

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

MAIN FEATURES

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors in October 1994 increased 1.6 per cent compared with September 1994. The seasonally adjusted figure for November 1994 will have to decrease by more than 4.3 per cent before this trend will be reversed.

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in October 1994 was 300,300, bringing the total for the ten months from January 1994 to 2,663,900. This is a 13 per cent increase over the corresponding ten month period in 1993 (2,366,300).

Sixty-two per cent of visitors arriving in the ten months to October 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 20 per cent stated an intention to stay up to one year.

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

The trend estimate for Australian residents departing during October 1994 for short-term trips abroad increased 1.2 per cent compared with September 1994. For this trend to reverse, the seasonally adjusted figure for November 1994 will have to fall by more than 4.6 per cent.

During October 1994 184,300 Australian residents departed on short-term trips abroad bringing the total for the period January to October 1994 to 1,915,300, an increase of 4 per cent over the corresponding ten month period in 1993 (1,845,300).

For the ten months to October 1994 'holiday' was the most reported purpose for journey (49% of all departing Australian residents), followed by 'visiting friends/relatives' (22%) and 'business' (18%).

Permanent movement

The total number of settler arrivals in Australia during October 1994 was 8,220, bringing the total number for the ten month period January to October 1994 to 65,760. This is an 22 per cent increase over the corresponding ten month period in 1993 (54,100).

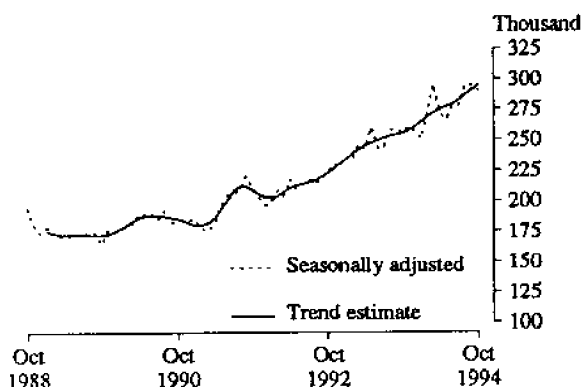
There were 2,020 permanent departures of Australian residents in October 1994, bringing the total number of departures for the ten months January to October 1994 to 22,160, a 5 per cent decrease from the corresponding ten month period in 1993 (23,270).

Korea: an important market for inbound tourists

Korea, with 86,100 or 3 per cent of all short-term visitors to Australia during the ten months January to October 1994 is Australia's ninth most important tourist market. This is an increase of 39,000 (83%) over the corresponding period in 1993 (47,100). Japan, with 22 per cent of all visitor arrivals was our most important market during this period, followed by New Zealand (15%), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (both 9%), Singapore and Taiwan (both 5%), Germany (4%) and Hong Kong (also 3%).

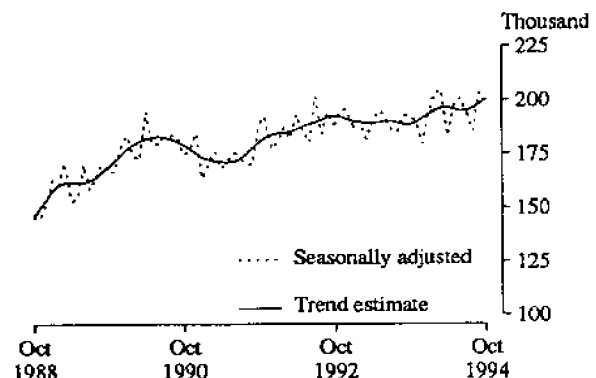
The number of Australian residents departing for Korea during the ten months to October 1994 (9,600 or 0.5% of all short-term departures) is 7 per cent down from the corresponding period one year before (10,300). As a 'Country of intended stay', Korea ranked twenty-ninth during the ten months to October 1994, behind such other Northeast Asian destinations as Hong Kong (ranked 5th), Japan (11th), China (14th) and Taiwan (20th). During this same ten month period the top five reported main destinations were New Zealand (reported by 15% of all residents departing short-term), the United States of America and the United Kingdom (both 12%), Indonesia (9%) and Hong Kong (5%).

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a)



(a) Refer to paragraph 26 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 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 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 (Actual)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)			
						Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors (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>									
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>									
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	265,300	549,000
February	5,390	5,850	13,510	24,760	159,600	304,300	273,300	269,400	488,600
March	5,750	5,780	3,750	15,280	158,200	307,400	295,600	272,800	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	277,500	385,800
June	7,040	5,520	3,440	16,000	167,700	230,900	278,500	279,700	414,600
July	6,690	7,230	8,790	22,710	240,800	282,500	278,100	282,700	546,000
August	7,280	5,820	3,900	16,990	190,400	265,100	295,000	286,800	472,500
September	8,410	6,110	3,870	18,390	214,800	252,800	295,700	290,700	486,000
October	8,220	6,280	4,300	18,810	254,200	300,300	290,900	295,200	573,300

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 20 to 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 24 to 26 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)			
						Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1991	29,900	66,130	47,680	143,710	2,099,400	..	..	2,350,800	4,593,900
1992	28,140	66,980	48,540	143,660	2,276,300	..	..	2,533,500	4,953,400
1993	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>									
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	193,400	327,400	491,900
February	2,200	5,860	3,430	11,480	150,300	203,500	195,200	279,100	440,900
March	2,470	5,610	3,550	11,630	192,000	204,600	196,300	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	195,500	250,400	444,800
June	2,000	4,650	4,180	10,830	228,800	200,700	194,700	217,400	457,000
July	2,320	5,690	3,890	11,900	219,000	194,300	195,000	239,400	470,300
August	2,180	6,180	3,090	11,450	180,000	185,700	196,300	298,000	489,400
September	1,940	4,790	2,980	9,720	241,500	203,300	198,000	236,400	487,600
October	2,020	4,320	2,520	8,850	184,300	204,000	200,400	272,200	465,300

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 20 to 23 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 24 to 26 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 (b)

	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		October		October	
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	759,900	905,300	220,800	245,100	739,700	820,000	78,200	83,600
1 and under 2 weeks	748,600	903,900	203,100	241,500	711,500	833,000	83,200	98,800
2 weeks and under 1 month	510,600	571,700	145,600	157,600	441,900	481,900	51,600	56,000
1 and under 2 months	284,900	308,100	72,800	78,600	231,300	252,700	26,100	30,200
2 and under 3 months	93,800	95,600	17,500	21,100	71,800	78,100	8,400	9,300
3 and under 6 months	98,500	101,100	21,200	25,800	75,600	90,900	10,000	11,900
6 and under 12 months	107,200	110,500	27,600	30,700	94,600	107,300	9,600	10,500
Total (c)	2,603,300	2,996,200	708,600	800,400	2,366,300	2,663,900	267,200	300,300
Purpose of journey (b)								
Convention/conference	32,300	50,200	13,400	19,300	43,500	52,800	4,000	10,800
Business	236,300	268,400	66,000	79,700	221,200	272,100	28,200	29,800
Visiting friends/relatives	489,500	530,500	119,100	129,000	396,400	436,600	43,300	55,700
Holiday	1,615,400	1,890,200	438,500	504,600	1,480,400	1,683,400	174,300	180,600
Employment	23,700	24,000	6,500	6,800	19,900	24,200	2,200	1,700
Education	61,300	68,700	20,200	23,700	64,000	78,300	5,400	6,400
Other and not stated	144,700	164,200	44,900	37,300	140,800	116,600	9,700	15,400
Total	2,603,300	2,996,200	708,600	800,400	2,366,300	2,663,900	267,200	300,300
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	227,600	253,600	61,200	62,000	204,900	209,300	21,500	21,300
1 and under 2 weeks	558,500	558,100	159,600	168,300	474,100	491,000	56,400	56,000
2 weeks and under 1 month	619,700	614,400	168,400	168,300	505,500	506,300	51,600	51,600
1 and under 2 months	410,100	412,600	113,700	117,800	310,000	322,500	24,300	27,600
2 and under 3 months	184,100	164,800	45,800	52,500	123,500	135,800	8,500	9,100
3 and under 6 months	148,400	141,000	36,900	42,100	120,000	138,000	7,900	10,600
6 and under 12 months	127,900	122,600	29,000	29,400	107,000	112,400	6,700	8,100
Total (c)	2,276,300	2,267,100	614,700	640,400	1,845,300	1,915,300	176,900	184,300
Purpose of journey (b)								
Convention/conference	52,600	55,900	19,300	20,200	49,200	57,300	4,600	8,700
Business	338,800	370,500	98,100	104,800	317,000	351,400	35,300	40,400
Visiting friends/relatives	491,000	514,500	123,900	133,700	383,600	413,900	32,900	34,400
Holiday	1,207,300	1,160,400	329,300	331,300	956,100	945,000	91,900	89,600
Employment	50,200	50,100	13,000	12,700	43,000	45,900	4,100	4,500
Education	26,500	26,100	7,900	9,500	21,700	24,200	1,400	2,100
Other and not stated	109,900	89,600	23,200	28,200	74,800	77,500	6,700	4,600
Total	2,276,300	2,267,100	614,700	640,400	1,845,300	1,915,300	176,900	184,300

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Break in time series data. See paragraphs 3, 4 and 15 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		October		October	
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	10,320	9,280	2,180	2,870	7,540	9,400	800	1,040
Europe and the Former USSR	24,790	19,570	5,130	6,850	16,140	19,600	1,750	2,590
Middle East and North Africa	7,100	4,340	1,220	1,550	3,470	4,680	330	730
Southeast Asia	18,000	13,370	3,690	3,910	11,030	12,350	1,170	1,400
Northeast Asia	17,200	8,590	2,240	2,820	7,360	7,910	600	1,110
Southern Asia	9,400	4,900	1,580	1,960	4,110	5,220	430	580
The Americas	4,580	3,080	820	1,220	2,490	3,130	250	420
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,800	2,480	650	1,190	1,920	3,400	170	350
Total (b)	94,250	65,680	17,530	22,370	54,100	65,760	5,500	8,220
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	510	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	180
China	3,360	2,580	750	1,030	2,180	2,970	220	570
Former USSR and Baltic States	3,320	1,820	450	620	1,460	1,840	130	220
Former Yugoslav Republics (c)	3,000	4,600	1,270	n.a.	3,950	n.a.	320	n.a.
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d. (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	850	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	210
Hong Kong	9,820	3,830	940	1,070	3,290	3,030	200	290
India	5,110	2,490	710	890	2,080	2,490	220	290
New Zealand	7,310	6,840	1,570	2,150	5,500	7,260	550	800
Philippines	4,930	3,740	1,110	1,130	2,950	3,480	380	440
South Africa	1,240	990	240	640	700	1,890	70	190
Sri Lanka	2,490	1,150	370	660	940	1,560	100	160
United Kingdom	11,640	8,700	2,150	2,790	7,090	8,330	820	1,160
United States of America	1,530	1,270	360	600	1,010	1,450	90	190
Viet Nam	7,390	5,660	1,570	1,280	4,810	4,310	420	430

(a) See paragraphs 11 and 12 of

s. (b) Incl other and n ed. (c) In s all constit epublics of the former cour f Yug

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	31 December	30 September	30 September	October	October	October	October
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	16,300	17,300	2,900	4,000	12,800	13,700	1,400	1,300
New Caledonia	18,000	18,400	3,300	3,700	15,000	16,900	1,400	1,500
New Zealand	447,600	499,300	153,200	148,500	416,800	398,000	48,000	45,700
Papua New Guinea	37,000	40,400	9,800	9,900	32,000	33,800	3,400	3,200
Other	19,100	20,900	5,200	5,700	16,100	19,400	1,700	2,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>537,900</i>	<i>596,300</i>	<i>174,400</i>	<i>171,900</i>	<i>492,700</i>	<i>482,000</i>	<i>55,900</i>	<i>53,900</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	10,800	13,200	3,100	3,500	9,700	12,000	1,500	1,800
Belgium	4,200	5,300	1,600	2,000	3,900	5,500	400	900
Denmark	10,300	11,600	2,400	3,100	8,900	11,400	1,200	1,800
Finland	5,100	4,700	1,000	1,100	3,400	4,200	500	500
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,500	4,900	1,100	2,000	3,700	5,900	300	700
France	25,400	31,000	9,300	11,000	24,300	27,700	2,700	3,200
Germany	89,900	105,600	22,300	25,600	83,700	97,900	12,900	13,400
Greece	6,100	6,700	1,500	1,300	4,700	5,100	500	500
Ireland	8,800	11,000	2,600	3,300	8,500	11,900	1,100	1,500
Italy	27,400	31,600	10,300	11,800	23,200	28,100	2,800	2,700
Netherlands	23,500	27,500	5,900	7,000	20,000	23,800	3,400	3,900
Norway	4,500	4,600	1,000	1,300	3,700	4,700	500	600
Spain	4,900	5,400	2,000	2,400	4,300	5,700	500	600
Sweden	19,100	17,600	2,800	3,300	12,300	14,700	1,700	2,100
Switzerland	29,000	30,600	6,000	7,200	22,400	26,900	3,900	4,400
United Kingdom	289,900	310,300	56,400	61,600	235,100	250,700	27,900	31,400
Other	13,600	15,300	3,300	4,200	10,500	13,900	1,400	1,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>577,000</i>	<i>636,900</i>	<i>132,500</i>	<i>151,800</i>	<i>482,300</i>	<i>550,000</i>	<i>63,200</i>	<i>72,000</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	4,600	5,500	1,200	1,800	4,400	5,400	500	600
Other	12,600	15,400	4,900	5,100	12,200	13,500	1,200	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>20,900</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>7,000</i>	<i>16,600</i>	<i>18,900</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>1,800</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	45,900	71,500	15,600	23,100	50,600	78,000	4,700	7,900
Malaysia	60,400	80,400	16,500	19,900	61,600	73,900	7,200	9,200
Philippines	16,100	17,900	3,500	4,400	14,900	17,600	1,200	1,700
Singapore	116,800	154,900	24,500	32,800	101,300	126,600	10,600	13,200
Thailand	33,600	46,500	8,200	13,100	38,500	56,900	8,100	9,900
Other	9,000	9,100	2,100	3,000	7,100	8,700	500	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>281,800</i>	<i>380,300</i>	<i>70,400</i>	<i>96,300</i>	<i>274,000</i>	<i>361,700</i>	<i>32,300</i>	<i>42,700</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	18,700	22,300	5,600	6,900	17,600	22,600	2,200	3,200
Hong Kong	74,700	92,000	22,200	28,400	75,100	87,300	6,500	7,700
Japan	629,900	670,800	168,100	183,200	549,000	589,600	50,500	56,900
Korea	33,600	62,200	14,500	27,800	47,100	86,100	5,700	8,800
Taiwan	63,500	108,700	23,300	30,400	86,400	119,900	10,600	14,200
Other	900	1,300	300	1,100	1,000	2,500	100	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>821,300</i>	<i>957,200</i>	<i>234,100</i>	<i>277,800</i>	<i>776,100</i>	<i>908,200</i>	<i>75,500</i>	<i>90,900</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	9,600	9,800	2,000	2,600	8,100	9,600	900	900
Sri Lanka	3,800	3,600	800	1,000	2,800	3,200	200	400
Other	2,500	2,500	700	600	2,100	2,400	300	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>15,900</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>15,200</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,500</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,500	2,700	700	900	2,200	3,000	200	400
Canada	48,900	50,600	9,900	11,000	38,900	42,000	5,100	5,200
United States of America	262,900	281,300	64,700	66,400	231,300	238,400	27,500	27,000
Other	9,400	10,700	2,100	3,000	8,400	10,400	1,100	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>323,600</i>	<i>345,200</i>	<i>77,400</i>	<i>81,400</i>	<i>280,700</i>	<i>293,800</i>	<i>33,800</i>	<i>33,800</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	15,300	26,400	6,900	7,600	19,700	22,100	2,300	3,000
Other	7,800	10,600	2,200	2,300	6,600	9,800	600	600
<i>Total</i>	<i>23,100</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>9,100</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>26,300</i>	<i>32,000</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>3,700</i>
Total (c)	2,603,300	2,996,200	708,600	800,400	2,366,300	2,663,900	267,200	300,300

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 11 to 13 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) 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 September		October		October	
	1992	1993	1993	1994	1993	1994	1993	1994
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	86,700	78,400	21,800	24,100	64,400	68,100	6,900	7,100
New Caledonia	15,500	16,300	4,500	4,200	13,500	12,800	2,000	1,600
New Zealand	340,700	347,200	85,800	88,800	273,200	280,300	26,700	27,300
Norfolk Island	18,000	15,400	3,400	5,100	12,800	16,700	1,500	1,200
Papua New Guinea	37,600	35,500	9,000	8,900	29,000	29,000	2,900	3,100
Vanuatu	22,300	22,000	5,500	5,100	17,700	17,800	2,200	2,000
Other	25,800	26,500	7,700	7,000	21,100	19,100	2,500	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>546,600</i>	<i>541,200</i>	<i>137,700</i>	<i>143,100</i>	<i>431,800</i>	<i>443,800</i>	<i>44,700</i>	<i>43,800</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	25,400	27,500	9,600	7,400	23,900	23,100	1,900	2,000
Germany	32,000	33,900	9,800	8,800	29,600	26,600	2,500	2,100
Greece	30,100	29,800	10,200	12,000	26,800	30,800	1,100	1,100
Ireland	13,200	11,600	4,400	4,800	9,500	11,400	700	800
Italy	44,900	42,400	14,900	15,400	37,200	40,000	2,400	2,800
Netherlands	16,500	13,800	4,200	4,800	12,300	12,400	900	500
Poland	6,300	6,300	1,500	1,400	5,200	5,300	300	300
Spain	11,500	6,700	2,300	1,800	5,800	5,600	400	300
Switzerland	10,100	8,600	2,500	3,100	7,300	8,500	600	800
United Kingdom	240,400	241,100	76,200	80,000	206,400	221,100	14,800	18,800
Other	60,600	59,000	17,900	21,500	49,800	59,000	2,900	3,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>491,000</i>	<i>480,600</i>	<i>153,500</i>	<i>160,900</i>	<i>413,800</i>	<i>443,700</i>	<i>28,600</i>	<i>33,100</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	6,200	5,300	800	1,200	4,100	4,000	400	600
Israel	7,600	8,700	1,700	2,000	6,700	6,600	700	500
Lebanon	12,600	13,000	4,200	5,700	11,600	12,600	400	500
Turkey	7,300	9,000	2,700	2,400	8,200	8,500	400	800
Other	10,300	11,200	3,000	3,100	8,900	10,200	900	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>44,000</i>	<i>47,200</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>14,400</i>	<i>39,500</i>	<i>41,900</i>	<i>2,700</i>	<i>3,300</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	185,200	198,800	59,500	62,300	164,900	178,700	17,300	20,800
Malaysia	78,400	83,500	21,900	21,800	65,500	67,200	6,900	7,000
Philippines	41,100	41,900	7,600	7,900	29,900	34,600	3,000	4,000
Singapore	101,000	97,900	23,000	25,800	79,900	76,100	8,500	7,400
Thailand	70,300	72,100	18,900	18,800	59,800	57,900	8,200	6,900
Viet Nam	18,400	26,200	4,500	5,900	17,800	21,700	2,000	1,700
Other	7,500	8,000	1,800	1,800	6,100	7,400	400	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>502,000</i>	<i>528,500</i>	<i>137,200</i>	<i>144,400</i>	<i>424,000</i>	<i>443,500</i>	<i>46,300</i>	<i>48,500</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	19,900	26,500	7,300	11,800	22,100	31,200	2,700	4,600
Hong Kong	140,100	131,900	32,000	31,600	105,100	101,000	10,400	10,500
Japan	47,600	45,500	12,500	11,700	38,000	35,400	4,300	4,000
Korea	11,500	12,900	3,900	3,300	10,300	9,600	1,100	900
Taiwan	24,000	26,600	6,100	6,300	20,200	20,700	2,200	1,800
Other	500	1,000	200	300	700	1,100	100	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>243,500</i>	<i>244,400</i>	<i>62,000</i>	<i>65,100</i>	<i>196,500</i>	<i>198,900</i>	<i>20,800</i>	<i>21,800</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	18,000	23,400	3,600	4,500	13,700	17,300	2,100	2,000
Sri Lanka	10,500	8,600	2,200	1,900	5,300	5,800	400	600
Other	8,600	8,400	1,800	1,400	6,400	6,500	1,100	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>40,400</i>	<i>7,600</i>	<i>7,800</i>	<i>25,300</i>	<i>29,500</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>3,500</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	32,300	31,600	10,800	13,700	25,600	33,200	1,600	1,900
United States of America	334,600	300,100	81,300	77,700	252,200	238,900	25,000	24,200
Other	16,300	17,100	3,100	4,200	11,100	13,200	1,200	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>383,200</i>	<i>348,800</i>	<i>95,300</i>	<i>95,600</i>	<i>289,000</i>	<i>285,200</i>	<i>27,800</i>	<i>27,600</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
Mauritius	4,200	4,700	1,600	900	3,500	3,200	300	500
South Africa	6,300	13,100	3,500	3,400	9,400	10,700	800	1,000
Other	14,400	11,600	3,000	3,200	9,300	8,600	800	600
<i>Total</i>	<i>24,800</i>	<i>29,400</i>	<i>8,000</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>22,100</i>	<i>22,500</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,200</i>
Total (c)	2,276,300	2,267,100	614,700	640,400	1,845,300	1,915,300	176,900	184,300

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraph 16 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 11 to 14 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) 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 30).

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 (DIEA) 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.

3. Implementation of the *Migration Reform Act* by the DIEA required that a health and character check be incorporated with the Incoming passenger card. The redesign of both passenger cards followed and new passenger cards were officially introduced on 1 September 1994. The two main statistical changes affect *Marital status* and *Purpose of journey* and constitute a break in time series for these data items.

4. In addition to the four *Marital status* categories of "Never married", "Married", "Widowed" and "Divorced", both passenger cards now include "Separated but not divorced" and "Common law/de facto". The following changes were also made to the *Purpose of journey* question: on the Incoming passenger card "In transit" has been dropped; on the Outgoing passenger card "Student vacation" has been dropped; and on both cards "Visiting relatives" has been changed to "Visiting friends/relatives", "Convention" has been changed to "Convention/conference" and "Accompanying business visitor" has been dropped.

Scope

5. 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

6. 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

7. 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

8. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see paragraph 7 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

9. 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 7 above).

10. 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

11. 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). Political developments in Europe, the Former USSR and Africa have resulted in a number of changes, and are detailed in Revisions 1.01, 1.02 and 1.03 of the ASCSS.

12. Statistics on country of birth, residence or citizenship have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly 'Korea' includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

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

Country of intended stay for short-term travellers

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

Purpose of journey

15. From September 1994, all statistics relating to *Purpose of journey* will be published using the following categories: "Convention/conference", "Business", "Visiting friends/relatives", "Holiday", "Employment", "Education" and "Other". In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the "Other" category will include "In transit" and "Holiday" will include "Student vacation" and "Accompanying business visitor".

Estimation method

16. 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.

17. 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

18. 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.

19. 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

20. 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.

21. 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.

22. 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.

23. 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

24. 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.

25. 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).

26. 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

27. 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

28. Related statistics are also published by the DIEA and the Department of Transport and Communications.

29. 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

30. 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

RICHARD MADDEN
Acting Australian Statistician



For more information ...

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

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



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

