

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA
JANUARY 1995**

MAIN FEATURES

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors in January 1995 increased 0.6 per cent compared with December 1994. The seasonally adjusted figure for February 1995 will have to decrease by more than 6.6 per cent before this trend will be reversed.

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in January 1995 was 303,800, bringing the total for the seven month period July 1994 to January 1995 to 2,102,300. This is a 13 per cent increase over the corresponding seven month period to January 1994 (1,856,300).

Fifty-nine per cent of visitors arriving in the seven months to January 1995 stated an intention to stay in Australia less than two weeks, 19 per cent stated an intention to stay between two weeks and one month, while a further 21 per cent stated an intention to stay between one month and one year.

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

The trend estimate for Australian residents departing during January 1995 for short-term trips abroad increased 1.4 per cent compared with December 1994. For this trend to reverse, the seasonally adjusted figure for February 1995 will have to fall by more than 13.7 per cent.

There were 166,100 Australian resident departures during January 1995, bringing the total for the seven month period July 1994 to January 1995 to 1,429,800. This is an increase of 5 per cent over the corresponding seven month period in 1994 (1,363,300).

For the seven months to January 1995 'holiday' was the most reported purpose of journey (48% of all Australian residents departing short-term), followed by 'visiting friends/relatives' (25%) and 'business' (16%).

Permanent movement

The total number of settler arrivals in Australia during January 1995 was 7,660, bringing the total number for the seven month period July 1994 to January 1995 to 50,430. This is a 25 per cent increase over the corresponding seven month period in 1994 (40,260).

There were 2,970 permanent departures of Australian residents in January 1995, bringing the total number of permanent departures during the seven months to January 1995 to 16,290, a one per cent increase over the corresponding seven month period in 1994 (16,140).

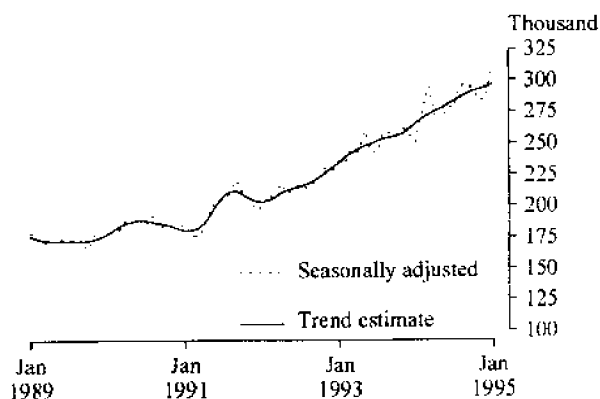
Japan: an important tourist market

Japan is the largest market for the Australian tourist industry. Since 1990, when 479,900 Japanese visitors arrived, the number arriving annually has increased by over 50 per cent, reaching 720,900 during 1994. During each of the five years 1990 to 1994 Japanese tourists accounted for at least 21 per cent of all short-term visitors to Australia. Japan is well ahead of the four next most important source countries, New Zealand (14% of all short-term arrivals during 1994), the United Kingdom (10%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%).

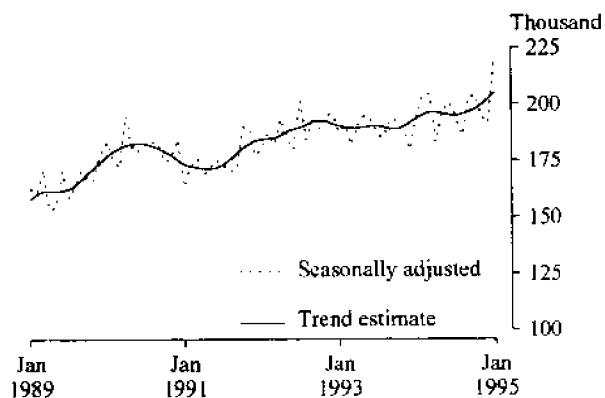
For Australian residents departing on short-term trips abroad Japan has not tended to be a main destination. During 1994 Japan ranked twelfth among the main destinations for departing Australians (42,600 or 1.8% of all short-term departures). While this was behind such popular destinations as New Zealand (15%), the United States of America (12%) and the United Kingdom (11%), it is ahead of such destinations as Canada, China (both 1.7%), Papua New Guinea (1.5%), Germany and Viet Nam (both 1.4%).

Some data relating to permanent and short-term arrivals published for the reference months July to December 1994 have been revised in this issue. Further information is available on request.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS



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 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)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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	
1994	r 77,940	78,060	65,910	r 221,910	2,302,500	r 3,361,700	..	5,886,200	
<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>									
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	275,300	440,400
May	5,840	4,270	2,990	13,100	157,800	214,900	266,500	277,700	385,800
June	7,040	5,520	3,440	16,000	167,700	230,900	278,500	280,500	414,600
July	r 6,690	7,230	8,790	r 22,700	240,800	r 282,500	r 278,100	283,300	546,000
August	r 6,970	5,820	3,900	r 16,680	190,400	r 265,400	r 295,400	286,400	472,500
September	r 7,220	6,110	3,870	r 17,200	214,800	r 254,000	r 297,200	289,600	486,000
October	r 6,930	6,280	4,300	r 17,520	254,200	r 301,600	r 292,200	291,600	573,300
November	r 7,360	7,100	3,370	r 17,830	173,100	r 311,000	r 283,400	293,000	501,900
December	r 7,610	11,870	3,330	r 22,810	140,300	r 384,000	r 286,100	294,500	547,100
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	7,660	8,030	11,100	26,800	285,100	303,800	309,200	296,200	615,700

(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 and 25 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 (Seasonally Adjusted b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate c)	Overseas visitors		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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
1994	27,020	66,370	48,290	141,680	2,354,300	..	..	3,314,200	5,810,200
<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>									
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	195,700	250,400	444,800
June	2,000	4,650	4,180	10,830	228,800	200,700	195,100	217,400	457,000
July	2,320	5,690	3,890	11,900	219,000	194,300	194,800	239,400	470,300
August	2,180	6,180	3,090	11,450	180,000	185,700	195,400	298,000	489,400
September	1,940	4,790	2,980	9,720	241,500	203,300	196,500	236,400	487,600
October	2,020	4,320	2,520	8,850	184,300	204,000	197,800	272,200	465,300
November	2,190	4,450	5,410	12,050	174,600	193,900	199,800	311,500	498,100
December	2,670	5,440	9,880	17,990	264,500	191,100	202,200	303,900	586,300
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	2,970	9,510	4,590	17,080	166,100	218,700	205,100	364,400	547,500

(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 and 25 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		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		January		January	
	1993	1994	1993	1994r	1994r	1995	1994	1995
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	830,600	955,900	243,800	264,200	538,900	600,700	74,300	91,300
1 and under 2 weeks	833,700	971,400	275,600	317,100	546,400	648,200	67,700	89,700
2 weeks and under 1 month	530,100	595,300	181,400	198,200	370,000	406,800	43,000	51,000
1 and under 2 months	292,800	319,800	103,000	112,900	202,600	222,900	26,800	31,400
2 and under 3 months	93,900	97,400	32,200	33,700	60,100	65,900	10,400	11,100
3 and under 6 months	99,000	109,900	35,500	40,200	68,500	78,900	11,800	12,800
6 and under 12 months	105,500	119,300	25,600	28,700	69,800	75,900	16,600	16,400
Total (c)	2,785,600	3,169,000	897,200	996,600	1,856,300	2,102,300	250,500	303,800
Purpose of journey (b)								
Convention/conference	44,400	46,700	10,700	23,000	25,700	45,400	1,600	3,100
Business	244,600	304,100	75,400	79,600	161,300	180,400	19,800	21,100
Visiting friends/relatives	508,700	548,400	177,400	224,100	338,700	407,900	42,200	54,800
Holiday	1,735,200	2,020,900	584,100	606,200	1,181,000	1,299,900	158,400	189,200
Employment	21,800	28,400	6,300	4,600	16,400	13,700	3,600	2,400
Education	62,900	78,500	10,100	11,500	43,400	47,600	13,100	12,400
Other and not stated	167,900	142,000	33,200	47,700	89,800	107,400	11,700	20,800
Total	2,785,600	3,169,000	897,200	996,600	1,856,300	2,102,300	250,500	303,800
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	242,500	257,400	70,100	57,800	147,300	132,300	15,900	12,500
1 and under 2 weeks	570,800	566,600	140,300	142,700	342,300	355,000	42,400	44,000
2 weeks and under 1 month	625,000	615,200	160,400	162,300	372,200	381,100	43,400	50,500
1 and under 2 months	412,400	417,700	126,900	139,100	261,200	283,700	20,600	26,700
2 and under 3 months	178,900	169,700	49,800	58,900	102,300	119,500	6,700	8,100
3 and under 6 months	144,200	151,200	28,900	37,700	73,000	88,500	7,200	8,700
6 and under 12 months	125,600	126,200	22,300	24,800	64,900	69,800	13,600	15,600
Total (c)	2,299,500	2,304,000	598,800	623,300	1,363,300	1,429,800	149,900	166,100
Purpose of journey (b)								
Convention/conference	52,900	59,000	11,300	18,300	33,200	43,300	2,600	4,700
Business	355,500	393,100	88,800	97,300	216,000	231,300	29,100	29,300
Visiting friends/relatives	500,000	533,500	163,900	181,700	317,300	356,200	29,500	40,800
Holiday	1,212,100	1,149,600	296,200	288,300	698,500	693,100	72,900	73,400
Employment	49,700	53,100	11,300	14,200	30,800	34,300	6,500	7,400
Education	26,300	26,300	5,800	8,400	17,100	21,800	3,400	3,900
Other and not stated	103,000	89,400	21,500	15,100	50,400	50,000	5,800	6,600
Total	2,299,500	2,304,000	598,800	623,300	1,363,300	1,429,800	149,900	166,100

(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		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		January		January	
	1993	1994	1993	1994r	1994r	1995	1994	1995
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	9,520	10,200	2,540	3,210	5,850	7,610	1,140	1,600
Europe and the Former USSR	22,200	20,470	5,180	6,570	11,840	15,060	1,530	2,230
Middle East and North Africa	5,420	4,830	1,200	1,910	2,770	3,940	360	530
Southeast Asia	13,850	14,240	3,510	4,010	8,240	8,760	1,050	1,020
Northeast Asia	12,500	8,050	1,830	2,160	4,630	5,480	560	860
Southern Asia	6,630	5,480	1,220	1,780	3,240	4,360	440	660
The Americas	3,580	3,160	840	980	1,940	2,390	270	370
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,570	3,250	730	1,270	1,700	2,830	320	390
Total (b)	76,330	69,770	17,070	21,900	40,260	50,430	5,670	7,660
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	490	n.a.	1,190	n.a.	200
China	3,050	2,740	620	760	1,540	1,830	170	260
Former USSR and Baltic States	3,200	1,950	490	740	1,090	1,560	140	220
Former Yugoslav Republics (c)	4,210	n.a.	970	n.a.	2,520	n.a.	270	n.a.
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d. (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	640	n.a.	1,660	n.a.	200
Hong Kong	6,520	3,330	730	930	1,870	2,400	200	420
India	3,550	2,640	630	960	1,540	2,150	210	330
New Zealand	6,690	7,770	1,890	2,510	4,360	5,880	900	1,220
Philippines	3,730	4,180	1,170	1,070	2,580	2,390	310	250
South Africa	1,020	1,650	350	700	810	1,590	220	260
Sri Lanka	1,580	1,430	320	430	800	1,270	120	190
United Kingdom	9,480	8,960	2,430	2,750	5,310	6,170	730	990
United States of America	1,320	1,370	350	410	830	1,050	130	170
Viet Nam	5,650	5,430	1,270	1,480	3,270	3,110	430	360

(a) See paragraphs 11 and 12 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes other and not stated. (c) Includes all constituent republics of the former country of Yugoslavia. (d) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

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

Country of residence	Year ended		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		January		January	
	1993	1994	1993	1994r	1994r	1995	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	16,700	17,300	5,900	7,000	10,500	12,700	1,700	1,700
New Caledonia	17,800	19,900	4,900	4,800	12,100	13,000	3,900	4,500
New Zealand	480,500	487,400	130,400	127,900	311,400	308,500	27,800	32,100
Papua New Guinea	39,300	42,300	11,800	11,300	26,400	25,400	4,700	4,200
Other	19,700	23,300	6,600	7,000	13,500	14,500	1,800	1,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>574,100</i>	<i>590,200</i>	<i>159,600</i>	<i>158,000</i>	<i>373,900</i>	<i>374,300</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>44,300</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	11,600	14,700	4,900	5,300	9,300	10,400	1,300	1,600
Belgium	4,500	6,900	1,800	2,500	4,000	5,000	500	500
Denmark	10,800	12,800	3,900	5,100	7,700	9,800	1,400	1,700
Finland	4,800	5,300	1,800	1,800	3,200	3,500	500	500
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,500	5,900	1,500	2,000	3,200	4,700	700	600
France	28,100	32,100	9,300	10,000	21,500	24,500	2,800	3,500
Germany	96,800	115,900	34,800	38,200	69,000	75,100	11,800	11,300
Greece	6,200	7,200	2,500	2,500	4,500	4,300	600	500
Ireland	9,600	13,300	3,600	4,800	7,400	9,600	1,200	1,500
Italy	27,400	35,000	11,300	11,300	24,500	26,200	2,900	3,100
Netherlands	24,600	29,800	10,900	11,000	19,500	20,500	2,700	2,600
Norway	4,500	5,300	1,500	1,700	3,100	3,700	500	600
Spain	5,000	6,300	1,600	1,800	4,000	4,600	400	400
Sweden	17,800	19,100	7,100	7,500	11,800	13,000	2,000	2,200
Switzerland	28,800	33,100	12,000	13,900	21,300	25,000	3,300	3,800
United Kingdom	295,600	317,200	103,100	115,800	188,100	213,800	28,600	36,200
Other	13,500	17,300	6,100	7,600	11,000	13,900	1,600	2,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>594,300</i>	<i>676,500</i>	<i>217,800</i>	<i>242,800</i>	<i>413,200</i>	<i>467,600</i>	<i>62,900</i>	<i>72,600</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	5,200	5,800	1,600	2,100	3,400	4,600	500	600
Other	13,300	16,400	4,400	4,700	10,500	11,400	1,200	1,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>22,200</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>6,800</i>	<i>13,900</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>2,200</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	56,300	88,200	25,600	35,500	47,300	67,600	6,100	8,900
Malaysia	69,800	87,300	26,000	30,400	46,100	56,700	3,600	6,400
Philippines	17,700	19,200	4,200	5,700	8,900	11,500	1,100	1,400
Singapore	138,500	169,300	64,200	74,200	94,600	118,800	5,900	11,700
Thailand	40,400	58,200	16,100	19,800	27,700	36,600	3,400	3,700
Other	9,300	9,500	2,500	2,900	5,200	6,800	600	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>332,100</i>	<i>431,700</i>	<i>138,700</i>	<i>168,500</i>	<i>229,700</i>	<i>298,000</i>	<i>20,600</i>	<i>32,900</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	19,500	25,000	6,800	10,000	14,100	19,800	1,700	2,700
Hong Kong	83,400	96,900	23,400	29,800	51,300	70,500	5,700	12,400
Japan	651,600	690,000	172,400	188,300	401,700	439,700	61,200	68,200
Korea	44,600	84,700	20,700	33,500	49,700	81,000	14,500	19,700
Taiwan	85,000	131,500	32,900	36,800	65,300	80,600	9,100	13,300
Other	1,100	2,000	400	500	800	1,700	200	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>885,100</i>	<i>1,030,200</i>	<i>256,600</i>	<i>298,800</i>	<i>583,000</i>	<i>693,400</i>	<i>92,300</i>	<i>116,400</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	9,600	10,600	2,500	3,400	5,500	7,000	900	1,000
Sri Lanka	3,600	3,700	1,100	1,600	2,200	3,000	300	400
Other	2,200	2,900	700	900	1,600	1,900	300	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>5,800</i>	<i>9,300</i>	<i>12,000</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>1,900</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,700	3,000	700	1,300	1,800	2,900	400	600
Canada	49,300	52,400	16,700	17,500	31,900	34,400	5,300	5,900
United States of America	270,600	287,200	77,500	78,200	163,900	167,200	21,700	22,500
Other	10,100	11,700	3,300	4,500	6,500	9,100	1,100	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>332,700</i>	<i>354,200</i>	<i>98,200</i>	<i>101,400</i>	<i>204,100</i>	<i>213,600</i>	<i>28,500</i>	<i>30,600</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	19,700	27,400	9,000	11,200	17,400	20,700	1,500	1,900
Other	7,900	13,700	4,700	3,000	7,900	6,200	1,100	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>41,100</i>	<i>13,700</i>	<i>14,200</i>	<i>25,400</i>	<i>26,900</i>	<i>2,600</i>	<i>2,700</i>
Total (c)	2,785,600	3,169,000	897,200	996,600	1,856,300	2,102,300	250,500	303,800

(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
MAIN DESTINATION (b)

Main destination	Year ended		Quarter ended		July to		Month of	
	30 June		31 December		January		January	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1994r	1995	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	88,100	79,700	20,900	21,900	47,500	50,900	4,800	4,900
New Caledonia	15,400	16,300	4,800	3,500	10,600	8,700	1,200	1,000
New Zealand	345,500	350,700	100,700	100,300	215,700	220,200	29,200	31,000
Norfolk Island	17,500	17,900	4,100	4,500	9,100	10,800	1,600	1,300
Papua New Guinea	35,200	35,400	9,300	9,100	21,300	20,400	3,000	2,400
Vanuatu	23,000	22,700	6,500	4,500	14,100	10,900	2,100	1,300
Other	25,900	26,100	7,900	13,200	17,200	25,800	1,700	1,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>550,600</i>	<i>548,800</i>	<i>154,200</i>	<i>151,500</i>	<i>335,500</i>	<i>338,400</i>	<i>43,600</i>	<i>43,700</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	25,400	28,700	5,400	6,800	16,100	16,400	1,100	2,200
Germany	34,100	32,300	6,800	7,800	18,500	18,400	1,900	1,800
Greece	30,000	32,000	4,100	4,200	15,100	17,300	800	1,200
Ireland	12,200	13,000	2,800	3,000	7,600	8,100	400	300
Italy	42,400	44,200	7,600	7,900	24,400	24,800	1,900	1,500
Netherlands	15,100	13,700	2,400	2,500	7,200	8,300	600	1,100
Poland	6,500	6,500	1,400	1,300	3,100	2,900	200	200
Spain	10,300	7,100	1,300	1,100	3,800	3,100	200	200
Switzerland	9,300	9,100	1,900	2,600	5,000	6,600	600	900
United Kingdom	240,400	248,000	49,500	52,300	135,300	143,300	9,600	11,000
Other	59,500	64,000	12,100	20,400	32,100	54,800	2,100	2,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>485,200</i>	<i>498,600</i>	<i>95,500</i>	<i>102,000</i>	<i>268,200</i>	<i>286,100</i>	<i>19,300</i>	<i>23,100</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	6,800	4,600	1,600	2,500	3,000	4,200	600	500
Israel	8,200	8,500	2,700	2,800	4,900	5,000	500	200
Lebanon	12,800	12,500	1,900	2,700	6,700	9,200	600	800
Turkey	8,300	9,200	1,100	2,100	4,100	4,800	300	300
Other	10,300	12,400	3,100	3,000	7,100	7,200	1,000	1,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,500</i>	<i>47,100</i>	<i>10,400</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>25,900</i>	<i>30,300</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>2,800</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	197,300	206,300	51,200	56,200	128,300	134,200	17,700	15,700
Malaysia	81,900	85,300	25,000	24,300	52,600	53,700	5,700	7,700
Philippines	41,700	45,200	15,000	16,800	25,300	27,900	2,700	3,200
Singapore	102,300	92,300	26,500	23,000	55,400	55,000	5,900	6,200
Thailand	73,200	71,600	20,500	20,800	43,600	45,400	4,300	5,800
Viet Nam	22,800	28,900	10,300	12,600	18,000	24,400	3,100	5,900
Other	8,000	9,000	2,400	3,200	5,100	5,900	900	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>527,000</i>	<i>538,700</i>	<i>150,900</i>	<i>156,800</i>	<i>328,300</i>	<i>346,600</i>	<i>40,200</i>	<i>45,400</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	23,900	29,300	7,200	12,600	16,700	28,600	2,300	4,200
Hong Kong	141,300	128,000	37,200	40,000	76,100	81,100	7,000	9,400
Japan	47,100	43,900	11,700	11,200	27,300	25,900	3,100	3,000
Korea	12,400	12,900	3,700	3,400	8,400	7,500	800	900
Taiwan	25,500	27,300	8,600	9,300	16,800	17,300	2,100	1,600
Other	600	1,400	500	500	700	800	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>250,800</i>	<i>242,800</i>	<i>68,800</i>	<i>77,100</i>	<i>146,100</i>	<i>161,200</i>	<i>15,400</i>	<i>19,100</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	18,900	26,300	11,800	11,700	17,500	18,100	2,100	1,900
Sri Lanka	9,200	9,100	3,700	4,600	6,300	7,300	400	700
Other	8,800	9,200	3,100	4,200	6,000	6,400	1,100	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>36,900</i>	<i>44,500</i>	<i>18,700</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>29,900</i>	<i>31,700</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>3,400</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	30,000	36,000	7,600	8,100	20,300	23,800	2,000	2,000
United States of America	324,200	291,100	72,900	73,600	172,600	173,000	18,400	21,600
Other	16,300	17,700	7,200	8,700	11,600	14,800	1,300	1,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,500</i>	<i>344,900</i>	<i>87,600</i>	<i>90,500</i>	<i>204,500</i>	<i>211,600</i>	<i>21,600</i>	<i>25,500</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
Mauritius	4,100	4,900	1,500	2,000	3,300	3,200	200	300
South Africa	8,700	14,300	4,600	6,000	9,200	10,700	1,100	1,300
Other	14,500	10,800	3,100	2,100	7,000	5,900	900	600
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,200</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>10,100</i>	<i>19,500</i>	<i>19,800</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>2,200</i>
Total (c)	2,299,500	2,304,000	598,800	623,300	1,363,300	1,429,800	149,900	166,100

(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 29).

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.

Main destination 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* are 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 Assistant Director, 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 SA 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, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series - Monitoring "Trends", an Overview* (1348.0) or contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on (06) 252 6345.

Related publications

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

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3402.0)—issued quarterly to December quarter 1994

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0)—issued annually to 1993

Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)—issued quarterly

Migration, Australia (3412.0)—1994, expected to be released in 1995

Tourism Indicators, Australia (8634.0)—issued quarterly

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

28. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The *Catalogue* and *Publications Advice* are available from any ABS office.

Additional statistics available

29. In some cases, the ABS can make available information which is not published. This information may be made available in one or more of the following forms: microfiche, photocopy, data tape, floppy disk, computer printout, clerically-extracted tabulations. Generally, a charge is made for providing unpublished information. A full list of unpublished Overseas Arrival and Departure tabulations is available on request.

Symbols and other usages

—	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
r	revised

W. McLennan
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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