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**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA
JULY 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- *about these statistics and the availability of related unpublished statistics*—contact Mr Robert Chibnall on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.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.

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#.
- on **AUSSTATS** — phone (06) 252 6017.
- on **TELESTATS** — phone (06) 252 5404 Foreign Trade statistics inquiries, (06) 252 5405 Main Economic Indicator inquiries.

NOTE

There has been a delay in the availability of source data on overseas arrivals and departures for this month. It was caused by computer system changes at the Department of Immigration, Local Government and Ethnic Affairs (DILGEA) to facilitate the clearance of passengers at airports. The ABS expects the timeliness of statistics for future months to improve progressively as DILGEA continues action to reduce the backlog of data to be processed.

MAIN FEATURES

The total number of overseas movements in July 1990 was 783,900 (8% more than in July 1989) comprising 417,800 arrivals (6% more than July 1989) and 366,100 departures (10% more than July 1989).

**Permanent and long-term movement
In July 1990:**

- 10,390 settlers arrived in Australia, 3 per cent less than in July 1989 (10,740). New Zealand born settlers showed the largest decline (down 40% from 1,220 in July 1989 to 730 in July 1990). Settler arrivals born in East and South East Asia increased by 11 per cent from 4,110 in July 1989 to 4,550 in July 1990.
- Long-term visitor arrivals (5,650) increased 16 per cent from July 1989 (4,870).
- 2,590 permanent departures were recorded, 20 per cent more than July 1989 (2,150).
- Australian residents departing long-term (5,740) increased 16 per cent from July 1989 (4,940).

**Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits
In July 1990:**

- The number of short-term overseas visitor arrivals for the month was 185,400, 6 per cent more than in July 1989 (175,400). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals were 1 per cent less than in June 1990. The trend estimate of visitor arrivals continues to show a strong increase.
- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain 'holiday' (54%), 'visiting relatives' (21%) and 'business and attending convention' (11%). Visitors arriving for the purpose of 'holiday' showed an 11

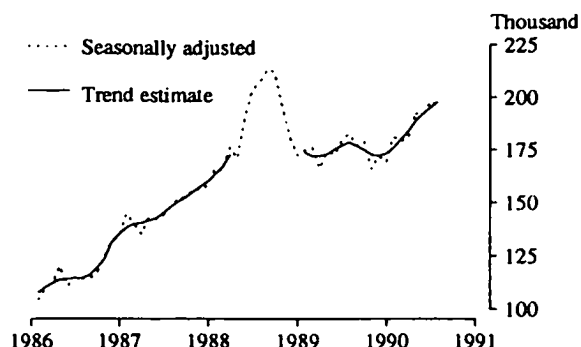
per cent increase over those arriving for this purpose in July 1989. The proportion of visitors intending to stay in Australia for less than 2 weeks was 46 per cent compared with 42 per cent in July 1989.

- The major source countries were : Japan with 44,000 (24% of total), New Zealand with 40,400 (22%), the U.S.A. with 21,500 (12%) and the U.K. and Ireland with 20,100 (11%). Among these four major source countries, which accounted for 68 per cent of all visitor arrivals, visitors from Japan and the U.K. and Ireland showed increases of 49 per cent and 1 per cent respectively, while arrivals from New Zealand declined 12 per cent compared with July 1989. Visitors from Canada increased 21 per cent while those from Hong Kong decreased by 33 per cent for the same period.

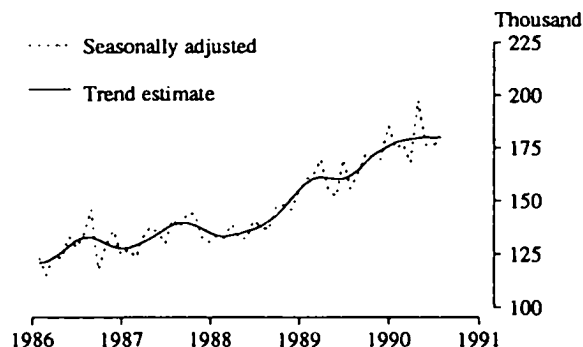
**Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad
In July 1990:**

- 198,400 Australian residents departed for short-term visits overseas, 14 per cent more than in July 1989 (173,800). 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.S.A. and the U.K. and Ireland (both 14% of total), New Zealand (11%) and Indonesia (9%).
- There were 117,000 (59% of total) departures for 'holiday', 38,300 (19%) for 'visiting relatives' and 24,300 (12%) for 'business'. Australian residents travelling overseas for 'holidays' and to 'visit relatives' increased 21 and 16 per cent respectively compared with July 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 (Actual)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted b)	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>									
May	10,180	3,040	3,020	16,240	121,200	136,600	172,600	175,500	274,000
June	11,400	4,190	3,210	18,800	139,700	142,700	179,700	177,300	301,200
July	10,740	4,400	4,870	20,010	197,900	175,400	183,000	178,700	393,300
August	11,500	4,140	3,680	19,320	159,000	161,400	176,900	177,000	339,800
September	10,620	3,970	3,540	18,130	187,300	149,900	179,200	175,200	355,400
October	9,740	4,210	3,630	17,580	218,000	174,100	166,200	172,800	409,600
November	10,770	4,960	3,510	19,240	151,400	192,700	172,000	172,100	363,300
December	9,730	8,600	4,160	22,490	113,700	247,400	169,100	173,200	383,600
<i>1990 —</i>									
January	9,890	5,490	8,610	23,990	252,600	176,200	181,500	176,100	452,800
February	9,220	3,980	10,040	23,250	155,600	192,800	178,900	179,900	371,600
March	9,610	3,630	3,840	17,080	137,500	189,100	180,900	184,100	343,700
April	10,250	3,560	4,240	18,050	158,600	181,100	192,200	189,000	357,700
May	9,060	2,930	3,240	15,230	144,800	149,900	192,100	192,700	309,900
June	10,100	4,080	3,360	17,540	149,700	157,300	198,500	195,400	324,600
July	10,390	4,790	5,650	20,830	211,600	185,400	196,500	198,100	417,800

(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 14 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimate figures in this table have been revised following the regular annual reanalysis.

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 b)	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>									
May	1,820	4,430	2,260	8,510	146,700	152,300	160,600	162,000	317,200
June	1,810	4,210	2,950	8,970	197,800	170,000	160,600	127,000	333,700
July	2,150	4,940	2,720	9,810	173,800	155,900	162,100	150,600	334,200
August	2,160	5,570	2,340	10,070	165,400	163,800	164,900	178,400	353,900
September	1,890	4,170	2,280	8,340	201,700	172,400	168,600	149,700	359,700
October	1,990	3,620	2,160	7,770	147,000	171,100	171,800	154,800	309,600
November	2,100	4,070	3,230	9,400	144,200	169,600	174,100	177,000	330,500
December	2,840	5,040	6,830	14,710	244,900	185,800	176,100	168,300	427,900
<i>1990 —</i>									
January	2,580	7,920	3,730	14,240	146,700	174,800	177,700	226,100	387,000
February	2,310	5,390	2,670	10,370	124,400	177,200	178,700	178,400	313,200
March	2,450	5,800	3,070	11,310	168,600	168,200	179,500	197,000	376,900
April	2,600	5,800	2,740	11,130	193,400	197,700	180,000	188,000	392,600
May	2,550	5,230	2,770	10,550	167,900	176,500	180,200	175,500	353,900
June	2,250	4,770	3,360	10,380	209,800	176,300	180,000	149,000	369,200
July	2,590	5,740	3,090	11,420	198,400	179,400	180,200	156,300	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 14 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes. The seasonally adjusted and trend estimate figures in this table have been revised following the regular annual reanalysis.

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 30 June		January to July		Month of July	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	495,300	499,800	111,800	138,700	277,100	326,300	37,800	45,000
1 and under 2 weeks	567,800	494,000	114,800	130,100	273,300	303,200	35,200	39,600
2 weeks and under 1 month	541,200	448,500	91,700	96,600	247,400	250,400	45,200	44,200
1 and under 2 months	279,500	265,600	47,900	49,400	148,000	145,100	28,600	27,800
2 and under 3 months	99,300	98,900	19,700	19,700	56,000	54,900	8,500	8,600
3 and under 6 months	110,300	110,700	21,700	20,800	60,300	56,800	7,900	7,400
6 and under 12 months	146,100	162,700	31,600	33,000	92,800	94,900	12,200	12,800
Total (a)	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	1,154,800	1,231,700	175,400	185,400
Purpose of journey								
In transit	88,700	78,600	17,500	15,800	46,200	41,400	6,100	5,500
Attending convention	56,700	25,400	6,100	6,100	14,100	15,100	1,200	2,500
Business	234,300	230,800	57,300	55,700	134,100	136,000	19,700	18,100
Accompanying business traveller	23,000	19,400	4,100	4,800	11,700	12,800	1,700	2,400
Visiting relatives	448,500	459,900	93,200	97,600	239,500	243,000	39,500	39,200
Holiday	1,237,000	1,107,000	229,200	267,500	611,500	671,700	90,600	100,500
Employment	26,600	30,000	7,800	7,500	18,400	18,900	2,500	2,800
Education	47,800	62,800	9,300	14,600	39,900	50,500	7,500	8,400
Other and not stated	86,600	66,400	14,900	18,900	39,400	42,300	6,500	6,000
Total	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	1,154,800	1,231,700	175,400	185,400
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	138,300	175,900	44,600	50,900	96,600	106,800	15,100	13,800
1 and under 2 weeks	402,300	487,800	112,200	127,800	270,100	296,100	43,300	48,800
2 weeks and under 1 month	480,200	565,200	133,400	147,400	307,900	334,200	46,000	54,000
1 and under 2 months	302,300	353,300	85,300	98,800	173,500	193,500	28,600	33,100
2 and under 3 months	145,400	158,500	42,000	50,200	77,000	93,900	15,800	19,600
3 and under 6 months	126,600	139,800	50,400	61,700	89,000	103,600	15,800	18,000
6 and under 12 months	96,300	108,100	29,400	34,400	71,200	81,000	9,200	11,200
Total (a)	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	1,086,600	1,209,200	173,800	198,400
Purpose of journey								
Attending convention	37,200	47,700	14,600	18,500	28,200	32,700	4,800	3,800
Business	264,400	302,200	83,500	84,600	178,000	181,300	25,400	24,300
Accompanying business traveller	28,800	33,000	8,500	9,200	19,000	18,900	2,600	2,500
Visiting relatives	343,400	387,600	95,300	117,900	200,700	234,700	33,000	38,300
Holiday	912,000	1,085,500	261,800	304,000	584,500	656,600	96,700	117,000
Employment	28,400	35,700	9,000	9,300	21,200	23,100	3,200	3,100
Education	15,300	19,400	4,900	5,800	10,600	13,900	1,200	2,200
Other and not stated	68,200	78,700	20,000	21,700	44,300	47,900	6,900	7,200
Total	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	1,086,600	1,209,200	173,800	198,400

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		January to July		Month of July	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Total Africa	8,150	5,360	1,250	990	3,340	2,710	550	420
Total America	7,800	7,460	1,720	1,630	4,170	3,800	650	600
Asia —								
East and South East Asia	45,500	45,970	12,200	11,770	27,840	26,890	4,110	4,550
South Central Asia	8,920	6,740	1,680	1,950	4,020	4,200	530	630
Western Asia (Middle East)	7,000	4,810	1,030	990	2,810	2,440	380	400
Total Asia	61,430	57,520	14,920	14,710	34,670	33,530	5,020	5,590
Europe —								
U.K. and Ireland	29,030	26,490	6,640	6,100	14,910	13,860	1,990	1,850
Other Europe	15,590	12,830	2,790	2,820	6,870	6,480	1,000	910
Total Europe	44,630	39,320	9,430	8,920	21,770	20,350	2,990	2,750
Oceania —								
New Zealand	24,870	17,340	4,620	2,160	12,370	5,720	1,220	730
Other Oceania	4,660	4,040	990	990	2,370	2,410	310	300
Total Oceania	29,530	21,390	5,610	3,150	14,740	8,130	1,530	1,040
Total (a)	151,550	131,060	32,930	29,400	78,710	68,520	10,740	10,390

(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		July		July	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
South Africa	9,400	8,000	1,500	1,800	3,900	4,500	400	400
Other	10,900	9,300	1,800	1,800	4,900	5,100	700	700
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>8,800</i>	<i>9,600</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,100</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	66,700	54,200	9,300	9,600	30,700	29,700	3,900	4,700
U.S.A.	322,300	260,700	59,700	55,800	153,800	144,900	21,600	21,500
Other	15,400	11,700	2,300	2,500	6,700	6,700	900	1,000
<i>Total America</i>	<i>404,400</i>	<i>326,600</i>	<i>71,300</i>	<i>68,000</i>	<i>191,200</i>	<i>181,300</i>	<i>26,400</i>	<i>27,300</i>
ASIA —								
China	18,000	29,100	5,400	8,300	13,800	17,700	1,100	1,100
Hong Kong	49,400	54,100	8,700	11,500	30,900	33,300	6,800	4,500
India	10,700	10,900	3,200	3,200	6,200	6,700	800	800
Indonesia	29,600	29,000	7,300	8,800	16,900	19,600	2,900	3,300
Israel	5,200	5,400	1,000	1,100	2,900	3,000	500	500
Japan	352,300	349,500	76,500	107,000	200,100	270,600	29,400	44,000
Korea (a)	9,200	10,400	2,200	3,000	5,600	7,800	900	1,600
Malaysia	52,100	44,300	9,800	11,100	25,300	26,800	3,600	3,000
Philippines	13,400	11,000	3,200	3,700	6,900	7,800	900	1,000
Singapore	63,500	65,200	15,600	18,100	32,200	37,500	3,600	4,100
Taiwan	19,200	21,500	2,400	4,500	10,800	17,200	1,400	1,700
Thailand	15,800	17,300	4,600	5,300	10,400	11,200	1,100	1,100
Other	21,900	22,900	4,700	5,800	12,000	14,000	2,100	2,200
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>660,300</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>144,400</i>	<i>191,300</i>	<i>373,900</i>	<i>473,300</i>	<i>55,200</i>	<i>68,800</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	9,100	9,200	1,500	1,600	4,700	5,000	800	900
Denmark	11,400	10,200	1,600	1,500	5,200	5,200	700	600
Finland	5,700	5,200	900	900	2,700	2,800	300	400
France	21,000	20,100	3,600	3,700	11,200	11,200	2,500	2,400
Germany (a)	65,900	68,100	10,500	13,700	38,000	40,900	5,300	5,900
Greece	8,100	7,400	1,100	1,300	3,600	4,000	800	800
Ireland (a)	13,100	12,200	2,900	2,200	7,500	6,100	900	700
Italy	25,200	20,500	2,900	3,300	9,800	10,500	2,000	2,200
Netherlands	22,400	20,100	3,100	3,100	10,600	10,500	1,700	1,600
Norway	5,200	3,700	500	800	2,000	2,400	200	400
Poland	4,100	4,400	1,000	800	2,300	2,100	300	200
Sweden	26,900	24,100	3,200	2,900	13,600	11,500	1,200	1,000
Switzerland	26,000	27,400	4,300	3,800	14,500	14,300	1,900	2,000
United Kingdom	260,300	272,900	48,700	53,700	151,800	154,300	18,900	19,400
U.S.S.R (a)	2,900	5,400	1,200	900	2,700	2,900	300	500
Yugoslavia	6,800	6,400	1,100	900	3,200	2,800	400	400
Other	15,500	13,500	2,100	2,300	6,800	7,600	1,400	1,400
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>529,600</i>	<i>530,700</i>	<i>90,300</i>	<i>97,300</i>	<i>290,200</i>	<i>294,000</i>	<i>39,800</i>	<i>40,900</i>
OCEANIA —								
Fiji	19,300	17,500	4,300	3,600	9,800	8,800	1,200	1,000
New Caledonia	17,200	13,400	2,400	3,000	8,800	9,100	600	700
New Zealand	534,300	449,300	111,800	109,500	240,700	225,500	45,900	40,400
Papua New Guinea	37,800	34,800	6,900	8,000	19,600	19,700	3,800	3,300
Other	19,800	18,400	4,100	3,800	10,200	9,900	1,400	1,600
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>628,200</i>	<i>533,500</i>	<i>129,400</i>	<i>127,900</i>	<i>289,100</i>	<i>273,000</i>	<i>53,000</i>	<i>47,000</i>
Total (b)	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	1,154,800	1,231,700	175,400	185,400

(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		July		July	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
Egypt	4,900	6,300	1,200	1,100	3,000	2,700	300	200
South Africa	8,300	11,600	2,200	2,600	5,300	5,300	700	400
Other	9,700	10,300	2,400	2,400	5,000	5,200	600	1,100
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>28,300</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>13,400</i>	<i>13,200</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>1,600</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	23,700	30,100	9,100	9,900	18,000	19,100	4,200	4,400
U.S.A.	196,300	241,700	61,700	77,500	134,100	162,400	22,500	27,200
Other	23,900	21,200	4,700	4,700	10,800	10,600	1,500	1,700
<i>Total America</i>	<i>243,900</i>	<i>293,100</i>	<i>75,400</i>	<i>92,100</i>	<i>162,900</i>	<i>192,100</i>	<i>28,200</i>	<i>33,400</i>
ASIA —								
China	19,100	13,900	4,400	3,000	8,700	6,300	500	1,000
Cyprus	3,200	3,600	1,200	1,500	1,900	2,700	200	400
Hong Kong	104,700	116,800	24,800	26,300	63,500	62,900	7,500	7,800
India	19,300	23,200	3,700	3,700	9,800	10,100	800	900
Indonesia	133,600	146,100	33,900	39,400	80,000	89,200	14,200	18,100
Israel	6,000	6,200	1,700	1,800	3,200	3,500	300	400
Japan	30,100	40,600	10,300	12,500	20,800	25,400	2,900	3,600
Korea (a)	7,400	7,800	2,100	2,400	4,100	4,300	600	600
Lebanon	5,300	5,000	700	2,400	2,600	4,900	700	1,200
Malaysia	48,400	62,300	12,800	16,800	33,200	40,500	6,500	7,300
Philippines	35,700	41,900	10,200	9,900	24,200	22,400	3,200	2,600
Singapore	93,400	117,800	27,200	24,600	66,000	60,200	11,000	9,700
Taiwan	8,000	10,600	2,700	3,100	5,800	6,900	600	1,000
Thailand	59,800	86,600	18,800	21,600	46,600	55,100	7,400	8,800
Turkey	6,300	6,900	2,800	4,300	4,600	6,200	1,000	700
Other	19,500	25,800	5,900	7,300	13,600	15,700	1,400	2,400
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>599,900</i>	<i>714,900</i>	<i>163,200</i>	<i>180,400</i>	<i>388,700</i>	<i>416,200</i>	<i>58,800</i>	<i>66,600</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	5,300	6,400	1,200	2,400	3,200	4,600	600	800
France	16,300	20,500	6,000	7,300	11,100	13,200	1,400	2,200
Germany (a)	26,900	30,800	9,500	10,400	17,000	19,000	2,600	2,700
Greece	33,600	31,700	12,600	14,300	21,200	23,300	4,100	4,700
Ireland (a)	8,100	10,100	2,900	3,800	5,200	6,600	1,000	1,600
Italy	39,300	41,600	13,800	17,800	25,200	28,300	4,900	5,500
Malta	5,300	5,000	2,000	2,400	3,400	3,900	800	1,000
Netherlands	12,700	13,300	4,500	5,600	7,900	9,200	1,200	1,200
Poland	3,900	5,400	2,400	3,000	3,500	4,000	500	500
Spain	5,000	5,600	1,400	2,000	2,700	3,800	600	600
Sweden	3,900	4,200	1,500	1,700	2,500	3,000	300	800
Switzerland	8,100	9,000	2,700	3,300	5,500	5,700	500	600
United Kingdom	213,400	237,500	73,800	81,800	133,800	148,700	21,100	25,500
Yugoslavia	16,000	15,200	5,200	7,200	9,400	12,200	2,300	3,200
Other	19,000	23,700	7,900	11,700	14,600	19,500	3,400	4,000
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>416,900</i>	<i>460,000</i>	<i>147,700</i>	<i>174,500</i>	<i>266,300</i>	<i>304,700</i>	<i>45,200</i>	<i>54,600</i>
OCEANIA —								
Cook Islands	4,100	4,000	1,100	600	2,000	1,600	400	400
Fiji	73,200	93,900	21,200	24,000	49,000	54,400	9,700	11,600
New Caledonia	10,300	14,500	3,000	3,500	6,700	7,900	1,000	1,600
New Zealand	247,100	297,300	59,700	69,200	150,200	172,000	21,500	21,900
Norfolk Is.	15,000	12,200	3,600	3,400	8,600	7,200	900	900
Papua New Guinea	32,700	34,400	8,700	8,900	20,500	18,900	3,100	2,700
Solomon Islands	3,600	3,600	1,100	1,100	2,200	2,200	400	200
Tahiti	5,200	6,800	1,500	1,300	4,300	3,400	600	600
Vanuatu	9,100	12,800	2,300	3,100	5,500	8,100	1,500	1,300
Other	6,800	13,000	2,800	2,700	5,100	7,200	1,000	1,100
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>407,100</i>	<i>492,400</i>	<i>105,000</i>	<i>117,900</i>	<i>254,100</i>	<i>282,900</i>	<i>40,000</i>	<i>42,200</i>
Total (b)	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	1,086,600	1,209,200	173,800	198,400

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

Short-term movement

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

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

Country of birth or residence

8. The 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. 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 Mr Robert Chibnall on Canberra (06) 252 6671.

Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- . . not applicable
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