150	20,980	246.4	347.9	406.2	409.8	615.3
July	8,240	6,690	19,790	34,720	330.4	429.0	409.5	414.8	794.2
August p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	368.3	398.6	421.3	n.y.a
September p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	406.5	465.3	428.7	n.y.a
October p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	435.6	421.6	434.7	n.y.a
November p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	460.9	435.3	436.9	n.y.a
December p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	565.7	444.8	434.7	n.y.a
2001 —									
January p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	425.9	432.4	430.2	n.y.a
February p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	438.7	419.9	425.3	n.y.a
March p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	434.5	413.7	420.5	n.y.a
April p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	402.6	420.7	418.8	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 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 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)**
(‘000)

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended 31 March</i>			<i>Ten months to April</i>			<i>Month of April</i>	
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001p</i>
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	154.5	164.7	6.6	638.8	688.1	7.7	78.1	69.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>187.6</i>	<i>198.7</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>755.4</i>	<i>806.4</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>80.9</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Germany	41.9	44.7	6.7	133.1	133.7	0.4	10.6	10.9
Italy	12.7	11.4	-10.2	48.7	51.1	4.8	2.6	2.4
Netherlands	15.9	16.9	6.6	50.8	57.7	13.6	3.6	3.7
Sweden	11.3	11.1	-2.0	30.4	34.4	13.2	1.9	1.9
Switzerland	13.6	14.1	3.7	43.7	44.4	1.5	3.0	3.0
United Kingdom	161.9	184.5	13.9	501.4	543.2	8.3	52.4	48.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>321.7</i>	<i>348.8</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>1 019.0</i>	<i>1 112.0</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>86.2</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
<i>Total</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>46.9</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>17.0</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	26.6	26.5	-0.6	71.6	89.9	25.6	6.5	6.7
Malaysia	39.1	37.5	-3.9	122.7	127.3	3.7	12.5	12.0
Philippines	8.6	7.1	-17.6	33.1	30.6	-7.6	5.3	4.7
Singapore	58.7	59.6	1.6	223.9	223.5	-0.2	21.2	20.9
Thailand	14.9	17.0	14.4	58.0	67.8	16.8	13.1	14.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>153.3</i>	<i>153.9</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>525.6</i>	<i>558.4</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>60.9</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	30.2	49.6	64.5	88.5	131.9	49.1	7.9	12.6
Japan	192.0	195.5	1.8	605.5	628.0	3.7	54.7	58.9
Korea	44.7	48.5	8.4	119.6	144.2	20.6	13.2	13.1
Taiwan	36.7	30.3	-17.5	118.3	102.7	-13.2	13.9	10.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>346.9</i>	<i>371.4</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>1 063.3</i>	<i>1 146.2</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>110.8</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	25.1	30.4	21.4	71.3	87.5	22.6	5.6	7.2
United States of America	118.8	127.4	7.2	364.3	418.6	14.9	34.7	35.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>154.7</i>	<i>170.2</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>465.5</i>	<i>548.7</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>45.1</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	13.8	16.0	15.9	49.9	60.2	20.7	6.2	6.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>21.1</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>79.6</i>	<i>27.4</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>8.4</i>
Total	1 207.3	1 299.1	7.6	3 984.5	4 367.6	9.6	405.6	402.6

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

(b) See paragraphs 4, 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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 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 7) 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.

SCOPE

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.

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* (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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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 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 main reason for journey.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

14 Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals are shown in Table 1. 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 are shown in Table 1. 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

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 length of stay overseas
 - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
 - State or Territory of intended address/State or Territory lived
- Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
- 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	<p>Overseas Arrivals and Departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main <i>categories of movement</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ permanent movements▪ long-term movements▪ short-term movements. <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
Country of residence	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
Intended length of stay	On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay overseas'.
Long-term arrivals	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ 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.

G L O S S A R Y

Main reason for journey On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their main reason for 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'.

State/Territory of address/lived Overseas visitors are asked on arrival in Australia for their State of intended address. On departure from Australia overseas visitors are asked the State where they spent most time.
Australian residents are asked on departure for the State in which they live/lived. Residents returning to Australia are asked for their State of intended address.

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 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.

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.

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>
	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

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

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

APPENDIX 1—PASSENGER CARDS (a)

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

<p>Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:</p> <p>Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <p>1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Food of any type – includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked – anything you can eat or cook? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Wooden articles, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Animals, parts of animals and products in contact with animals including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, coral, shells, bees, bee products, pet food? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<p>DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</p>	<p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/></p>
<p>TURN OVER THE CARD </p> <p>English</p>	

INCOMING CARD – BACK

<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/></p>	<p>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia YEARS MONTHS DAYS <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p>	<p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p>
<p>Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports.</p>		
		<p>© Commonwealth of Australia 1999 15 (Design date 11/99)</p>

OUTGOING CARD

<p>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/></p>	<p>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</p> <p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/></p> <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State do you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas YEARS MONTHS DAYS <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p>	<p>F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/></p>
<p>DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete.</p>		
<p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/></p>		<p>TURN OVER THE CARD </p> <p>English</p>

(a) Incoming card used from November 1999. Outgoing card used from July 2000 when a new question on currency was added to the reverse side. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for information on passenger card changes.

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