

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

MAIN FEATURES

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits

The trend estimate for arrivals of overseas visitors fell 0.1 per cent in February 1995, adding to earlier evidence that steady growth in this series over the past three or four years has been interrupted. A plateau appearing in the series since about October 1994 has left current trend estimates around 4.7 per cent below what might have been expected had the growth rates of mid-1994 continued. An increase of 1.2 per cent in the seasonally adjusted series would restore minimal growth in March 1995.

The actual number of overseas visitors to enter Australia in February 1995 was 319,100, bringing the total for the eight month period July 1994 to February 1995 to 2,421,300. This is a 12 per cent increase over the corresponding eight month period to February 1994 (2,160,600).

The top five countries of residence of overseas visitors remain constant, with Japan providing 21 per cent of all short-term visitor arrivals in the eight months to February 1995, followed by New Zealand (14%), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (8%) and Singapore (5%).

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

The trend estimate for Australian residents departing during February 1995 for short-term trips abroad increased 1.2 per cent compared with January 1995. For this trend to reverse, the seasonally adjusted figure for March 1995 will have to fall by more than 3.3 per cent.

There were 151,900 Australian resident departures during February 1995, bringing the total for the eight month period July 1994 to February 1995 to 1,581,700. This is an increase of 5 per cent over the corresponding eight month period in 1994 (1,513,600).

For the eight months to February 1995 the main destination countries for Australian residents travelling abroad were New Zealand (16% of all Australian residents departing short-term), followed by the United States of America (12%), the United Kingdom (10%), Indonesia (9%) and Hong Kong (6%).

Permanent movement

The total number of settler arrivals in Australia during February 1995 was 7,110, bringing the total number for the eight month period July 1994 to February 1995 to 57,540. This is a 26 per cent increase over the corresponding eight month period in 1994 (45,660).

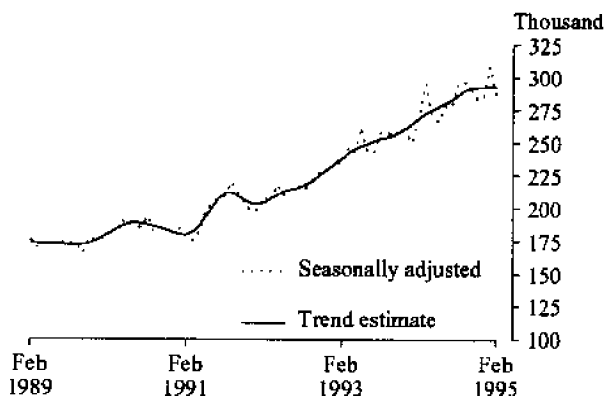
There were 2,170 permanent departures of Australian residents in February 1995, bringing the total number of permanent departures for the eight months to February 1995 to 18,460, a slight increase over the corresponding eight month period in 1994 (18,300).

Intended length of stay of arriving overseas visitors and departing Australian residents

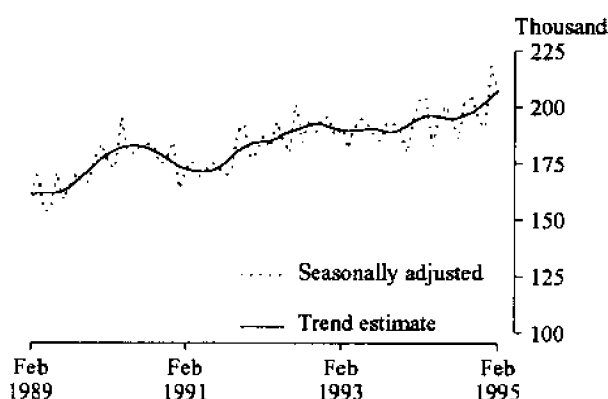
Almost sixty per cent of overseas visitors who arrived during the eight month period July 1994 to February 1995 stated an intention to stay in Australia for up to two weeks (1,439,300). This is similar to previous years, with 61 per cent of short-term arrivals during the year ending 30 June 1994 (1,927,300), and 60 per cent during the year ending 30 June 1993 (1,664,300), intending to stay up to two weeks. During the eight months to February 1995, 29 per cent of all overseas visitors stated an intention to stay in Australia under one week (691,600), with a further 31 per cent intending to stay one week and under two weeks (747,700).

During the eight month period July 1994 to February 1995, 35 per cent of all Australian residents departing on short-term trips abroad (546,200) stated an intention to be off-shore for up to two weeks, 10 per cent reporting an intended absence of under one week (152,600) and a further 25 per cent an absence of one week and under two weeks (393,600). This is similar to previous years, with 36 per cent of short-term resident departures during the year ending 30 June 1994 (824,000), and 35 per cent during the year ending 30 June 1993 (813,300), intending to be overseas up to two weeks. During the eight months to February 1995, 46 per cent of short-term departing residents reported an intended absence of between two weeks and two months (727,500) with a further 19 per cent intending to stay away for more than two months (308,000).

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.
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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	77,940	78,060	65,910	221,910	2,302,500	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>									
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	6,690	7,230	8,790	22,700	240,800	282,500	278,100	283,300	546,000
August	6,970	5,820	3,900	16,680	190,400	265,400	295,400	286,700	472,500
September	7,220	6,110	3,870	17,200	214,800	254,000	297,200	290,000	486,000
October	6,930	6,280	4,300	17,520	254,200	301,600	292,200	291,900	573,300
November	7,360	7,100	3,370	17,830	173,100	311,000	283,400	292,300	501,900
December	7,610	11,870	3,330	22,810	140,300	384,000	286,100	292,600	547,100
<i>1995 —</i>									
January	7,660	8,030	11,100	26,800	285,100	303,800	309,200	293,000	615,700
February	7,110	5,910	16,590	29,600	175,200	319,100	286,700	292,800	523,800

(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 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>									
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	195,300	298,000	489,400
September	1,940	4,790	2,980	9,720	241,500	203,300	196,400	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	199,900	311,500	498,100
December	2,670	5,440	9,880	17,990	264,500	191,100	202,400	303,900	586,300
<i>1995</i>									
January	2,970	9,510	4,590	17,080	166,100	218,700	205,000	364,400	547,500
February	2,170	6,130	3,410	11,710	151,900	206,300	207,500	303,500	467,100

(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 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		February		February	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	830,600	955,900	243,800	264,200	626,800	691,600	87,900	90,900
1 and under 2 weeks	833,700	971,400	275,600	317,100	643,900	747,700	97,500	99,500
2 weeks and under 1 month	530,100	595,300	181,400	198,200	419,500	460,700	49,500	53,900
1 and under 2 months	292,800	319,800	103,000	112,900	232,500	253,200	29,900	30,300
2 and under 3 months	93,900	97,400	32,200	33,700	69,500	75,600	9,400	9,700
3 and under 6 months	99,000	109,900	35,500	40,200	79,200	91,400	10,700	12,600
6 and under 12 months	105,500	119,300	25,600	28,700	89,200	98,100	19,400	22,200
Total (c)	2,785,600	3,169,000	897,200	996,600	2,160,600	2,421,300	304,300	319,100
Purpose of journey (b)								
Convention/conference	44,400	46,700	10,700	23,000	29,600	54,000	4,000	8,600
Business	244,600	304,100	75,400	79,600	190,400	209,500	29,100	29,100
Visiting friends/relatives	508,700	548,400	177,400	224,100	382,300	462,800	43,600	55,000
Holiday	1,735,200	2,020,900	584,100	606,200	1,378,200	1,485,700	197,100	185,800
Employment	21,800	28,400	6,300	4,600	19,000	15,300	2,600	1,600
Education	62,900	78,500	10,100	11,500	60,000	68,000	16,600	20,400
Other and not stated	167,900	142,000	33,200	47,700	101,100	126,000	11,300	18,600
Total	2,785,600	3,169,000	897,200	996,600	2,160,600	2,421,300	304,300	319,100
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	242,500	257,400	70,100	57,800	165,900	152,600	18,600	20,300
1 and under 2 weeks	570,800	566,600	140,300	142,700	381,600	393,600	39,300	38,600
2 weeks and under 1 month	625,000	615,200	160,400	162,300	415,700	423,500	43,500	42,400
1 and under 2 months	412,400	417,700	126,900	139,100	281,800	304,000	20,600	20,300
2 and under 3 months	178,900	169,700	49,800	58,900	109,400	127,500	7,100	8,000
3 and under 6 months	144,200	151,200	28,900	37,700	81,300	97,600	8,200	9,100
6 and under 12 months	125,600	126,200	22,300	24,800	77,900	82,900	13,000	13,200
Total (c)	2,299,500	2,304,000	598,800	623,300	1,513,600	1,581,700	150,300	151,900
Purpose of journey (b)								
Convention/conference	52,900	59,000	11,300	18,300	37,100	48,900	3,900	5,600
Business	355,500	393,100	88,800	97,300	248,100	266,300	32,100	35,000
Visiting friends/relatives	500,000	533,500	163,900	181,700	349,500	391,700	32,100	35,500
Holiday	1,212,100	1,149,600	296,200	288,300	768,600	755,700	70,200	62,700
Employment	49,700	53,100	11,300	14,200	35,400	39,400	4,700	5,200
Education	26,300	26,300	5,800	8,400	18,600	24,100	1,500	2,400
Other and not stated	103,000	89,400	21,500	15,100	56,300	55,600	5,900	5,600
Total	2,299,500	2,304,000	598,800	623,300	1,513,600	1,581,700	150,300	151,900

(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		February		February	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	9,520	10,200	2,540	3,210	6,690	8,740	840	1,130
Europe and the Former USSR	22,200	20,470	5,180	6,570	13,340	17,170	1,510	2,110
Middle East and North Africa	5,420	4,830	1,200	1,910	3,160	4,470	390	540
Southeast Asia	13,850	14,240	3,510	4,010	9,230	9,940	980	1,190
Northeast Asia	12,500	8,050	1,830	2,160	5,350	6,270	720	790
Southern Asia	6,630	5,480	1,220	1,780	3,650	5,040	410	680
The Americas	3,580	3,160	840	980	2,200	2,670	260	270
Africa (excluding North Africa)	2,570	3,250	730	1,270	1,990	3,220	280	400
Total (b)	76,330	69,770	17,070	21,900	45,660	57,540	5,390	7,110
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	490	n.a.	1,410	n.a.	220
China	3,050	2,740	620	760	1,740	2,120	210	290
Former USSR and Baltic States	3,200	1,950	490	740	1,230	1,760	150	200
Former Yugoslav Republics (c)	4,210	n.a.	970	n.a.	2,840	n.a.	330	n.a.
Former Yugoslavia n.f.d. (d)	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	640	n.a.	1,890	n.a.	230
Hong Kong	6,520	3,330	730	930	2,230	2,710	360	310
India	3,550	2,640	630	960	1,760	2,520	210	370
New Zealand	6,690	7,770	1,890	2,510	5,030	6,750	660	880
Philippines	3,730	4,180	1,170	1,070	2,840	2,730	270	340
South Africa	1,020	1,650	350	700	950	1,810	140	220
Sri Lanka	1,580	1,430	320	430	890	1,430	90	160
United Kingdom	9,480	8,960	2,430	2,750	6,010	7,080	700	920
United States of America	1,320	1,370	350	410	940	1,170	110	120
Viet Nam	5,650	5,430	1,270	1,480	3,630	3,410	370	290

(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 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		July to February		Month of February	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	16,700	17,300	5,900	7,000	11,900	14,300	1,400	1,500
New Caledonia	17,800	19,900	4,900	4,800	15,400	16,100	3,300	3,100
New Zealand	480,500	487,400	130,400	127,900	335,900	334,100	24,600	25,600
Papua New Guinea	39,300	42,300	11,800	11,300	29,300	28,100	2,900	2,700
Other	19,700	23,300	6,600	7,000	15,500	16,300	2,000	1,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>574,100</i>	<i>590,200</i>	<i>159,600</i>	<i>158,000</i>	<i>408,100</i>	<i>409,000</i>	<i>34,100</i>	<i>34,700</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	11,600	14,700	4,900	5,300	11,100	11,900	1,700	1,600
Belgium	4,500	6,000	1,800	2,500	4,500	5,800	500	800
Denmark	10,800	12,800	3,900	5,100	9,300	11,500	1,600	1,700
Finland	4,800	5,300	1,800	1,800	3,800	4,200	600	700
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,500	5,900	1,500	2,000	4,000	5,500	700	900
France	28,100	32,100	9,300	10,000	24,300	28,100	2,800	3,600
Germany	96,800	115,900	34,800	38,200	82,100	88,500	13,100	13,400
Greece	6,200	7,200	2,500	2,500	5,200	4,900	600	600
Ireland	9,600	13,300	3,600	4,800	8,600	11,200	1,200	1,500
Italy	27,400	35,000	11,300	11,300	26,900	28,800	2,500	2,500
Netherlands	24,600	29,800	10,900	11,000	23,000	24,000	3,400	3,400
Norway	4,500	5,300	1,500	1,700	3,600	4,300	500	600
Spain	5,000	6,300	1,600	1,800	4,600	5,000	600	400
Sweden	17,800	19,100	7,100	7,500	13,800	15,300	2,000	2,300
Switzerland	28,800	33,100	12,000	13,900	24,900	28,600	3,600	3,700
United Kingdom	295,600	317,200	103,100	115,800	223,900	254,500	35,800	40,700
Other	13,500	17,300	6,100	7,600	12,800	15,900	1,800	2,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>594,300</i>	<i>676,500</i>	<i>217,800</i>	<i>242,800</i>	<i>486,400</i>	<i>548,000</i>	<i>73,200</i>	<i>80,400</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	5,200	5,800	1,600	2,100	3,900	5,300	500	700
Other	13,300	16,400	4,400	4,700	11,600	12,800	1,100	1,400
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>22,200</i>	<i>6,000</i>	<i>6,800</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>18,100</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>2,100</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	56,300	88,200	25,600	35,500	53,100	79,700	5,800	12,100
Malaysia	69,800	87,300	26,000	30,400	56,800	67,900	10,800	11,200
Philippines	17,700	19,200	4,200	5,700	10,500	13,200	1,600	1,700
Singapore	138,500	169,300	64,200	74,200	110,800	131,800	16,200	13,000
Thailand	40,400	58,200	16,100	19,800	32,700	41,600	5,000	5,000
Other	9,300	9,500	2,500	2,900	6,100	8,100	900	1,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>332,100</i>	<i>431,700</i>	<i>138,700</i>	<i>168,500</i>	<i>270,000</i>	<i>342,300</i>	<i>40,300</i>	<i>44,300</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	19,500	25,000	6,800	10,000	16,100	22,600	2,000	2,800
Hong Kong	83,400	96,900	23,400	29,800	66,100	83,200	14,800	12,600
Japan	651,600	690,000	172,400	188,300	467,500	500,100	65,800	60,300
Korea	44,600	84,700	20,700	33,500	59,800	95,000	10,100	14,100
Taiwan	85,000	131,500	32,900	36,800	85,900	103,800	20,600	23,200
Other	1,100	2,000	400	500	1,200	2,000	400	300
<i>Total</i>	<i>885,100</i>	<i>1,030,200</i>	<i>256,600</i>	<i>298,800</i>	<i>696,600</i>	<i>806,700</i>	<i>113,600</i>	<i>113,400</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	9,600	10,600	2,500	3,400	6,300	8,400	900	1,400
Sri Lanka	3,600	3,700	1,100	1,600	2,500	3,400	300	400
Other	2,200	2,900	700	900	1,900	2,300	300	300
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>5,800</i>	<i>10,700</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>2,100</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,700	3,000	700	1,300	2,100	3,200	300	400
Canada	49,300	52,400	16,700	17,500	37,300	40,000	5,400	5,600
United States of America	270,600	287,200	77,500	78,200	192,500	198,900	28,600	31,700
Other	10,100	11,700	3,300	4,500	7,700	10,400	1,200	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>332,700</i>	<i>354,200</i>	<i>98,200</i>	<i>101,400</i>	<i>239,600</i>	<i>252,500</i>	<i>35,600</i>	<i>38,800</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	19,700	27,400	9,000	11,200	19,700	23,100	2,300	2,400
Other	7,900	13,700	4,700	3,000	8,900	6,900	1,000	700
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,600</i>	<i>41,100</i>	<i>13,700</i>	<i>14,200</i>	<i>28,700</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,100</i>
Total (c)	2,785,600	3,169,000	897,200	996,600	2,160,600	2,421,300	304,300	319,100

(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 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 30 June		Quarter ended 31 December		July to February		Month of February	
	1993	1994	1993	1994	1994	1995	1994	1995
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	88,100	79,700	20,900	21,900	51,400	54,200	3,900	3,300
New Caledonia	15,400	16,300	4,800	3,500	11,600	9,300	1,000	600
New Zealand	345,500	350,700	100,700	100,300	245,400	246,700	29,800	26,500
Norfolk Island	17,500	17,900	4,100	4,500	10,700	12,500	1,500	1,700
Papua New Guinea	35,200	35,400	9,300	9,100	23,500	22,800	2,200	2,400
Vanuatu	23,000	22,700	6,500	4,500	15,400	11,600	1,300	800
Other	25,900	26,100	7,900	13,200	18,300	27,000	1,100	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>550,600</i>	<i>548,800</i>	<i>154,200</i>	<i>151,500</i>	<i>376,400</i>	<i>374,800</i>	<i>40,900</i>	<i>36,400</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
France	25,400	28,700	5,400	6,800	17,300	17,200	1,200	900
Germany	34,100	32,300	6,800	7,800	20,100	20,100	1,500	1,700
Greece	30,000	32,000	4,100	4,200	16,400	18,800	1,300	1,500
Ireland	12,200	13,000	2,800	3,000	8,200	8,700	600	600
Italy	42,400	44,200	7,600	7,900	25,900	26,700	1,600	1,800
Netherlands	15,100	13,700	2,400	2,500	7,700	9,000	500	700
Poland	6,500	6,500	1,400	1,300	3,300	3,000	100	100
Spain	10,300	7,100	1,300	1,100	4,100	3,600	300	400
Switzerland	9,300	9,100	1,900	2,600	5,700	7,100	600	500
United Kingdom	240,400	248,000	49,500	52,300	147,200	155,200	11,800	11,900
Other	59,500	64,000	12,100	20,400	34,500	58,000	2,500	3,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>485,200</i>	<i>498,600</i>	<i>95,500</i>	<i>102,000</i>	<i>290,300</i>	<i>309,500</i>	<i>22,000</i>	<i>23,400</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	6,800	4,600	1,600	2,500	3,400	4,500	400	300
Israel	8,200	8,500	2,700	2,800	5,300	5,600	400	600
Lebanon	12,800	12,500	1,900	2,700	7,100	9,500	400	300
Turkey	8,300	9,200	1,100	2,100	4,300	5,100	200	400
Other	10,300	12,400	3,100	3,000	7,900	8,100	800	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>46,500</i>	<i>47,100</i>	<i>10,400</i>	<i>13,000</i>	<i>28,000</i>	<i>32,800</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>2,600</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	197,300	206,300	51,200	56,200	144,200	147,700	15,800	13,600
Malaysia	81,900	85,300	25,000	24,300	58,400	58,800	5,800	5,100
Philippines	41,700	45,200	15,000	16,800	29,000	31,800	3,700	3,800
Singapore	102,300	92,300	26,500	23,000	62,000	62,500	6,600	7,500
Thailand	73,200	71,600	20,500	20,800	48,500	51,200	4,800	5,800
Viet Nam	22,800	28,900	10,300	12,600	20,800	27,100	2,800	2,700
Other	8,000	9,000	2,400	3,200	5,800	6,700	700	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>527,000</i>	<i>538,700</i>	<i>150,900</i>	<i>156,800</i>	<i>368,700</i>	<i>385,900</i>	<i>40,400</i>	<i>39,300</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	23,900	29,300	7,200	12,600	18,600	31,100	1,800	2,500
Hong Kong	141,300	128,000	37,200	40,000	85,300	92,700	9,200	11,600
Japan	47,100	43,900	11,700	11,200	30,200	28,800	2,800	2,900
Korea	12,400	12,900	3,700	3,400	9,200	8,400	800	800
Taiwan	25,500	27,300	8,600	9,300	19,200	19,000	2,400	1,800
Other	600	1,400	500	500	900	1,000	100	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>250,800</i>	<i>242,800</i>	<i>68,800</i>	<i>77,100</i>	<i>163,300</i>	<i>180,900</i>	<i>17,200</i>	<i>19,700</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	18,900	26,300	11,800	11,700	20,600	21,400	3,100	3,300
Sri Lanka	9,200	9,100	3,700	4,600	6,700	7,900	400	600
Other	8,800	9,200	3,100	4,200	6,900	7,300	800	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>36,900</i>	<i>44,500</i>	<i>18,700</i>	<i>20,500</i>	<i>34,200</i>	<i>36,600</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>4,800</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	30,000	36,000	7,600	8,100	22,000	25,600	1,700	1,800
United States of America	324,200	291,100	72,900	73,600	189,900	191,900	17,400	18,900
Other	16,300	17,700	7,200	8,700	12,800	16,000	1,200	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>370,500</i>	<i>344,900</i>	<i>87,600</i>	<i>90,500</i>	<i>224,700</i>	<i>233,500</i>	<i>20,200</i>	<i>21,900</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
Mauritius	4,100	4,900	1,500	2,000	3,500	3,500	200	300
South Africa	8,700	14,300	4,600	6,000	10,500	12,100	1,400	1,500
Other	14,500	10,800	3,100	2,100	7,600	6,900	600	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>27,200</i>	<i>30,000</i>	<i>9,200</i>	<i>10,100</i>	<i>21,700</i>	<i>22,500</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>2,700</i>
Total (c)	2,299,500	2,304,000	598,800	623,300	1,513,600	1,581,700	150,300	151,900

(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 \$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, 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 *Release 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



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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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