

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA
JUNE 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- *about these statistics and the availability of related unpublished statistics*—contact Mr Robert Chibnall on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.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 June 1990 was 693,800, 9 per cent more than in June 1989, comprising 324,600 arrivals (8% more than June 1989) and 369,200 departures (11% more than June 1989).

Permanent movement

In June 1990:

- 10,100 settlers arrived in Australia, 11 per cent less than in June 1989 (11,400). Of this total decrease, 51 per cent is attributable to the large decline in settler arrivals of New Zealand born persons (down 51%, from 1,310 in June 1989 to 640 in June 1990). In the 1989-90 financial year 121,230 settler arrivals were recorded. This is 17 per cent less than in the previous financial year (145,320).
- 2,250 permanent departures were recorded, 25 per cent more than June 1989 (1,810).

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits

In June 1990:

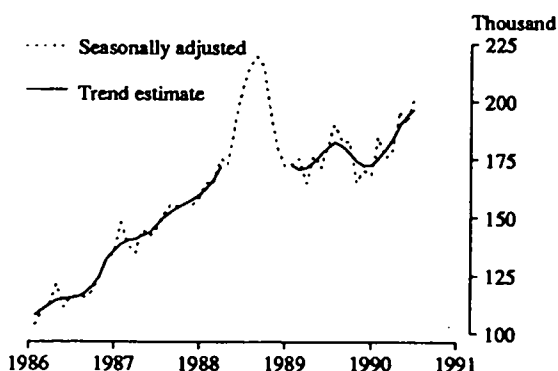
- The number of short-term overseas visitor arrivals for the month was 157,300, 10 per cent more than in June 1989 (142,700). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals for June 1990 were 6 per cent more than in May 1990 and 11 per cent more when compared to June 1989. The trend estimate of visitor arrivals continues to show a strong increase.
- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain "holiday" (55% in June 1990), "visiting relatives" (19%) and "business and attending convention" (12%). Visitors arriving for the purpose of holiday in June 1990 showed an 18 per cent increase over those arriving for this purpose in June 1989.

- The major source countries were : Japan with 38,100, New Zealand with 37,000, (both 24% of total), the U.S.A. with 18,700 (12%) and the U.K. and Ireland with 14,100 (9%). Among these four major source countries, which accounted for 69 per cent of all visitor arrivals in June 1990, visitors from Japan showed an increase of 60 per cent compared with June 1989, while arrivals from New Zealand, the U.S.A., and the U.K. and Ireland declined 6, 5 and 4 per cent respectively over the same period. Visitors from Germany increased 40 per cent for the same period.

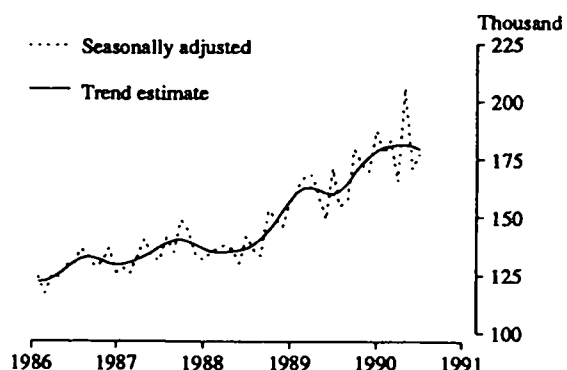
Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad

- The number of Australian residents departing for short-term visits overseas numbered 209,800 in June 1990. This was 6 per cent more than in June 1989 (197,800). The trend estimate for short-term resident departures appears to be stabilising after a period of strong growth since mid-1989.
- The most popular destinations were : the U.K. and Ireland (15% of total), the U.S.A. (14%), New Zealand (11%), Indonesia (7%), and Fiji, Hong Kong, Singapore and Thailand (all 4%). The number of Australian residents travelling to Europe rose in June 1990 by 14 per cent when compared with June 1989. Travellers to the Asian region rose only 2 per cent.
- There were 113,200 (54% of total) departures for "holiday", 47,200 (23%) for "visiting relatives" and 27,000 (13%) for "business". Australian residents travelling overseas to visit relatives increased 14 per cent in June 1990 compared with June 1989.

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>									
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	172,600	383,600
<i>1990 —</i>									
January	9,890	5,490	8,610	23,990	252,600	176,200	184,800	175,400	452,800
February	9,220	3,980	10,040	23,250	155,600	192,800	175,800	179,300	371,600
March	9,610	3,630	3,840	17,080	137,500	189,100	179,300	183,900	343,700
April	10,250	3,560	4,240	18,050	158,600	181,100	195,100	189,600	357,700
May	9,060	2,930	3,240	15,230	144,800	149,900	190,500	193,600	309,900
June	10,100	4,080	3,360	17,540	149,700	157,300	201,100	196,600	324,600

(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 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>									
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	178,500	168,300	427,900
<i>1990 —</i>									
January	2,580	7,920	3,730	14,240	146,700	177,400	180,200	226,100	387,000
February	2,310	5,390	2,670	10,370	124,400	183,000	180,800	178,400	313,200
March	2,450	5,800	3,070	11,310	168,600	165,600	181,300	197,000	376,900
April	2,600	5,800	2,740	11,130	193,400	205,100	181,200	188,000	392,600
May	2,550	5,230	2,770	10,550	167,900	170,900	180,800	175,500	353,900
June	2,250	4,770	3,360	10,380	209,800	177,200	179,500	149,000	369,200

(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 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

	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>January to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>		<i>30 June</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>June</i>	
	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	495,300	499,800	111,800	138,700	239,200	281,300	35,000	48,500
1 and under 2 weeks	567,800	494,000	114,800	130,100	238,000	263,700	36,700	38,100
2 weeks and under 1 month	541,200	448,500	91,700	96,600	202,200	206,300	29,200	28,600
1 and under 2 months	279,500	265,600	47,900	49,400	119,300	117,300	16,500	17,500
2 and under 3 months	99,300	98,900	19,700	19,700	47,500	46,400	7,200	8,000
3 and under 6 months	110,300	110,700	21,700	20,800	52,400	49,300	7,600	7,600
6 and under 12 months	146,100	162,700	31,600	33,000	80,600	82,100	10,600	9,000
Total (a)	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	979,400	1,046,300	142,700	157,300
Purpose of Journey								
In Transit	88,700	78,600	17,500	15,800	40,100	35,900	5,300	5,500
Attending convention	56,700	25,400	6,100	6,100	12,800	12,600	1,800	2,000
Business	234,300	230,800	57,300	55,700	114,400	117,900	17,800	17,500
Accompanying business traveller	23,000	19,400	4,100	4,800	10,100	10,400	1,100	1,500
Visiting relatives	448,500	459,900	93,200	97,600	200,000	203,700	31,400	30,200
Holiday	1,237,000	1,107,000	229,200	267,500	520,900	571,200	74,000	87,300
Employment	26,600	30,000	7,800	7,500	15,900	16,100	2,600	2,700
Education	47,800	62,800	9,300	14,600	32,400	42,200	3,100	3,000
Other and not stated	86,600	66,400	14,900	18,900	32,900	36,300	5,600	7,600
Total	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	979,400	1,046,300	142,700	157,300
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	138,300	175,900	44,600	50,900	81,400	93,100	15,100	16,300
1 and under 2 weeks	402,300	487,800	112,200	127,800	226,800	247,300	44,100	41,700
2 weeks and under 1 month	480,200	565,200	133,400	147,400	261,900	280,300	57,400	54,700
1 and under 2 months	302,300	353,300	85,300	98,800	144,900	160,500	36,400	42,000
2 and under 3 months	145,400	158,500	42,000	50,200	61,200	74,300	15,900	20,600
3 and under 6 months	126,600	139,800	50,400	61,700	73,200	85,500	21,000	25,100
6 and under 12 months	96,300	108,100	29,400	34,400	62,000	69,800	7,900	9,500
Total (a)	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	912,800	1,010,800	197,800	209,800
Purpose of Journey								
Attending convention	37,200	47,700	14,600	18,500	23,400	29,000	4,200	6,300
Business	264,400	302,200	83,500	84,600	152,700	157,000	25,800	27,000
Accompanying business traveller	28,800	33,000	8,500	9,200	16,400	16,400	2,800	2,700
Visiting relatives	343,400	387,600	95,300	117,900	167,700	196,400	41,400	47,200
Holiday	912,000	1,085,500	261,800	304,000	487,800	539,600	110,900	113,200
Employment	28,400	35,700	9,000	9,300	18,000	20,000	2,500	2,900
Education	15,300	19,400	4,900	5,800	9,400	11,700	2,300	2,300
Other and not stated	68,200	78,700	20,000	21,700	37,400	40,700	7,800	8,200
Total	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	912,800	1,010,800	197,800	209,800

(a) Includes not stated.

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

<i>Country of birth</i> <i>(Summary)</i>	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>January to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>		<i>30 June</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>June</i>	
	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>
Total Africa	8,150	5,360	1,250	990	2,800	2,290	460	360
Total America	7,800	7,460	1,720	1,630	3,520	3,190	620	590
Asia —								
East and South East Asia	45,500	45,970	12,200	11,770	23,720	22,340	4,160	3,990
South Central Asia	8,920	6,740	1,680	1,950	3,490	3,560	580	740
Western Asia (Middle East)	7,000	4,810	1,030	990	2,430	2,040	430	410
Total Asia	61,430	57,520	14,920	14,710	29,650	27,950	5,180	5,130
Europe —								
U.K. and Ireland	29,030	26,490	6,640	6,100	12,920	12,020	2,340	2,070
Other Europe	15,590	12,830	2,790	2,820	5,870	5,570	1,140	990
Total Europe	44,630	39,320	9,430	8,920	18,780	17,590	3,480	3,060
Oceania —								
New Zealand	24,870	17,340	4,620	2,160	11,150	4,980	1,310	640
Other Oceania	4,660	4,040	990	990	2,060	2,110	350	300
Total Oceania	29,530	21,390	5,610	3,150	13,210	7,090	1,660	950
Total (a)	151,550	131,060	32,930	29,400	67,960	58,130	11,400	10,100

(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		30 June		June		June	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
South Africa	9,400	8,000	1,500	1,800	3,500	4,100	500	600
Other	10,900	9,300	1,800	1,800	4,200	4,400	400	400
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>7,700</i>	<i>8,400</i>	<i>900</i>	<i>1,000</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	66,700	54,200	9,300	9,600	26,800	25,000	2,100	2,600
U.S.A.	322,300	260,700	59,700	55,800	132,200	123,300	19,600	18,700
Other	15,400	11,700	2,300	2,500	5,800	5,700	700	1,000
<i>Total America</i>	<i>404,400</i>	<i>326,600</i>	<i>71,300</i>	<i>68,000</i>	<i>164,800</i>	<i>154,000</i>	<i>22,500</i>	<i>22,200</i>
ASIA —								
China	18,000	29,100	5,400	8,300	12,700	16,600	1,900	1,500
Hong Kong	49,400	54,100	8,700	11,500	24,100	28,800	3,200	4,100
India	10,700	10,900	3,200	3,200	5,400	5,900	800	800
Indonesia	29,600	29,000	7,300	8,800	14,000	16,300	3,100	3,600
Israel	5,200	5,400	1,000	1,100	2,400	2,600	400	300
Japan	352,300	349,500	76,500	107,000	170,600	226,600	23,800	38,100
Korea (a)	9,200	10,400	2,200	3,000	4,700	6,200	700	900
Malaysia	52,100	44,300	9,800	11,100	21,700	23,900	2,100	2,100
Philippines	13,400	11,000	3,200	3,700	6,000	6,800	900	900
Singapore	63,500	65,200	15,600	18,100	28,700	33,400	6,600	7,300
Taiwan	19,200	21,500	2,400	4,500	9,400	15,500	600	800
Thailand	15,800	17,300	4,600	5,300	9,200	10,100	900	900
Other	21,900	22,900	4,700	5,800	9,900	11,900	1,500	2,100
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>660,300</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>144,400</i>	<i>191,300</i>	<i>318,800</i>	<i>404,600</i>	<i>46,700</i>	<i>63,500</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	9,100	9,200	1,500	1,600	4,000	4,100	600	500
Denmark	11,400	10,200	1,600	1,500	4,500	4,600	700	400
Finland	5,700	5,200	900	900	2,300	2,400	400	400
France	21,000	20,100	3,600	3,700	8,700	8,800	1,200	1,300
Germany (a)	65,900	68,100	10,500	13,700	32,700	35,000	2,900	4,100
Greece	8,100	7,400	1,100	1,300	2,800	3,100	400	600
Ireland (a)	13,100	12,200	2,900	2,200	6,600	5,400	1,000	700
Italy	25,200	20,500	2,900	3,300	7,800	8,200	1,000	1,200
Netherlands	22,400	20,100	3,100	3,100	8,900	8,900	900	1,100
Norway	5,200	3,700	500	800	1,800	2,000	200	400
Poland	4,100	4,400	1,000	800	2,000	1,800	400	400
Sweden	26,900	24,100	3,200	2,900	12,400	10,500	1,000	1,100
Switzerland	26,000	27,400	4,300	3,800	12,600	12,300	1,200	1,000
United Kingdom	260,300	272,900	48,700	53,700	132,900	134,900	13,700	13,400
U.S.S.R (a)	2,900	5,400	1,200	900	2,400	2,400	300	300
Yugoslavia	6,800	6,400	1,100	900	2,700	2,400	300	300
Other	15,500	13,500	2,100	2,300	5,400	6,200	700	800
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>529,600</i>	<i>530,700</i>	<i>90,300</i>	<i>97,300</i>	<i>250,400</i>	<i>253,100</i>	<i>26,900</i>	<i>27,900</i>
OCEANIA —								
Fiji	19,300	17,500	4,300	3,600	8,600	7,800	1,400	1,100
New Caledonia	17,200	13,400	2,400	3,000	8,200	8,400	700	800
New Zealand	534,300	449,300	111,800	109,500	194,800	185,000	39,500	37,000
Papua New Guinea	37,800	34,800	6,900	8,000	15,800	16,400	2,700	2,500
Other	19,800	18,400	4,100	3,800	8,700	8,300	1,600	1,300
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>628,200</i>	<i>533,500</i>	<i>129,400</i>	<i>127,900</i>	<i>236,100</i>	<i>226,000</i>	<i>45,700</i>	<i>42,700</i>
Total (b)	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	979,400	1,046,300	142,700	157,300

(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		30 June		June		June	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
Egypt	4,900	6,300	1,200	1,100	2,800	2,600	300	500
South Africa	8,300	11,600	2,200	2,600	4,600	4,900	700	900
Other	9,700	10,300	2,400	2,400	4,500	4,100	900	1,100
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>28,300</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>11,800</i>	<i>11,500</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>2,500</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	23,700	30,100	9,100	9,900	13,900	14,700	4,900	4,700
U.S.A.	196,300	241,700	61,700	77,500	111,700	135,200	24,700	29,800
Other	23,900	21,200	4,700	4,700	9,200	8,900	2,100	1,300
<i>Total America</i>	<i>243,900</i>	<i>293,100</i>	<i>75,400</i>	<i>92,100</i>	<i>134,700</i>	<i>158,800</i>	<i>31,600</i>	<i>35,800</i>
ASIA —								
China	19,100	13,900	4,400	3,000	8,200	5,300	400	1,200
Cyprus	3,200	3,600	1,200	1,500	1,700	2,200	300	700
Hong Kong	104,700	116,800	24,800	26,300	56,000	55,100	8,800	9,300
India	19,300	23,200	3,700	3,700	9,100	9,200	1,200	1,000
Indonesia	133,600	146,100	33,900	39,400	65,800	71,100	15,800	15,300
Israel	6,000	6,200	1,700	1,800	2,900	3,000	800	600
Japan	30,100	40,600	10,300	12,500	17,900	21,800	3,200	3,800
Korea (a)	7,400	7,800	2,100	2,400	3,500	3,700	800	900
Lebanon	5,300	5,000	700	2,400	2,000	3,700	300	900
Malaysia	48,400	62,300	12,800	16,800	26,700	33,300	5,500	6,200
Philippines	35,700	41,900	10,200	9,900	21,000	19,700	3,200	2,900
Singapore	93,400	117,800	27,200	24,600	55,000	50,500	9,500	7,600
Taiwan	8,000	10,600	2,700	3,100	5,200	5,900	1,000	1,100
Thailand	59,800	86,600	18,800	21,600	39,300	46,300	6,900	7,400
Turkey	6,300	6,900	2,800	4,300	3,600	5,500	1,300	1,400
Other	19,500	25,800	5,900	7,300	12,200	13,300	2,100	2,500
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>599,900</i>	<i>714,900</i>	<i>163,200</i>	<i>180,400</i>	<i>329,900</i>	<i>349,700</i>	<i>61,300</i>	<i>62,600</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	5,300	6,400	1,200	2,400	2,600	3,700	400	1,000
France	16,300	20,500	6,000	7,300	9,700	11,000	2,400	2,800
Germany (a)	26,900	30,800	9,500	10,400	14,400	16,300	3,400	3,900
Greece	33,600	31,700	12,600	14,300	17,100	18,600	4,900	6,500
Ireland (a)	8,100	10,100	2,900	3,800	4,100	5,100	1,500	2,000
Italy	39,300	41,600	13,800	17,800	20,300	22,800	6,000	6,700
Malta	5,300	5,000	2,000	2,400	2,600	2,900	1,400	1,500
Netherlands	12,700	13,300	4,500	5,600	6,800	8,000	1,800	2,200
Poland	3,900	5,400	2,400	3,000	3,000	3,500	1,100	1,500
Spain	5,000	5,600	1,400	2,000	2,100	3,200	600	800
Sweden	3,900	4,200	1,500	1,700	2,100	2,200	800	800
Switzerland	8,100	9,000	2,700	3,300	5,000	5,100	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom	213,400	237,500	73,800	81,800	112,800	123,200	29,200	28,900
Yugoslavia	16,000	15,200	5,200	7,200	7,100	9,000	2,600	3,500
Other	19,000	23,700	7,900	11,700	11,300	15,500	3,800	6,100
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>416,900</i>	<i>460,000</i>	<i>147,700</i>	<i>174,500</i>	<i>221,000</i>	<i>250,100</i>	<i>60,700</i>	<i>69,200</i>
OCEANIA —								
Cook Islands	4,100	4,000	1,100	600	1,700	1,300	500	200
Fiji	73,200	93,900	21,200	24,000	39,300	42,900	9,600	8,600
New Caledonia	10,300	14,500	3,000	3,500	5,700	6,200	1,300	1,300
New Zealand	247,100	297,300	59,700	69,200	128,700	150,100	22,300	22,100
Norfolk Is.	15,000	12,200	3,600	3,400	7,700	6,300	1,000	1,000
Papua New Guinea	32,700	34,400	8,700	8,900	17,500	16,200	3,600	3,200
Solomon Islands	3,600	3,600	1,100	1,100	1,800	2,000	600	500
Tahiti	5,200	6,800	1,500	1,300	3,700	2,700	700	500
Vanuatu	9,100	12,800	2,300	3,100	4,000	6,900	1,300	1,400
Other	6,800	13,000	2,800	2,700	4,100	6,100	1,100	900
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>407,100</i>	<i>492,400</i>	<i>105,000</i>	<i>117,900</i>	<i>214,100</i>	<i>240,700</i>	<i>42,100</i>	<i>39,700</i>
Total (b)	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	912,800	1,010,800	197,800	209,800

(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

.. not applicable

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