

CATALOGUE NO. 3401.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 27 NOVEMBER 1992

# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA SEPTEMBER 1992

#### MAIN FEATURES

The total number of overseas movements in September 1992 was 835,200, a 4 per cent increase on the number in September 1991 (805,600). There were 408,200 arrivals, an increase of 2 per cent compared with September 1991 (400,100) and 427,000 departures, 5 per cent more than in September 1991 (405,500).

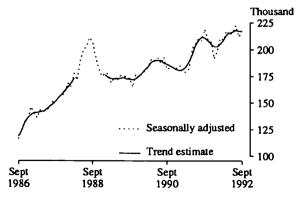
#### Permanent movement In September 1992:

- 7,050 settlers arrived in Australia, 25 per cent less than in September 1991 (9,440). Settler arrivals from the Americas (320) were 46 per cent lower than September 1991, while those from Southeast Asia (1,290) and Northeast Asia (1,000) decreased 39 and 38 per cent respectively. The number of settlers arriving from all major contributing countries decreased significantly, except for those from New Zealand (590), where there was a 4 per cent increase in permanent arrivals compared with September 1991.
- 2,060 permanent departures were recorded, 1 per cent more than in September 1991 (2,030).

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits In September 1992:

- The number of overseas visitor arrivals was 190,000, a 4 per cent decrease on the number in September 1991 (197,400). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals in September were 3 per cent more than in August 1992. The trend estimate for visitor arrivals has flattened out after rising during the first half of 1992.
- The major source countries were: Japan with 47,400 (25% of total), New Zealand with 41,500 (22%), the United Kingdom with 18,300 (10%) and the United States of America with 16,900 (9%). These four countries accounted for 65 per cent of all visitor arrivals. Visitors from the United Kingdom increased by 32 per cent compared with September 1991. Visitors from Japan increased, by 4 per cent, while visitors from the United States of America and New Zealand decreased by 42 and 16 per cent respectively compared with September 1991.

#### SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a)



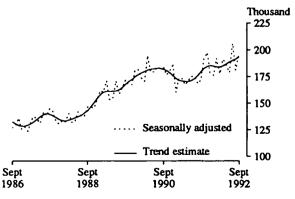
(a) Refer to paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

- Visitors from Singapore (7,800), Malaysia (4,500) and Thaliand (4,000) all showed significant increases in numbers compared with September 1991 and were the main contributors to the overall increase of 37 per cent for visitors from Southeast Asia.
- The main purposes for visiting Australia remained 'holiday' (60% of total) and 'visiting relatives' (18%), although the number of visitors arriving for these reasons both fell compared with the same month last year. Visitors arriving for 'business' purposes made up 10 per cent of all arrivals and showed an increase of 8 per cent compared with September 1991.
- Visitors tended to stay for shorter periods of time with the number of visitors intending to stay for less than 1 week increasing by 8 per cent compared with September 1991, while the number intending to stay for between 2 weeks and 1 month decreased by 19 per cent.

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad In September 1992:

- 229,900 Australian residents departed for short-term visits overseas, 13 per cent more than in September 1991. In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of departures increased by 8 per cent compared with August 1992. The trend estimate for short-term resident departures continues to show steady growth.
- The most popular destinations were: the United States of America with 34,400 (15% of total), New Zealand with 32,200 (14%), the United Kingdom with 25,700 (11%), Indonesia with 20,500 (9%), Hong Kong with 15,600 (7%) and Singapore with 10,700 (5%). When compared with September 1991, visitors to these destinations all increased. The number of Australian residents visiting the United Kingdom increased by 33 per cent while the number visiting Hong Kong increased by 19 per cent compared with September 1991. Other major destinations all showed smaller increases.
- There were 130,400 (57% of total) departures for 'holiday', 39,800 (17%) for 'visiting relatives' and 32,800 (14%) for 'business'. 'Holiday' departures increased by 9 per cent compared with September 1001

#### SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES



#### **INQUIRIES**

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Peter Edmunds 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

				Total		Short-term	arrivals (a)		
				permanent			Overseas	Overseas	
	Permanent	Long-term	arrivals	and		Overseas	visitors	visitors	Total
Period	arrivals	Australian	Overseas	long-term	Australian	visitors	(Seasonally	(Trend	arrivals
Teriba	Settlers	residents	visitors	arrivals	residents	(Actual)	adjusted)	estimate b)	(a)
Year ended 31 December -									
1989	131,060	53,440	53,540	238,050	1,912,700	2,080,300			4,231,000
1990	121,560	56,370	56,120	234,050	2,109,300	2,214,900			4,558,300
1991	116,650	61,260	59,330	237,230	2,009,700	2,370,400		••	4,617,300
1991 —							•		
July	11,290	5,030	6,140	22,450	196,800	208,300	210,000	208,500	427,600
August	10,900	4,600	4,080	19,580	169,100	199,300	208,100	211,600	388,000
September	9,440	4,550	4,080	18,070	184,600	197,400	219,200	210,800	400,100
October	9,010	4,830	4,330	18,170	225,500	216,000	209,100	208,200	459,600
November	8,740	5,770	3,960	18,470	164,300	223,900	206,700	205,000	406,700
December	9,010	10,120	3,890	23,010	125,600	266,800	191,300	202,700	415,300
1992 —									
January	8,410	6,400	10,030	24,840	256,900	196,100	199,300	202,800	477,800
February	8,740	5,030	13,680	27,450	146,600	238,200	210,700	205,400	412,300
March	7,600	4,390	4,010	16,000	141,900	217,800	208,800	209,000	375,700
April	8,480	4,270	3,850	16,600	158,900	203,800	217,600	213,700	379,300
May	7,770	3,680	3,020	14,470	152,300	175,200	213,700	215,500	342,000
June	7,990	4,270	2,810	15,070	150,000	176,900	216,100	216,400	342,000
July	8,320	5,650	6,710	20,680	222,400	219,300	222,600	217,800	462,400
August	7,940	4,800	3,550	16,290	188,100	199,100	212,000	217,100	403,500
September	7,050	5,090	3,260	15,410	202,800	190,000	217,900	217,300	408,200

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

				Total		Short-term d	epartures (a)		
				permanent		Australian	Australian		
		Long-term	departures	and	Australian	residents	residents		Total
Period	Permanent	Australian	Overseas	long-term	residents	(Seasonally	(Trend	Overseas	departures
7 67 10/4	departures	residents	visitors	departures	(Actual)	adjusted)	estimate b)	visitors	(a)
Year ended 31 December —	-								
1989	24,830	59,220	35,990	120,040	1,989,800			2,020,400	4,130,300
1990	30,370	66,300	40,810	137,470	2,169,900			2,162,700	4,470,100
1991	29,900	66,130	47,680	143,710	2,099,400			2,350,800	4,593,900
1991 —									
July	2,620	5,460	3,560	11,640	188,900	175,000	173,500	180,000	380,600
August	2,550	6,500	3,370	12,420	168,000	168,300	176,200	214,600	395,000
September	2,030	4,410	2,980	9,420	203,100	172,100	179,700	192,900	405,500
October	2,170	4,280	2,820	9,260	169,800	191,400	182,500	195,200	374,200
November	2,400	4,630	4,730	11,750	171,900	197,400	184,400	221,700	405,400
December	2,620	5,370	9,070	17,060	241,300	178,200	185,300	201,400	459,800
1992 —									
January	2,810	8,480	4,200	15,480	141,400	176,100	184,900	250,000	406,800
February	2,540	6,380	3,690	12,610	140,600	192,000	184,100	216,300	369,500
March	2,520	6,060	3,540	12,110	172,200	177,500	183,900	224,300	408,600
April	2,470	5,670	3,400	11,550	192,900	191,100	185,000	211,700	416,200
May	2,310	5,370	3,010	10,690	178,700	185,800	187,000	197,000	386,400
June	2,080	4,600	3,610	10,290	204,600	178,800	188,600	168,500	383,400
July	2,130	5,780	3,980	11,890	222,900	205,900	190,100	185,400	420,200
August	2,390	6,200	3,160	11,750	179,900	181,200	191,400	214,100	405,800
September	2,060	4,530	3,020	9,610	229,900	196,600	193,200	187,500	427,000

<sup>(</sup>a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

		ended	Quarter			ary to	Month of	
	<u>31 December</u> 1990 199		30 September 1991 1992		<u>September</u> 1991 1992		<u>September</u> 1991 1	
	1990	1991	UVALS	1992	1991	1992	1991	199.
Intended length of stay			41744					
Under I week	563,100	626,500	166,800	186,900	449,700	556,800	55,500	60,100
I and under 2 weeks	571,100	677,500	170,500	168,100	471,800	508,200	55,900	55,800
2 weeks and under 1 month	459,000	498,600	142,200	127,500	354,200	352,600	43,700	35,200
1 and under 2 months	268,000	263,500	60,200	63,100	173,600	187,400	18,600	19,100
2 and under 3 months	98,300	88,400	18,200	16,400	59,600	62,200	6,300	4,700
3 and under 6 months	104,500	94,400	19,900	21,300	62,900	65,100	7,600	7,500
6 and under 12 months	150,700	121,400	27,200	25,000	92,100	84,100	9,600	7,700
Total (a)	2,214,900	2,370,400	605,000	608,400		1,816,500	197,400	190,000
Purpose of journey								
In transit	70,200	70,300	17,400	19,900	50,400	57,400	5,400	6,000
Attending convention	32,500	42,800	9,700	9,900	32,600	24,000	3,600	3,800
Business	231,100	221,900	54,500	57,700	162,400	176,400	17,800	19,300
Accompanying business traveller	21,800	20,900	5,500	5,800	15,600	15,100	1,900	1,600
Visiting relatives	456,000	473,900	112,900	105,800	314,800	320,600	38,100	34,500
Holiday	1,233,700	1,414,600	374,200	367,900	984,300	1,106,300	121,300	114,700
Employment	29,600	26,900	7,000	5,100	20,200	18,100	2,600	1,400
Education	64,600	57,400	15,200	16,400	50,000	53,200	4,000	3,000
Other and not stated	75,300	41,700	8,600	19,800	33,500	45,300	2,600	5.600
Total	2,214,900	2,370,400	605,000	608,400	1,663,800	1,816,500	197,400	190,000
		DEPA	RTURES					
Intended length of stay								
Under I week	189,600	203,800	54,100	59,700	144,600	166,900	18,500	21,900
1 and under 2 weeks	523,600	530,300	147,900	170,100	390,400	416,000	57,900	67,100
2 weeks and under 1 month	604,800	574,500	157,700	176,200	416,900	456,500	67,800	71,300
1 and under 2 months	389,200	363,100	91,300	107,200	243,000	276,900	31,300	39,800
2 and under 3 months	181,500	161,900	43,600	50,700	110,900	125,000	11,600	13,800
3 and under 6 months	157,500	139,300	35,900	38,300	108,100	117,700	8,600	8,400
6 and under 12 months	123,600	126,500	29,500	30,500	102,400	104,100	7,400	7,600
Total (a)	2,169,900	2,099,400	560,000	632,700	1,516,400	1,663,100	203,100	229,900
Purpose of journey		40.00	12		20.40-	40 .00	4 005	
Attending convention	55,300	42,600	13,600	17,100	33,400	42,100	4,800	6,400
Business	306,900	305,100	80,200	89,300	231,600	256,200	29,800	32,800
Accompanying business traveller	31,600	27,300	7,500	7,400	20,600	21,500	2,800	3,100
Visiting relatives	439,200	453,600	105,000	118,000	309,300	335,800	32,300	39,800
Holiday	1,193,900	1,124,100	315,500	347,500	810,500	863,400	120,100	130,400
Employment	41,500	48,700	12,600	11,900	38,300	38,200	4,100	3,800
Education	24,100	23,500	7,000	8,900	18,000	21,500	2,700	3,500
Other and not stated	77,300	74,500	18,700	32,500	54,600	84,300	6,500	10,200
Total	2,169,900	2,099,400	560,000	632,700	1,516,400	1,663,100	203,100	229,900

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year e 31 Dece		Quarter ended 30 September		January to September		Month of September	
(Summury)	1990	1991	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	1992
Major group								
Oceania and Antarctica	12,780	10,280	2,370	2,390	7,650	7,750	840	820
Europe and the Former USSR	34,820	30,230	7,600	6,240	22,800	18,100	2,460	2,210
Middle East and North Africa	6,390	6,800	1,760	1,870	5,150	5,480	460	420
Southeast Asia	30,520	25,250	6,430	3,910	19,670	14,230	2,110	1,290
Northeast Asia	18,860	23,490	7,250	4,600	18,490	13,830	1,620	1,000
Southern Asia	7,760	10,580	3,390	2,450	8,240	7,310	1,180	800
The Americas	6,600	6,620	2,090	1,090	5,240	3,510	590	320
Africa (excluding North Africa)	3,800	3,370	740	750	2,620	2,070	190	200
Total (b)	121,560	116,650	31,630	23,310	89,880	72,310	9,440	7,050
Major source countries —								
China	3,270	3,390	1,020	890	2,550	2,410	270	230
Hong Kong	10,520	14,490	4,550	2,690	11,590	8,150	940	550
India	3,760	5,790	1,840	1,200	4,730	3,910	760	410
Malaysia	6,210	4,380	1,030	430	3,580	1,720	340	130
New Zealand	8,970	6,730	1,490	1,630	4,970	5,620	570	590
Philippines	6,150	6,480	1,760	1,160	4,990	3,830	610	360
Sri Lanka	3,120	2,800	670	590	2,070	1,970	230	200
Taiwan	3,140	3,710	1,200	610	2,990	1,860	300	130
United Kingdom	22,040	18,080	4,140	2,780	14,030	9,040	1,300	970
Viet Nam	13,730	10,670	2,760	1,380	8,410	5,940	840	540

(a) See paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes other and not stated.

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

	Year o	_	rended		ary to	Month of		
Country of residence	31 Dec		30 Sept			ember	September	
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —	1990	1991	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	199
Fiji	16,000	16,800	3,300	3,200	10,700	11,300	1,200	1,10
New Caledonia	14,400	15,200	3,000	3,200			800	90
New Zealand	418,400	480,600	152,700	128,500			49,200	41,50
Papua New Guinea	34,600	35,200	8,500	9,600		•	3,100	2,900
Other	17,200	17,900	4,600	4,400			1,700	1,500
Total	500.700	565,700	172,000	148,900		•	56,100	47.800
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	9,600	10,300	2,300	2,500	6,700	6,800	700	700
Belgium	4,200	4,100	1,000	1,200			300	400
Denmark	9,900	9,900	2,000	2,400			900	1,000
Finland	5,800	5,700	900	1,100		3,300	400	400
Former USSR & Baltic States	5,300	4,300	1,000	700			200	200
France	21,100	22,700	6,100	7,800	14,900	17,300	1,500	1,900
Germany, Fed Rep	74,200	77,700	16,800	18,100	50,700	59,600	6,400	6,000
Greece	7,500	5,800	1,100	1,100	3,400	3,700	400	300
Ireland	10,600	9,600	2,200	1,800	6,400	5,700	900	700
Italy	24,400	24,300	6,900	7,900	15,500	17,900	1,500	1,500
Netherlands	21,100	21,400	3,900	4,900		14,500	1,500	1,800
Norway	4,400	4,100	800	900	2,600	2,900	300	300
Sweden	22,000	19,100	2,700	3,000	10,800	12,100	1,100	1,200
Switzerland	29,500	29,600	5,100	5,600	18,200	18,400	1,700	1,900
United Kingdom	277,700	263,800	42,400	51,100	174,700	196,200	13,900	18,300
Other	22,300	18,500	4,500	4,300	12,200	11,900	1,400	1,300
Total	549,500	530,800	99.600	114,400	343.700	383.600	33,000	37.900
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA								
Israel	5,300	4,900	1,300	1,100	3,500	3,200	400	400
Other	12,100	9,900	2,700	3,300	6,600	8,800	700	900
Total	17.400	14.800	4.000	4.400	10,000	12,100	1.100	1300
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	34,400	37,000	8,100	10,500	25,500	30,400	2,300	2,700
Malaysia	46,600	48,000	9,500	13,600	33,300	42,100	3,500	4,500
Philippines	13,600	15,700	3,200	3,400	11,300	11,900	1,300	1,200
Singapore	75,900	87,500	15,500	19,000	53,800	63,500	6,100	7,800
Thailand	19,600	24,700	4,700	8,000	16,600	23,400	1,500	4,000
Other	5,000	6,200	1,600	2,000	4,200	6,300	500	500
Total	195,000	219,100	42.400	56.500	144.800	177.500	15,200	20.800
NORTHEAST ASIA —	AA 500							
China	23,700	16,400	4,100	4,300	11,400	13,300	1,400	1,800
Hong Kong	54,500	62,800	17,400	18,900	47,700	56,700	3,700	3,900
Japan V	479,900	528,500	140,500	160,400	375,100	469,100	45,500	47,400
Korea	14,100	23,600	6,900	8,300	17,400	24,200	1,300	1,500
Taiwan	25,300	34,700	8,200	12,200	21,100	43,200	2,200	3,300
Other <i>Fotal</i>	500 597,900	800 666, <i>900</i>	300 177.300	200 204.400	600 473.200	700 607.200	54.000	100 58.000
	377,300	000,300	177.500	204.400	4/3/200	007 200	54.000	38.000
SOUTHERN ASIA — India	11,000	9,800	2,300	1.000	7 400	7 100	000	<b>600</b>
Sri Lanka	11,000 3,900		1,100	1,900	7,400	7,100	900	600
Other	3,000	4,100 2,500	700	600 500	2,900	2,700 2,000	500	300
Cotal	17.800	16.400	4.100	3.100	1,800 12,200	11,800	200 1,600	100 1.000
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,900	2,500	500	700	1,800	1,800	300	300
Canada	53,700	53,400	13,400	9,800	37,400	33,400	4,700	2,900
United States of America (b)	251,600	271,800	85,500	57,900	205,400	189,200	29,200	16,900
Other	8,800	8,500	1,800	1,900	5,600	6,400	700	800
otal	317,000	336,200	101,200	70,300	250,300	230.800	34,900	21,000
FRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	9,100	9,200	1,800	3,400	5,700	9,400	800	1,300
Zimbabwe	3,600	3,000	600	600	2,100	1,900	200	300
Other	4,200	4,900	800	1,100	3,200	3,600	400	200
las-1	16,900	17.100	3,200	5.100	11.000	14.800	1300	1.700
otal	10,200	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •					1200	- //

<sup>(</sup>a) See paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes America undefined. (c) Includes other and not stated.

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

	Year ended		Quarter ended			ary to	Mon	•
Country of intended stay	<u>31 December</u> 1990 1991		<u>30 September</u> 1991 1992			ember 1002	<u>September</u>	
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA	1990	1991	1991	1992	1991	1992	1991	199
Fiji	102,000	90,000	25,300	26,500	64,800	60,800	8,600	9,40
New Caledonia	14,900	17,400	5,500	4,600		•	2,500	1,80
New Zealand	320,200	318,300	79,700	88,200		•	29,000	32,20
Norfolk Island	14,200	16,900	3,500	4,100			1,500	1,60
Papua New Guinea	34,000	37,000	9,400	8,900	28,100	28,500	3,500	3,60
Vanuatu	17,200	18,500	4,800	6,800	13,000	16,000	1,600	2,50
Other	27,400	24,300	6,300	7,800	17,600	18,700	2,500	2,80
Total	529.900	522.400	134,400	147,000	371,600	392,200	49,200	53,80
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	7,600	6,900	1,900	2,000			600	40
France	24,100	22,400	6,600	8,000			2,500	3,10
Germany, Fed Rep	34,500	31,500	8,900	9,600			3,000	4,00
Greece	32,900	27,400	8,800	10,300			1,900	2,400
Ireland	11,900	10,700	3,200	4,600	8,200		900	1,100
Italy	45,000	37,500	12,800	13,600		36,100	3,500	4,600
Netherlands	15,900	13,800	4,200	4,800	-	13,500	900	1,400
Poland	6,300	5,600	1,500	1,800		4,900	300	400
Spain	6,300	5,900	1,800	5, 100		9,400	600	1,000
Sweden	4,900	4,700	1,300	1,500		3,700	400	300
Switzerland	9,500	8,700	2,200	2,800		7,700	900	1,100
United Kingdom	252,800	220,600	61,400	75,000		190,300	19,300	25,700
Other	57,500	41,500	11,100	16,000	33,500	40,700	2,500	4,000
Total	509.200	437.200	125,700	155.000	340,800	392,500	37.300	49.500
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	4,800	4,500	1,000	1,500	2,600	3,800	500	900
Israel	4,800	5,100	1,000	1,300	3,000	5,000	400	600
Lebanon	7,700	11,600	4,200	3,600	8,900	10,300	1,100	700
Turkey	8,400	5,500	1,400	2,100	4,300	6,300	300	500
Other <i>Fotal</i>	6,300 <i>32,100</i>	7,000 33,800	2,300 10,000	2,500 11,000	4,900 23.800	7,500 <i>33,000</i>	1,000 3,200	800 3.500
POLITING A ST. A ST.			10,000	11,000	20.000	33,000	3,200	3200
SOUTHEAST ASIA — Indonesia	158,000	174,700	54,500	59,200	129,700	135,200	19,200	20,500
Malaysia	75,100	70,700	18,300	20,500	48,200	53,700	7,400	7,400
Philippines	40,500	39,900	8,200	8,200	27,100	26,900	3,000	3,100
Singapore	105,500	100,200	23,600	26,600	68,000	73,800	9,200	10,700
Thailand	99,100	71,700	17,100	19,400	49,600	49,300	6,600	7,800
Other	9,000	15,800	2,900	4,900	9,200	15,200	600	1,600
Total	487,200	472.900	124,600	138.900	331.800	354,200	46,000	51,100
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	12,800	14,700	3,900	6,300	10,600	14,400	1,700	2,900
Hong Kong	120,500	130,400	32,100	36,700	91,400	98,200	13,100	15,600
Japan	47,900	47,300	11,700	13,600	33,600	35,300	5,700	6,200
Korea	8,000	8,600	2,300	3,000	5,900	7,300	800	1,100
Taiwan	13,600	18,800	4,300	5,300	11,500	15,700	1,700	2,100
Other	400	700	200	100	300	300	100	_
rotal	203,200	220,500	54,500	64,900	153.500	171,300	23,200	27.900
OUTHERN ASIA —								
India	22,100	20,300	4,100	2,400	11,900	9,500	2,300	1,100
Sri Lanka	7,200	8,100	1,900	2,300	4,900	6,300	700	700
Other	8,000	6,700	1,500	1,600	3,900	4,800	800	900
Total	<i>37.300</i>	35.100	7.500	6.300	20.700	20,500	3,900	2.700
THE AMERICAS —			_					
Canada	32,500	29,100	9,300	9,400	22,200	24,900	2,900	2,900
United States of America (b)	300,200	308,700	84,700	89,100	227,200	245,300	33,800	34,400
Other	15,400	15,600	3,100	3,100	9,200	9,900	1,300	1,500
otal	348.100	353,500	97.100	101,600	258.700	280.200	38,100	38,800
FRICA (excluding North Africa)				٠		2.3	_	
South Africa	10,400	9,100	1,900	800	5,600	3,500	700	300
Other <i>otal</i>	9,300 <i>19,600</i>	11,000 20.100	3,100 <i>4.900</i>	5,900 <i>6.700</i>	7,300	12,900	1,000	1,800
<del></del>	17,000	20,100	<b>4.900</b>	0.700	12.900	16.400	1.700	2.100
'otal (c)	2,169,900	2,099,400	560,000	632,700	1,516,400	1.663.100	203,100	229,900

<sup>(</sup>a) See paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes America undefined. (c) Includes other and not stated.

#### **EXPLANATORY NOTES**

#### Introduction

This series of publications contains statistics of overseas arrivals and departures in summary form for the latest available month during which the movement occurred. More detailed statistics can be made available, on request, in unpublished form.

#### Scope

2. The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements 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

3. 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

4. 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

5. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see paragraph 4 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

- 6. 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 4 above).
- 7. A significant 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 are therefore 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 of birth or residence

8. 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).

Since the publication of the ASCCSS, political developments in Europe and the Former USSR have resulted in a number of changes to the country classification. These changes have affected some of the categories in this publication and are detailed in Revision 1.02 of the ASCCSS.

9. 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. U.S.A. includes 'America (undefined)'. Germany refers to all people who list country of birth as either 'Germany, Federal Republic' or 'Germany, Democratic Republic' as a result of the unification of Germany in 1990.

#### **Estimation method**

- 10. 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 and processed. 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.
- 11. The statistics in this publication have been rounded, to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. In tables showing both short-term and permanent and long-term movements the total movements have been rounded to the nearest 100. The sums of the components may, due to rounding, not add exactly to totals.

#### Corrections and imputations

- 12. The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items.
- 13. Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers intentions, at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are of course subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent and purpose of journey.

Seasonal adjustment

- 14. Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. In the seasonally adjusted series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and 'trading day' effects (arising from the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may in successive years, affect figures for different months.
- 15. Seasonal adjustment 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 6103.
- 16. 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.
- 17. 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.

- 18. The trend estimate 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.
- 19. 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).
- 20. 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

21. Comprehensive definitions and explanations, and detailed data are contained in:

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

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

22. 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.

Unpublished statistics

23. As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to Mr Peter Edmunds on Canberra (06) 252 6671.

#### Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- . . not applicable
- r figures or series revised since previous issue

RICHARD MADDEN
Acting Australian Statistician



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