

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

MAIN FEATURES

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors in May 1994 remained much the same as in April 1994, with an increase of 0.2 per cent. Two successive drops in the seasonally adjusted estimate (by 10.6% in April and a further 2.4% in May) have flattened a previously strong upward trend. An increase of 6.1 per cent in the seasonally adjusted figure for June 1994 is required to continue the existing trend growth.

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in the eleven months from July 1993 to May 1994 was 2,938,000, a 14 per cent increase over the corresponding eleven month period to May 1993 (2,581,000).

Sixty-one per cent of visitors to Australia arriving between July 1993 and May 1994 stated an intention of staying less than two weeks. 'Holiday' was the most reported purpose of journey (63% of all visitors), followed by 'visiting relatives' (17%) and 'business' (9%). A similar pattern existed for the previous eleven month period.

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

The trend estimate for May 1994 of Australian residents departing overseas for short-term trips remained virtually unchanged from April 1994.

The number of short-term departures abroad by Australian residents during the eleven months to May 1994 was 2,075,200, little changed from that for the eleven months from July 1992 to May 1993 (2,081,100).

Permanent movement

The total number of settler arrivals in Australia in the period from July 1993 to May 1994 was 62,730, a 12 per cent decrease on the July 1992 to May 1993 period (71,300). Most settlers in the eleven month period to May 1994 arrived from the United Kingdom (13%), New Zealand (11%) and Viet Nam (8%).

There were 2,110 permanent departures of Australian residents in May 1994, bringing the total number of departures for the eleven months to May 1994 to 25,280, a 3 per cent decrease from the eleven months to May 1993 (25,990).

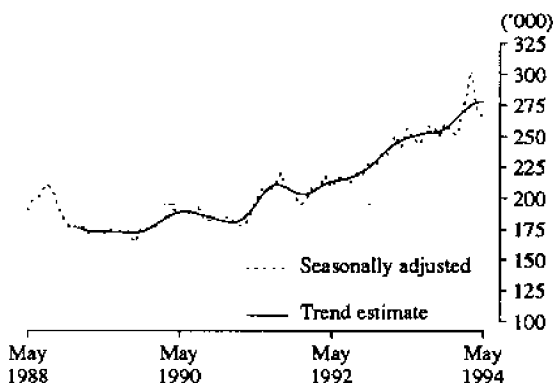
The United Kingdom: still important

For the eleven month period July 1993 to May 1994, the United Kingdom, with 8,200 or 13 per cent of all permanent arrivals, was the largest source country of birth for persons intending to settle in Australia. While this is a decrease of 6 per cent from the 8,740 settler arrivals recorded for the equivalent eleven month period ending May 1993, it is a continuation of the number one status held during the financial years ending 30 June 1992 (14,470 or 13%) and 1993 (9,480 or 12%).

After Japan (22% of total visitor arrivals) and New Zealand (15%), the United Kingdom (302,200 or 10%) was the third highest country of residence for overseas visitors arriving during the eleven months from July 1993 to May 1994. This is an increase of 7 per cent over the 281,400 visitors from the United Kingdom during the eleven months ending May 1993.

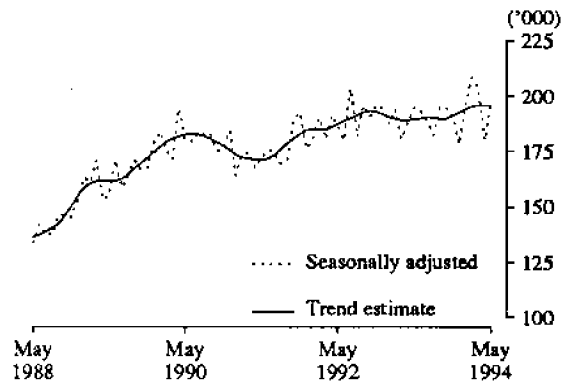
During the eleven months ending May 1994, the United Kingdom was also the third most popular main destination for departing Australian residents (10% of all short-term departures), following behind New Zealand (16%) and the United States of America (13%).

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a)



(a) Refer to paragraph 24 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 Matthew Montgomery on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back

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 (Actual)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)			Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)
							(Seasonally adjusted b)	(Trend estimate c)		
<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	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215,200	2,996,200	..	..	5,409,300
<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>1993 —</i>										
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	252,200	491,900	
August	5,950	5,760	3,520	15,230	182,500	239,900	257,200	253,100	437,700	
September	5,700	5,470	3,410	14,580	200,500	224,000	259,500	253,200	439,200	
October	5,500	5,890	3,740	15,120	252,400	267,200	251,000	253,800	534,700	
November	5,780	6,950	2,900	15,640	162,900	285,900	260,900	256,300	464,400	
December	5,790	11,380	2,940	20,100	130,400	344,000	252,600	260,800	494,500	
<i>1994 —</i>										
January	5,670	7,350	10,420	23,440	275,000	250,500	251,800	266,100	549,000	
February	5,390	5,850	13,510	24,760	159,600	304,300	276,600	271,400	488,600	
March	5,750	5,780	3,750	15,280	158,200	307,400	303,200	275,500	480,900	
April	5,480	4,880	4,240	14,610	170,700	255,100	271,000	278,000	440,400	
May	5,840	4,270	2,990	13,100	157,800	214,900	264,400	278,500	385,800	

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 18 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 22 to 24 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 (Seasonally adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)			Overseas visitors
							(Seasonally adjusted b)	(Trend estimate c)		
<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	28,070	64,300	48,050	140,430	2,267,100	..	..	2,931,000	5,338,500
<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>1993 —</i>										
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	190,000	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	190,300	258,500	449,100	
September	2,010	4,440	3,120	9,570	228,800	195,000	189,500	212,300	450,600	
October	1,970	4,190	2,600	8,770	176,900	194,900	189,600	242,700	428,400	
November	2,050	4,200	4,970	11,220	170,300	191,300	190,900	279,900	461,500	
December	2,750	5,170	9,360	17,280	251,500	178,300	192,700	268,800	537,500	
<i>1994 —</i>										
January	2,530	8,430	3,690	14,650	149,900	194,400	194,300	327,400	491,900	
February	2,200	5,860	3,430	11,480	150,300	208,200	195,300	279,100	440,900	
March	2,470	5,610	3,550	11,630	192,000	203,900	195,900	302,200	505,800	
April	2,400	5,930	2,970	11,290	185,100	180,200	195,900	276,400	472,800	
May	2,110	5,030	2,720	9,860	184,500	197,100	195,700	250,400	444,800	

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 18 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 22 to 24 of the Explanatory Notes.

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	1993	31 March	1994	May	1994	May	1994
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	17,400	16,700	4,600	4,400	15,700	16,000	1,200	1,300
New Caledonia	17,300	17,800	7,000	8,500	17,000	19,000	1,300	900
New Zealand	459,200	480,500	90,700	90,100	442,300	446,700	46,800	37,000
Papua New Guinea	35,100	39,300	9,500	10,600	35,900	38,500	2,600	2,800
Other	18,300	19,700	4,700	5,800	18,300	21,400	1,700	1,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>547,300</i>	<i>574,100</i>	<i>116,500</i>	<i>119,300</i>	<i>529,200</i>	<i>541,600</i>	<i>53,600</i>	<i>43,600</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	10,300	11,600	3,200	4,400	11,100	14,100	700	700
Belgium	4,200	4,500	1,000	1,500	4,300	5,700	300	400
Denmark	10,400	10,800	3,400	4,400	10,200	12,100	500	500
Finland	5,200	4,800	1,200	1,700	4,600	5,000	300	200
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,500	4,500	1,000	1,900	4,200	5,500	400	400
France	23,500	28,100	7,100	8,100	26,900	30,500	1,800	1,500
Germany	85,300	96,800	29,400	38,800	91,500	110,500	5,600	5,900
Greece	6,100	6,200	1,500	1,900	5,600	6,600	400	300
Ireland	9,400	9,600	2,900	3,900	9,000	11,900	500	800
Italy	25,800	27,400	6,000	8,800	25,900	33,500	1,300	1,400
Netherlands	22,500	24,600	6,900	8,600	23,400	28,200	1,100	1,200
Norway	4,200	4,500	1,400	1,700	4,300	5,100	200	200
Sweden	20,200	17,800	5,100	6,400	16,900	18,100	700	600
Switzerland	29,300	28,800	8,600	10,300	27,700	31,900	1,400	1,400
United Kingdom	276,500	295,600	95,100	100,300	281,400	302,200	17,500	16,400
Other	18,400	18,500	4,600	6,800	17,400	22,400	1,100	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>555,900</i>	<i>594,300</i>	<i>178,300</i>	<i>209,600</i>	<i>564,300</i>	<i>643,300</i>	<i>33,800</i>	<i>32,900</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	4,800	5,200	1,500	1,600	4,800	5,300	300	400
Other	11,600	13,300	3,400	3,800	12,300	14,900	700	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,400</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>4,900</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>17,100</i>	<i>20,200</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,200</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	39,500	56,300	16,300	26,200	49,600	77,800	3,400	5,500
Malaysia	52,600	69,800	18,800	23,000	63,400	79,700	6,300	7,400
Philippines	16,100	17,700	4,100	4,900	16,300	17,700	2,300	2,100
Singapore	93,600	138,500	28,800	34,400	119,700	148,500	9,400	14,500
Thailand	28,100	40,400	7,900	12,900	38,900	55,200	4,000	5,400
Other	7,800	9,300	2,600	2,700	8,900	8,800	700	700
<i>Total</i>	<i>237,700</i>	<i>332,100</i>	<i>78,400</i>	<i>104,100</i>	<i>296,700</i>	<i>387,600</i>	<i>26,100</i>	<i>35,600</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	18,200	19,500	4,700	5,700	17,800	22,900	1,700	2,600
Hong Kong	70,300	83,400	25,500	29,500	76,800	88,300	5,600	5,200
Japan	602,500	651,600	178,500	191,400	600,800	638,200	52,000	54,600
Korea	28,900	44,600	16,800	32,900	41,600	79,800	4,000	5,400
Taiwan	52,900	85,000	35,000	45,100	81,600	125,700	5,000	9,100
Other	900	1,100	300	700	1,000	1,700	100	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>773,700</i>	<i>885,100</i>	<i>260,800</i>	<i>305,300</i>	<i>819,600</i>	<i>956,500</i>	<i>68,400</i>	<i>77,100</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	9,900	9,600	2,300	2,500	8,700	9,600	1,300	1,200
Sri Lanka	4,200	3,600	1,000	900	3,400	3,500	300	200
Other	2,800	2,200	600	800	2,100	2,600	200	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>3,900</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>14,200</i>	<i>15,700</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>1,600</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,400	2,700	700	1,000	2,500	2,800	300	200
Canada	53,000	49,300	15,100	16,700	46,800	49,900	3,000	2,700
United States of America (c)	283,200	270,600	76,300	81,400	250,400	265,000	22,100	16,800
Other	9,200	10,100	2,900	3,700	9,600	11,000	1,000	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>347,600</i>	<i>332,700</i>	<i>95,000</i>	<i>102,800</i>	<i>309,300</i>	<i>328,700</i>	<i>26,400</i>	<i>20,600</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	11,400	19,700	4,600	6,200	17,700	25,500	1,500	1,600
Zimbabwe	2,700	2,400	500	600	2,300	2,600	200	200
Other	5,000	5,500	1,600	2,900	5,200	10,800	400	500
<i>Total</i>	<i>19,100</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>6,700</i>	<i>9,600</i>	<i>25,200</i>	<i>38,900</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>2,300</i>
Total (d)	2,519,700	2,785,600	746,200	862,200	2,581,000	2,938,000	213,400	214,900

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 9 to 12 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes America undefined. (d) 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		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June	1993	31 March	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	84,800	88,100	16,200	15,300	79,900	71,300	5,400	7,500
New Caledonia	17,300	15,400	3,100	3,500	14,100	14,900	1,100	900
New Zealand	330,000	345,500	86,300	93,100	322,500	326,300	19,700	20,900
Norfolk Island	17,100	17,500	4,100	4,800	16,200	16,000	1,100	2,000
Papua New Guinea	37,900	35,200	7,400	8,500	31,900	31,700	3,100	2,200
Vanuatu	19,400	23,000	4,900	5,400	21,400	21,100	1,600	1,700
Other	23,800	25,900	4,700	4,800	23,400	23,700	2,200	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>530,400</i>	<i>550,600</i>	<i>126,700</i>	<i>135,500</i>	<i>509,500</i>	<i>505,000</i>	<i>34,200</i>	<i>36,700</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	6,800	7,100	1,200	1,200	6,200	5,500	700	600
France	24,700	25,400	3,800	4,300	22,300	25,000	3,200	2,800
Germany	31,000	34,100	6,500	5,500	30,100	28,500	3,900	3,200
Greece	29,700	30,000	4,400	3,900	24,600	25,900	2,900	3,700
Ireland	11,000	12,200	1,200	1,900	10,900	11,000	1,200	1,200
Italy	42,600	42,400	5,200	6,500	36,500	38,200	4,600	4,700
Netherlands	15,700	15,100	2,400	2,400	13,700	11,900	1,800	1,500
Poland	6,100	6,500	600	600	5,400	5,000	1,000	1,100
Spain	7,800	10,300	1,200	1,100	9,500	6,500	600	900
Sweden	4,500	4,700	800	800	3,800	3,600	500	600
Switzerland	8,800	9,300	2,000	2,200	8,300	8,400	400	900
United Kingdom	227,400	240,400	37,400	39,300	211,600	216,400	27,400	25,600
Other	43,800	47,700	6,400	7,300	40,500	43,400	6,200	6,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>459,600</i>	<i>485,200</i>	<i>73,000</i>	<i>77,000</i>	<i>423,300</i>	<i>429,300</i>	<i>54,600</i>	<i>53,500</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	5,200	6,800	1,400	1,200	6,400	4,300	500	200
Israel	6,800	8,200	1,600	2,000	7,100	7,900	800	600
Lebanon	13,600	12,800	2,200	2,100	10,600	10,800	1,500	1,900
Turkey	6,800	8,300	1,200	1,500	7,200	7,500	2,000	1,400
Other	9,400	10,300	1,900	3,200	9,500	11,300	1,400	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>41,800</i>	<i>46,500</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>40,800</i>	<i>41,800</i>	<i>6,200</i>	<i>5,200</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	175,500	197,300	39,600	46,700	178,000	185,400	13,000	13,400
Malaysia	74,000	81,900	18,600	19,400	74,800	77,800	4,900	5,700
Philippines	39,700	41,700	9,400	10,600	38,800	41,600	2,600	4,500
Singapore	103,100	102,300	20,600	20,700	92,100	84,700	9,200	6,200
Thailand	69,100	73,200	15,900	14,500	67,300	65,700	4,300	5,400
Other	19,800	30,700	8,500	10,900	28,300	35,300	1,600	2,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>481,100</i>	<i>527,000</i>	<i>112,500</i>	<i>122,700</i>	<i>479,200</i>	<i>490,500</i>	<i>35,500</i>	<i>37,500</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	16,100	23,900	4,900	6,700	21,800	26,100	2,900	2,300
Hong Kong	132,600	141,300	30,000	29,700	130,100	118,200	9,800	8,200
Japan	47,200	47,100	9,700	9,600	43,800	41,000	3,700	3,100
Korea	9,300	12,400	2,600	2,500	11,600	12,100	800	700
Taiwan	22,000	25,500	5,300	6,700	22,800	25,100	1,800	1,700
Other	800	600	100	200	600	1,200	100	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>227,900</i>	<i>250,800</i>	<i>52,600</i>	<i>55,500</i>	<i>230,700</i>	<i>223,700</i>	<i>19,200</i>	<i>15,900</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	19,500	18,900	4,900	7,300	17,900	25,200	1,000	1,100
Sri Lanka	9,000	9,200	1,400	1,800	8,800	8,400	400	400
Other	7,500	8,800	2,100	3,000	8,600	8,900	300	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>36,100</i>	<i>36,900</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>12,100</i>	<i>35,300</i>	<i>42,500</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>1,800</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	31,700	30,000	3,700	5,900	25,500	29,700	3,000	3,700
United States of America (c)	322,400	324,200	63,800	60,200	292,400	260,500	27,900	27,000
Other	16,300	16,300	4,000	3,900	15,300	16,800	800	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,400</i>	<i>370,500</i>	<i>71,500</i>	<i>70,000</i>	<i>333,100</i>	<i>307,000</i>	<i>31,700</i>	<i>31,900</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	8,100	8,700	2,500	3,700	7,700	13,200	700	700
Other	13,700	18,600	3,400	3,000	17,400	14,100	1,100	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>21,800</i>	<i>27,200</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>27,300</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>1,500</i>
Total (d)	2,173,500	2,299,500	460,300	492,100	2,081,100	2,075,200	185,100	184,500

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 14 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 9 to 13 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes America undefined. (d) 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 28).

Source of the statistics

2. Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia are required to complete prescribed questionnaires in the form of Incoming and Outgoing Passenger cards. 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. 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

6. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see paragraph 5 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

7. 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 5 above).

8. 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

9. 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).

10. Political developments in Europe and the Former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the ASCSS. These changes are detailed in Revision 1.02 of the ASCSS. Further developments in Europe and Africa have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revision 1.03 of the ASCSS.

11. 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)'.

12. 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

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

Estimation method

14. 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.

15. 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

16. 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.

17. Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travel-

lers' 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

18. 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.

19. 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.

20. 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.

21. 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

22. 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.

23. 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).

24. 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

25. 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

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

27. 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

28. 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
- n.a. not available
- n.f.d. not further defined

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).

Information Consultancy Service

Information tailored to special needs of clients can be obtained from the Information Consultancy Service available at ABS Offices (see Information Inquiries below for contact details).

National Dial-a-Statistic Line

0055 86 400

(Steadycom P/L: premium rate 25c/21.4 secs.)

This number gives 24-hour access, 365 days a year for a range of statistics.

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