

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA
APRIL 1993**

MAIN FEATURES

In April 1993, 848,300 movements into and out of Australia were recorded, an increase of 7 per cent compared with April 1992 (795,500).

Permanent movement

- In the first four months of 1993 20,890 settlers arrived, 37 per cent fewer than in the first four months of 1992 when 33,230 settlers arrived.
- In April 1993, 4,980 settlers arrived in Australia, 41 per cent less than in April 1992. There were 390 settler arrivals from the Former Yugoslav Republics, more than twice the number in April 1992 (140), while arrivals from all other major source countries decreased compared with April 1992.
- In April 1993, 2,520 permanent departures were recorded, 2 per cent more than in April 1992 (2,470).

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits
In April 1993:

- Growth continued, as indicated by the trend estimate. In seasonally adjusted terms short-term visitor arrivals were 5 per cent lower than in March 1993, while the actual number of overseas visitors (226,300) increased by 11 per cent compared with April 1992.
- Japan continued to provide more visitors to Australia than any other country with 49,100 arrivals (22% of the total). The other major source countries remain New Zealand (18%),

the United Kingdom (11%) and the United States of America (9%).

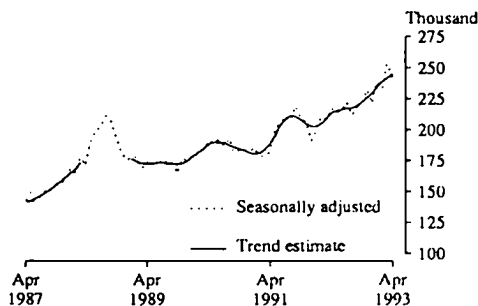
- The most popular reason for visiting Australia remained 'holiday' with 60 per cent of the total. 64 per cent of all visitors intended to stay in Australia for less than 2 weeks.

Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

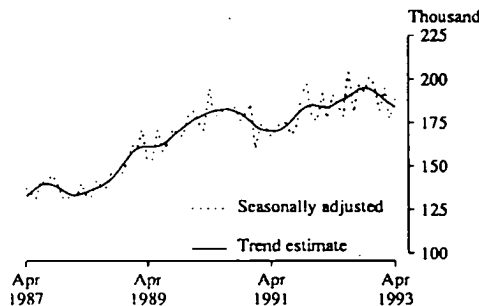
In April 1993:

- Resident departures continued to decline as indicated by the trend estimate. In seasonally adjusted terms the number of resident departures was 6 per cent higher than in March 1993, while the actual number of resident departures (189,900) was 2 per cent lower than in April 1992.
- The most popular destinations for Australian residents travelling overseas were New Zealand (17% of the total), the United States of America (12%) and the United Kingdom (11%). Indonesia and Hong Kong remained popular, attracting 9 and 6 per cent of Australian travellers respectively.
- The main purpose of journey for Australian resident departures was 'holiday' (50% of the total). 39 per cent of the total intended to be absent from Australia for less than 2 weeks with a further 26 per cent intending to be overseas for between 2 weeks and 1 month.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a)



SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES



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

INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Matthew Montgomery 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)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate b)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1990	121,560	56,370	56,120	234,050	2,109,300	2,214,900	..	..	4,558,300
1991	116,650	61,260	59,330	237,230	2,009,700	2,370,400	..	..	4,617,300
1992	94,250	66,160	60,050	220,450	2,166,300	2,603,300	..	..	4,990,100
<i>1992 —</i>									
February	8,740	5,030	13,680	27,450	146,600	238,200	210,700	205,400	412,300
March	7,600	4,390	4,010	16,000	141,900	217,800	208,800	209,000	375,700
April	8,480	4,270	3,850	16,600	158,900	203,800	217,600	213,700	379,300
May	7,770	3,680	3,020	14,470	152,300	175,200	213,700	215,300	342,000
June	7,990	4,270	2,810	15,070	150,000	176,900	216,100	216,300	342,000
July	8,320	5,650	6,710	20,680	222,400	219,300	222,600	217,700	462,400
August	7,940	4,800	3,550	16,290	188,100	199,100	212,000	217,800	403,500
September	7,050	5,090	3,260	15,410	202,800	190,000	217,900	219,400	408,200
October	6,830	5,270	3,690	15,800	246,500	229,300	222,500	222,200	491,600
November	7,080	6,310	2,630	16,020	169,700	255,000	232,400	225,900	440,700
December	8,030	11,000	2,810	21,840	130,300	302,400	221,500	229,900	454,600
<i>1993 —</i>									
January	5,460	6,990	9,170	21,620	273,800	242,800	238,600	234,500	538,200
February	5,020	5,260	13,450	23,730	161,800	245,500	233,400	239,400	431,000
March	5,440	5,220	3,290	13,940	143,100	257,900	253,100	241,800	415,000
April	4,980	4,710	3,790	13,470	165,800	226,300	240,900	245,200	405,600

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

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

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)	Australian residents (Trend estimate b)	Overseas visitors		
								Australian residents	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
1990	30,370	66,300	40,810	137,470	2,169,900	..	..	2,162,700	4,470,100
1991	29,900	66,130	47,680	143,710	2,099,400	..	..	2,350,800	4,593,900
1992	28,140	66,980	48,540	143,660	2,276,300	..	..	2,533,500	4,953,400
<i>1992 —</i>									
February	2,540	6,380	3,690	12,610	140,600	192,000	184,100	216,300	369,500
March	2,520	6,060	3,540	12,110	172,200	177,500	183,900	224,300	408,600
April	2,470	5,670	3,400	11,550	192,900	191,100	185,000	211,700	416,200
May	2,310	5,370	3,010	10,690	178,700	185,800	186,800	197,000	386,400
June	2,080	4,600	3,610	10,290	204,600	178,800	188,500	168,500	383,400
July	2,130	5,780	3,980	11,890	222,900	205,900	190,300	185,400	420,200
August	2,390	6,200	3,160	11,750	179,900	181,200	192,400	214,100	405,800
September	2,060	4,530	3,020	9,610	229,900	196,600	194,300	187,500	427,000
October	2,050	3,870	2,710	8,630	173,100	192,800	195,200	200,400	382,200
November	1,930	4,390	5,060	11,370	174,600	201,200	194,700	242,900	428,900
December	2,850	5,660	9,170	17,690	265,400	196,700	192,900	235,200	518,400
<i>1993 —</i>									
January	2,770	8,830	4,320	15,920	147,600	182,000	190,700	300,800	464,400
February	2,320	5,580	3,320	11,230	140,800	194,900	188,200	230,000	382,000
March	2,580	5,740	3,320	11,640	171,900	177,300	185,900	256,100	439,600
April	2,520	5,470	3,140	11,120	189,900	188,400	184,200	241,700	442,700

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

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

	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		31 March		April		April	
	1991	1992	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	626,500	759,900	182,400	223,900	244,800	296,800	62,400	72,900
1 and under 2 weeks	677,500	748,600	187,100	222,700	244,600	294,100	57,500	71,400
2 weeks and under 1 month	498,600	510,600	118,900	129,800	160,700	171,000	41,800	41,200
1 and under 2 months	263,500	284,900	72,100	77,300	93,200	98,100	21,100	20,800
2 and under 3 months	88,400	93,800	25,900	27,500	33,000	34,100	7,100	6,600
3 and under 6 months	94,400	98,500	25,700	26,300	32,300	31,900	6,700	5,700
6 and under 12 months	121,400	107,200	40,000	38,700	47,300	46,400	7,300	7,700
Total (a)	2,370,400	2,603,300	652,100	746,200	856,000	972,500	203,800	226,300
Purpose of journey								
In transit	70,300	78,400	21,200	26,300	26,800	33,100	5,600	6,700
Attending convention	42,800	32,300	7,100	8,300	9,700	12,600	2,500	4,400
Business	221,900	236,300	60,300	64,100	79,100	85,000	18,900	20,900
Accompanying business traveller	20,900	20,100	5,000	5,600	6,300	8,000	1,300	2,400
Visiting relatives	473,900	489,500	111,200	125,100	153,700	167,500	42,500	42,400
Holiday	1,414,600	1,595,300	403,800	462,200	524,900	598,500	121,100	136,300
Employment	26,900	23,700	7,200	6,400	9,300	8,100	2,100	1,800
Education	57,400	61,300	26,600	28,000	31,300	32,400	4,700	4,400
Other and not stated	41,700	66,300	9,700	20,100	14,900	27,200	5,100	7,100
Total	2,370,400	2,603,300	652,100	746,200	856,000	972,500	203,800	226,300
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	203,800	227,600	52,200	55,900	72,500	78,400	20,300	22,400
1 and under 2 weeks	530,300	558,500	115,700	121,300	165,000	173,500	49,200	52,200
2 weeks and under 1 month	574,500	619,700	130,900	130,300	182,400	179,200	51,500	48,900
1 and under 2 months	363,100	410,100	67,600	63,800	96,400	93,100	28,800	29,300
2 and under 3 months	161,900	184,100	23,600	23,200	38,200	35,000	14,600	11,800
3 and under 6 months	139,300	148,400	25,900	26,100	41,200	39,300	15,300	13,200
6 and under 12 months	126,500	127,900	38,200	39,500	51,400	51,700	13,200	12,200
Total (a)	2,169,900	2,276,300	454,200	460,300	647,100	650,200	192,900	189,900
Purpose of journey								
Attending convention	42,600	52,600	9,700	9,600	14,200	14,400	4,500	4,800
Business	305,100	338,800	80,500	86,600	108,500	117,500	28,000	30,900
Accompanying business traveller	27,300	27,700	6,800	7,200	9,400	9,800	2,600	2,600
Visiting relatives	453,600	491,000	94,000	93,100	135,400	134,600	41,500	41,500
Holiday	1,124,100	1,179,600	223,900	221,800	322,300	316,800	98,400	95,000
Employment	48,700	50,200	13,100	13,800	18,100	18,600	5,000	4,800
Education	23,500	26,500	6,800	6,300	8,600	8,300	1,800	2,000
Other and not stated	74,500	109,900	19,400	22,000	30,500	30,300	11,100	8,300
Total	2,169,900	2,276,300	454,200	460,300	647,100	650,200	192,900	189,900

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		31 March		April		April	
	1991	1992	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	10,280	10,320	2,910	2,510	3,750	3,210	840	700
Europe and the Former USSR	30,230	24,790	6,000	4,540	7,900	6,000	1,900	1,460
Middle East and North Africa	6,800	7,100	1,440	950	2,170	1,230	730	280
Southeast Asia	25,250	18,000	5,150	2,990	6,820	4,030	1,670	1,040
Northeast Asia	23,490	17,200	4,990	2,610	6,970	3,380	1,980	770
Southern Asia	10,580	9,400	2,250	1,020	3,050	1,310	800	290
The Americas	6,620	4,580	1,290	720	1,680	960	390	230
Africa (excluding North Africa)	3,370	2,800	710	570	890	780	180	210
Total (b)	116,650	94,250	24,760	15,910	33,230	20,890	8,480	4,980
Major source countries —								
China	3,390	3,360	780	620	1,070	820	290	200
Former Yugoslav Republics	2,300	3,000	370	1,000	520	1,400	140	390
Hong Kong	14,490	9,820	2,950	1,310	4,300	1,720	1,350	410
India	5,790	5,110	1,300	600	1,720	750	430	150
New Zealand	6,730	7,310	2,120	1,860	2,750	2,380	630	520
Philippines	6,480	4,930	1,560	670	2,010	930	450	260
Sri Lanka	2,800	2,490	600	240	860	310	260	60
Taiwan	3,710	2,220	770	280	910	330	140	50
United Kingdom	18,080	11,640	3,170	2,020	4,280	2,670	1,100	640
Viet Nam	10,670	7,390	2,020	1,260	2,760	1,790	740	530

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

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

Country of residence	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December	1992	31 March	1993	April	1993	1992	1993
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	16,800	16,300	4,500	4,600	6,100	6,200	1,600	1,600
New Caledonia	15,200	18,000	7,000	7,000	8,400	8,100	1,400	1,100
New Zealand	480,600	447,600	75,400	90,700	108,400	130,700	33,000	40,000
Papua New Guinea	35,200	37,000	8,200	9,500	11,600	12,800	3,400	3,300
Other	17,900	19,100	4,300	4,700	6,100	6,100	1,800	1,300
Total	565,700	537,900	99,400	116,500	140,600	163,900	41,200	47,400
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	10,300	10,800	2,600	3,200	3,300	4,000	700	800
Belgium	4,100	4,200	900	1,000	1,100	1,300	300	300
Denmark	9,900	10,300	3,100	3,400	3,700	4,100	600	700
Finland	5,700	5,100	1,400	1,200	1,600	1,500	200	300
Former USSR & Baltic States	4,300	4,500	1,100	1,000	1,500	1,700	400	600
France	22,700	25,400	5,900	7,100	7,300	9,200	1,400	2,100
Germany, Fed Rep	77,700	89,900	24,900	29,400	32,100	37,500	7,200	8,100
Greece	5,800	6,100	1,500	1,500	1,800	1,800	300	300
Ireland	9,600	8,800	2,300	2,900	3,000	3,600	700	800
Italy	24,300	27,400	6,200	6,000	7,600	7,200	1,400	1,300
Netherlands	21,400	23,500	6,100	6,900	7,500	8,300	1,400	1,500
Norway	4,100	4,500	1,300	1,400	1,600	1,700	300	300
Sweden	19,100	19,100	6,600	5,100	7,500	6,100	900	1,000
Switzerland	29,600	29,000	8,900	8,600	10,600	10,100	1,600	1,500
United Kingdom	263,800	289,900	87,900	95,100	115,000	119,100	27,200	24,000
Other	18,500	18,500	4,700	4,600	5,600	5,500	900	900
Total	530,800	577,000	165,200	178,300	210,700	222,700	45,500	44,400
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	4,900	4,600	1,300	1,500	1,600	1,900	300	400
Other	9,900	12,600	3,100	3,400	3,900	4,500	800	1,100
Total	14,800	17,300	4,300	4,900	5,500	6,400	1,100	1,500
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	37,000	45,900	9,100	16,300	13,600	20,200	4,500	3,900
Malaysia	48,000	60,400	15,100	18,800	20,000	25,100	4,900	6,300
Philippines	15,700	16,100	3,900	4,100	5,800	6,500	1,900	2,400
Singapore	87,500	116,800	20,400	28,800	26,400	37,900	5,900	9,100
Thailand	24,700	33,600	6,900	7,900	11,300	16,700	4,500	8,800
Other	6,200	9,000	2,300	2,600	3,100	3,400	800	900
Total	219,100	281,800	57,800	78,400	80,300	109,700	22,500	31,400
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	16,400	18,700	4,900	4,700	6,200	6,400	1,300	1,700
Hong Kong	62,800	74,700	22,400	25,500	28,800	34,200	6,400	8,700
Japan	528,500	629,900	166,700	178,500	214,500	227,500	47,800	49,100
Korea	23,600	33,600	9,900	16,800	12,200	20,000	2,300	3,200
Taiwan	34,700	63,500	21,800	35,000	26,300	44,200	4,600	9,200
Other	800	900	300	300	400	400	100	100
Total	666,900	821,300	226,000	260,800	288,400	332,700	62,400	72,000
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	9,800	9,600	2,100	2,300	3,000	3,000	800	800
Sri Lanka	4,100	3,800	1,200	1,000	1,600	1,300	400	300
Other	2,500	2,500	800	600	1,100	800	300	200
Total	16,400	16,000	4,100	3,900	5,600	5,200	1,500	1,300
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,500	2,500	700	700	800	800	100	100
Canada	53,400	48,900	14,800	15,100	18,500	18,500	3,700	3,400
United States of America (b)	271,800	262,900	69,900	76,300	92,400	96,800	22,600	20,500
Other	8,500	9,400	2,900	2,900	3,500	3,700	600	700
Total	336,200	323,600	88,200	95,000	115,200	119,800	27,000	24,800
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	9,200	15,300	3,400	4,600	4,800	7,000	1,300	2,300
Zimbabwe	3,000	2,500	800	500	1,100	800	300	300
Other	4,900	5,300	1,500	1,600	2,000	2,000	500	400
Total	17,100	23,100	5,700	6,700	7,800	9,800	2,100	3,000
Total (c)	2,370,400	2,603,300	652,100	746,200	856,000	972,500	203,800	226,300

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

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

Country of intended stay	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		31 March		April		April	
	1991	1992	1992	1993	1992	1993	1992	1993
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	90,000	86,700	16,100	16,200	21,700	22,100	5,600	6,000
New Caledonia	17,400	15,500	3,100	3,100	4,400	4,500	1,300	1,500
New Zealand	318,300	340,700	85,900	86,300	114,100	118,000	28,200	31,700
Norfolk Island	16,900	18,000	4,300	4,100	5,700	5,600	1,300	1,500
Papua New Guinea	37,000	37,600	8,900	7,400	13,600	10,800	4,700	3,400
Vanuatu	18,500	22,300	3,900	4,900	5,600	6,700	1,800	1,700
Other	24,300	25,800	4,200	4,700	6,700	6,300	2,600	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>522,400</i>	<i>546,600</i>	<i>126,400</i>	<i>126,700</i>	<i>171,800</i>	<i>173,900</i>	<i>45,400</i>	<i>47,300</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	6,900	7,200	1,300	1,200	1,800	1,500	500	300
France	22,400	25,400	3,900	3,800	6,300	6,200	2,500	2,400
Germany, Fed Rep	31,500	32,000	6,300	6,500	9,300	9,300	2,900	2,800
Greece	27,400	30,100	4,300	4,400	7,500	7,200	3,100	2,900
Ireland	10,700	13,200	1,500	1,200	2,500	1,800	1,000	600
Italy	37,500	44,900	6,800	5,200	10,200	9,500	3,400	4,200
Netherlands	13,800	16,500	2,200	2,400	4,300	4,000	2,200	1,600
Poland	5,600	6,300	800	600	1,500	1,300	700	700
Spain	5,900	11,500	1,500	1,200	2,200	1,600	700	400
Sweden	4,700	4,600	700	800	1,000	1,000	300	100
Switzerland	8,700	10,100	1,900	2,000	2,600	2,700	600	600
United Kingdom	220,600	240,400	40,500	37,400	64,300	59,200	23,700	21,800
Other	41,500	48,800	7,000	6,400	11,000	10,200	4,100	3,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>437,200</i>	<i>491,000</i>	<i>78,700</i>	<i>73,000</i>	<i>124,400</i>	<i>115,200</i>	<i>45,700</i>	<i>42,200</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	4,500	6,200	1,100	1,400	1,700	1,900	600	500
Israel	5,100	7,600	1,500	1,600	2,400	2,400	900	700
Lebanon	11,600	12,600	1,600	2,200	2,900	3,200	1,300	1,000
Turkey	5,500	7,300	1,100	1,200	1,800	2,100	700	900
Other	7,000	10,300	2,000	1,900	2,700	2,900	600	1,000
<i>Total</i>	<i>33,800</i>	<i>44,000</i>	<i>7,400</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>11,600</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>4,100</i>	<i>4,100</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	174,700	185,200	33,400	39,600	46,500	55,900	13,200	16,300
Malaysia	70,700	78,400	15,800	18,600	21,800	24,600	6,000	6,000
Philippines	39,900	41,100	8,700	9,400	12,900	13,900	4,200	4,400
Singapore	100,200	101,000	23,800	20,600	32,600	29,000	8,800	8,400
Thailand	71,700	70,300	15,000	15,900	21,500	22,600	6,500	6,700
Other	15,800	25,900	5,500	8,500	7,300	11,100	1,800	2,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>472,900</i>	<i>502,000</i>	<i>102,200</i>	<i>112,500</i>	<i>142,600</i>	<i>157,100</i>	<i>40,400</i>	<i>44,600</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	14,700	19,900	3,600	4,900	5,400	7,000	1,800	2,200
Hong Kong	130,400	140,100	30,300	30,000	43,600	41,700	13,300	11,700
Japan	47,300	47,600	10,600	9,700	14,000	14,300	3,500	4,600
Korea	8,600	11,500	2,000	2,600	2,900	3,700	1,000	1,100
Taiwan	18,800	24,000	5,000	5,300	7,000	7,400	2,100	2,100
Other	700	500	100	100	100	100	100	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>220,500</i>	<i>243,500</i>	<i>51,500</i>	<i>52,600</i>	<i>73,100</i>	<i>74,300</i>	<i>21,600</i>	<i>21,800</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	20,300	18,000	4,700	4,900	5,500	5,900	800	1,000
Sri Lanka	8,100	10,500	2,000	1,400	2,700	1,900	700	500
Other	6,700	8,600	1,800	2,100	2,500	2,900	700	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>35,100</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>8,500</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>10,700</i>	<i>10,800</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>2,400</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	29,100	32,300	4,500	3,700	6,400	5,700	2,000	2,000
United States of America (b)	308,700	334,600	66,700	63,800	94,700	86,100	28,000	22,300
Other	15,600	16,300	3,200	4,000	4,600	5,000	1,400	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>353,500</i>	<i>383,200</i>	<i>74,300</i>	<i>71,500</i>	<i>105,800</i>	<i>96,800</i>	<i>31,400</i>	<i>25,300</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	9,100	6,300	2,000	2,500	2,200	3,400	200	900
Other	11,000	18,600	2,200	3,400	3,900	4,700	1,700	1,300
<i>Total</i>	<i>20,100</i>	<i>24,800</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>8,100</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>2,300</i>
Total (c)	2,169,900	2,276,300	454,200	460,300	647,100	650,200	192,900	189,900

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Introduction

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

Scope

2. The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages.

Definitions*Category of movement*

3. Category of movement is primarily determined by the traveller's selection of their own category on the passenger card. This selection is accepted provided it is consistent with other information on the passenger card.

Permanent movement

4. Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise travellers who hold migrant visas, (regardless of stated intended period of stay), New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state they do not intend to return to Australia.

Long-term movement

5. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (except those who hold migrant visas—see paragraph 4 above) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Short-term movement

6. Movements of travellers whose intended or actual length of stay is less than twelve months are classified as short-term, except those who on arrival hold migrant visas (see paragraph 4 above).

7. A significant number of travellers state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of these stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. To maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Country of birth or residence

8. The classification of countries in this publication is based on the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0).

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

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

Estimation method

10. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated and processed. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

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

Corrections and imputations

12. The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items.

13. Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers intentions, at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are of course subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent and purpose of journey.

Seasonal adjustment

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

15. Seasonal adjustment may be carried out by various methods and the results may vary slightly according to the procedure adopted. Accordingly, seasonally adjusted statistics should not be regarded as in any way definitive. In interpreting particular seasonally adjusted statistics it is important to bear in mind the methods by which they have been derived and the limitations to which the methods used are subject. The adjustment procedure used for the short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures data is an aggregative adjustment. Prior to the July 1989 issue these data were adjusted at the category total level only (for visitor arrivals and resident departures separately). The aggregative method adjusts the major components separately (in this instance, the main countries of each category). The adjusted category total is obtained by summing the adjusted components. For more detail, contact the Supervisor, Time Series Analysis, ABS on (06) 252 6103.

16. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month, such as the effect of major sporting and cultural events, changes in airfares structure and the fluctuation of \$A relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

17. The seasonally adjusted series can, however, be smoothed to reduce the impact of the irregular component in the adjusted series. There are a number of ways of accomplishing this, depending on the intended uses of the smoothed series. If importance is attached to measuring the underlying change in the most recent periods, moving averages employing appropriate weighting patterns should be adopted; the choice of averaging technique will determine in part the degree of smoothness of the derived series. The longer the term of the moving average the longer is the time series affected by revisions resulting from more recent data. In order to ensure that the underlying trend-cycle of a series is reflected in the trend estimate series, the degree of smoothness alone cannot

always be used as the sole criterion in determining which moving average is appropriate.

18. The trend estimate short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures statistics are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The trend estimate has been derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the series.

19. While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally, of recent months as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information concerning the smoothing process refer to an Information Paper *A Guide to Smoothing Time Series — Estimates of 'Trend'* (1316.0).

20. With the opening of World Expo 88 in April 1988 and at its conclusion in October 1988, abrupt dislocations occurred in the trend path of the short-term overseas visitor arrivals series. As different countries displayed varied timings of this effect, the trend path between April and October 1988 is suppressed. Estimates of the trend path are now available from November 1988 onwards.

Related publications

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

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

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

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

Unpublished statistics

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

Symbols and other usages

— nil or rounded to zero

. . not applicable

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