

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

MAIN FEATURES

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors in July 1994 decreased 0.3 per cent compared with June 1994. An increase of more than 6.1 per cent in the seasonally adjusted figure for August 1994 is required for the current decline in the trend to be reversed.

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in July 1994 was 275,100, bringing the total for the seven months from January 1994 to 1,838,300. This is a 12 per cent increase over the corresponding seven month period in 1993 and a 29 per cent increase over the same period in 1992.

Sixty-two per cent of visitors arriving in the seven months to July 1994 stated an intention to stay in Australia less than two weeks, 18 per cent stated an intention to stay between two weeks and one month, while a further 21 per cent stated an intention to stay up to one year.

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

The trend estimate for July 1994 of Australian residents departing overseas for short-term trips decreased 0.8 per cent compared with June 1994. An increase of more than 5.7 per cent in the seasonally adjusted figure for August 1994 is required for the current decline in the trend to be reversed.

The number of short-term departures of Australian residents during the seven month period January to July 1994 was 1,304,200, an increase of 3 per cent from January to July 1993 (1,260,700).

For the seven months to July 1994 'holiday' was the most reported purpose for journey (47% of all departing Australian residents), followed by 'visiting relatives' (22%) and 'business' (18%).

Permanent movement

The total number of settler arrivals to Australia during July 1994 was 6,690, bringing the total number for the seven month period January to July 1994 to 41,860. This is a 13 per cent increase over the corresponding seven month period in 1993 (36,960).

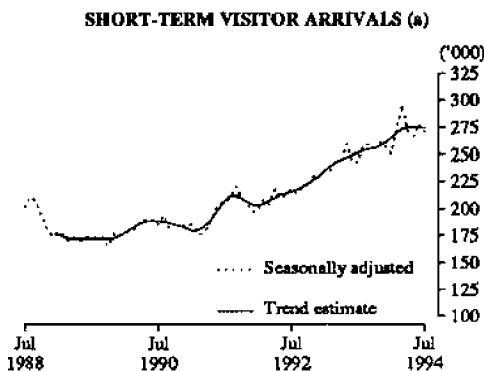
There were 2,320 permanent departures of Australian residents in July 1994, bringing the total number of departures for the seven months January to July 1994 to 16,030, a 5 per cent decrease from the corresponding seven month period in 1993 (16,830).

New Zealand: close trans-Tasman ties

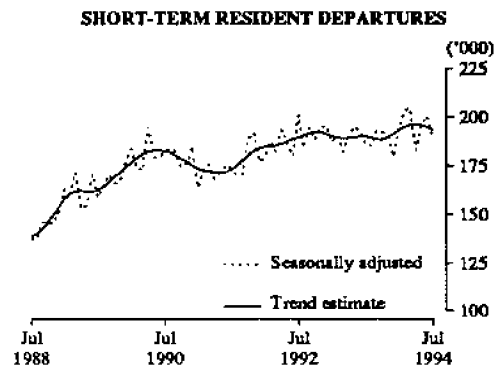
New Zealand is a major player in Australia's expanding tourist industry, being the second largest country of residence for overseas visitors for the second consecutive year. During the seven month period January to July 1994, New Zealand contributed 248,300, or 14 per cent, of all overseas visitors (Japan 22%) having contributed 261,500 or 16 per cent during the corresponding seven month period in 1993 (Japan 24%).

This trans-Tasman tourism is a two-way street with New Zealand the number one choice destination for Australians departing short-term during each of the past two years. During the seven months January to July 1994, 14 per cent of all departing Australian residents reported an intention to mainly visit New Zealand (15% for the corresponding seven months in 1993), ahead of the United States of America (13%), the United Kingdom (12%), Indonesia (9%) and Hong Kong (5%).

New Zealand, with 4,960 or 12 per cent of all permanent (settler) arrivals during the seven month period January to July 1994, was the second largest source country of birth, after the United Kingdom (5,050 or 12%), for persons intending to settle in Australia. New Zealand, with 3,880 or 10 per cent, was also the second largest country of birth for settlers during the equivalent period in 1993 (after the United Kingdom with 13%).



(a) Refer to paragraph 24 of the Explanatory Notes.



INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Jim Elliott 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 b)		Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
						Actual	adjusted 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	65,680	73,430	58,830	197,930	2,215,200	2,996,200	..	..	5,409,300
<i>Year ended 30 June —</i>									
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
1994	69,770	75,600	62,000	207,370	2,245,600	3,169,000	..	..	5,621,900
<i>1993 —</i>									
May	5,160	4,090	2,600	11,850	154,100	213,400	260,100	247,800	379,400
June	5,030	5,210	2,890	13,130	159,900	204,600	243,300	249,900	377,700
July	5,880	6,520	7,130	19,520	227,800	244,600	243,300	252,000	491,900
August	5,950	5,760	3,520	15,230	182,500	239,900	258,700	253,700	437,700
September	5,700	5,470	3,410	14,580	200,500	224,000	258,600	254,600	439,200
October	5,500	5,890	3,740	15,120	252,400	267,200	255,700	255,800	534,700
November	5,780	6,950	2,900	15,640	162,900	285,900	261,600	258,000	464,400
December	5,790	11,380	2,940	20,100	130,400	344,000	256,800	261,400	494,500
<i>1994 —</i>									
January	5,670	7,350	10,420	23,440	275,000	250,500	250,700	265,500	549,000
February	5,390	5,850	13,510	24,760	159,600	304,300	273,300	269,900	488,600
March	5,750	5,780	3,750	15,280	158,200	307,400	295,600	273,600	480,900
April	5,480	4,880	4,240	14,610	170,700	255,100	271,100	275,400	440,400
May	5,840	4,270	2,990	13,100	157,800	214,900	266,500	275,800	385,800
June	7,040	5,520	3,440	16,000	167,700	230,900	278,500	275,400	414,600
July	6,690	7,230	8,790	22,710	235,300	275,100	270,800	274,500	533,100

(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)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)		Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	
						Actual	adjusted b		
<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>									
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
1994	27,280	64,790	47,920	139,990	2,304,000	..	..	3,118,900	5,562,900
<i>1993 —</i>									
May	2,390	4,920	2,810	10,120	185,100	195,100	189,600	236,100	431,300
June	1,920	4,480	3,740	10,140	218,400	192,700	190,200	200,300	428,900
July	2,330	5,280	4,040	11,650	207,100	186,300	190,300	203,900	422,600
August	2,460	6,000	3,310	11,770	178,800	185,100	189,600	258,500	449,100
September	2,010	4,440	3,120	9,570	228,800	193,200	188,700	212,300	450,600
October	1,970	4,190	2,600	8,770	176,900	192,300	188,600	242,700	428,400
November	2,050	4,200	4,970	11,220	170,300	190,100	189,900	279,900	461,500
December	2,750	5,170	9,360	17,280	251,500	179,800	191,600	268,800	537,500
<i>1994 —</i>									
January	2,530	8,430	3,690	14,650	149,900	194,100	193,500	327,400	491,900
February	2,200	5,860	3,430	11,480	150,300	203,500	195,100	279,100	440,900
March	2,470	5,610	3,550	11,630	192,000	204,600	196,100	302,200	505,800
April	2,400	5,930	2,970	11,290	185,100	182,900	196,400	276,400	472,800
May	2,110	5,030	2,720	9,860	184,500	197,100	195,800	250,400	444,800
June	2,000	4,650	4,180	10,830	228,800	200,700	195,000	217,400	457,000
July	2,320	5,690	3,890	11,900	213,700	189,500	193,500	232,100	457,700

(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 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		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	759,900	905,300	216,800	239,100	508,100	567,200	67,500	75,900
1 and under 2 weeks	748,600	903,900	202,500	222,700	486,800	565,000	61,600	72,300
2 weeks and under 1 month	510,600	571,700	114,900	116,600	300,600	327,500	55,900	59,200
1 and under 2 months	284,900	308,100	55,000	57,900	164,500	178,700	32,200	34,700
2 and under 3 months	93,800	95,600	18,400	19,900	53,000	57,400	7,000	9,700
3 and under 6 months	98,500	101,100	18,100	22,400	52,500	63,100	8,200	9,900
6 and under 12 months	107,200	110,500	18,700	22,400	69,600	79,500	12,300	13,400
Total (b)	2,603,300	2,996,200	644,300	701,000	1,635,100	1,838,300	244,600	275,100
Purpose of journey								
In transit	78,400	95,600	20,700	20,900	54,400	54,500	7,300	8,100
Attending convention	32,300	50,200	17,900	11,200	30,500	27,500	4,300	4,900
Business	236,300	268,400	62,800	82,700	147,300	189,300	20,400	26,700
Accompanying business traveller	20,100	23,700	5,500	4,500	13,500	13,400	2,400	2,300
Visiting relatives	489,500	530,500	108,900	112,300	275,400	295,300	41,300	43,400
Holiday	1,595,300	1,866,500	394,300	440,100	1,003,000	1,156,300	146,600	169,200
Employment	23,700	24,000	4,800	7,100	13,400	18,400	2,200	2,800
Education	61,300	68,700	10,400	14,600	51,200	63,000	12,800	14,900
Other and not stated	66,300	68,600	18,900	7,700	46,500	20,500	7,500	3,000
Total	2,603,300	2,996,200	644,300	701,000	1,635,100	1,838,300	244,600	275,100
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	227,600	253,600	66,200	66,000	141,000	145,700	18,800	19,800
1 and under 2 weeks	558,500	558,100	136,800	133,500	309,200	320,500	51,100	53,800
2 weeks and under 1 month	619,700	614,400	155,300	146,500	335,900	336,400	50,300	50,000
1 and under 2 months	410,100	412,600	108,200	108,200	211,300	214,800	39,200	37,800
2 and under 3 months	184,100	164,800	46,000	50,500	89,000	96,200	19,800	22,100
3 and under 6 months	148,400	141,000	49,000	57,800	91,700	104,700	16,500	19,300
6 and under 12 months	127,900	122,600	31,800	35,900	82,600	85,900	11,300	11,000
Total (b)	2,276,300	2,267,100	593,400	598,400	1,260,700	1,304,200	207,100	213,700
Purpose of journey								
Attending convention	52,600	55,900	15,700	16,400	30,100	34,100	4,800	5,700
Business	338,800	370,500	97,000	109,500	212,700	237,600	29,100	31,400
Accompanying business traveller	27,700	30,700	8,400	8,000	18,100	19,000	2,500	3,200
Visiting relatives	491,000	514,500	133,600	140,200	273,900	292,900	47,100	47,200
Holiday (c)	1,179,600	1,129,700	297,500	279,900	627,800	619,000	108,500	110,800
Employment	50,200	50,100	12,100	13,500	30,400	32,700	4,500	3,900
Education	26,500	26,100	6,100	5,800	14,600	14,700	2,200	2,200
Other and not stated	109,900	89,600	22,900	25,000	53,300	54,100	8,400	9,400
Total	2,276,300	2,267,100	593,400	598,400	1,260,700	1,304,200	207,100	213,700

(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) Includes not stated. (c) Includes student vacation.

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

Country of birth	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	10,320	9,280	2,050	2,670	5,280	6,360	710	880
Europe and the Former USSR	24,790	19,570	4,730	5,310	10,920	11,870	1,660	1,710
Middle East and North Africa	7,100	4,340	980	1,210	2,360	2,900	440	490
Southeast Asia	18,000	13,370	3,180	3,870	7,350	8,330	1,170	1,290
Northeast Asia	17,200	8,590	1,920	2,060	5,360	4,890	840	920
Southern Asia	9,400	4,900	1,080	1,450	2,650	3,340	550	650
The Americas	4,580	3,080	690	740	1,690	1,840	270	350
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,800	2,480	530	1,020	1,330	2,270	240	410
Total (b)	94,250	65,680	15,160	18,360	36,960	41,860	5,880	6,690
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	550	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	120
China	3,360	2,580	590	770	1,470	1,660	260	280
Former USSR and Baltic States	3,320	1,820	410	570	1,010	1,130	130	120
Former Yugoslav Republics	3,000	4,600	1,360	n.a.	2,870	n.a.	510	n.a.
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d.	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	680	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	280
Hong Kong	9,820	3,830	850	780	2,560	2,080	400	410
India	5,110	2,490	550	700	1,400	1,590	250	280
Malaysia	2,170	1,310	280	240	770	700	100	80
New Zealand	7,310	6,840	1,520	2,080	3,880	4,960	500	650
Philippines	4,930	3,740	800	1,060	1,770	2,300	310	390
South Africa	1,240	990	180	560	480	1,320	80	260
Sri Lanka	2,490	1,150	220	420	600	980	130	240
United Kingdom	11,640	8,700	2,090	2,210	4,730	5,050	620	680
Viet Nam	7,390	5,660	1,560	1,300	3,340	2,960	520	370

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

Country of residence	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	16,300	17,300	3,900	4,100	9,400	9,700	900	1,300
New Caledonia	18,000	18,400	3,300	3,200	11,300	12,700	1,100	1,000
New Zealand	447,600	499,300	125,000	113,800	261,500	248,300	45,800	44,400
Papua New Guinea	37,000	40,400	9,300	10,100	22,800	24,300	4,100	3,700
Other	19,100	20,900	4,400	5,700	11,000	13,500	1,800	2,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>537,900</i>	<i>596,300</i>	<i>145,900</i>	<i>136,900</i>	<i>316,000</i>	<i>308,600</i>	<i>53,700</i>	<i>52,400</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	10,800	13,200	1,900	2,300	6,400	8,200	1,200	1,400
Belgium	4,200	5,300	900	1,000	2,600	3,300	700	700
Denmark	10,300	11,600	1,900	2,100	6,000	7,300	700	800
Finland	5,100	4,700	800	900	2,200	2,900	300	400
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,500	4,900	1,300	1,400	2,600	3,700	300	400
France	25,400	31,000	5,200	5,300	15,700	18,100	3,400	4,600
Germany	89,900	105,600	19,100	20,100	57,200	68,900	8,700	10,100
Greece	6,100	6,700	1,300	1,300	3,500	3,700	700	500
Ireland	8,800	11,000	1,900	3,100	5,800	8,100	1,000	1,000
Italy	27,400	31,600	4,100	4,700	13,900	18,100	3,900	4,600
Netherlands	23,500	27,500	3,800	4,300	13,000	15,500	2,300	2,600
Norway	4,500	4,600	700	1,000	2,400	3,300	300	500
Sweden	19,100	17,600	2,600	2,900	8,800	10,500	1,000	1,200
Switzerland	29,000	30,600	4,000	4,800	14,900	17,900	2,300	2,800
United Kingdom	289,900	310,300	55,700	57,500	170,300	179,300	19,600	21,600
Other	18,500	20,700	3,100	3,800	9,300	12,400	1,600	1,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>577,000</i>	<i>636,900</i>	<i>108,300</i>	<i>116,600</i>	<i>334,700</i>	<i>381,100</i>	<i>48,200</i>	<i>54,800</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	4,600	5,500	1,100	1,300	3,100	3,700	500	700
Other	12,600	15,400	2,700	3,300	8,100	9,100	2,000	2,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>20,900</i>	<i>3,900</i>	<i>4,600</i>	<i>11,300</i>	<i>12,800</i>	<i>2,500</i>	<i>2,700</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	45,900	71,500	14,100	20,800	37,100	57,100	6,800	10,100
Malaysia	60,400	80,400	19,100	21,800	42,400	50,300	4,500	5,500
Philippines	16,100	17,900	6,100	6,600	11,400	13,000	1,200	1,500
Singapore	116,800	154,900	37,400	46,200	73,300	89,300	7,200	8,700
Thailand	33,600	46,500	14,300	21,000	24,900	38,400	2,700	4,500
Other	9,000	9,100	2,000	2,200	5,200	5,900	700	1,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>281,800</i>	<i>380,300</i>	<i>92,900</i>	<i>118,600</i>	<i>194,300</i>	<i>254,000</i>	<i>23,000</i>	<i>31,300</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	18,700	22,300	5,100	6,900	11,700	14,900	1,900	2,400
Hong Kong	74,700	92,000	20,900	21,800	57,300	63,400	10,800	12,100
Japan	629,900	670,800	151,900	158,200	387,200	410,200	56,800	60,600
Korea	33,600	62,200	10,100	16,600	32,200	58,300	5,300	8,800
Taiwan	63,500	108,700	17,500	30,100	60,700	88,100	8,200	12,800
Other	900	1,300	300	600	700	1,700	100	300
<i>Total</i>	<i>821,300</i>	<i>957,200</i>	<i>205,800</i>	<i>234,200</i>	<i>549,600</i>	<i>636,500</i>	<i>83,100</i>	<i>97,000</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	9,600	9,800	3,000	3,500	5,900	6,900	600	900
Sri Lanka	3,800	3,600	800	900	2,000	2,100	200	300
Other	2,500	2,500	600	800	1,500	1,900	300	300
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>15,900</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>5,200</i>	<i>9,300</i>	<i>11,000</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,500</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,500	2,700	600	700	1,500	1,900	200	300
Canada	48,900	50,600	8,900	9,000	27,800	29,800	3,800	4,000
United States of America (c)	262,900	281,300	62,700	63,500	164,300	171,600	25,200	26,600
Other	9,400	10,700	2,300	2,600	6,000	7,200	700	1,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>323,600</i>	<i>345,200</i>	<i>74,500</i>	<i>75,800</i>	<i>199,500</i>	<i>210,500</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>31,900</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	15,300	26,400	5,800	5,300	12,500	13,900	2,000	2,500
Zimbabwe	2,500	2,700	600	600	1,300	1,300	200	200
Other	5,300	7,900	1,100	2,900	3,100	6,700	400	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>23,100</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>8,800</i>	<i>16,900</i>	<i>21,800</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>3,500</i>
Total (d)	2,603,300	2,996,200	644,300	701,000	1,635,100	1,838,300	244,600	275,100

(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		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 June		July		July	
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	86,700	78,400	19,500	21,700	43,100	44,600	7,400	7,700
New Caledonia	15,500	16,300	3,900	3,400	8,300	8,200	1,400	1,200
New Zealand	340,700	347,200	74,300	71,100	188,600	188,500	27,900	24,300
Norfolk Island	18,000	15,400	3,800	5,600	8,800	11,600	900	1,200
Papua New Guinea	37,600	35,500	9,800	8,600	20,400	19,900	3,200	2,800
Vanuatu	22,300	22,000	5,000	5,300	11,800	12,400	1,900	1,700
Other	25,800	26,500	6,300	5,800	13,300	13,000	2,300	2,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>546,600</i>	<i>541,200</i>	<i>122,600</i>	<i>121,400</i>	<i>294,200</i>	<i>298,200</i>	<i>44,900</i>	<i>41,300</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	7,200	6,400	1,800	1,600	3,400	3,300	400	600
France	25,400	27,500	8,700	9,500	15,300	15,600	2,900	1,900
Germany	32,000	33,900	10,800	10,200	20,300	18,400	3,000	2,700
Greece	30,100	29,800	11,100	13,800	21,100	23,400	5,600	5,700
Ireland	13,200	11,600	3,200	3,900	5,800	7,600	1,400	1,800
Italy	44,900	42,400	14,700	15,200	26,400	27,600	6,400	5,900
Netherlands	16,500	13,800	4,900	4,700	9,000	8,900	1,700	1,800
Poland	6,300	6,300	2,800	3,000	4,100	4,200	700	600
Spain	11,500	6,700	1,800	2,300	3,600	4,000	600	500
Sweden	4,600	4,200	1,500	1,700	2,900	2,900	500	400
Switzerland	10,100	8,600	2,100	2,400	5,200	5,500	1,000	900
United Kingdom	240,400	241,100	78,000	83,000	143,100	151,500	27,700	29,300
Other	48,800	48,400	17,200	21,500	30,600	37,000	7,000	8,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>491,000</i>	<i>480,600</i>	<i>158,700</i>	<i>172,700</i>	<i>290,800</i>	<i>309,900</i>	<i>59,100</i>	<i>60,200</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	6,200	5,300	1,500	1,000	3,100	2,300	200	100
Israel	7,600	8,700	2,700	2,000	4,600	4,500	200	500
Lebanon	12,600	13,000	4,700	4,300	9,300	9,200	2,300	2,800
Turkey	7,300	9,000	4,000	3,800	6,400	6,400	1,200	1,000
Other	10,300	11,200	3,100	3,000	6,100	7,300	1,100	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>44,000</i>	<i>47,200</i>	<i>15,900</i>	<i>14,200</i>	<i>29,300</i>	<i>29,700</i>	<i>5,000</i>	<i>5,500</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	185,200	198,800	48,600	48,900	109,500	119,600	21,300	24,000
Malaysia	78,400	83,500	18,000	19,000	44,100	46,000	7,500	7,600
Philippines	41,100	41,900	9,900	12,000	21,900	25,000	2,600	2,400
Singapore	101,000	97,900	27,800	22,200	55,800	52,800	7,300	10,000
Thailand	70,300	72,100	16,900	17,800	39,800	38,700	7,100	6,500
Other	25,900	34,200	6,700	8,000	16,800	21,500	1,600	2,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>502,000</i>	<i>528,500</i>	<i>127,900</i>	<i>128,000</i>	<i>287,800</i>	<i>303,700</i>	<i>47,400</i>	<i>53,100</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	19,900	26,500	7,300	8,100	14,000	17,400	1,900	2,500
Hong Kong	140,100	131,900	32,800	29,100	71,600	67,200	8,900	8,400
Japan	47,600	45,500	11,600	10,100	24,300	22,700	3,100	3,000
Korea	11,500	12,900	2,700	2,800	6,300	6,100	1,000	700
Taiwan	24,000	26,600	6,600	5,900	14,000	14,200	2,100	1,600
Other	500	1,000	200	500	300	800	—	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>243,500</i>	<i>244,400</i>	<i>61,100</i>	<i>56,500</i>	<i>130,700</i>	<i>128,300</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>16,300</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	18,000	23,400	3,000	3,600	8,800	12,100	800	1,200
Sri Lanka	10,500	8,600	1,200	1,400	3,500	3,900	900	700
Other	8,600	8,400	1,400	1,200	3,800	4,600	400	300
<i>Total</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>40,400</i>	<i>5,700</i>	<i>6,200</i>	<i>16,100</i>	<i>20,600</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,300</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	32,300	31,600	9,600	11,700	17,500	22,600	4,200	4,900
United States of America (c)	334,600	300,100	82,100	76,700	169,600	163,400	23,700	26,500
Other	16,300	17,100	2,700	3,600	7,800	8,200	1,100	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>383,200</i>	<i>348,800</i>	<i>94,400</i>	<i>92,000</i>	<i>194,900</i>	<i>194,200</i>	<i>29,000</i>	<i>32,200</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	6,300	13,100	2,600	2,600	6,200	7,300	1,100	1,000
Other	18,600	16,300	3,600	3,500	8,300	7,900	1,200	1,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>24,800</i>	<i>29,400</i>	<i>6,300</i>	<i>6,200</i>	<i>14,500</i>	<i>15,200</i>	<i>2,300</i>	<i>2,400</i>
Total (d)	2,276,300	2,267,100	593,400	598,400	1,260,700	1,304,200	207,100	213,700

(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, detailed in Revisions 1.01 and 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. These changes came into effect for March 1994 data.

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 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

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

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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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Keylink	STAT.INFO/ABS
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

