

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA  
JANUARY 1989**

PHONE INQUIRIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>about these statistics and the availability of related unpublished statistics</i>—contact Mr Mark Patton on Canberra (062) 52 6671 or any ABS State office.</li> <li>• <i>about other statistics and ABS services</i>—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6007, 52 6627, 52 5402 or any ABS State office.</li> </ul>
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ELECTRONIC SERVICES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• on VIATEL—key *656#.</li> <li>• on AUSSTATS—phone (062) 52 6017.</li> <li>• on TELESTATS—phone (062) 52 5404.</li> </ul>

**MAIN FEATURES**

The number of overseas movements in January 1989 was 783,300 compared with 716,700 in January 1988, an increase of 9%. There were 417,200 arrivals (8% more than in January 1988) and 366,100 departures (10% more than in January 1988).

**Permanent movement**

In January 1989, 12,600 settlers arrived in Australia, 11% less than in January 1988, and there were 2,060 permanent departures, 10% more than in January 1988.

**Arrivals of visitors for short-term visits**

In January 1989, there were 168,900 arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits, 5% higher than in January 1988. In seasonally adjusted terms, arrivals were slightly lower in January 1989 than in December 1988, continuing the decline since September 1988.

Of the 168,900 overseas visitor arrivals in January 1989, 104,100 (62%) came from four main source countries. The largest number came from Japan with 29,500 (17% of the total), followed by New Zealand with 26,700 (16%), the U.K. and Ireland with 25,100 (15%) and the U.S.A. with 22,800 (13%).

**Profile of Visitors from New Zealand**

The number of visitors from New Zealand in January 1989 was slightly down from 27,200 in January 1988, but New Zealand continues to be one of the major sources of visitors. In the year 1988, a total of 534,300 visitor arrivals from New Zealand were recorded, the largest single source country.

Most New Zealand visitors (46%) in January 1989 came to Australia for the purpose of 'holiday or accompanying busi-

ness traveller' and 26% came for 'visiting relatives'. A further 16% came for 'convention, business or employment'.

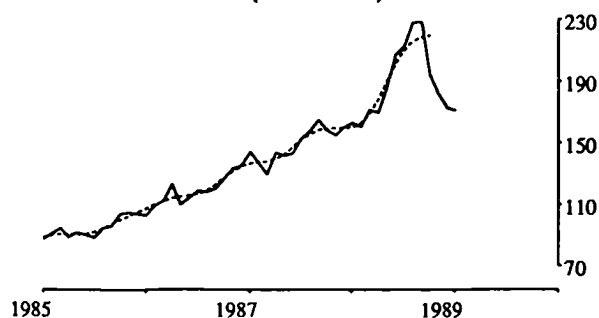
The ages of visitors from New Zealand are evenly spread with the 20 - 29 age group being the largest (24%) followed by those aged 30 - 39 (17%) and by those aged 40 - 49 (15%). 24% of the New Zealand visitors fell into the under 20 age group, showing a much younger age profile than visitors from the U.K. and Ireland and indicating that a higher proportion of young families with their children may be visiting Australia from New Zealand both for holiday and visiting relatives than from either Japan (1% aged under 20) or the U.K. and Ireland (15% aged under 20). For those intending to 'visit relatives' 45% were aged less than 30 years while for 'holiday or accompanying business traveller' 54% were aged less than 30 years. Similarly, a large proportion (35%) of the New Zealand visitors whose purpose of visit was 'convention, business or employment' were aged less than 30 years.

Visitors from New Zealand stay a relatively short time, with 76% staying for less than one month. New South Wales was the most popular State (44%), followed by Queensland (27%) and Victoria (14%).

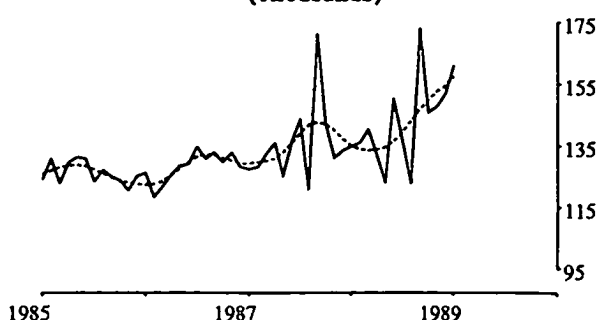
**Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad**

In January 1989, there were 131,700 departures of Australian residents for short-term overseas trips, 16% more than in January 1988. The most popular overseas destinations were New Zealand (16%), the U.S.A. (11%), Indonesia (9%), Hong Kong (7%) and the U.K. and Ireland (7%). There were 72,800 departures (55%) for the purpose of 'holiday', 21,600 (16%) for 'visiting relatives' and 21,200 (16%) for 'business'.

**SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATE (a)  
(Thousands)**



**SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES  
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATE  
(Thousands)**



(a) Refer to paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes at the back of this publication.

Trend estimate -----  
Seasonally adjusted \_\_\_\_\_

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 (Actual)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate) (b)	
<i>Year ended 31 December -</i>									
1986	103,330	55,870	38,130	197,320	1,513,200	1,429,400	..	..	3,139,900
1987	128,290	54,030	39,940	222,260	1,586,300	1,784,900	..	..	3,593,500
1988	151,550	54,990	47,330	253,860	1,636,600	2,249,400	..	..	4,139,900
<i>1987 -</i>									
November	12,970	5,410	2,520	20,910	122,600	183,100	154,900	159,500	326,600
December	11,860	8,410	2,520	22,780	88,500	222,800	159,900	159,300	334,100
<i>1988 -</i>									
January	14,160	5,570	7,330	27,050	196,400	161,300	162,900	160,000	384,800
February	11,840	3,910	6,430	22,170	112,200	180,400	160,400	162,900	314,800
March	12,780	3,860	3,960	20,590	107,600	185,200	171,000	168,700	313,400
April	12,580	3,450	3,300	19,320	121,000	160,500	169,700	178,300	300,800
May	11,470	3,380	2,640	17,490	104,000	157,100	185,200	189,800	278,600
June	11,380	4,190	3,060	18,630	118,800	163,800	206,600	201,100	301,200
July	12,490	4,640	4,090	21,220	162,400	203,300	212,400	210,000	386,900
August	13,560	3,910	3,220	20,690	136,900	196,900	227,800	215,800	354,400
September	12,780	4,220	3,600	20,600	160,600	179,600	228,000	218,600	360,800
October	12,660	4,220	3,660	20,550	188,400	207,300	193,900	219,300	416,200
November	13,010	5,120	3,070	21,190	128,600	208,000	182,200	n.a.	357,800
December	12,860	8,540	2,980	24,380	r101,200	r245,800	172,600	n.a.	r371,400
<i>1989 -</i>									
January	12,600	5,240	8,200	26,030	222,200	168,900	171,000	n.a.	417,200

(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 paragraph 17 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT - DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures (a)				Total departures (a)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Actual)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted)	Australian residents (Trend estimate) (b)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December -</i>									
1986	18,820	48,560	27,190	94,570	1,539,600	..	..	1,363,800	2,997,900
1987	20,420	50,280	31,720	102,420	1,622,300	..	..	1,701,200	3,425,900
1988	20,320	54,120	30,330	104,770	1,697,700	..	..	2,174,000	3,976,500
<i>1987 -</i>									
November	1,510	3,160	2,230	6,890	113,700	130,900	140,000	166,500	287,100
December	1,970	3,990	5,010	10,970	175,000	133,300	137,200	147,500	333,500
<i>1988 -</i>									
January	1,880	6,570	2,540	10,990	113,200	134,600	134,900	207,700	331,900
February	1,660	4,320	2,110	8,080	94,400	135,700	133,800	175,200	277,700
March	1,720	4,650	2,610	8,980	138,600	140,100	133,400	176,600	324,200
April	1,810	4,620	1,980	8,400	132,400	131,500	133,800	172,400	313,200
May	1,750	4,130	2,000	7,880	129,200	122,900	134,400	182,500	319,600
June	1,570	3,920	2,280	7,770	165,700	150,200	136,200	143,400	316,900
July	1,800	4,670	2,370	8,830	153,300	136,300	r139,200	171,900	334,000
August	1,530	5,070	2,030	8,630	141,900	122,700	r143,000	200,300	350,800
September	1,440	3,950	1,980	7,360	170,300	172,900	r146,800	181,600	359,300
October	1,520	3,660	1,790	6,970	127,800	145,600	r149,900	192,500	327,300
November	1,610	3,690	2,610	7,910	124,100	147,600	r152,500	198,200	330,200
December	2,050	4,880	6,050	12,980	r206,700	151,900	r154,600	r171,800	391,500
<i>1989 -</i>									
January	2,060	7,360	3,250	12,670	131,700	161,000	157,300	221,700	366,100

(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 paragraph 17 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	Year ended		Quarter ended		Month of		Month of	
	31 December		31 December		December		January	
	1987	1988 <sup>r</sup>	1987	1988 <sup>r</sup>	1987	1988 <sup>r</sup>	1988	1989
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	441,100	495,200	129,700	146,100	40,600	46,600	33,400	38,300
1 and under 2 weeks	410,100	567,800	129,300	162,400	40,000	49,100	32,000	33,500
2 weeks and under 1 month	403,600	541,200	128,200	148,800	57,600	60,200	35,500	33,400
1 and under 2 months	224,900	279,500	78,900	90,300	43,700	47,500	21,400	22,500
2 and under 3 months	85,800	99,300	30,300	31,100	14,600	14,600	10,000	9,900
3 and under 6 months	93,400	110,300	34,500	39,200	12,900	15,100	11,400	11,600
6 and under 12 months	115,300	146,100	37,100	42,000	12,000	12,600	16,600	19,700
Not stated	10,700	9,700	3,600	1,200	1,300	100	1,100	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,784,900</b>	<b>2,249,300</b>	<b>571,600</b>	<b>661,000</b>	<b>222,800</b>	<b>245,800</b>	<b>161,300</b>	<b>168,900</b>
<b>Purpose of journey</b>								
In Transit	100,900	88,700	26,600	22,000	8,400	7,800	8,100	7,800
Attending convention	31,100	56,700	8,500	16,100	2,100	2,200	2,300	1,800
Business	195,300	234,300	52,900	60,600	11,300	12,800	14,700	14,800
Accompanying business traveller	18,900	23,000	4,700	6,500	1,200	1,600	2,000	2,100
Visiting relatives	370,200	448,500	133,500	152,400	67,500	76,900	32,700	32,400
Holiday	938,300	1,237,000	314,500	363,200	121,000	132,400	84,500	90,200
Employment	21,300	26,600	5,300	6,700	1,400	1,600	2,900	3,800
Education	35,200	47,800	7,200	8,100	1,700	2,100	8,000	9,900
Other and not stated	73,700	86,600	18,600	25,300	8,200	8,500	6,100	6,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,784,900</b>	<b>2,249,300</b>	<b>571,600</b>	<b>661,000</b>	<b>222,800</b>	<b>245,800</b>	<b>161,300</b>	<b>168,900</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	103,400	138,300	26,000	37,200	8,400	10,600	7,900	9,600
1 and under 2 weeks	377,900	402,300	89,700	103,800	25,900	33,400	33,100	36,400
2 weeks and under 1 month	468,400	480,200	121,600	129,600	49,600	59,800	38,200	44,000
1 and under 2 months	292,000	302,300	87,200	97,100	58,000	63,200	15,300	19,800
2 and under 3 months	135,300	145,400	36,800	45,000	19,700	23,700	5,200	5,600
3 and under 6 months	125,000	126,500	21,400	25,600	7,300	8,700	4,200	5,300
6 and under 12 months	87,300	96,300	15,400	18,600	5,700	6,800	8,800	10,700
Not stated	33,000	6,300	13,300	1,700	500	700	400	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,622,300</b>	<b>1,697,600</b>	<b>411,400</b>	<b>458,600</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>206,700</b>	<b>113,200</b>	<b>131,700</b>
<b>Purpose of journey</b>								
Attending convention	37,000	37,200	6,800	8,000	900	1,400	1,900	2,300
Business	227,500	264,400	54,500	64,400	13,100	14,700	17,400	21,200
Accompanying business traveller	27,700	28,700	5,800	6,100	1,500	2,200	2,300	2,400
Visiting relatives	332,600	343,400	93,200	108,000	54,200	62,200	17,800	21,600
Holiday	874,100	912,000	216,000	243,900	95,300	114,700	63,800	72,800
Employment	24,300	28,400	4,800	6,900	1,500	2,600	2,900	3,500
Education	13,500	15,300	3,000	3,700	1,400	1,600	1,800	2,100
Other and not stated	85,600	68,200	27,300	17,600	7,000	7,400	5,500	5,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,622,300</b>	<b>1,697,600</b>	<b>411,400</b>	<b>458,600</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>206,700</b>	<b>113,200</b>	<b>131,700</b>
<b>TABLE 4. PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS : COUNTRY OF BIRTH</b>								
Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended		Quarter ended		Month of		Month of	
	31 December		31 December		December		January	
	1987	1988	1987	1988	1987	1988	1988	1989
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>9,060</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>2,380</b>	<b>1,800</b>	<b>820</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>970</b>	<b>620</b>
<b>Total America</b>	<b>7,440</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>1,770</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>650</b>	<b>710</b>	<b>610</b>
<b>Asia-</b>								
East and South East Asia	37,970	45,500	10,530	12,480	3,810	4,510	4,080	3,700
South Central Asia	7,900	8,920	1,890	2,120	700	820	780	660
Western Asia (Middle East)	7,000	7,000	2,270	1,660	920	550	630	510
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>52,870</b>	<b>61,430</b>	<b>14,690</b>	<b>16,260</b>	<b>5,420</b>	<b>5,880</b>	<b>5,500</b>	<b>4,870</b>
<b>Europe-</b>								
U.K. and Ireland	24,030	29,030	7,190	7,230	1,700	1,740	2,710	2,360
Other Europe	15,390	15,590	4,340	4,010	1,170	1,170	1,370	1,100
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>39,420</b>	<b>44,630</b>	<b>11,530</b>	<b>11,230</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>2,920</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>3,460</b>
<b>Oceania-</b>								
New Zealand	15,360	24,870	4,620	6,240	1,680	2,270	2,320	2,660
Other Oceania	4,140	4,660	1,380	1,230	460	490	580	390
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>19,490</b>	<b>29,530</b>	<b>6,010</b>	<b>7,460</b>	<b>2,140</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>2,900</b>	<b>3,050</b>
At sea and not stated	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>128,290</b>	<b>151,550</b>	<b>36,380</b>	<b>38,530</b>	<b>11,860</b>	<b>12,860</b>	<b>14,160</b>	<b>12,600</b>

TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS, COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE

Country of residence	Year ended		Quarter ended		Month of		Month of	
	31 December		30 December		December		January	
	1987	1988r	1987	1988r	1987	1988r	1988	1989
<b>AFRICA -</b>								
South Africa	9,600	9,400	3,200	3,700	1,600	1,800	700	700
Other	7,900	10,900	2,700	3,500	1,500	1,700	800	900
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>5,800</i>	<i>7,200</i>	<i>3,000</i>	<i>3,500</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,600</i>
<b>AMERICA -</b>								
Canada	52,700	66,700	18,900	21,000	6,800	6,700	5,300	6,200
U.S.A.	309,000	322,300	95,700	90,000	28,600	25,200	26,600	22,800
Other	11,300	15,400	3,900	5,900	1,700	2,300	1,200	1,600
<i>Total America</i>	<i>373,100</i>	<i>404,400</i>	<i>118,500</i>	<i>116,900</i>	<i>37,000</i>	<i>34,200</i>	<i>33,200</i>	<i>30,600</i>
<b>ASIA -</b>								
China	10,900	18,000	4,100	6,100	1,000	2,000	900	1,700
Hong Kong	42,700	49,400	11,300	10,300	5,500	4,900	3,100	3,200
India	7,400	10,700	2,100	2,600	800	900	600	800
Indonesia	21,500	29,600	6,800	8,300	3,900	4,100	2,000	2,200
Israel	4,400	5,200	1,100	1,600	500	600	400	500
Japan	215,600	352,300	71,800	103,700	26,700	35,500	20,500	29,500
Korea	6,900	9,200	2,300	2,700	1,000	800	900	900
Malaysia	47,100	52,100	15,300	14,600	6,000	5,600	3,600	3,200
Philippines	12,200	13,400	2,900	3,200	1,000	1,000	700	600
Singapore	57,000	63,500	21,300	22,400	11,100	11,300	3,000	2,500
Taiwan	16,000	19,200	5,900	5,900	2,000	1,700	1,200	1,100
Thailand	11,200	15,800	3,200	4,600	1,000	1,200	700	1,000
Other	18,200	21,900	5,900	6,200	2,600	2,600	1,700	1,500
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>470,900</i>	<i>660,300</i>	<i>153,900</i>	<i>192,200</i>	<i>63,000</i>	<i>72,300</i>	<i>39,400</i>	<i>48,600</i>
<b>EUROPE -</b>								
Denmark	8,700	11,400	3,400	3,700	1,400	1,300	1,100	1,100
Finland	4,200	5,700	1,900	2,400	900	700	500	600
France	17,100	21,000	4,600	6,200	1,900	2,200	2,100	2,000
Germany(a)	53,300	65,900	20,100	21,700	8,500	8,300	6,600	7,500
Greece	7,100	8,100	2,900	3,500	1,400	1,600	600	600
Ireland(b)	9,800	13,100	3,800	4,400	1,400	1,400	1,100	1,200
Italy	19,300	25,200	6,400	9,100	3,600	3,900	1,800	1,400
Netherlands	17,300	22,400	5,700	7,700	2,400	2,700	2,500	1,800
Norway	4,300	5,200	1,900	1,500	1,100	500	500	500
Sweden	21,900	26,900	9,400	11,000	4,300	4,800	3,300	3,500
Switzerland	21,300	26,000	8,600	9,500	3,700	3,700	2,600	3,000
United Kingdom	198,900	260,300	72,100	90,100	33,800	40,100	23,600	23,900
Yugoslavia	6,300	6,800	2,400	2,600	1,300	1,100	600	600
Other	22,300	31,700	9,100	10,600	3,700	3,900	2,400	2,700
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>411,900</i>	<i>529,600</i>	<i>152,400</i>	<i>183,900</i>	<i>69,300</i>	<i>76,100</i>	<i>49,400</i>	<i>50,200</i>
<b>OCEANIA -</b>								
Fiji	16,500	19,300	5,200	6,100	1,800	2,800	1,600	1,600
New Caledonia	14,400	17,200	3,700	3,500	1,800	1,600	3,100	3,100
New Zealand	427,300	534,300	117,100	131,500	40,200	45,900	27,200	26,700
Papua New Guinea	32,800	37,800	10,000	10,700	4,600	4,900	4,100	4,500
Other	14,700	19,800	4,400	6,100	1,700	2,500	1,500	1,600
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>505,800</i>	<i>628,200</i>	<i>140,300</i>	<i>157,900</i>	<i>50,100</i>	<i>57,700</i>	<i>37,500</i>	<i>37,600</i>
Other and not stated	5,700	6,600	800	3,000	300	1,900	300	300
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,784,900</b>	<b>2,249,300</b>	<b>571,600</b>	<b>661,000</b>	<b>222,800</b>	<b>245,800</b>	<b>161,300</b>	<b>168,900</b>

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (b) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS, COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY

Country of intended stay	Year ended		Quarter ended		Month of		Month of	
	31 December		30 December		December		January	
	1987	1988r	1987	1988r	1987	1988r	1988	1989
<b>AFRICA -</b>								
Egypt	4,100	4,900	1,500	1,900	800	1,100	400	600
South Africa	7,700	8,300	3,400	3,600	1,900	2,300	500	700
Other	8,800	9,700	2,600	3,500	1,800	1,900	700	800
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>20,600</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>9,000</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>5,300</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>2,100</i>
<b>AMERICA -</b>								
Canada	20,400	23,700	4,100	5,400	2,300	2,700	1,100	1,200
U.S.A.	174,100	196,300	45,500	53,100	15,300	20,800	10,200	15,000
Other	20,400	23,900	8,000	9,000	4,300	4,500	900	1,500
<i>Total America</i>	<i>215,000</i>	<i>243,900</i>	<i>57,600</i>	<i>67,500</i>	<i>21,900</i>	<i>27,900</i>	<i>12,200</i>	<i>17,800</i>
<b>ASIA -</b>								
China	17,200	19,100	3,600	4,900	1,400	1,700	1,200	1,100
Hong Kong	103,300	104,700	28,200	31,900	11,400	13,400	9,500	9,700
India	20,000	19,300	7,800	8,400	4,100	5,000	1,700	2,200
Indonesia	117,400	133,600	30,200	34,000	9,400	12,400	12,300	11,600
Israel	7,000	6,000	2,600	2,000	1,400	1,300	400	400
Japan	25,600	30,100	8,000	9,300	2,600	3,300	2,000	2,600
Lebanon	6,300	5,300	1,100	1,200	500	600	200	500
Malaysia	47,200	48,400	12,100	13,100	5,400	6,300	4,000	5,100
Philippines	33,500	35,700	10,100	11,800	4,600	5,900	2,900	3,600
Singapore	83,700	93,400	21,000	25,100	7,400	9,600	8,000	8,300
Thailand	48,800	59,800	14,200	18,200	4,600	7,300	5,100	7,100
Turkey	5,600	6,300	900	1,200	400	500	300	100
Other	31,800	38,100	9,300	11,600	3,900	5,300	2,700	3,500
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>547,400</i>	<i>599,900</i>	<i>149,200</i>	<i>172,600</i>	<i>57,000</i>	<i>72,600</i>	<i>50,300</i>	<i>55,900</i>
<b>EUROPE -</b>								
France	15,800	16,300	3,500	4,300	1,700	2,200	1,000	1,400
Germany(a)	26,100	26,900	6,000	6,400	2,700	2,600	1,200	1,500
Greece	33,900	33,600	5,400	5,100	2,800	2,000	800	1,000
Ireland(b)	6,700	8,100	1,600	2,000	700	1,100	300	200
Italy	40,100	39,300	7,000	7,800	3,900	3,600	1,200	2,000
Netherlands	14,100	12,700	2,700	2,500	1,000	1,000	400	700
Switzerland	7,400	8,100	1,900	1,900	1,100	1,100	500	900
United Kingdom	207,400	213,400	39,900	46,100	17,900	21,700	7,700	9,100
Yugoslavia	17,600	16,000	2,200	2,200	900	900	300	300
Other	39,100	42,500	7,300	8,300	4,000	3,900	1,400	1,900
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>408,200</i>	<i>416,900</i>	<i>77,400</i>	<i>86,600</i>	<i>36,800</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>14,700</i>	<i>19,000</i>
<b>OCEANIA -</b>								
Fiji	60,500	73,200	10,100	19,900	5,400	8,900	5,900	6,900
New Caledonia	10,800	10,300	3,100	3,800	1,200	1,500	1,100	1,300
New Zealand	275,300	247,100	85,600	74,300	40,300	39,200	21,700	20,900
Norfolk Is.	18,400	15,000	5,300	3,800	1,700	1,500	1,300	1,200
Papua New Guinea	27,500	32,700	7,300	9,000	2,800	3,500	2,300	3,700
Vanuatu	5,700	9,100	2,300	2,400	1,000	900	500	600
Other	19,000	19,700	5,200	6,300	2,000	2,600	1,500	1,900
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>417,400</i>	<i>407,100</i>	<i>118,900</i>	<i>119,500</i>	<i>54,500</i>	<i>58,100</i>	<i>34,300</i>	<i>36,400</i>
Other and not stated	13,700	6,900	800	3,400	300	2,900	100	600
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,622,300</b>	<b>1,697,600</b>	<b>411,400</b>	<b>458,600</b>	<b>175,000</b>	<b>206,700</b>	<b>113,200</b>	<b>131,700</b>

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (b) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : DEPARTURES OF VISITORS FROM NEW ZEALAND -  
ACTUAL LENGTH OF STAY

Period	Actual length of stay							Total (a)
	Under 1 week	1 week and under 2 weeks	2 weeks and under 3 weeks	3 weeks and under 1 month	1 month and under 2 months	2 months and under 3 months	3 months and over	
<i>1988 -</i>								
January	5,800	8,100	10,500	8,700	6,500	1,600	1,300	42,700
February	8,200	6,900	5,100	1,800	1,800	800	1,400	26,000
March	8,500	8,200	6,500	2,900	2,600	400	1,300	30,500
April	9,200	10,100	5,600	3,400	2,300	600	1,400	32,800
May	9,800	15,700	13,600	5,300	2,800	900	1,600	49,700
June	9,600	12,500	8,100	3,800	3,000	800	1,100	39,000
July	10,900	17,000	13,100	7,100	4,100	1,000	1,300	54,700
August	10,400	15,000	12,500	6,400	5,600	1,500	1,700	53,200
September	9,200	20,100	18,700	8,100	4,200	1,200	2,200	63,800
October	10,000	17,500	13,400	6,100	4,100	900	2,100	54,100
November	13,900	11,500	8,300	3,400	2,200	800	2,300	42,400
December	9,500	8,300	4,600	2,200	2,200	600	3,200	30,600
<i>1989 -</i>								
January	6,700	8,200	11,100	8,800	8,100	1,500	1,200	45,600

TABLE 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : DEPARTURES OF VISITORS FROM NEW ZEALAND -  
STATE OR TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME SPENT

Period	State or Territory in which most time spent							Total (a)
	N.S.W.	Vic.	Qld	S.A.	W.A.	Tas.	N.T. and A.C.T.	
<i>1988 -</i>								
January	20,400	5,800	11,100	1,100	2,300	1,000	700	42,700
February	13,300	3,800	5,800	500	1,600	500	400	26,000
March	14,200	4,900	8,100	700	1,500	500	300	30,500
April	16,500	5,000	7,700	600	2,100	400	500	32,800
May	19,800	5,800	20,000	900	2,300	400	700	49,700
June	15,800	4,200	16,300	600	1,700	200	300	39,000
July	20,600	4,700	25,600	500	2,400	200	600	54,700
August	18,300	4,100	26,600	700	2,700	100	500	53,200
September	21,800	4,900	32,300	500	3,100	400	600	63,800
October	22,400	4,800	22,300	900	2,500	500	700	54,100
November	19,500	6,700	11,700	1,200	2,300	500	600	42,400
December	14,500	5,500	7,500	600	1,600	300	600	30,600
<i>1989 -</i>								
January	20,100	6,600	12,200	1,200	2,900	600	400	45,600

TABLE 9. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : ARRIVALS OF VISITORS FROM NEW ZEALAND -  
AGE AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, JANUARY 1989

Age	Purpose of journey				Total
	Attending convention, Business and Employment	Holiday, Accompanying business traveller	Visiting relatives	Other and not stated	
Under 20	200	3,400	1,800	1,000	6,400
20 - 24	700	1,800	700	400	3,600
25 - 29	600	1,500	600	300	2,900
30 - 34	600	900	500	200	2,200
35 - 39	700	1,000	400	300	2,400
40 - 44	500	1,000	400	200	2,200
45 - 49	300	900	400	200	1,900
50 and over	700	1,900	2,100	400	5,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>26,700</b>

TABLE 10. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : ARRIVALS OF VISITORS FROM NEW ZEALAND -  
INTENDED DURATION OF STAY AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY, JANUARY 1989

<i>Intended duration of stay</i>	<i>Purpose of journey</i>				<i>Total</i>
	<i>Attending convention, Business and Employment</i>	<i>Holiday, Accompanying business traveller</i>	<i>Visiting relatives</i>	<i>Other and not stated</i>	
Under 1 week	1,500	1,700	800	1,800	5,800
1 week and under 2 weeks	800	4,400	1,800	400	7,400
2 weeks and under 3 weeks	500	3,200	1,600	200	5,500
3 weeks and under 1 month	200	1,600	1,200	—	3,000
1 month and under 2 months	200	700	600	100	1,500
2 months and under 3 months	100	200	200	—	500
3 months and over	1,100	700	600	400	2,900
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>12,400</b>	<b>6,900</b>	<b>3,000</b>	<b>26,700</b>

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

*NOTE: A processing error was found in the December 1988 data after the release of the December 1988 issue of the publication. Affected data have been revised in this issue. This error mainly concerned short-term visitor arrivals from Hong Kong and the U.K.*

### Introduction

1. 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 that 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 grouping of countries into regions in Asia in Table 4 is based on United Nations' classification of world regions. Applying this classification, the region which includes most 'middle east' countries is included in Asia and is called 'Western Asia (Middle East)'.

9. Statistics on country of birth or residence have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to make a distinction between Northern Ireland and the Republic of Ireland, or to separately identify England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly 'Germany' could refer to the Federal Republic or to the Democratic Republic.

#### **Estimation method**

10. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements by sea regardless of duration of stay, all permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of more than one year are fully enumerated and processed. All movements by air with a duration of stay of one year or less are sampled and 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. Details of the sampling method and comments on the sampling errors associated with the estimates are contained in the Technical Note, Appendix A.

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 com-



pleted. These intentions are of course subject to change. Particularly affected are 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.

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 conclusion of World Expo 88 in October 1988 an abrupt dislocation may have occurred in the trend path of the Short-term Overseas Visitor Arrivals series. In these circumstances there are insufficient data available to estimate reliably the current trend movements, therefore the trend estimate for November and December 1988 is not published. As subsequent data become available this situation with regard to estimates of trend movements will be monitored, and will be released when considered reliable.

#### 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, 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.

#### Symbols and other usages

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

#### Electronic services

VIATEL. Key \*656# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

AUSSTATS Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service through CSIRONET.

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## APPENDIX A

## TECHNICAL NOTE : METHOD OF SAMPLING AND RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

**Method of sampling**

All movements by air with a duration of stay less than one year are sampled using the following stratification:

<i>Country of Citizenship</i>	<i>Sample</i>
Australia and New Zealand	1 in 33
U.S.A., U.K. (excl. Ireland), Japan	1 in 40
Canada, Germany, Malaysia, Singapore	1 in 15
Any other individual country	1 in 10

**Reliability of estimates**

Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability, i.e. they may differ from those that would be obtained from a full enumeration.

The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the

standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. Another measure of the sampling error is the relative standard error which is obtained by expressing the standard error as a percentage of the estimate.

It would be impracticable to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following table of standard errors and relative standard errors gives an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement. Long-term movement is subject to some sampling in that some movements of one year's duration (which are sampled) are allocated to the long-term category. The numbers involved, however, are small and resultant sampling errors associated with figures of long-term movement are negligible.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS OR ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

<i>Estimated number of persons</i>	<i>Short-term movement</i>				<i>Total movement</i>	
	<i>Departure or arrival of Australian residents</i>		<i>Arrival or departure of overseas visitors</i>		<i>Arrivals or departures</i>	
	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>		<i>%</i>
10,000	550	6	490	5	550	6
5,000	450	9	330	7	410	8
2,000	280	14	230	11	250	13
1,000	200	20	150	15	170	17
750	180	24	140	19	150	20
500	130	26	110	22	125	25
400	120	30	100	25	115	29
300	110	36	84	28	97	32
200	90	45	70	35	80	40
100	63	63	49	49	56	56

An example of the use of this table is as follows: if the estimate of the number of the Australian resident departures for short-term visits is 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 130, i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for a short-term visit will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.

As the table shows, the larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 10,000 the relative standard error will be less than 6 per cent and so the sampling error can be assumed to be negligible for most practical purposes.

The estimate of the difference between an estimate in two different periods or between estimates from the same period is also subject to sampling error. The standard

error on the difference between any two estimates which are subject to sampling error can be approximated by using the larger standard error of the estimates inflated by a factor of 1.4. An example of the use of this procedure is as follows:

Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia of visitors who stated 'attending convention' as the purpose of journey in January 1988 and 1989 are 1,500 and 750 respectively. The difference between the 1988 and 1989 figures is 750 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 190 and 140. The standard error on the difference is approximately  $(1.4 \times 190) = 266$ , and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 218 and 1,282.

