

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

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MAIN FEATURES

The total number of overseas movements in August 1990 was 763,600 (10% more than in August 1989) comprising 379,700 arrivals (12% more than August 1989) and 383,900 departures (8% more than August 1989).

Permanent and long-term movement
In August 1990:

- 11,320 settlers arrived in Australia, 2 per cent less than in August 1989 (11,500). Settlers born in East and South East Asia were 45 per cent of the total.
- Long-term visitor arrivals (3,770) increased 2 per cent from August 1989 (3,680).
- 2,560 permanent departures were recorded, 19 per cent more than August 1989 (2,160).
- Australian residents departing long-term (6,300) increased 13 per cent from August 1989 (5,570).

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

- The number of short-term overseas visitor arrivals for the month was 178,200, 10 per cent more than in August 1989 (161,400). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals showed little change from July 1990.
- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain 'holiday' (56%), 'visiting relatives' (19%) and 'business and attending convention' (14%). The number of visitors arriving for the purpose of 'attending convention' was 6,200, a 244 per cent increase over those arriving for this purpose in August 1989. The proportion of visitors stating their

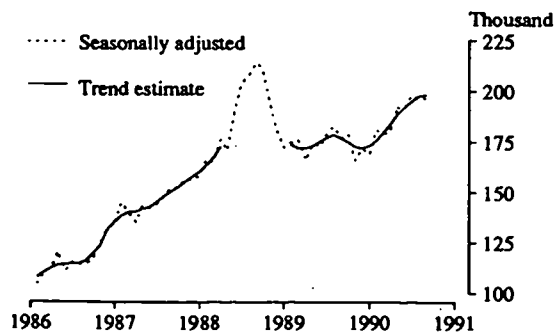
intention to stay in Australia for less than 1 month was 79 per cent compared with 76 per cent in August 1989.

- The major source countries were : New Zealand with 45,200 (25% of total), Japan with 41,900 (23%), the U.S.A. with 19,500 (11%) and the U.K. and Ireland with 16,400 (9%). Among these four major source countries, which accounted for 69 per cent of all visitor arrivals, visitors from Japan, the U.K. and Ireland, and the U.S.A. showed increases of 34 per cent, 9 per cent and 3 per cent respectively, while arrivals from New Zealand declined 2 per cent compared with August 1989. Other countries to record significant increases were Indonesia (56%), Italy (50%) and Singapore (39%). Visitors from Hong Kong recorded a 46 per cent decrease.

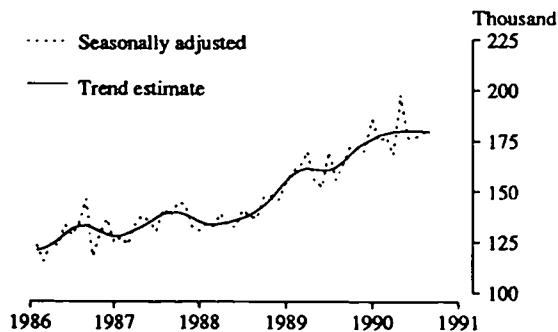
Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad
In August 1990:

- 184,300 Australian residents departed for short-term visits overseas, 11 per cent more than in August 1989 (165,400). The trend estimate for short-term resident departures appears to have stabilised.
- The most popular destinations were : the U.K. and Ireland (17% of total), New Zealand (13%), the U.S.A. (12%) and Indonesia (8%).
- There were 101,700 (55%) departures for 'holiday', 36,500 (20%) for 'visiting relatives' and 25,500 (14%) for 'business'. Australian residents travelling overseas for 'holidays' and to 'visit relatives' both increased 14 per cent compared with August 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) 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>								
June	11,400	4,190	3,210	18,800	139,700	142,700	179,700	301,200
July	10,740	4,400	4,870	20,010	197,900	175,400	183,000	393,300
August	11,500	4,140	3,680	19,320	159,000	161,400	176,900	339,800
September	10,620	3,970	3,540	18,130	187,300	149,900	179,200	355,400
October	9,740	4,210	3,630	17,580	218,000	174,100	166,200	409,600
November	10,770	4,960	3,510	19,240	151,400	192,700	172,000	363,300
December	9,730	8,600	4,160	22,490	113,700	247,400	169,100	383,600
<i>1990 —</i>								
January	9,890	5,490	8,610	23,990	252,600	176,200	181,500	452,800
February	9,220	3,980	10,040	23,250	155,600	192,800	178,900	371,600
March	9,610	3,630	3,840	17,080	137,500	189,100	180,900	343,700
April	10,250	3,560	4,240	18,050	158,600	181,100	192,200	357,700
May	9,060	2,930	3,240	15,230	144,800	149,900	192,100	309,900
June	10,100	4,080	3,360	17,540	149,700	157,300	198,500	324,600
July	10,390	4,790	5,650	20,830	211,600	185,400	196,500	417,800
August	11,320	4,440	3,770	19,540	182,000	178,200	196,600	379,700

(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 paragraphs 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) 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>								
June	1,810	4,210	2,950	8,970	197,800	170,000	160,600	333,700
July	2,150	4,940	2,720	9,810	173,800	155,900	162,100	334,200
August	2,160	5,570	2,340	10,070	165,400	163,800	164,900	353,900
September	1,890	4,170	2,280	8,340	201,700	172,400	168,600	359,700
October	1,990	3,620	2,160	7,770	147,000	171,100	171,800	309,600
November	2,100	4,070	3,230	9,400	144,200	169,600	174,100	330,500
December	2,840	5,040	6,830	14,710	244,900	185,800	176,100	427,900
<i>1990 —</i>								
January	2,580	7,920	3,730	14,240	146,700	174,800	177,700	387,000
February	2,310	5,390	2,670	10,370	124,400	177,200	178,800	313,200
March	2,450	5,800	3,070	11,310	168,600	168,200	179,600	376,900
April	2,600	5,800	2,740	11,130	193,400	197,700	180,000	392,600
May	2,550	5,230	2,770	10,550	167,900	176,500	180,100	353,900
June	2,250	4,770	3,360	10,380	209,800	176,300	180,100	369,200
July	2,590	5,740	3,090	11,420	198,400	179,400	180,000	366,100
August	2,560	6,300	2,720	11,590	184,300	179,900	179,600	383,900

(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 paragraphs 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		30 June		August		August	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	495,300	499,800	111,800	138,700	317,400	371,400	40,400	45,000
1 and under 2 weeks	567,800	494,000	114,800	130,100	314,600	355,700	41,300	52,500
2 weeks and under 1 month	541,200	448,500	91,700	96,600	289,100	293,800	41,700	43,400
1 and under 2 months	279,500	265,600	47,900	49,400	164,200	161,500	16,300	16,400
2 and under 3 months	99,300	98,900	19,700	19,700	61,400	59,900	5,400	4,900
3 and under 6 months	110,300	110,700	21,700	20,800	66,300	63,400	6,000	6,600
6 and under 12 months	146,100	162,700	31,600	33,000	103,200	104,200	10,400	9,400
Total (a)	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	1,316,200	1,409,900	161,400	178,200
Purpose of journey								
In transit	88,700	78,600	17,500	15,800	53,200	47,200	7,000	5,800
Attending convention	56,700	25,400	6,100	6,100	15,900	21,300	1,800	6,200
Business	234,300	230,800	57,300	55,700	152,100	153,900	18,000	18,000
Accompanying business traveller	23,000	19,400	4,100	4,800	13,400	15,100	1,600	2,300
Visiting relatives	448,500	459,900	93,200	97,600	272,100	276,900	32,600	34,000
Holiday	1,237,000	1,107,000	229,200	267,500	700,700	771,900	89,200	100,200
Employment	26,600	30,000	7,800	7,500	20,500	21,300	2,200	2,300
Education	47,800	62,800	9,300	14,600	43,000	53,700	3,100	3,200
Other and not stated	86,600	66,400	14,900	18,900	45,300	48,600	6,000	6,200
Total	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	1,316,200	1,409,900	161,400	178,200
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	138,300	175,900	44,600	50,900	111,200	124,100	14,600	17,200
1 and under 2 weeks	402,300	487,800	112,200	127,800	307,500	336,700	37,400	40,600
2 weeks and under 1 month	480,200	565,200	133,400	147,400	348,100	378,000	40,200	43,800
1 and under 2 months	302,300	353,300	85,300	98,800	204,800	231,600	31,400	38,100
2 and under 3 months	145,400	158,500	42,000	50,200	95,600	114,700	18,600	20,900
3 and under 6 months	126,600	139,800	50,400	61,700	103,100	117,400	14,000	13,900
6 and under 12 months	96,300	108,100	29,400	34,400	80,400	90,900	9,200	9,800
Total (a)	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	1,252,000	1,393,400	165,400	184,300
Purpose of journey								
Attending convention	37,200	47,700	14,600	18,500	33,600	38,000	5,400	5,200
Business	264,400	302,200	83,500	84,600	202,300	206,800	24,300	25,500
Accompanying business traveller	28,800	33,000	8,500	9,200	21,600	21,700	2,600	2,800
Visiting relatives	343,400	387,600	95,300	117,900	232,600	271,200	32,000	36,500
Holiday	912,000	1,085,500	261,800	304,000	673,900	758,300	89,400	101,700
Employment	28,400	35,700	9,000	9,300	24,100	27,000	2,800	3,900
Education	15,300	19,400	4,900	5,800	12,400	16,300	1,800	2,500
Other and not stated	68,200	78,700	20,000	21,700	51,400	54,200	7,100	6,300
Total	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	1,252,000	1,393,400	165,400	184,300

(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		30 June		August		August	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
Total Africa	8,150	5,360	1,250	990	3,740	3,060	400	350
Total America	7,800	7,460	1,720	1,630	4,780	4,440	620	650
Asia —								
East and South East Asia	45,500	45,970	12,200	11,770	31,780	32,010	3,940	5,110
South Central Asia	8,920	6,740	1,680	1,950	4,660	5,020	630	820
Western Asia (Middle East)	7,000	4,810	1,030	990	3,300	2,880	490	440
Total Asia	61,430	57,520	14,920	14,710	39,730	39,900	5,060	6,370
Europe —								
U.K. and Ireland	29,030	26,490	6,640	6,100	17,610	15,900	2,700	2,040
Other Europe	15,590	12,830	2,790	2,820	8,140	7,440	1,270	960
Total Europe	44,630	39,320	9,430	8,920	25,740	23,340	3,970	2,990
Oceania —								
New Zealand	24,870	17,340	4,620	2,160	13,460	6,430	1,090	710
Other Oceania	4,660	4,040	990	990	2,740	2,660	370	250
Total Oceania	29,530	21,390	5,610	3,150	16,200	9,090	1,460	960
Total (a)	151,550	131,060	32,930	29,400	90,210	79,840	11,500	11,320

(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		August		August	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
South Africa	9,400	8,000	1,500	1,800	4,400	5,000	500	600
Other	10,900	9,300	1,800	1,800	5,500	5,800	700	700
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>9,900</i>	<i>10,800</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,200</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	66,700	54,200	9,300	9,600	33,900	33,200	3,200	3,500
U.S.A.	322,300	260,700	59,700	55,800	172,700	164,400	18,900	19,500
Other	15,400	11,700	2,300	2,500	7,500	7,900	800	1,100
<i>Total America</i>	<i>404,400</i>	<i>326,600</i>	<i>71,300</i>	<i>68,000</i>	<i>214,100</i>	<i>205,400</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>24,100</i>
ASIA —								
China	18,000	29,100	5,400	8,300	15,000	18,900	1,200	1,200
Hong Kong	49,400	54,100	8,700	11,500	37,100	36,700	6,200	3,400
India	10,700	10,900	3,200	3,200	7,000	7,500	800	800
Indonesia	29,600	29,000	7,300	8,800	18,500	22,100	1,600	2,500
Israel	5,200	5,400	1,000	1,100	3,500	3,400	500	400
Japan	352,300	349,500	76,500	107,000	231,300	312,500	31,200	41,900
Korea (a)	9,200	10,400	2,200	3,000	6,600	9,000	900	1,200
Malaysia	52,100	44,300	9,800	11,100	27,700	29,600	2,400	2,800
Philippines	13,400	11,000	3,200	3,700	7,500	8,900	600	1,100
Singapore	63,500	65,200	15,600	18,100	35,300	41,700	3,100	4,300
Taiwan	19,200	21,500	2,400	4,500	12,400	18,800	1,600	1,600
Thailand	15,800	17,300	4,600	5,300	11,400	12,600	1,000	1,400
Other	21,900	22,900	4,700	5,800	14,000	16,400	2,100	2,400
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>660,300</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>144,400</i>	<i>191,300</i>	<i>427,400</i>	<i>538,200</i>	<i>53,400</i>	<i>64,800</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	9,100	9,200	1,500	1,600	5,300	5,600	600	600
Denmark	11,400	10,200	1,600	1,500	5,900	5,800	700	600
Finland	5,700	5,200	900	900	2,900	3,200	200	400
France	21,000	20,100	3,600	3,700	12,900	13,500	1,700	2,200
Germany (a)	65,900	68,100	10,500	13,700	41,700	45,300	3,700	4,400
Greece	8,100	7,400	1,100	1,300	3,800	4,500	200	500
Ireland (a)	13,100	12,200	2,900	2,200	8,300	6,700	800	600
Italy	25,200	20,500	2,900	3,300	12,600	14,700	2,800	4,200
Netherlands	22,400	20,100	3,100	3,100	11,900	12,000	1,300	1,500
Norway	5,200	3,700	500	800	2,200	2,700	200	300
Poland	4,100	4,400	1,000	800	2,600	2,400	300	300
Sweden	26,900	24,100	3,200	2,900	14,400	12,700	800	1,200
Switzerland	26,000	27,400	4,300	3,800	15,900	15,700	1,400	1,300
United Kingdom	260,300	272,900	48,700	53,700	166,100	170,100	14,300	15,800
U.S.S.R (a)	2,900	5,400	1,200	900	3,100	3,300	400	400
Yugoslavia	6,800	6,400	1,100	900	3,600	3,300	500	500
Other	15,500	13,500	2,100	2,300	8,000	9,500	1,200	1,900
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>529,600</i>	<i>530,700</i>	<i>90,300</i>	<i>97,300</i>	<i>321,400</i>	<i>330,900</i>	<i>31,200</i>	<i>36,900</i>
OCEANIA —								
Fiji	19,300	17,500	4,300	3,600	11,200	9,900	1,400	1,200
New Caledonia	17,200	13,400	2,400	3,000	10,000	10,300	1,100	1,200
New Zealand	534,300	449,300	111,800	109,500	287,000	270,700	46,300	45,200
Papua New Guinea	37,800	34,800	6,900	8,000	21,900	21,700	2,300	2,000
Other	19,800	18,400	4,100	3,800	11,600	11,200	1,500	1,300
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>628,200</i>	<i>533,500</i>	<i>129,400</i>	<i>127,900</i>	<i>341,800</i>	<i>323,800</i>	<i>52,700</i>	<i>50,800</i>
Total (b)	2,249,300	2,080,300	439,400	488,300	1,316,200	1,409,900	161,400	178,200

(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		August		August	
	1988	1989	1989	1990	1989	1990	1989	1990
AFRICA —								
Egypt	4,900	6,300	1,200	1,100	3,500	3,200	500	400
South Africa	8,300	11,600	2,200	2,600	5,900	5,900	600	700
Other	9,700	10,300	2,400	2,400	6,000	6,200	1,000	1,100
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>28,300</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>6,100</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>15,300</i>	<i>2,100</i>	<i>2,100</i>
AMERICA —								
Canada	23,700	30,100	9,100	9,900	20,500	22,300	2,500	3,200
U.S.A.	196,300	241,700	61,700	77,500	153,800	185,200	19,600	22,700
Other	23,900	21,200	4,700	4,700	11,800	13,300	1,100	2,700
<i>Total America</i>	<i>243,900</i>	<i>293,100</i>	<i>75,400</i>	<i>92,100</i>	<i>186,100</i>	<i>220,700</i>	<i>23,200</i>	<i>28,600</i>
ASIA —								
China	19,100	13,900	4,400	3,000	9,300	7,200	600	900
Cyprus	3,200	3,600	1,200	1,500	2,500	3,000	600	400
Hong Kong	104,700	116,800	24,800	26,300	71,400	72,300	8,000	9,400
India	19,300	23,200	3,700	3,700	11,000	11,300	1,200	1,200
Indonesia	133,600	146,100	33,900	39,400	91,800	103,500	11,800	14,300
Israel	6,000	6,200	1,700	1,800	3,500	3,700	200	200
Japan	30,100	40,600	10,300	12,500	23,400	29,300	2,600	4,000
Korea (a)	7,400	7,800	2,100	2,400	4,700	4,900	600	600
Lebanon	5,300	5,000	700	2,400	3,000	5,700	300	700
Malaysia	48,400	62,300	12,800	16,800	37,200	44,900	4,000	4,400
Philippines	35,700	41,900	10,200	9,900	26,700	24,700	2,500	2,400
Singapore	93,400	117,800	27,200	24,600	73,800	67,000	7,800	6,800
Taiwan	8,000	10,600	2,700	3,100	6,600	7,800	800	900
Thailand	59,800	86,600	18,800	21,600	52,400	61,500	5,800	6,400
Turkey	6,300	6,900	2,800	4,300	5,100	7,000	600	800
Other	19,500	25,800	5,900	7,300	15,100	17,500	1,500	1,800
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>599,900</i>	<i>714,900</i>	<i>163,200</i>	<i>180,400</i>	<i>437,700</i>	<i>471,400</i>	<i>49,000</i>	<i>55,200</i>
EUROPE —								
Austria	5,300	6,400	1,200	2,400	3,900	5,300	700	800
France	16,300	20,500	6,000	7,300	12,900	15,600	1,800	2,400
Germany (a)	26,900	30,800	9,500	10,400	20,300	22,900	3,300	3,900
Greece	33,600	31,700	12,600	14,300	24,600	26,800	3,400	3,500
Ireland (a)	8,100	10,100	2,900	3,800	6,300	8,100	1,200	1,400
Italy	39,300	41,600	13,800	17,800	29,500	33,500	4,300	5,200
Malta	5,300	5,000	2,000	2,400	4,000	4,300	600	500
Netherlands	12,700	13,300	4,500	5,600	9,400	11,000	1,500	1,800
Poland	3,900	5,400	2,400	3,000	3,800	4,300	300	300
Spain	5,000	5,600	1,400	2,000	3,200	4,400	500	600
Sweden	3,900	4,200	1,500	1,700	2,800	3,600	300	500
Switzerland	8,100	9,000	2,700	3,300	6,600	6,400	1,100	800
United Kingdom	213,400	237,500	73,800	81,800	161,700	179,400	27,900	30,700
Yugoslavia	16,000	15,200	5,200	7,200	11,200	13,900	1,800	1,700
Other	19,000	23,700	7,900	11,700	17,400	23,200	2,800	3,700
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>416,900</i>	<i>460,000</i>	<i>147,700</i>	<i>174,500</i>	<i>317,700</i>	<i>362,700</i>	<i>51,500</i>	<i>58,000</i>
OCEANIA —								
Cook Islands	4,100	4,000	1,100	600	2,300	1,900	300	200
Fiji	73,200	93,900	21,200	24,000	56,700	63,700	7,700	9,300
New Caledonia	10,300	14,500	3,000	3,500	8,000	9,200	1,300	1,300
New Zealand	247,100	297,300	59,700	69,200	174,700	195,300	24,400	23,300
Norfolk Is.	15,000	12,200	3,600	3,400	9,100	7,800	500	700
Papua New Guinea	32,700	34,400	8,700	8,900	22,900	21,800	2,400	2,900
Solomon Islands	3,600	3,600	1,100	1,100	2,500	2,500	300	300
Tahiti	5,200	6,800	1,500	1,300	4,800	3,600	500	200
Vanuatu	9,100	12,800	2,300	3,100	6,600	9,500	1,100	1,300
Other	6,800	13,000	2,800	2,700	6,200	7,800	1,200	600
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>407,100</i>	<i>492,400</i>	<i>105,000</i>	<i>117,900</i>	<i>293,700</i>	<i>323,200</i>	<i>39,600</i>	<i>40,300</i>
Total (b)	1,697,600	1,989,800	497,500	571,100	1,252,000	1,393,400	165,400	184,300

(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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