

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

**MAIN FEATURES**

The total number of overseas movements in November 1990 was 733,700 (6% more than in November 1989) comprising 374,400 arrivals (3% more than November 1989) and 359,200 departures (9% more than November 1989).

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

- 10,650 settlers arrived in Australia, 1 per cent less than in November 1989 (10,770). Settlers from East and South East Asia continued to increase in number, (28% more than in November 1989) making up 43 per cent of all settler arrivals.
- Long-term visitor arrivals (3,040) decreased 13 per cent from November 1989 (3,510).
- 2,430 permanent departures were recorded, 16 per cent more than November 1989 (2,100). This continues the higher level of departures since late 1989 compared with previous years.
- Australian residents departing long-term (4,510) increased 11 per cent from November 1989 (4,070).

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

- The number of short-term overseas visitor arrivals for the month was 198,600, 3 per cent more than in November 1989 (192,700). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals were 6 per cent less than in October 1990. The trend estimate of visitor arrivals continues to show a decline.
- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain 'holiday' (58%), 'visiting relatives' (20%) and 'business and attending convention' (13%). The proportions of visitors arriving for employment and education both decreased compared to November 1989 (17% and 31% less respectively). There was a 13 per cent increase in the proportion of visitors staying for 1 week and less than 2 weeks compared with November 1989, while the proportion staying for less than

1 week decreased 6 per cent compared with November 1989.

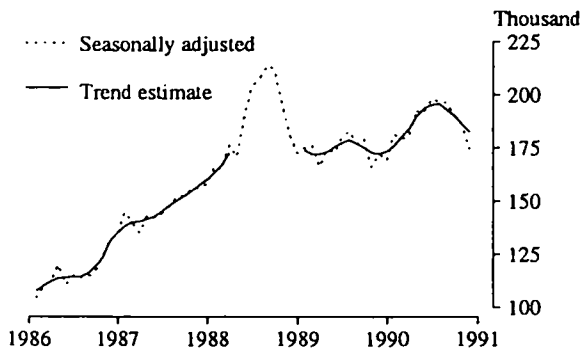
- The major source countries were: Japan with 40,400 (20% of total), New Zealand with 34,900 (18%), the U.K. and Ireland with 28,000 (14%) and the U.S.A. with 22,700 (12%). Among these four major source countries, which accounted for 63 per cent of all visitor arrivals, only visitors from Japan showed a significant increase (39%), while arrivals from New Zealand declined 16 per cent compared with November 1989.

*Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad*

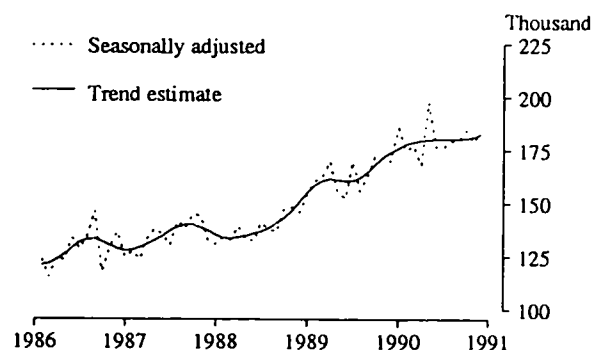
In November 1990:

- 154,900 Australian residents departed for short-term visits overseas, 7 per cent more than in November 1989 (144,200). In seasonally adjusted terms there was a rise of 2 per cent compared with October 1990. The trend estimate continues to show stability since February 1990.
- The most popular destinations were: New Zealand (16% of total), the U.S.A. (12%), the U.K. and Ireland (9%) and Indonesia (7%). When compared with November 1989, resident departures to New Zealand, the U.K. and Ireland and Indonesia increased only marginally (all 1% or less), while departures to the U.S.A. increased 18 per cent. Other significant changes in destination popularity were shown by increases of 56 per cent for Malaysia and 12 per cent each for Hong Kong and Fiji, while Singapore decreased by 18 per cent when compared with November 1989.
- There were 81,500 (53%) departures for 'holiday', 26,600 (17%) for 'business' and 30,400 (20%) for 'visiting relatives'. Australian residents travelling overseas for 'holidays' and 'visiting relatives' increased 11 and 6 per cent respectively compared with November 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.

**INQUIRIES**

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact Mr Robert Chibnall on Canberra (06) 252 6671 or any ABS State office.
- for information about other ABS statistics and services please refer to the back page 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>									
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	184,300	343,700
April	10,250	3,560	4,240	18,050	158,600	181,100	192,200	189,800	357,700
May	9,060	2,930	3,240	15,230	144,800	149,900	192,100	193,800	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	195,900	417,800
August	11,320	4,440	3,770	19,540	182,000	178,200	196,600	192,900	379,700
September	10,390	4,420	3,530	18,340	205,800	162,700	190,300	190,200	386,900
October	9,990	4,570	3,750	18,300	r230,800	r190,600	r186,100	186,100	439,700
November	10,650	4,960	3,040	18,650	157,200	198,600	174,800	182,600	374,400

(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)	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>									
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	178,800	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	180,300	149,000	369,200
July	2,590	5,740	3,090	11,420	198,400	179,400	180,300	156,300	366,100
August	2,560	6,300	2,720	11,590	184,300	179,900	180,300	188,000	383,900
September	2,290	4,770	2,550	9,600	214,300	184,400	180,700	170,000	393,800
October	2,530	4,280	2,480	9,290	r156,200	r179,000	181,100	r162,000	327,400
November	2,430	4,510	4,130	11,060	154,900	183,300	182,600	193,300	359,200

(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 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		January to	January to	Month of		Month of	
	31 December	1989	October	November	October	1990r	1989	1990
	1988		1990r	1990	1989		1989	1990
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	495,300	499,800	467,500	518,100	44,000	45,300	52,500	50,600
1 and under 2 weeks	567,800	494,000	454,500	512,200	42,900	54,600	49,600	57,600
2 weeks and under 1 month	541,200	448,500	361,100	396,400	37,500	39,100	33,900	35,300
1 and under 2 months	279,500	265,600	198,600	218,700	19,900	22,200	18,600	20,000
2 and under 3 months	99,300	98,900	74,000	83,600	6,900	8,000	9,600	9,500
3 and under 6 months	110,300	110,700	80,600	93,100	9,600	9,200	13,300	12,500
6 and under 12 months	146,100	162,700	126,900	139,800	13,300	12,200	15,100	13,000
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>2,249,300</b>	<b>2,080,300</b>	<b>1,763,200</b>	<b>1,961,800</b>	<b>174,100</b>	<b>190,600</b>	<b>192,700</b>	<b>198,600</b>
<b>Purpose of Journey</b>								
In transit	88,700	78,600	58,400	64,600	5,500	4,900	7,000	6,200
Attending convention	56,700	25,400	28,300	31,400	2,800	3,600	2,600	3,100
Business	234,300	230,800	195,600	219,000	21,900	21,600	23,900	23,400
Accompanying business traveller	23,000	19,400	18,800	20,600	1,900	1,800	1,400	1,800
Visiting relatives	448,500	459,900	341,800	381,700	35,100	35,400	42,300	39,800
Holiday	1,237,000	1,107,000	971,400	1,085,800	95,600	108,800	105,000	114,300
Employment	26,600	30,000	25,500	27,500	2,200	2,100	2,400	2,000
Education	47,800	62,800	60,600	62,700	3,800	3,700	3,100	2,100
Other and not stated	86,600	66,400	62,800	68,500	5,200	8,800	5,000	5,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,249,300</b>	<b>2,080,300</b>	<b>1,763,200</b>	<b>1,961,800</b>	<b>174,100</b>	<b>190,600</b>	<b>192,700</b>	<b>198,600</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	138,300	175,900	155,800	176,300	15,000	16,500	16,900	20,600
1 and under 2 weeks	402,300	487,800	445,700	486,300	47,700	49,600	39,800	40,600
2 weeks and under 1 month	480,200	565,200	495,100	531,000	45,600	47,500	36,500	35,800
1 and under 2 months	302,300	353,300	289,500	308,700	19,600	19,500	17,800	19,200
2 and under 3 months	145,400	158,500	137,100	154,600	6,800	8,200	14,600	17,500
3 and under 6 months	126,600	139,800	134,000	147,000	6,300	7,200	11,000	12,900
6 and under 12 months	96,300	108,100	106,700	114,800	6,000	7,700	7,600	8,100
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>1,697,600</b>	<b>1,989,800</b>	<b>1,763,900</b>	<b>1,918,700</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>156,200</b>	<b>144,200</b>	<b>154,900</b>
<b>Purpose of Journey</b>								
Attending convention	37,200	47,700	49,300	53,300	2,800	4,800	3,900	4,000
Business	264,400	302,200	262,400	289,000	28,400	26,700	25,700	26,600
Accompanying business traveller	28,800	33,000	27,000	29,100	2,600	2,000	2,300	2,100
Visiting relatives	343,400	387,600	331,500	361,900	21,700	25,600	28,800	30,400
Holiday	912,000	1,085,500	973,000	1,054,500	82,000	87,100	73,700	81,500
Employment	28,400	35,700	34,600	38,300	3,000	3,600	3,200	3,600
Education	15,300	19,400	20,500	22,000	1,100	1,300	1,400	1,500
Other and not stated	68,200	78,700	65,500	70,600	5,400	5,100	5,200	5,100
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,697,600</b>	<b>1,989,800</b>	<b>1,763,900</b>	<b>1,918,700</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>156,200</b>	<b>144,200</b>	<b>154,900</b>

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended		January to	January to	Month of		Month of	
	31 December	1989	October	November	October	1990	1989	1990
	1988		1990	1990	1989		1989	1990
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>8,150</b>	<b>5,360</b>	<b>3,690</b>	<b>4,120</b>	<b>310</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>470</b>	<b>430</b>
<b>Total America</b>	<b>7,800</b>	<b>7,460</b>	<b>5,570</b>	<b>6,000</b>	<b>620</b>	<b>540</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>430</b>
<b>Asia —</b>								
East and South East Asia	45,500	45,970	40,120	44,750	3,370	4,050	3,620	4,630
South Central Asia	8,920	6,740	6,880	7,640	480	720	480	760
Western Asia (Middle East)	7,000	4,810	3,820	4,430	400	500	430	620
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>61,430</b>	<b>57,520</b>	<b>50,820</b>	<b>56,820</b>	<b>4,240</b>	<b>5,270</b>	<b>4,530</b>	<b>6,010</b>
<b>Europe —</b>								
U.K. and Ireland	29,030	26,490	19,940	21,990	2,120	2,120	2,840	2,050
Other Europe	15,590	12,830	9,280	10,230	1,230	930	1,240	960
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>44,630</b>	<b>39,320</b>	<b>29,220</b>	<b>32,230</b>	<b>3,350</b>	<b>3,050</b>	<b>4,080</b>	<b>3,010</b>
<b>Oceania —</b>								
New Zealand	24,870	17,340	7,740	8,260	930	540	870	520
Other Oceania	4,660	4,040	3,160	3,420	290	260	290	260
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>29,530</b>	<b>21,390</b>	<b>10,900</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>800</b>	<b>1,160</b>	<b>770</b>
<b>Total (a)</b>	<b>151,550</b>	<b>131,060</b>	<b>100,210</b>	<b>110,860</b>	<b>9,740</b>	<b>9,990</b>	<b>10,770</b>	<b>10,650</b>

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of residence	Year ended		January to	January to	Month of		Month of	
	31 December	1989	October	November	October	1990r	1989	1990
	1988		1990r	1990	1989			
<b>AFRICA —</b>								
South Africa	9,400	8,000	6,300	7,600	600	700	1,000	1,300
Other	10,900	9,300	7,100	7,900	600	600	900	900
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>20,300</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>13,300</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1,900</i>	<i>2,100</i>
<b>AMERICA —</b>								
Canada	66,700	54,200	42,200	47,800	5,100	5,100	6,100	5,700
U.S.A.	322,300	260,700	205,900	228,600	23,700	24,100	22,500	22,700
Other	15,400	11,700	9,700	10,600	800	1,000	800	900
<i>Total America</i>	<i>404,400</i>	<i>326,600</i>	<i>257,800</i>	<i>287,100</i>	<i>29,700</i>	<i>30,200</i>	<i>29,400</i>	<i>29,300</i>
<b>ASIA —</b>								
China	18,000	29,100	21,100	22,400	1,300	1,100	2,400	1,300
Hong Kong	49,400	54,100	43,300	47,400	3,700	3,500	3,700	4,100
India	10,700	10,900	9,300	9,900	1,000	800	800	700
Indonesia	29,600	29,000	26,400	28,600	2,100	2,200	1,800	2,200
Israel	5,200	5,400	4,200	4,700	400	400	500	500
Japan	352,300	349,500	391,800	432,200	26,200	36,700	29,200	40,400
Korea (a)	9,200	10,400	11,100	12,300	800	1,100	900	1,200
Malaysia	52,100	44,300	37,100	42,700	4,200	4,000	5,800	5,600
Philippines	13,400	11,000	11,200	12,200	900	1,100	800	1,000
Singapore	63,500	65,200	52,800	61,900	4,200	6,100	8,300	9,100
Taiwan	19,200	21,500	21,000	22,800	2,400	1,300	3,000	1,800
Thailand	15,800	17,300	16,400	17,900	2,300	2,700	1,300	1,600
Other	21,900	22,900	19,600	21,600	1,800	1,700	2,100	2,000
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>660,300</i>	<i>670,500</i>	<i>665,200</i>	<i>736,600</i>	<i>51,200</i>	<i>62,600</i>	<i>60,700</i>	<i>71,500</i>
<b>EUROPE —</b>								
Austria	9,100	9,200	7,400	8,400	1,000	1,000	900	1,000
Denmark	11,400	10,200	7,600	8,600	900	1,000	1,000	1,000
Finland	5,700	5,200	4,200	4,700	500	600	700	600
France	21,000	20,100	16,800	18,700	1,600	1,900	1,900	1,900
Germany (a)	65,900	68,100	59,000	65,500	6,700	7,400	6,000	6,500
Greece	8,100	7,400	5,400	6,000	500	500	1,000	600
Ireland (a)	13,100	12,200	8,400	9,400	1,100	1,200	1,000	1,000
Italy	25,200	20,500	18,100	20,200	1,400	2,000	1,900	2,000
Netherlands	22,400	20,100	15,800	18,500	1,300	2,400	2,800	2,700
Norway	5,200	3,700	3,400	3,900	400	500	400	500
Poland	4,100	4,400	3,000	3,400	400	300	600	500
Sweden	26,900	24,100	15,800	18,100	2,100	2,100	2,800	2,400
Switzerland	26,000	27,400	21,300	24,900	2,600	3,600	2,700	3,600
United Kingdom	260,300	272,900	209,600	236,700	24,300	26,700	26,100	27,000
U.S.S.R (a)	2,900	5,400	4,100	4,600	500	400	500	500
Yugoslavia	6,800	6,400	4,100	4,700	500	500	900	700
Other	15,500	13,500	12,200	13,700	1,200	1,600	1,700	1,600
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>529,600</i>	<i>530,700</i>	<i>416,100</i>	<i>470,000</i>	<i>47,000</i>	<i>53,500</i>	<i>53,000</i>	<i>53,900</i>
<b>OCEANIA —</b>								
Fiji	19,300	17,500	12,100	13,700	1,000	1,000	1,600	1,600
New Caledonia	17,200	13,400	11,900	12,900	700	800	700	1,000
New Zealand	534,300	449,300	343,500	378,400	39,400	36,300	41,600	34,900
Papua New Guinea	37,800	34,800	27,300	30,100	2,600	2,600	2,400	2,700
Other	19,800	18,400	13,900	15,300	1,400	1,400	1,300	1,400
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>628,200</i>	<i>533,500</i>	<i>408,700</i>	<i>450,300</i>	<i>45,000</i>	<i>42,100</i>	<i>47,600</i>	<i>41,500</i>
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>2,249,300</b>	<b>2,080,300</b>	<b>1,763,200</b>	<b>1,961,800</b>	<b>174,100</b>	<b>190,600</b>	<b>192,700</b>	<b>198,600</b>

(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		January to	January to	Month of		Month of	
	31 December	1989	October	November	October	1990r	1989	1990
	1988		1990r	1990	1989		1989	1990
<b>AFRICA —</b>								
Egypt	4,900	6,300	3,700	4,400	400	300	700	600
South Africa	8,300	11,600	6,700	8,100	600	400	1,500	1,400
Other	9,700	10,300	8,000	9,000	700	700	900	1,000
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>22,900</i>	<i>28,300</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>21,500</i>	<i>1,700</i>	<i>1,400</i>	<i>3,100</i>	<i>3,100</i>
<b>AMERICA —</b>								
Canada	23,700	30,100	26,800	28,300	1,100	1,400	1,600	1,500
U.S.A.	196,300	241,700	238,800	256,500	19,300	21,200	15,000	17,700
Other	23,900	21,200	17,600	20,600	1,500	2,200	1,700	2,900
<i>Total America</i>	<i>243,900</i>	<i>293,100</i>	<i>283,200</i>	<i>305,400</i>	<i>21,800</i>	<i>24,800</i>	<i>18,200</i>	<i>22,200</i>
<b>ASIA —</b>								
China	19,100	13,900	10,200	11,000	1,500	1,400	900	800
Cyprus	3,200	3,600	3,300	3,500	100	—	200	200
Hong Kong	104,700	116,800	93,200	103,700	9,300	9,800	9,400	10,500
India	19,300	23,200	14,700	16,900	1,700	1,100	1,900	2,200
Indonesia	133,600	146,100	132,100	143,300	13,600	12,300	11,100	11,200
Israel	6,000	6,200	4,200	4,400	500	200	400	200
Japan	30,100	40,600	39,700	43,300	4,600	4,600	3,400	3,600
Korea (a)	7,400	7,800	6,500	7,100	700	700	500	600
Lebanon	5,300	5,000	6,600	7,300	400	400	700	700
Malaysia	48,400	62,300	57,500	64,300	4,900	5,300	4,400	6,800
Philippines	35,700	41,900	30,100	33,000	2,700	2,900	3,100	2,900
Singapore	93,400	117,800	85,200	93,600	10,000	8,400	10,200	8,400
Taiwan	8,000	10,600	10,000	11,400	800	1,200	700	1,400
Thailand	59,800	86,600	81,100	88,600	8,500	9,200	7,600	7,500
Turkey	6,300	6,900	7,700	8,000	400	300	400	300
Other	19,500	25,800	22,500	25,000	1,900	2,000	1,900	2,400
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>599,900</i>	<i>714,900</i>	<i>604,800</i>	<i>664,400</i>	<i>61,500</i>	<i>59,700</i>	<i>56,700</i>	<i>59,600</i>
<b>EUROPE —</b>								
Austria	5,300	6,400	6,300	6,700	300	200	400	400
France	16,300	20,500	20,000	21,400	1,500	1,300	1,200	1,400
Germany (a)	26,900	30,800	29,100	31,500	2,100	2,100	2,300	2,400
Greece	33,600	31,700	29,800	31,100	800	1,200	1,300	1,400
Ireland (a)	8,100	10,100	9,200	10,000	400	400	600	800
Italy	39,300	41,600	39,300	41,400	2,100	1,600	2,300	2,000
Malta	5,300	5,000	4,900	5,100	200	200	200	200
Netherlands	12,700	13,300	13,200	14,500	900	900	800	1,300
Poland	3,900	5,400	5,000	5,600	400	200	200	500
Spain	5,000	5,600	5,500	5,900	400	400	600	500
Sweden	3,900	4,200	4,200	4,400	200	200	300	200
Switzerland	8,100	9,000	8,000	8,400	400	500	400	400
United Kingdom	213,400	237,500	218,900	232,600	12,500	13,700	13,700	13,700
Yugoslavia	16,000	15,200	15,800	16,700	600	800	800	1,000
Other	19,000	23,700	27,000	28,600	1,100	1,100	1,400	1,600
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>416,900</i>	<i>460,000</i>	<i>436,200</i>	<i>463,900</i>	<i>23,800</i>	<i>24,900</i>	<i>26,700</i>	<i>27,800</i>
<b>OCEANIA —</b>								
Cook Islands	4,100	4,000	2,800	3,400	300	400	200	600
Fiji	73,200	93,900	83,600	91,700	8,700	9,400	7,200	8,100
New Caledonia	10,300	14,500	12,400	13,400	1,600	1,400	1,200	1,000
New Zealand	247,100	297,300	249,800	274,100	20,200	25,000	24,200	24,300
Norfolk Is.	15,000	12,200	11,000	12,800	900	1,500	800	1,900
Papua New Guinea	32,700	34,400	27,900	30,800	2,400	2,700	2,600	2,900
Solomon Islands	3,600	3,600	3,400	3,700	200	500	200	300
Tahiti	5,200	6,800	5,200	5,500	400	700	400	300
Vanuatu	9,100	12,800	14,000	15,600	1,900	2,400	1,400	1,500
Other	6,800	13,000	10,600	11,700	1,500	1,100	1,300	1,100
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>407,100</i>	<i>492,400</i>	<i>420,800</i>	<i>462,700</i>	<i>38,100</i>	<i>45,100</i>	<i>39,500</i>	<i>41,900</i>
<b>Total (b)</b>	<b>1,697,600</b>	<b>1,989,800</b>	<b>1,763,900</b>	<b>1,918,700</b>	<b>147,000</b>	<b>156,200</b>	<b>144,200</b>	<b>154,900</b>

(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
- r figures or series revised since previous issue

**J. L. CARROLL**  
Acting Australian Statistician



## *For more information ...*

The ABS publishes a wide range of information on Australia's economic and social conditions. A catalogue of publications and products is available from any of our Offices (see below for contact details).

### **Information Consultancy Service**

Special tables or in-depth data investigations are provided by the ABS Information Consultancy Service in each of our Offices (see below for contact details).

### **Electronic Data Services**

A growing range of our data are available on electronic media. Selections of the most frequently requested data are available, updated daily, on DISCOVERY (Key \*656#). Our TELESTATS service delivers major economic indicator publications ready to download into your computer on the day of release. Our AUSSTATS service enables on-line access to a data base of thousands of up-to-date time series. Selected datasets are also available on diskette or CD-ROM. For more details on our electronic data services, contact Information Services in any of our Offices on the numbers below.

### **Bookshops and Subscriptions**

There are over 500 titles available from the ABS Bookshops in each of our Offices. You can also receive any of our publications on a regular basis. Join our subscription mailing service and have your publications mailed to you in Australia at no additional cost. Telephone our Publications Subscription Service toll free on 008 02 06 08 Australia wide.

## *Sales and Inquiries*



SYDNEY (02) 268 4611  
MELBOURNE (03) 615 7000  
BRISBANE (07) 222 6351  
PERTH (09) 323 5140

ADELAIDE (08) 237 7100  
HOBART (002) 20 5800  
DARWIN (089) 81 3456  
CANBERRA (06) 252 6627



Information Services, ABS, PO Box 10, Belconnen ACT 2616  
or any ABS State office.

