

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA  
JANUARY 1994**

**MAIN FEATURES**

Figures in this publication relating to November and December 1993 are preliminary and may be subject to minor modifications at a later date.

*Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits*

For January 1994 the trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors remained much the same as in December 1993 with a decrease of 0.2 per cent.

In the period from July 1993 to January 1994 more than 1.85 million overseas visitors entered Australia, 13 per cent more than in the period from July 1992 to January 1993 (1.64 million).

In the seven months from July 1993 to January 1994 visitors from Japan were up 5 per cent, from New Zealand up 7 per cent, from the United Kingdom up 11 per cent and from the United States of America up 8 per cent, compared with the period from July 1992 to January 1993. While these four countries remained the major source of overseas visitors, contributing 57 per cent of all visitor arrivals, their market share dropped 4 percentage points compared with the period from July 1992 to January 1993.

The majority of visitors arriving in Australia between July 1993 and January 1994 intended to stay in Australia for less than one month (79%), compared with 78 per cent in the period July 1992 to January 1993. The proportion of visitors intending to stay in Australia for less than two weeks (58%) was the same as for the period July 1992 to January 1993, as was the proportion staying for between two weeks and one month (20%).

*Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad*

In January 1994 the trend estimate of resident departures remained virtually unchanged from December 1993.

In the seven months from July 1993, 1.36 million resident

departures were recorded, a slight decrease compared with the period from July 1992 to January 1993 (1.39 million).

In the period July 1993 to January 1994, the number of Australian residents travelling overseas for the purpose of "business" increased 11 per cent compared with the seven months from July 1992 to January 1993. Business travellers accounted for 16 per cent of all resident departures, while holiday (50%) and visiting relatives (23%) remained the most common reason for Australian residents travelling overseas.

*Permanent movement*

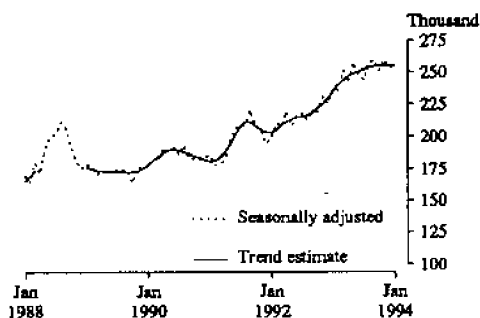
In the 7 month period from July 1993 to January 1994 the largest number of settlers came from the United Kingdom (5,350) followed by New Zealand (4,360), Viet Nam (3,270), the Philippines (2,580) and the Former Yugoslav Republics (2,440).

*Country of stay*

In the seven month period from July 1993 to January 1994 the numbers of Australian residents travelling to most overseas destinations were much the same as in the period July 1992 to January 1993, although there were some notable exceptions. The numbers to Fiji, the United States of America, Hong Kong and Singapore decreased by 19 per cent, 14 per cent, 14 per cent and 10 per cent respectively, while the numbers going to South Africa, India and China increased by 94 per cent, 34 per cent and 32 per cent respectively.

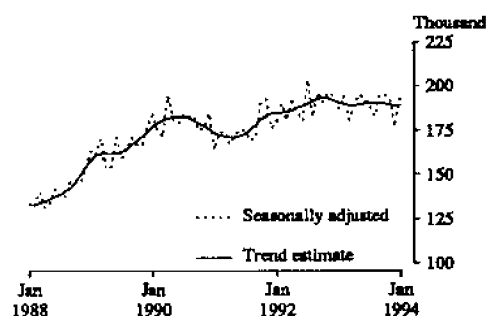
The main destinations for Australian residents travelling overseas for short term trips in the period from July 1993 to January 1994 were New Zealand (16% of total), the United States of America (13%), the United Kingdom (10%) and Indonesia (10%). These proportions were similar in the period July 1992 to January 1993 with 15 per cent going to New Zealand, 14 per cent to the United States, 10 per cent to the United Kingdom and 9 per cent to Indonesia.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a)



(a) Refer to paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES



**INQUIRIES**

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Cameron Beaton on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page of this publication.

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)			Total arrivals (a)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate b)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1991	116,650	61,260	59,330	237,230	2,009,700	2,370,400	..	4,617,300	
1992	94,250	66,160	60,050	220,450	2,166,300	2,603,300	..	4,990,100	
1993 p (c)	65,780	73,450	58,830	198,060	2,213,700	2,996,300	..	5,408,100	
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1991	121,690	59,060	55,650	236,400	2,054,200	2,227,400	..	4,518,000	
1992	107,390	62,920	63,860	234,170	2,072,400	2,519,700	..	4,826,300	
1993	76,330	69,590	57,840	203,770	2,218,500	2,785,600	..	5,207,800	
<i>1992 —</i>									
November	7,080	6,310	2,630	16,020	169,700	255,000	230,400	225,400	440,700
December	8,030	11,000	2,810	21,840	130,300	302,400	225,200	229,900	454,600
<i>1993 —</i>									
January	5,460	6,990	9,170	21,620	273,800	242,800	237,200	235,100	538,200
February	5,020	5,260	13,450	23,730	161,800	245,500	235,500	240,000	431,000
March	5,440	5,220	3,290	13,940	143,100	257,900	251,300	244,000	415,000
April	4,980	4,710	3,790	13,470	165,800	226,300	241,800	247,100	405,600
May	5,160	4,090	2,600	11,850	154,100	213,400	257,600	249,200	379,400
June	5,030	5,210	2,890	13,130	159,900	204,600	247,800	250,800	377,700
July	5,880	6,520	7,130	19,520	227,800	244,600	243,800	252,100	491,900
August	5,950	5,760	3,520	15,230	182,500	239,900	257,200	253,400	437,700
September	5,700	5,470	3,410	14,580	200,500	224,000	259,500	254,500	439,200
October	5,500	5,890	3,740	15,120	252,400	267,200	251,000	255,200	534,700
November p (c)	5,830	6,960	2,900	15,700	163,200	284,800	259,800	255,400	463,700
December p (c)	5,850	11,380	2,940	20,170	128,600	345,300	253,400	255,300	494,000
<i>1994 —</i>									
January	5,670	7,350	10,420	23,440	275,000	250,500	251,800	254,700	549,000

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 23 to 25 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraph 2 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)			Total departures (a)	
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Actual)	Australian residents (Trend estimate b)	Overseas visitors		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1991	29,900	66,130	47,680	143,710	2,099,400	..	..	2,350,800	4,593,900
1992	28,140	66,980	48,540	143,660	2,276,300	..	..	2,533,500	4,953,400
1993 p (c)	28,110	64,310	47,930	140,350	2,267,200	..	..	2,930,300	5,337,800
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
1991	31,130	66,880	43,630	141,640	2,115,500	..	..	2,193,700	4,450,800
1992	29,120	67,190	47,970	144,280	2,173,500	..	..	2,473,700	4,791,400
1993	27,910	65,450	47,740	141,100	2,299,500	..	..	2,730,700	5,171,300
<i>1992 —</i>									
November	1,930	4,390	5,060	11,370	174,600	195,800	193,100	242,900	428,900
December	2,850	5,660	9,170	17,690	265,400	194,500	191,800	235,200	518,400
<i>1993 —</i>									
January	2,770	8,830	4,320	15,920	147,600	187,000	190,500	300,800	464,400
February	2,320	5,580	3,320	11,230	140,800	194,000	189,600	230,000	382,000
March	2,580	5,740	3,320	11,640	171,900	180,900	189,000	256,100	439,600
April	2,520	5,470	3,140	11,120	189,900	188,100	189,000	241,700	442,700
May	2,390	4,920	2,810	10,120	185,100	195,000	189,300	236,100	431,300
June	1,920	4,480	3,740	10,140	218,400	193,000	190,100	200,300	428,900
July	2,330	5,280	4,040	11,650	207,100	188,700	190,600	203,900	422,600
August	2,460	6,000	3,310	11,770	178,800	182,500	190,700	258,500	449,100
September	2,010	4,440	3,120	9,570	228,800	195,000	190,300	212,300	450,600
October	1,970	4,190	2,600	8,770	176,900	194,900	189,800	242,700	428,400
November p (c)	2,060	4,200	4,940	11,200	170,500	191,400	189,400	279,200	461,000
December p (c)	2,780	5,180	9,270	17,230	251,400	177,400	189,100	268,700	537,300
<i>1994 —</i>									
January	2,530	8,430	3,690	14,650	149,900	194,400	189,000	327,400	491,900

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 23 to 25 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraph 2 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

	Year ended		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		January		January	
	1992	1993	1992	1993p (b)	1993	1994p (b)	1993	1994
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	713,500	830,600	203,000	240,900	466,300	536,000	76,300	74,300
1 and under 2 weeks	716,300	833,700	240,300	276,200	481,700	547,000	73,300	67,700
2 weeks and under 1 month	511,800	530,100	157,900	186,300	323,100	374,800	37,700	43,000
1 and under 2 months	274,500	292,800	97,400	103,700	182,700	203,300	22,100	26,800
2 and under 3 months	92,800	93,900	31,500	30,200	57,700	58,100	9,700	10,400
3 and under 6 months	95,200	99,000	33,400	34,400	64,600	67,400	9,900	11,800
6 and under 12 months	115,700	105,500	23,100	25,600	61,800	69,800	13,700	16,600
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>2,519,700</b>	<b>2,785,600</b>	<b>786,800</b>	<b>897,300</b>	<b>1,637,900</b>	<b>1,856,400</b>	<b>242,800</b>	<b>250,500</b>
<b>Purpose of journey</b>								
In transit	74,700	88,000	21,000	22,400	50,600	55,300	9,700	8,000
Attending convention	34,000	44,400	8,300	10,600	19,900	25,600	1,600	1,600
Business	232,600	244,600	59,900	73,200	133,100	159,000	15,500	19,800
Accompanying business traveller	20,100	21,900	5,000	6,200	12,600	14,300	1,700	2,000
Visiting relatives	486,900	508,700	168,900	178,000	311,400	339,300	36,700	42,200
Holiday	1,542,800	1,713,300	489,000	580,900	1,015,600	1,169,700	158,800	156,500
Employment	26,800	21,800	5,600	6,400	13,100	16,500	2,500	3,600
Education	59,500	62,900	8,100	10,200	34,800	43,500	10,300	13,100
Other and not stated	42,300	79,800	21,000	9,600	46,700	33,300	5,900	3,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,519,700</b>	<b>2,785,600</b>	<b>786,800</b>	<b>897,300</b>	<b>1,637,900</b>	<b>1,856,400</b>	<b>242,800</b>	<b>250,500</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	220,600	242,500	60,600	70,100	133,500	147,300	13,200	15,900
1 and under 2 weeks	533,800	570,800	142,600	142,300	354,700	344,300	42,100	42,400
2 weeks and under 1 month	595,500	625,000	163,200	163,700	385,200	375,500	45,700	43,400
1 and under 2 months	381,100	412,400	133,200	123,700	260,100	258,000	19,700	20,600
2 and under 3 months	168,900	178,900	59,000	48,400	116,300	100,900	6,500	6,700
3 and under 6 months	146,400	144,200	30,700	29,100	75,800	73,200	6,700	7,200
6 and under 12 months	127,200	125,600	23,800	21,500	67,900	64,100	13,600	13,600
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>2,173,500</b>	<b>2,299,500</b>	<b>613,200</b>	<b>598,800</b>	<b>1,393,500</b>	<b>1,363,400</b>	<b>147,600</b>	<b>149,900</b>
<b>Purpose of journey</b>								
Attending convention	47,700	52,900	10,600	11,700	30,400	33,600	2,700	2,600
Business	320,600	355,500	82,600	89,800	196,000	217,000	24,100	29,100
Accompanying business traveller	28,300	29,100	6,200	6,800	16,800	18,300	3,300	3,200
Visiting relatives	467,200	500,000	155,200	163,100	299,800	316,600	26,600	29,500
Holiday (d)	1,145,100	1,183,000	316,200	290,300	738,400	681,000	74,700	69,700
Employment	49,200	49,700	11,900	10,900	29,600	30,500	5,700	6,500
Education	25,100	26,300	5,000	6,200	17,000	17,500	3,100	3,400
Other and not stated	90,300	103,000	25,600	20,100	65,500	49,000	7,400	5,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,173,500</b>	<b>2,299,500</b>	<b>613,200</b>	<b>598,800</b>	<b>1,393,500</b>	<b>1,363,400</b>	<b>147,600</b>	<b>149,900</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Includes student vacation.

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

Country of birth	Year ended		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		January		January	
	1992	1993	1992	1993p (b)	1993	1994p (b)	1993	1994
<b>Major group —</b>								
Oceania and Antarctica	10,360	9,520	2,570	2,550	5,950	5,860	990	1,140
Europe and the Former USSR	26,870	22,200	6,690	5,140	14,410	11,800	1,480	1,530
Middle East and North Africa	7,020	5,420	1,620	1,190	3,740	2,770	250	360
Southeast Asia	22,330	13,850	3,770	3,490	8,590	8,230	910	1,050
Northeast Asia	21,470	12,500	3,380	1,830	9,060	4,630	1,080	560
Southern Asia	10,590	6,630	2,090	1,220	4,840	3,230	310	440
The Americas	5,880	3,580	1,070	850	2,410	1,950	240	270
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,820	2,570	730	700	1,670	1,670	200	320
<b>Total (c)</b>	<b>107,390</b>	<b>76,330</b>	<b>21,940</b>	<b>17,170</b>	<b>50,710</b>	<b>40,370</b>	<b>5,460</b>	<b>5,670</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>								
China	3,390	3,050	950	620	2,070	1,540	230	170
Former USSR and Baltic States	2,070	3,200	1,510	490	2,450	1,080	120	140
Former Yugoslav Republics	2,520	4,210	880	890	2,090	2,440	240	270
Hong Kong	12,910	6,520	1,670	740	4,990	1,870	630	200
India	5,610	3,550	1,200	630	2,590	1,540	190	210
Malaysia	3,120	1,560	450	350	1,040	750	160	110
New Zealand	7,240	6,690	1,690	1,890	4,050	4,360	730	900
Philippines	5,920	3,730	1,110	1,160	2,470	2,580	210	310
United Kingdom	14,470	9,480	2,600	2,470	6,060	5,350	690	730
Viet Nam	9,590	5,650	1,450	1,270	3,170	3,270	340	430

(a) See paragraphs 10 to 12 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes other and not stated.

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

Country of residence	Year ended		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		January		January	
	1992	1993	1992	1993p (c)	1993	1994p (c)	1993	1994
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	17,400	16,700	5,100	5,900	9,500	10,500	1,200	1,700
New Caledonia	17,300	17,800	4,400	4,900	10,800	12,200	3,200	3,900
New Zealand	459,200	480,500	136,300	131,000	291,700	311,900	26,900	27,800
Papua New Guinea	35,100	39,300	10,900	11,800	25,200	26,400	4,700	4,700
Other	18,300	19,700	6,100	5,800	12,300	12,800	1,700	1,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>547,300</i>	<i>574,100</i>	<i>162,800</i>	<i>159,400</i>	<i>349,500</i>	<i>373,700</i>	<i>37,700</i>	<i>40,000</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	10,300	11,600	4,000	4,800	7,500	9,300	1,000	1,300
Belgium	4,200	4,500	1,400	1,700	3,000	3,900	300	500
Denmark	10,400	10,800	3,200	3,900	6,800	7,700	1,200	1,400
Finland	5,200	4,800	1,700	1,800	3,300	3,300	400	500
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,500	4,500	1,400	1,500	2,400	3,200	300	700
France	23,500	28,100	8,000	9,100	18,600	21,200	2,800	2,800
Germany, Fed Rep	85,300	96,800	30,300	34,700	56,700	68,800	8,300	11,800
Greece	6,100	6,200	2,400	2,600	4,000	4,600	500	600
Ireland	9,400	9,600	3,000	3,500	5,600	7,300	800	1,200
Italy	25,800	27,400	9,500	11,300	19,400	24,500	2,100	2,900
Netherlands	22,500	24,600	9,000	10,900	16,300	19,500	2,400	2,700
Norway	4,200	4,500	1,500	1,500	2,700	3,100	300	500
Sweden	20,200	17,800	7,000	7,000	11,900	11,700	1,900	2,000
Switzerland	29,300	28,800	10,600	12,000	19,300	21,300	3,200	3,300
United Kingdom	276,500	295,600	93,700	104,800	170,500	189,800	25,700	28,600
Other	18,400	18,500	6,500	7,400	12,300	14,700	1,500	2,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>555,900</i>	<i>594,300</i>	<i>193,400</i>	<i>218,600</i>	<i>360,400</i>	<i>413,900</i>	<i>52,700</i>	<i>62,900</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Israel	4,800	5,200	1,400	1,700	2,900	3,400	400	500
Other	11,600	13,300	3,800	4,500	8,100	10,600	1,000	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,400</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>5,200</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>11,000</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,700</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	39,500	56,300	15,500	26,000	30,100	47,600	4,200	6,100
Malaysia	52,600	69,800	18,300	25,700	38,900	45,800	6,900	3,600
Philippines	16,100	17,700	4,200	4,200	8,600	8,900	1,100	1,100
Singapore	93,600	138,500	53,400	64,800	83,300	95,200	10,900	5,900
Thailand	28,100	40,400	10,200	16,300	21,000	27,900	2,800	3,400
Other	7,800	9,300	2,700	2,500	5,500	5,200	800	600
<i>Total</i>	<i>237,700</i>	<i>332,100</i>	<i>104,300</i>	<i>139,500</i>	<i>187,500</i>	<i>230,600</i>	<i>26,600</i>	<i>20,600</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	18,200	19,500	5,300	7,000	11,000	14,300	1,400	1,700
Hong Kong	70,300	83,400	18,000	23,100	48,100	50,900	11,200	5,700
Japan	602,500	651,600	160,800	172,600	383,800	402,000	62,500	61,200
Korea	28,900	44,600	9,400	20,800	24,700	49,800	7,000	14,500
Taiwan	52,900	85,000	20,300	32,400	45,800	64,800	13,300	9,100
Other	900	1,100	200	300	600	800	200	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>773,700</i>	<i>885,100</i>	<i>214,100</i>	<i>256,200</i>	<i>514,000</i>	<i>582,600</i>	<i>95,500</i>	<i>92,300</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	9,900	9,600	2,500	2,500	5,100	5,400	700	900
Sri Lanka	4,200	3,600	1,200	1,000	2,100	2,200	300	300
Other	2,800	2,200	500	600	1,300	1,600	200	300
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>8,500</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1,600</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Brazil	2,400	2,700	700	700	1,600	1,700	300	400
Canada	53,000	49,300	15,500	16,700	29,600	31,800	4,200	5,300
United States of America (d)	283,200	270,600	73,600	77,000	151,700	163,400	20,200	21,700
Other	9,200	10,100	3,000	3,300	5,800	6,500	900	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>347,600</i>	<i>332,700</i>	<i>92,800</i>	<i>97,600</i>	<i>188,700</i>	<i>203,500</i>	<i>25,600</i>	<i>28,500</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	11,400	19,700	5,900	9,900	10,100	18,300	900	1,500
Zimbabwe	2,700	2,400	600	800	1,500	1,800	300	200
Other	5,000	5,500	1,800	2,500	3,300	4,700	500	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>19,100</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>8,300</i>	<i>13,200</i>	<i>15,000</i>	<i>24,900</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>2,600</i>
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>2,519,700</b>	<b>2,785,600</b>	<b>786,800</b>	<b>897,300</b>	<b>1,637,900</b>	<b>1,856,400</b>	<b>242,800</b>	<b>250,500</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 10 to 12 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Includes America undefined. (e) Includes other and not stated.

TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT (a) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS  
COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY (b)

Country of intended stay	Year ended 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		July to January		Month of January	
	1992	1993	1992	1993 <sup>(c)</sup>	1993	1994 <sup>(c)</sup>	1993	1994
<b>OCEANIA &amp; ANTARCTICA —</b>								
Fiji	84,800	88,100	25,900	20,400	58,200	47,000	5,800	4,800
New Caledonia	17,300	15,400	4,000	4,800	9,900	10,600	1,400	1,200
New Zealand	330,000	345,500	96,600	104,000	212,400	219,000	27,600	29,200
Norfolk Island	17,100	17,500	5,400	3,700	11,000	8,700	1,400	1,600
Papua New Guinea	37,900	35,200	9,200	9,200	20,600	21,200	2,600	3,000
Vanuatu	19,400	23,000	6,300	6,600	15,100	14,300	2,000	2,100
Other	23,800	25,900	7,100	8,100	16,500	17,500	1,600	1,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>530,400</i>	<i>550,600</i>	<i>154,400</i>	<i>156,900</i>	<i>343,700</i>	<i>338,200</i>	<i>42,400</i>	<i>43,600</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>								
Austria	6,800	7,100	2,100	1,700	4,600	3,700	500	300
France	24,700	25,400	5,000	5,500	14,500	16,200	1,600	1,100
Germany, Fed Rep	31,000	34,100	7,300	7,200	18,500	18,900	1,600	1,900
Greece	29,700	30,000	4,200	3,800	15,000	14,800	600	800
Ireland	11,000	12,200	3,200	2,600	8,000	7,400	200	400
Italy	42,600	42,400	8,800	7,500	23,700	24,200	1,200	1,900
Netherlands	15,700	15,100	3,100	2,400	8,400	7,200	500	600
Poland	6,100	6,500	1,400	1,500	3,300	3,200	200	200
Spain	7,800	10,300	2,100	1,500	7,300	4,000	100	200
Sweden	4,500	4,700	900	700	2,700	2,000	300	200
Switzerland	8,800	9,300	2,400	2,100	5,800	5,200	600	600
United Kingdom	227,400	240,400	50,000	48,400	133,300	134,200	8,300	9,600
Other	43,800	47,700	8,100	9,800	25,700	26,500	1,600	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>459,600</i>	<i>485,200</i>	<i>98,500</i>	<i>94,700</i>	<i>271,000</i>	<i>267,500</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>19,300</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>								
Egypt	5,200	6,800	2,400	1,500	4,500	2,900	500	600
Israel	6,800	8,200	2,600	2,900	4,100	5,200	200	500
Lebanon	13,600	12,800	2,300	1,500	6,300	6,400	400	600
Turkey	6,800	8,300	1,000	1,300	3,200	4,200	200	300
Other	9,400	10,300	2,800	2,900	5,800	6,900	600	1,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>41,800</i>	<i>46,500</i>	<i>11,100</i>	<i>10,100</i>	<i>24,000</i>	<i>25,600</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>3,000</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
Indonesia	175,500	197,300	50,000	53,400	124,800	130,500	15,600	17,700
Malaysia	74,000	81,900	24,700	24,800	52,200	52,500	7,000	5,700
Philippines	39,700	41,700	14,100	14,600	25,400	24,900	3,000	2,700
Singapore	103,100	102,300	27,200	25,500	60,500	54,400	6,700	5,900
Thailand	69,100	73,200	21,000	20,100	45,700	43,200	5,300	4,300
Other	19,800	30,700	10,700	13,400	19,100	23,800	3,500	4,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>481,100</i>	<i>527,000</i>	<i>147,700</i>	<i>151,800</i>	<i>327,700</i>	<i>329,300</i>	<i>41,100</i>	<i>40,200</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>								
China	16,100	23,900	5,500	7,600	13,000	17,200	1,200	2,300
Hong Kong	132,600	141,300	41,900	35,900	87,000	74,900	8,400	7,000
Japan	47,200	47,100	12,200	12,000	29,200	27,600	3,300	3,100
Korea	9,300	12,400	4,100	3,500	7,800	8,200	700	800
Taiwan	22,000	25,500	8,300	8,500	14,900	16,700	1,400	2,100
Other	800	600	200	500	300	700	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>227,900</i>	<i>250,800</i>	<i>72,200</i>	<i>68,100</i>	<i>152,200</i>	<i>145,400</i>	<i>15,100</i>	<i>15,400</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>								
India	19,500	18,900	8,500	11,200	12,600	16,900	1,600	2,100
Sri Lanka	9,000	9,200	4,200	3,500	7,100	6,100	600	400
Other	7,500	8,800	3,800	3,000	6,000	5,900	600	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>36,100</i>	<i>36,900</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>17,700</i>	<i>25,700</i>	<i>28,900</i>	<i>2,800</i>	<i>3,600</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>								
Canada	31,700	30,000	7,400	7,200	18,000	20,000	1,200	2,000
United States of America (d)	322,400	324,200	89,300	71,900	200,100	171,600	21,800	18,400
Other	16,300	16,300	6,400	6,900	10,800	11,300	1,300	1,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,400</i>	<i>370,500</i>	<i>103,000</i>	<i>86,000</i>	<i>228,900</i>	<i>202,900</i>	<i>24,200</i>	<i>21,600</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>								
South Africa	8,100	8,700	2,800	4,500	4,700	9,100	1,100	1,100
Other	13,700	18,600	5,600	4,300	12,700	10,000	1,200	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>21,800</i>	<i>27,200</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>8,800</i>	<i>17,400</i>	<i>19,100</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>2,200</i>
<b>Total (e)</b>	<b>2,173,500</b>	<b>2,299,500</b>	<b>613,200</b>	<b>598,800</b>	<b>1,393,500</b>	<b>1,363,400</b>	<b>147,600</b>	<b>149,900</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 15 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 10 to 12 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraph 2 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Includes America undefined. (e) Includes other and not stated.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### Introduction

This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia in summary form for the latest available month, together with two or three year time series for the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available, on request (see paragraph 29).

2. From November 1993 a new method of processing passenger cards has been introduced by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs. Minor variations to the data are expected.

### Source of the statistics

3. Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger cards. These cards provide information to the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs for administrative purposes and serve as the source of statistics of overseas arrivals and departures. 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 ABS.

### Scope

4. 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.

### Definitions

#### *Category of movement*

5. Category of movement is primarily determined by the traveller's selection of their own category on the passenger card. This selection is accepted provided it is consistent with other information on the passenger card.

#### *Permanent movement*

6. 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). Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state they do not intend to return to Australia.

#### *Long-term movement*

7. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see paragraph 6 above) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

#### *Short-term movement*

8. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than twelve months are classified as short-term, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas (see paragraph 6 above).

9. A large number of travellers state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of these stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia should therefore be classified as short-term. 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*

10. The classification of countries in this publication is based on 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).

11. Political developments in Europe and the Former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the ASCSS. These changes have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revision 1.02 of the ASCSS.

12. Statistics on country of birth, residence or citizenship 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. United States of America includes 'America (undefined)'.

13. Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

#### *Country of intended stay for short-term travellers*

14. Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

### *Estimation method*

15. 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.

16. 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*

17. 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.

18. 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

19. 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.

20. Seasonal adjustment may be carried out by various methods and the results may vary slightly according to the procedure adopted. Accordingly, seasonally adjusted statistics should not be regarded as in any way definitive. In interpreting particular seasonally adjusted statistics it is important to bear in mind the methods by which they have been derived and the limitations to which the methods used are subject. The adjustment procedure used for the short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures data is an aggregative adjustment. Prior to the July 1989 issue these data were adjusted at the category total level only (for visitor arrivals and resident departures separately). The aggregative method adjusts the major components separately (in this instance, the main countries of each category). The adjusted category total is obtained by summing the adjusted components. For more detail, contact the Supervisor, Time Series Analysis, ABS on (06) 252 6345.

21. 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 structure 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.

22. The seasonally adjusted series can, however, be smoothed to reduce the impact of the irregular component in the adjusted series. There are a number of ways of accomplishing this, depending on the intended uses of the smoothed series. If importance is attached to measuring the underlying change in the most recent periods, moving averages employing appropriate weighting patterns should be adopted; the choice of averaging technique will determine in part the degree of smoothness of the derived series. The longer the term of the moving average the longer is the time series affected by revisions resulting from more recent data. In order to ensure that the underlying trend-cycle of a series is reflected in the trend estimate series, the degree of smoothness alone cannot always be used as the sole criterion in determining which moving average is appropriate.

#### Trend estimates

23. The trend estimate for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures statistics are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The trend estimate has been derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the series.

24. 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 concerning the smoothing process refer to an Information Paper *A Guide to Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of 'Trend'* (1316.0).

25. With the opening of World Expo 88 in April 1988 and at its conclusion in October 1988, abrupt dislocations occurred in the trend path of the short-term overseas visitor arrivals series. As different countries displayed varied timings of this effect, the trend path between April and October 1988 is suppressed. Estimates of the trend path are now available from November 1988 onwards.

#### Related publications

26. Users may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3402.0)—issued quarterly

*Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (3404.0)—issued annually

*Australian Demographic Statistics*, (3101.0)—issued quarterly

27. Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs and the Department of Transport and Communications.

28. 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 *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The *Catalogue and Publications Advice* are available from any ABS office.

#### Additional statistics available

29. 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.

#### Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- . . not applicable
- p preliminary

IAN CASTLES  
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## For more information ...

The ABS publishes a wide range of statistics and other information on Australia's economic and social conditions. Details of what is available in various publications and other products can be found in the *ABS Catalogue of Publications and Products* available at all ABS Offices (see below for contact details).

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X.400	(C:AU,A:TELMEMO,O:ABS,SN:INFO,FN:STAT)
Internet	STAT.INFO@ABS. TELEMEMO.AU



Information Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616

