

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

PHONE INQUIRIES

• *about these statistics and the availability of related unpublished statistics*—contact Mr Robert Chibnall on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.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.

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MAIN FEATURES

The total number of overseas movements in May 1990 was 663,800, 12 per cent more than in May 1989, comprising 309,900 arrivals (13% more than May 1989) and 353,900 departures (12% more than May 1989).

Permanent movement

In May 1990:

- 9,060 settlers arrived in Australia, 11 per cent less than in May 1989 (10,180). Of this total decrease, 77 per cent is attributable to the large decline in settler arrivals of New Zealand born persons (down 56%, from 1,540 in May 1989 to 680 in May 1990). In the eleven months to May 1990, 111,130 settler arrivals were recorded, 17 per cent less than in the corresponding period in 1989.
- 2,550 permanent departures were recorded, 40 per cent more than May 1989 (1,820).

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits

In May 1990:

- The number of short-term overseas visitor arrivals for the month was 149,900, 10 per cent more than in May 1989 (136,600). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals for May 1990 were 2 per cent less than in April 1990. The trend estimate of visitor arrivals continues to show an increase.
- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain "holiday" (55% in May 1990), "visiting relatives" (18%) and "business and attending convention" (14%). 5,100 short-term visitors arrived for the purpose of "education" (3% of the total and an increase of 89% on May 1989).
- The major source countries were : New Zealand with 37,100 (25% of total), Japan with 33,900 (23%), the

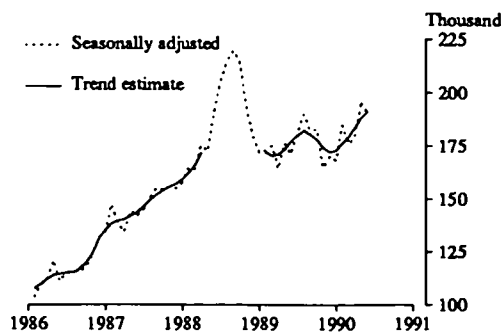
U.S.A. with 16,700 (11%) and the U.K. and Ireland with 13,900 (9%). Among these four major source countries which accounted for 68 per cent of all visitor arrivals in May 1990, those from Japan showed the largest increase (37% more than in May 1989), while increases from the U.S.A., and the U.K. and Ireland were much lower (both 3%). Arrivals from New Zealand declined and were 6 per cent lower in May 1990 compared with May 1989.

- The large increase in visitor numbers from Japan is reflected in increases in visitors from many other countries in East and South-east Asia, such as China, Hong Kong, Taiwan, Malaysia and Singapore.

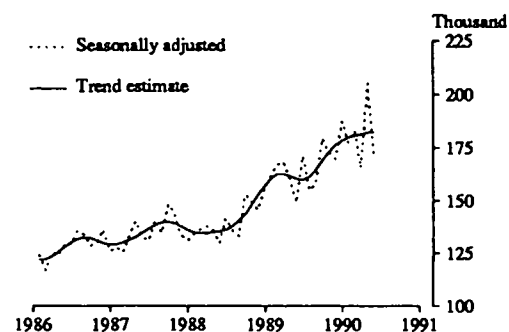
Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

- The number of Australian residents departing for short-term visits overseas numbered 167,900 in May 1990. This was 14 per cent more than in May 1989 (146,700). The trend estimate for short-term resident departures is continuing to show an increase.
- The most popular destinations were : the U.K. and Ireland (16% of total), the U.S.A. (14%), New Zealand (11%), Indonesia (7%), and Hong Kong, Singapore, Fiji, Thailand and Italy (all 4%). The number of Australian residents travelling to most European destinations rose in May 1990 compared with May 1989, with a total increase of 27 per cent for this region while travellers to the Asian region rose only 5 per cent.
- There were 83,000 (49% of total) departures for "holiday", 33,400 (20%) for "visiting relatives" and 30,400 (18%) 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>									
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	172,200	363,300
December	9,730	8,600	4,160	22,490	113,700	247,400	168,100	172,900	383,600
<i>1990 —</i>									
January	9,890	5,490	8,610	23,990	252,600	176,200	184,800	176,000	452,800
February	9,220	3,980	10,040	23,250	155,600	192,800	175,800	179,500	371,600
March	9,610	3,630	3,840	17,080	137,500	189,100	179,300	183,400	343,700
April	10,250	3,560	4,240	18,050	158,600	181,100	195,100	188,300	357,700
May	9,060	2,930	3,240	15,230	144,800	149,900	190,500	191,000	309,900

(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>									
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	176,100	177,000	330,500
December	2,840	5,040	6,830	14,710	244,900	187,400	178,400	168,300	427,900
<i>1990 —</i>									
January	2,580	7,920	3,730	14,240	146,700	177,400	179,800	226,100	387,000
February	2,310	5,390	2,670	10,370	124,400	183,000	180,700	178,400	313,200
March	2,450	5,800	3,070	11,310	168,600	165,600	181,500	197,000	376,900
April	2,600	5,800	2,740	11,130	193,400	205,100	182,200	188,000	392,600
May	2,550	5,230	2,770	10,550	167,900	170,900	182,400	175,500	353,900

(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 31 December		Quarter ended 31 March		January to May		Month of May	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	495,300	499,800	127,400	142,600	204,200	232,800	36,600	44,100
1 and under 2 weeks	567,800	494,000	123,200	133,500	201,300	225,600	38,100	43,800
2 weeks and under 1 month	541,200	448,500	110,500	109,700	173,100	177,700	28,700	28,600
1 and under 2 months	279,500	265,600	71,400	67,900	102,900	99,800	12,000	11,400
2 and under 3 months	99,300	98,900	27,800	26,700	40,300	38,300	5,300	5,000
3 and under 6 months	110,300	110,700	30,700	28,500	44,800	41,700	5,900	6,200
6 and under 12 months	146,100	162,700	49,000	49,100	70,000	73,100	9,900	10,700
Total (a)	2,249,300	2,080,300	540,000	558,100	836,700	889,000	136,600	149,900
Purpose of journey								
In Transit	88,700	78,600	22,600	20,100	34,800	30,400	6,000	5,100
Attending convention	56,700	25,400	6,700	6,500	11,000	10,600	2,400	1,900
Business	234,300	230,800	57,100	62,200	96,600	100,400	17,500	19,300
Accompanying business traveller	23,000	19,400	5,900	5,600	9,000	8,900	1,500	1,500
Visiting relatives	448,500	459,900	106,800	106,200	168,600	173,500	26,600	26,600
Holiday	1,237,000	1,107,000	291,700	303,800	446,900	483,900	72,900	82,500
Employment	26,600	30,000	8,100	8,600	13,300	13,400	2,300	2,600
Education	47,800	62,800	23,200	27,600	29,300	39,200	2,700	5,100
Other and not stated	86,600	66,400	18,000	17,500	27,200	28,800	4,700	5,300
Total	2,249,300	2,080,300	540,000	558,100	836,700	889,000	136,600	149,900
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	138,300	175,900	36,800	42,200	66,300	76,800	14,500	16,600
1 and under 2 weeks	402,300	487,800	114,700	119,500	182,800	205,600	32,000	35,900
2 weeks and under 1 month	480,200	565,200	128,500	132,900	204,600	225,600	38,100	41,000
1 and under 2 months	302,300	353,300	59,500	61,700	108,500	118,500	25,600	28,300
2 and under 3 months	145,400	158,500	19,200	24,100	45,300	53,700	13,500	14,600
3 and under 6 months	126,600	139,800	22,800	23,900	52,200	60,400	14,300	19,800
6 and under 12 months	96,300	108,100	32,600	35,400	54,000	60,400	8,700	11,600
Total (a)	1,697,600	1,989,800	415,300	439,700	715,000	801,000	146,700	167,900
Purpose of journey								
Attending convention	37,200	47,700	8,800	10,400	19,200	22,700	5,100	6,200
Business	264,400	302,200	69,200	72,400	126,900	130,000	29,000	30,400
Accompanying business traveller	28,800	33,000	7,900	7,200	13,600	13,800	2,700	3,400
Visiting relatives	343,400	387,600	72,400	78,500	126,300	149,200	26,700	33,400
Holiday	912,000	1,085,500	226,000	235,600	376,800	426,400	72,900	83,000
Employment	28,400	35,700	9,000	10,700	15,500	17,100	3,100	3,600
Education	15,300	19,400	4,500	5,800	7,100	9,400	1,300	1,800
Other and not stated	68,200	78,700	17,400	19,000	29,700	32,500	5,900	6,100
Total	1,697,600	1,989,800	415,300	439,700	715,000	801,000	146,700	167,900

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 31 March		January to May		Month of May	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Total Africa	8,150	5,360	1,550	1,310	2,330	1,930	340	320
Total America	7,800	7,460	1,800	1,570	2,900	2,600	550	490
Asia —								
East and South East Asia	45,500	45,970	11,520	10,580	19,560	18,360	3,770	3,690
South Central Asia	8,920	6,740	1,810	1,620	2,910	2,830	510	610
Western Asia (Middle East)	7,000	4,810	1,400	1,050	2,000	1,630	300	330
Total Asia	61,430	57,520	14,730	13,240	24,470	22,810	4,580	4,630
Europe —								
U.K. and Ireland	29,030	26,490	6,280	5,920	10,580	9,950	2,000	1,760
Other Europe	15,590	12,830	3,070	2,750	4,720	4,580	800	840
Total Europe	44,630	39,320	9,360	8,670	15,300	14,530	2,800	2,600
Oceania —								
New Zealand	24,870	17,340	6,530	2,820	9,830	4,340	1,540	680
Other Oceania	4,660	4,040	1,070	1,120	1,710	1,810	360	330
Total Oceania	29,530	21,390	7,600	3,940	11,540	6,150	1,900	1,020
Total (a)	151,550	131,060	35,040	28,720	56,560	48,030	10,180	9,060

(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		May		May	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
South Africa	9,400	8,000	2,000	2,300	3,000	3,500	400	400
Other	10,900	9,300	2,400	2,500	3,700	4,000	600	600
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>4,800</i>	<i>6,700</i>	<i>7,400</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,000</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	66,700	54,200	17,500	15,400	24,700	22,400	3,000	3,400
U.S.A.	322,300	260,700	72,500	67,500	112,600	104,600	16,200	16,700
Other	15,400	11,700	3,500	3,200	5,000	4,700	800	800
<i>Total America</i>	<i>404,400</i>	<i>326,600</i>	<i>93,500</i>	<i>86,100</i>	<i>142,300</i>	<i>131,800</i>	<i>19,900</i>	<i>20,900</i>
ASIA —								
China	18,000	29,100	7,300	8,400	10,800	15,100	1,900	3,000
Hong Kong	49,400	54,100	15,400	17,300	20,900	24,700	2,500	2,600
India	10,700	10,900	2,200	2,800	4,600	5,100	1,300	1,300
Indonesia	29,600	29,000	6,700	7,600	10,900	12,700	2,300	1,900
Israel	5,200	5,400	1,400	1,500	2,100	2,200	300	300
Japan	352,300	349,500	94,200	119,700	146,800	188,500	24,700	33,900
Korea (a)	9,200	10,400	2,500	3,200	4,000	5,300	700	1,000
Malaysia	52,100	44,300	11,900	12,700	19,500	21,700	3,000	4,400
Philippines	13,400	11,000	2,900	3,100	5,100	5,900	1,100	1,200
Singapore	63,500	65,200	13,100	15,300	22,000	26,000	4,700	5,100
Taiwan	19,200	21,500	6,900	11,000	8,800	14,700	800	1,500
Thailand	15,800	17,300	4,700	4,800	8,300	9,200	1,500	1,700
Other	21,900	22,900	5,200	6,000	8,400	9,800	1,300	1,700
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>660,300</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>174,300</i>	<i>213,200</i>	<i>272,100</i>	<i>341,000</i>	<i>46,000</i>	<i>59,700</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	9,100	9,200	2,400	2,500	3,400	3,600	500	500
Denmark	11,400	10,200	2,900	3,100	3,800	4,200	400	400
Finland	5,700	5,200	1,500	1,500	1,900	2,000	200	300
France	21,000	20,100	5,100	5,200	7,500	7,500	1,000	1,200
Germany (a)	65,900	68,100	22,200	21,200	29,800	30,900	3,000	3,700
Greece	8,100	7,400	1,700	1,900	2,400	2,600	400	300
Ireland (a)	13,100	12,200	3,600	3,200	5,500	4,600	800	600
Italy	25,200	20,500	4,900	4,900	6,800	7,000	900	1,000
Netherlands	22,400	20,100	5,800	5,800	8,000	7,800	900	900
Norway	5,200	3,700	1,300	1,200	1,600	1,600	100	100
Poland	4,100	4,400	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,500	300	200
Sweden	26,900	24,100	9,200	7,600	11,300	9,500	900	600
Switzerland	26,000	27,400	8,300	8,500	11,500	11,400	1,100	1,000
United Kingdom	260,300	272,900	84,200	81,200	119,200	121,500	12,700	13,200
U.S.S.R (a)	2,900	5,400	1,300	1,500	2,200	2,100	500	300
Yugoslavia	6,800	6,400	1,600	1,600	2,400	2,200	400	200
Other	15,500	13,500	3,300	3,900	4,700	5,400	500	600
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>529,600</i>	<i>530,700</i>	<i>160,100</i>	<i>155,800</i>	<i>223,500</i>	<i>225,300</i>	<i>24,300</i>	<i>25,300</i>
OCEANIA —								
Fiji	19,300	17,500	4,300	4,100	7,200	6,600	1,400	1,100
New Caledonia	17,200	13,400	5,800	5,500	7,600	7,700	1,000	1,000
New Zealand	534,300	449,300	83,000	75,600	155,300	148,000	39,300	37,100
Papua New Guinea	37,800	34,800	8,900	8,400	13,100	13,900	2,000	2,400
Other	19,800	18,400	4,600	4,500	7,100	7,100	1,100	1,300
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>628,200</i>	<i>533,500</i>	<i>106,700</i>	<i>98,100</i>	<i>190,400</i>	<i>183,300</i>	<i>44,800</i>	<i>42,900</i>
Total (b)	2,249,300	2,080,300	540,000	558,100	836,700	889,000	136,600	149,900

(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		May		May	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
Egypt	4,900	6,300	1,500	1,400	2,400	2,000	300	100
South Africa	8,300	11,600	2,300	2,300	3,900	4,000	700	500
Other	9,700	10,300	2,000	1,700	3,500	3,000	700	600
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>28,300</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>5,500</i>	<i>9,800</i>	<i>9,100</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>1,200</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	23,700	30,100	4,800	4,800	9,000	10,000	2,600	3,100
U.S.A.	196,300	241,700	50,000	57,700	87,000	105,400	20,500	23,200
Other	23,900	21,200	4,600	4,200	7,200	7,500	1,400	1,600
<i>Total America</i>	<i>243,900</i>	<i>293,100</i>	<i>59,300</i>	<i>66,700</i>	<i>103,100</i>	<i>122,900</i>	<i>24,500</i>	<i>27,900</i>
ASIA —								
China	19,100	13,900	3,800	2,300	7,800	4,100	2,400	700
Cyprus	3,200	3,600	500	700	1,400	1,500	300	300
Hong Kong	104,700	116,800	31,200	28,900	47,200	45,800	7,400	7,000
India	19,300	23,200	5,300	5,500	7,800	8,200	1,100	800
Indonesia	133,600	146,100	31,800	31,800	50,000	55,900	9,300	11,500
Israel	6,000	6,200	1,200	1,200	2,100	2,500	200	600
Japan	30,100	40,600	7,600	9,300	14,600	18,000	3,600	4,500
Korea (a)	7,400	7,800	1,400	1,300	2,700	2,800	700	500
Lebanon	5,300	5,000	1,200	1,400	1,700	2,900	300	900
Malaysia	48,400	62,300	13,900	16,500	21,200	27,100	3,300	5,000
Philippines	35,700	41,900	10,800	9,800	17,900	16,800	3,300	3,200
Singapore	93,400	117,800	27,800	25,900	45,500	42,900	8,200	6,800
Taiwan	8,000	10,600	2,500	2,800	4,200	4,800	700	800
Thailand	59,800	86,600	20,500	24,700	32,300	38,800	6,200	6,200
Turkey	6,300	6,900	700	1,200	2,300	4,100	900	1,400
Other	19,500	25,800	6,200	6,100	10,000	10,800	2,000	2,300
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>599,900</i>	<i>714,900</i>	<i>166,600</i>	<i>169,200</i>	<i>268,600</i>	<i>287,000</i>	<i>50,000</i>	<i>52,700</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	5,300	6,400	1,500	1,400	2,200	2,700	400	800
France	16,300	20,500	3,800	3,700	7,300	8,200	2,200	2,300
Germany (a)	26,900	30,800	4,800	5,900	11,000	12,300	2,500	3,200
Greece	33,600	31,700	4,400	4,400	12,200	12,100	3,600	4,100
Ireland (a)	8,100	10,100	1,200	1,200	2,700	3,000	800	1,100
Italy	39,300	41,600	6,500	5,000	14,400	16,200	3,700	6,000
Malta	5,300	5,000	600	400	1,200	1,300	300	500
Netherlands	12,700	13,300	2,200	2,500	5,000	5,900	1,200	1,600
Poland	3,900	5,400	600	500	1,900	2,000	1,000	800
Spain	5,000	5,600	700	1,300	1,500	2,400	400	600
Sweden	3,900	4,200	600	500	1,400	1,500	500	600
Switzerland	8,100	9,000	2,200	1,800	4,000	4,100	900	800
United Kingdom	213,400	237,500	38,900	41,400	83,600	94,300	20,700	25,100
Yugoslavia	16,000	15,200	1,900	1,800	4,600	5,500	1,300	2,200
Other	19,000	23,700	3,400	3,800	7,500	9,500	2,100	3,500
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>416,900</i>	<i>460,000</i>	<i>73,300</i>	<i>75,500</i>	<i>160,300</i>	<i>180,900</i>	<i>41,800</i>	<i>53,100</i>
OCEANIA —								
Cook Islands	4,100	4,000	600	700	1,200	1,100	300	200
Fiji	73,200	93,900	18,100	18,900	29,700	34,300	5,200	6,800
New Caledonia	10,300	14,500	2,700	2,800	4,400	4,900	700	800
New Zealand	247,100	297,300	69,100	80,900	106,400	128,000	16,400	19,100
Norfolk Is.	15,000	12,200	4,100	2,900	6,700	5,300	1,100	1,100
Papua New Guinea	32,700	34,400	8,700	7,300	13,900	13,000	2,600	2,600
Solomon Islands	3,600	3,600	700	800	1,200	1,500	300	300
Tahiti	5,200	6,800	2,100	1,400	3,000	2,200	500	300
Vanuatu	9,100	12,800	1,700	3,800	2,700	5,500	700	800
Other	6,800	13,000	1,300	3,400	3,000	5,200	1,000	800
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>407,100</i>	<i>492,400</i>	<i>109,000</i>	<i>122,800</i>	<i>172,000</i>	<i>201,000</i>	<i>28,700</i>	<i>32,900</i>
Total (b)	1,697,600	1,989,800	415,300	439,700	715,000	801,000	146,700	167,900

(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 nor-

mal 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 Mr Robert Chibnall on Canberra (06) 252 6671.

Symbols and other usages

— nil or rounded to zero

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