

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA
APRIL 1990**

PHONE INQUIRIES

- *about these statistics and the availability of related unpublished statistics*—contact Mrs Jennie Widdowson on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.
- *about other statistics and ABS services*—contact Information Services on Canberra (06) 252 6007, 252 6627, 252 5402 or any ABS State office.

MAIL INQUIRIES

- *write to Information Services, ABS, P.O. Box 10, Belconnen, A.C.T. 2616* or any ABS State office.

ELECTRONIC SERVICES

- on DISCOVERY — key *656#.
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MAIN FEATURES

The number of overseas movements in April 1990 was 750,300, 15 per cent more than in April 1989. There were 357,700 arrivals (12 per cent more than April 1989) and 392,600 departures (17 per cent more than April 1989).

Permanent movement

In April 1990:

- 10,250 settlers arrived in Australia, 10 per cent less than in April 1989 (11,350), continuing the pattern of decrease evident since June 1989. Of this total decrease, 85 per cent is attributable to the large decline in settler arrivals of New Zealand born persons (down 53 per cent, from 1,770 in April 1989 to 840 in April 1990).
- 2,600 permanent departures were recorded, 24 per cent more than April 1989 (2,090).

Arrivals of visitors for short-term visits

In April 1990:

- The number of short-term visitor arrivals for the month was 181,100, 13 per cent more than in April 1989 (160,100). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals for April 1990 were 9 per cent more than in March 1990. The trend estimate of visitor arrivals continues to show an increasing trend.
- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain "holiday" (54 per cent in April 1990) and "visiting relatives" (22 per cent). The proportion of visitors arriving for the purposes of "business" and "attending convention" was 13 per cent in April 1990 compared with 15 per cent in April 1989. 6,500 short-term visitors arrived for the purpose of "education" (4

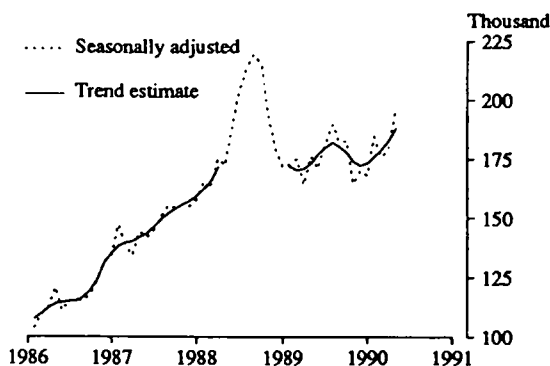
per cent of the total and an increase of 86 per cent on April 1989). Students from China contributed 42 per cent of this intake.

- The major source countries were : New Zealand with 35,400 (20 per cent of total), Japan with 35,000 (19 per cent), the U.K. and Ireland with 27,900 (15 per cent) and the U.S.A. with 20,400 (11 per cent). The number of visitor arrivals from Japan, U.K. and Ireland, and New Zealand all showed increases compared with April 1989 (24 per cent, 19 per cent and 7 per cent respectively). Arrivals from the U.S.A. decreased by 14 per cent.

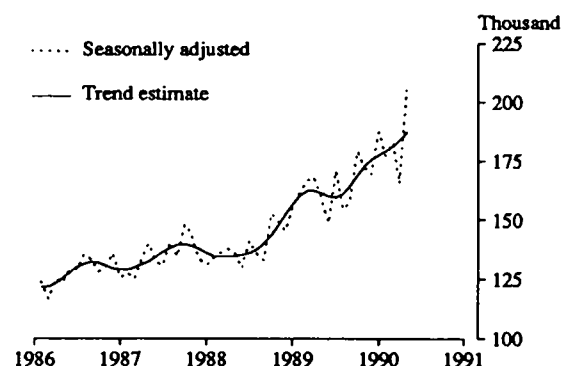
Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

- The number of Australian residents departing for short-term visits overseas numbered 193,400 in April 1990. This was 26 per cent more than in April 1989 (153,000). The trend estimate for short-term resident departures is showing an increase.
- The most popular destinations were : the U.K. and Ireland (15 per cent of total), New Zealand (14 per cent), the U.S.A. (13 per cent), Indonesia (6 per cent) and Hong Kong and Singapore (5 per cent each). Australian residents travelling to the U.S.A. for short-term visits showed an increase of 48 per cent over the numbers in April 1989, followed by Indonesia with a 43 per cent increase and New Zealand with a 34 per cent increase.
- There were 107,800 (56 per cent of total) departures for "holiday", 37,300 (19 per cent) for "visiting relatives" and 27,200 (14 per cent) for "business".

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a)



SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES



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

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT — ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals (a)				Total arrivals (a)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Actual)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate b)	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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	1,637,900	2,249,300	..	..	4,141,100
1989	131,060	53,440	53,540	238,050	1,912,700	2,080,300	..	..	4,231,000
<i>1989 —</i>									
January	12,600	5,240	8,200	26,040	222,200	168,900	172,900	172,200	417,200
February	10,790	3,770	8,080	22,640	129,100	191,100	175,200	170,400	342,800
March	11,650	3,670	3,930	19,250	132,100	180,000	164,400	171,100	331,400
April	11,350	3,250	3,720	18,320	141,100	160,100	176,500	173,400	319,500
May	10,180	3,040	3,020	16,240	121,200	136,600	171,000	177,200	274,000
June	11,400	4,190	3,210	18,800	139,700	142,700	181,100	180,000	301,200
July	10,740	4,400	4,870	20,010	197,900	175,400	190,100	182,200	393,300
August	11,500	4,140	3,680	19,320	159,000	161,400	182,200	180,500	339,800
September	10,620	3,970	3,540	18,130	187,300	149,900	182,900	177,800	355,400
October	9,740	4,210	3,630	17,580	218,000	174,100	164,900	174,100	409,600
November	10,770	4,960	3,510	19,240	151,400	192,700	170,100	172,400	363,300
December	9,730	8,600	4,160	22,490	113,700	247,400	168,100	173,300	383,600
<i>1990 —</i>									
January	9,890	5,490	8,610	23,990	252,600	176,200	184,800	176,200	452,800
February	9,220	3,980	10,040	23,250	155,600	192,800	175,800	179,200	371,600
March	9,610	3,630	3,840	17,080	137,500	189,100	179,300	182,700	343,700
April	10,250	3,560	4,240	18,050	158,600	181,100	195,100	188,100	357,700

(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 paragraph 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 (Actual)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted)	Australian residents (Trend estimate b)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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	1,697,600	..	..	2,174,100	3,976,500
1989	24,830	59,220	35,990	120,040	1,989,800	..	..	2,020,400	4,130,300
<i>1989 —</i>									
January	2,060	7,360	3,250	12,670	131,700	161,800	160,400	221,700	366,100
February	1,860	5,140	2,320	9,320	112,700	167,000	162,400	170,900	292,900
March	2,080	5,420	3,150	10,650	170,900	168,200	162,600	187,300	368,900
April	2,090	5,260	2,500	9,850	153,000	159,500	161,500	172,700	335,500
May	1,820	4,430	2,260	8,510	146,700	149,000	160,200	162,000	317,200
June	1,810	4,210	2,950	8,970	197,800	171,000	159,800	127,000	333,700
July	2,150	4,940	2,720	9,810	173,800	154,700	161,300	150,600	334,200
August	2,160	5,570	2,340	10,070	165,400	157,600	164,500	178,400	353,900
September	1,890	4,170	2,280	8,340	201,700	179,300	169,100	149,700	359,700
October	1,990	3,620	2,160	7,770	147,000	172,500	173,000	154,800	309,600
November	2,100	4,070	3,230	9,400	144,200	169,600	175,700	177,000	330,500
December	2,840	5,040	6,830	14,710	244,900	187,400	177,700	168,300	427,900
<i>1990 —</i>									
January	2,580	7,920	3,730	14,240	146,700	177,400	179,400	226,100	387,000
February	2,310	5,390	2,670	10,370	124,400	183,000	181,500	178,400	313,200
March	2,450	5,800	3,070	11,310	168,600	165,600	184,000	197,000	376,900
April	2,600	5,800	2,740	11,130	193,400	205,100	187,300	188,000	392,600

(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 paragraph 18 to 20 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		January to		Month of	
	31 December		31 March		April		April	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	495,300	499,800	127,400	142,600	167,700	188,700	40,300	46,000
1 and under 2 weeks	567,800	494,000	123,200	133,500	163,200	181,800	40,000	48,200
2 weeks and under 1 month	541,200	448,500	110,500	109,700	144,400	149,100	33,800	39,400
1 and under 2 months	279,500	265,600	71,400	67,900	90,800	88,400	19,400	20,500
2 and under 3 months	99,300	98,900	27,800	26,700	35,000	33,300	7,200	6,600
3 and under 6 months	110,300	110,700	30,700	28,500	38,900	35,500	8,200	7,000
6 and under 12 months	146,100	162,700	49,000	49,100	60,100	62,400	11,200	13,300
Total (a)	2,249,300	2,080,300	540,000	558,100	700,100	739,100	160,100	181,100
Purpose of journey								
In Transit	88,700	78,600	22,600	20,100	28,800	25,300	6,200	5,200
Attending convention	56,700	25,400	6,700	6,500	8,600	8,800	2,000	2,200
Business	234,300	230,800	57,100	62,200	79,100	81,100	22,000	18,800
Accompanying business traveller	23,000	19,400	5,900	5,600	7,400	7,400	1,500	1,800
Visiting relatives	448,500	459,900	106,800	106,200	142,000	146,900	35,200	40,700
Holiday	1,237,000	1,107,000	291,700	303,800	374,000	401,400	82,300	97,600
Employment	26,600	30,000	8,100	8,600	11,000	10,800	2,900	2,200
Education	47,800	62,800	23,200	27,600	26,700	34,100	3,500	6,500
Other and not stated	86,600	66,400	18,000	17,500	22,500	23,500	4,500	6,000
Total	2,249,300	2,080,300	540,000	558,100	700,100	739,100	160,100	181,100
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	138,300	175,900	36,800	42,200	51,900	60,200	15,000	18,000
1 and under 2 weeks	402,300	487,800	114,700	119,500	150,700	169,700	36,100	50,200
2 weeks and under 1 month	480,200	565,200	128,500	132,900	166,400	184,600	37,900	51,700
1 and under 2 months	302,300	353,300	59,500	61,700	82,800	90,200	23,300	28,500
2 and under 3 months	145,400	158,500	19,200	24,100	31,800	39,000	12,600	14,900
3 and under 6 months	126,600	139,800	22,800	23,900	38,000	40,700	15,100	16,800
6 and under 12 months	96,300	108,100	32,600	35,400	45,400	48,700	12,800	13,400
Total (a)	1,697,600	1,989,800	415,300	439,700	568,300	633,100	153,000	193,400
Purpose of journey								
Attending convention	37,200	47,700	8,800	10,400	14,100	16,400	5,300	6,000
Business	264,400	302,200	69,200	72,400	97,900	99,600	28,800	27,200
Accompanying business traveller	28,800	33,000	7,900	7,200	10,800	10,400	2,900	3,200
Visiting relatives	343,400	387,600	72,400	78,500	99,600	115,800	27,100	37,300
Holiday	912,000	1,085,500	226,000	235,600	303,900	343,400	77,900	107,800
Employment	28,400	35,700	9,000	10,700	12,400	13,500	3,400	2,800
Education	15,300	19,400	4,500	5,800	5,800	7,600	1,300	1,800
Other and not stated	68,200	78,700	17,400	19,000	23,800	26,400	6,300	7,400
Total	1,697,600	1,989,800	415,300	439,700	568,300	633,100	153,000	193,400

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		31 March		April		April	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Total Africa	8,150	5,360	1,550	1,310	1,990	1,610	440	300
Total America	7,800	7,460	1,800	1,570	2,350	2,110	550	540
Asia —								
East and South East Asia	45,500	45,970	11,520	10,580	15,800	14,660	4,270	4,090
South Central Asia	8,920	6,740	1,810	1,620	2,400	2,220	590	600
Western Asia (Middle East)	7,000	4,810	1,400	1,050	1,700	1,310	300	260
Total Asia	61,430	57,520	14,730	13,240	19,890	18,190	5,160	4,950
Europe —								
U.K. and Ireland	29,030	26,490	6,280	5,920	8,580	8,180	2,300	2,270
Other Europe	15,590	12,830	3,070	2,750	3,920	3,750	850	1,000
Total Europe	44,630	39,320	9,360	8,670	12,500	11,930	3,140	3,260
Oceania —								
New Zealand	24,870	17,340	6,530	2,820	8,300	3,660	1,770	840
Other Oceania	4,660	4,040	1,070	1,120	1,350	1,470	280	350
Total Oceania	29,530	21,390	7,600	3,940	9,650	5,130	2,050	1,190
Total (a)	151,550	131,060	35,040	28,720	46,380	38,970	11,350	10,250

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of residence	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		31 March		April		April	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
South Africa	9,400	8,000	2,000	2,300	2,600	3,100	600	800
Other	10,900	9,300	2,400	2,500	3,100	3,400	700	800
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>4,800</i>	<i>5,700</i>	<i>6,400</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>1,600</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	66,700	54,200	17,500	15,400	21,800	19,000	4,200	3,600
U.S.A.	322,300	260,700	72,500	67,500	96,400	87,900	23,900	20,400
Other	15,400	11,700	3,500	3,200	4,300	3,900	800	700
<i>Total America</i>	<i>404,400</i>	<i>326,600</i>	<i>93,500</i>	<i>86,100</i>	<i>122,400</i>	<i>110,900</i>	<i>28,900</i>	<i>24,800</i>
ASIA —								
China	18,000	29,100	7,300	8,400	8,900	12,100	1,600	3,700
Hong Kong	49,400	54,100	15,400	17,300	18,400	22,000	3,000	4,800
India	10,700	10,900	2,200	2,800	3,200	3,900	1,000	1,100
Indonesia	29,600	29,000	6,700	7,600	8,700	10,800	2,000	3,200
Israel	5,200	5,400	1,400	1,500	1,800	1,900	400	400
Japan	352,300	349,500	94,200	119,700	122,100	154,600	27,900	35,000
Korea (a)	9,200	10,400	2,500	3,200	3,300	4,300	800	1,100
Malaysia	52,100	44,300	11,900	12,700	16,500	17,300	4,600	4,600
Philippines	13,400	11,000	2,900	3,100	4,000	4,700	1,100	1,600
Singapore	63,500	65,200	13,100	15,300	17,300	20,900	4,200	5,600
Taiwan	19,200	21,500	6,900	11,000	8,000	13,200	1,100	2,300
Thailand	15,800	17,300	4,700	4,800	6,800	7,500	2,100	2,700
Other	21,900	22,900	5,200	6,000	7,100	8,100	1,900	2,100
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>660,300</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>174,300</i>	<i>213,200</i>	<i>226,100</i>	<i>281,300</i>	<i>51,700</i>	<i>68,100</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	9,100	9,200	2,400	2,500	2,900	3,100	500	600
Denmark	11,400	10,200	2,900	3,100	3,400	3,800	600	700
Finland	5,700	5,200	1,500	1,500	1,700	1,800	200	300
France	21,000	20,100	5,100	5,200	6,500	6,300	1,400	1,100
Germany (a)	65,900	68,100	22,200	21,200	26,800	27,100	4,600	5,900
Greece	8,100	7,400	1,700	1,900	2,000	2,200	400	300
Ireland (a)	13,100	12,200	3,600	3,200	4,800	4,000	1,100	800
Italy	25,200	20,500	4,900	4,900	5,900	6,000	1,100	1,000
Netherlands	22,400	20,100	5,800	5,800	7,100	6,900	1,300	1,100
Norway	5,200	3,700	1,300	1,200	1,500	1,500	200	300
Poland	4,100	4,400	1,000	1,000	1,300	1,300	300	300
Sweden	26,900	24,100	9,200	7,600	10,500	8,800	1,300	1,200
Switzerland	26,000	27,400	8,300	8,500	10,300	10,400	2,000	1,800
United Kingdom	260,300	272,900	84,200	81,200	106,500	108,300	22,300	27,100
U.S.S.R (a)	2,900	5,400	1,300	1,500	1,700	1,800	400	300
Yugoslavia	6,800	6,400	1,600	1,600	2,000	1,900	400	300
Other	15,500	13,500	3,300	3,900	4,200	4,800	900	900
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>529,600</i>	<i>530,700</i>	<i>160,100</i>	<i>155,800</i>	<i>199,200</i>	<i>200,000</i>	<i>39,000</i>	<i>44,200</i>
OCEANIA —								
Fiji	19,300	17,500	4,300	4,100	5,900	5,500	1,500	1,400
New Caledonia	17,200	13,400	5,800	5,500	6,600	6,700	700	1,200
New Zealand	534,300	449,300	83,000	75,600	116,000	111,000	33,000	35,400
Papua New Guinea	37,800	34,800	8,900	8,400	11,100	11,600	2,200	3,200
Other	19,800	18,400	4,600	4,500	6,000	5,700	1,400	1,200
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>628,200</i>	<i>533,500</i>	<i>106,700</i>	<i>98,100</i>	<i>145,600</i>	<i>140,400</i>	<i>38,800</i>	<i>42,400</i>
Total (b)	2,249,300	2,080,300	540,000	558,100	700,100	739,100	160,100	181,100

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

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

Country of intended stay	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		31 March		April		April	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
Egypt	4,900	6,300	1,500	1,400	2,100	1,900	600	500
South Africa	8,300	11,600	2,300	2,300	3,200	3,500	900	1,200
Other	9,700	10,300	2,000	1,700	2,800	2,400	800	700
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>28,300</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>8,100</i>	<i>7,800</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>2,400</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	23,700	30,100	4,800	4,800	6,400	6,800	1,600	2,100
U.S.A.	196,300	241,700	50,000	57,700	66,500	82,300	16,500	24,500
Other	23,900	21,200	4,600	4,200	5,800	6,000	1,200	1,800
<i>Total America</i>	<i>243,900</i>	<i>293,100</i>	<i>59,300</i>	<i>66,700</i>	<i>78,600</i>	<i>95,100</i>	<i>19,300</i>	<i>28,400</i>
ASIA —								
China	19,100	13,900	3,800	2,300	5,300	3,300	1,500	1,000
Cyprus	3,200	3,600	500	700	1,100	1,200	500	500
Hong Kong	104,700	116,800	31,200	28,900	39,800	38,800	8,600	10,000
India	19,300	23,200	5,300	5,500	6,800	7,400	1,400	1,800
Indonesia	133,600	146,100	31,800	31,800	40,600	44,300	8,800	12,600
Israel	6,000	6,200	1,200	1,200	1,900	1,900	600	600
Japan	30,100	40,600	7,600	9,300	11,000	13,500	3,500	4,300
Korea (a)	7,400	7,800	1,400	1,300	1,900	2,300	500	1,000
Lebanon	5,300	5,000	1,200	1,400	1,400	1,900	200	600
Malaysia	48,400	62,300	13,900	16,500	17,900	22,100	4,000	5,600
Philippines	35,700	41,900	10,800	9,800	14,500	13,700	3,700	3,900
Singapore	93,400	117,800	27,800	25,900	37,300	36,100	9,400	10,100
Taiwan	8,000	10,600	2,500	2,800	3,500	4,000	1,000	1,200
Thailand	59,800	86,600	20,500	24,700	26,100	32,700	5,700	8,000
Turkey	6,300	6,900	700	1,200	1,400	2,600	600	1,500
Other	19,500	25,800	6,200	6,100	8,000	8,600	1,800	2,500
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>599,900</i>	<i>714,900</i>	<i>166,600</i>	<i>169,200</i>	<i>218,600</i>	<i>234,300</i>	<i>51,900</i>	<i>65,100</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	5,300	6,400	1,500	1,400	1,800	2,000	300	600
France	16,300	20,500	3,800	3,700	5,100	5,900	1,300	2,200
Germany (a)	26,900	30,800	4,800	5,900	8,500	9,100	3,600	3,200
Greece	33,600	31,700	4,400	4,400	8,500	8,100	4,100	3,700
Ireland (a)	8,100	10,100	1,200	1,200	1,900	2,000	700	800
Italy	39,300	41,600	6,500	5,000	10,700	10,100	4,200	5,100
Malta	5,300	5,000	600	400	900	800	300	400
Netherlands	12,700	13,300	2,200	2,500	3,700	4,200	1,500	1,800
Poland	3,900	5,400	600	500	900	1,200	400	700
Spain	5,000	5,600	700	1,300	1,100	1,800	400	500
Sweden	3,900	4,200	600	500	900	900	300	400
Switzerland	8,100	9,000	2,200	1,800	3,100	3,300	800	1,400
United Kingdom	213,400	237,500	38,900	41,400	62,800	69,200	23,900	27,800
Yugoslavia	16,000	15,200	1,900	1,800	3,200	3,300	1,300	1,600
Other	19,000	23,700	3,400	3,800	5,400	5,900	2,000	2,100
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>416,900</i>	<i>460,000</i>	<i>73,300</i>	<i>75,500</i>	<i>118,500</i>	<i>127,800</i>	<i>45,200</i>	<i>52,200</i>
OCEANIA —								
Cook Islands	4,100	4,000	600	700	900	900	300	200
Fiji	73,200	93,900	18,100	18,900	24,500	27,500	6,400	8,600
New Caledonia	10,300	14,500	2,700	2,800	3,700	4,100	900	1,300
New Zealand	247,100	297,300	69,100	80,900	90,000	108,900	20,900	28,000
Norfolk Is.	15,000	12,200	4,100	2,900	5,600	4,200	1,500	1,300
Papua New Guinea	32,700	34,400	8,700	7,300	11,300	10,400	2,600	3,100
Solomon Islands	3,600	3,600	700	800	800	1,200	200	300
Tahiti	5,200	6,800	2,100	1,400	2,500	1,900	400	500
Vanuatu	9,100	12,800	1,700	3,800	1,900	4,700	300	900
Other	6,800	13,000	1,300	3,400	2,000	4,400	700	1,000
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>407,100</i>	<i>492,400</i>	<i>109,000</i>	<i>122,800</i>	<i>143,300</i>	<i>168,100</i>	<i>34,200</i>	<i>45,400</i>
Total (b)	1,697,600	1,989,800	415,300	439,700	568,300	633,100	153,000	193,400

(a) See paragraph 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) 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 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 and 'Korea' could refer to North or South Korea. The U.S.S.R. includes Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania and the Ukraine.

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 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.

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, A.B.S. 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 Mrs Anne Ward on Canberra (06) 252 6522.

Symbols and other usages

— nil or rounded to zero

.. not applicable

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