



# AUSTRALIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS

## Canberra



CATALOGUE NO. 3401.0

EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 30 MAY 1988

### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA MARCH 1988

- PHONE INQUIRIES** • *about these statistics*—contact Mr Mark Patton on Canberra (062) 52 6671 or any ABS State office.  
 • *about other statistics and ABS services*—contact Information Services on Canberra (062) 52 6627, 52 5402, 52 6007 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 VIATEL — key \*656#. • on AUSSTATS — phone (062) 52 6017.  
 • on TELESTATS — phone (062) 52 5404.

#### MAIN FEATURES

During March 1988, there were 637,500 movements into and out of Australia recorded. There were 313,400 arrivals (18% more than in March 1987) and 324,200 departures (11% more than in March 1987).

The large increase in March of visitor arrivals has resulted in the trend estimate for recent months being revised upwards with the series showing a continuation of the strong growth apparent since mid 1985. The trend estimate of resident departures for short-term trips abroad has continued to decline.

#### Permanent movement

In March 1988:

- 12,780 permanent settlers arrived in Australia, 23% more than in March 1987.
- 1,720 permanent departures were recorded in March, 11% less than in March 1987.

#### Arrivals of visitors for short-term visits

In March 1988:

- 185,200 arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits were recorded, 28% more than in March 1987.
- Arrivals from New Zealand numbered 35,600 (19% of total) followed by the U.K. with 35,000 (also 19% of

total). The U.S.A. recorded a 13% share of visitors (24,000).

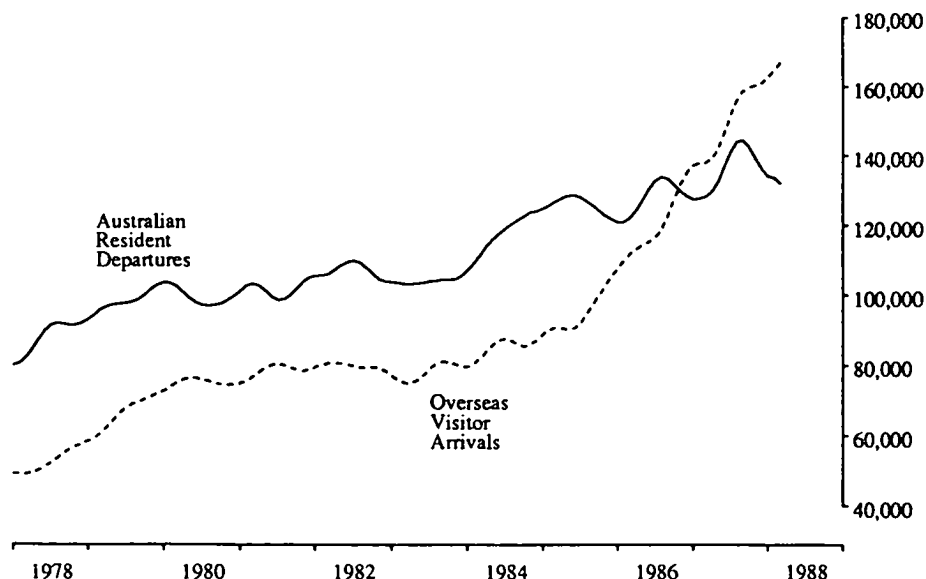
- Arrivals from Japan numbered 30,800, 58% more than in March 1987. As a proportion of total visitor arrivals, arrivals from Japan increased from 13% in March 1987 to 17% in March 1988.
- The majority of short-term visits were for durations of less than one month (62%), with 46% for durations of less than 2 weeks.
- 96,800 arrivals (52%) were for the purpose of 'holiday', 43,300 (23%) for 'visiting relatives' and 20,100 (11%) for 'business'.

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

In March 1988:

- 138,600 departures of Australian residents for short-term overseas trips were recorded, 15% more than in March 1987.
- The most popular overseas destinations were New Zealand (17%), the U.S.A. and the U.K. (11% each).
- 56% of departures were for durations of less than one month with 36% for durations of less than two weeks.
- 74,500 departures (54%) were for the purpose of 'holiday', 27,000 (20%) for 'visiting relatives' and 21,600 (16%) for 'business'.

#### SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT: TREND ESTIMATE



## 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 his or her 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 12 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 them 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)'. The Appendix of this issue contains a detailed list of countries included in the various regions of Asia.

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.

#### *Estimation method*

10. Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All movements by sea regardless of duration of stay, all permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of more than one year are fully enumerated and processed. All movements by air with a duration of stay of one year or less are sampled and statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

11. The statistics in this publication have been rounded, to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. In tables showing both short-term and permanent and long-term movements the total movements have been rounded to the nearest 100. The sums of the components may, due to rounding, not add exactly to totals.

#### *Corrections and imputations*

12. The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items.

13. Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions, at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are of course subject to change. Particularly affected are 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.

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 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).

### Related publications

20. 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

21. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications, 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.

### Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- .. not applicable
- \* Subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.
- r figures or series revised since previous issue.

### Electronic services

VIATEL. Key \*656# for selected current economic, social and demographic statistics.

AUSSTATS. Thousands of up-to-date time series are available on this ABS on-line service through CSIRONET.

For further information phone the AUSSTATS Help Desk on (062) 52 6017.

TELESTATS. This service provides foreign trade statistics tailored to users' requirements.

Further information is available on (062) 52 5404.

### Floppy Disk Service

Selected ABS statistics are available on floppy disk. Further information is available on (062) 52 6684.

IAN CASTLES  
Australian Statistician

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</i>									
31 December -									
1985	82,000	55,670	34,880	172,550	1,494,700	1,142,600	..	..	2,809,900
1986	103,330	55,870	38,130	197,320	1,513,200	1,429,400	..	..	3,139,900
1987	128,290	54,030	39,940	222,260	1,586,300	1,784,900	..	..	3,593,500
<i>1986 -</i>									
December	8,800	8,710	2,260	19,770	84,600	190,100	135,000	135,200	294,400
<i>1987 -</i>									
January	9,750	5,430	5,350	20,530	186,700	139,700	146,500	137,200	346,900
February	9,220	3,870	6,730	19,820	110,100	147,800	135,300	138,000	277,800
March	10,400	3,880	3,120	17,400	102,400	145,200	132,700	138,100	265,000
April	9,530	3,620	2,510	15,660	111,300	132,700	141,300	139,000	259,700
May	10,190	3,180	2,490	15,860	110,700	120,700	141,100	141,900	247,300
June	9,930	3,600	2,470	15,990	107,900	116,500	141,100	146,400	240,400
July	9,930	4,470	3,260	17,650	156,500	142,000	152,200	151,500	316,200
August	11,110	4,010	3,060	18,180	149,100	140,400	158,100	155,900	307,700
September	11,860	3,730	2,770	18,350	156,800	128,000	167,100	r158,500	303,100
October	11,540	4,440	3,160	19,140	183,800	165,700	158,900	r159,700	368,600
November	12,970	5,410	2,520	20,910	122,600	183,100	153,400	r160,200	326,600
December	11,860	8,410	2,520	22,780	88,500	222,800	160,000	r161,000	334,100
<i>1988 -</i>									
January	14,160	5,570	7,330	27,050	196,400	161,300	166,100	r162,600	384,800
February	11,840	3,910	6,430	22,170	112,200	180,400	158,600	r164,700	314,800
March	12,780	3,860	3,960	20,590	107,600	185,200	175,400	166,800	313,400

(a) Figures in this table show movement by air and sea combined. Figures for short term movement by air 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 17 to 19 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)	
<i>Year ended</i>								
31 December -								
1985	18,620	51,030	23,790	93,440	1,512,000	..	..	1,096,500
1986	18,820	48,560	27,190	94,570	1,539,600	..	..	1,363,800
1987	20,420	50,280	31,720	102,420	1,622,300	..	..	1,701,200
<i>1986 -</i>								
December	2,190	4,170	6,990	13,350	171,100	126,300	128,400	124,600
<i>1987 -</i>								
January	1,950	6,750	6,540	15,240	106,700	125,800	127,500	169,100
February	1,650	4,260	2,390	8,300	85,500	125,600	127,800	151,600
March	1,940	5,240	2,130	9,300	132,500	133,000	128,300	149,200
April	1,580	4,420	2,080	8,080	133,700	133,500	129,700	135,700
May	1,800	4,040	1,990	7,830	135,600	123,000	132,600	137,600
June	1,410	3,270	2,050	6,740	149,400	136,600	136,700	108,600
July	1,740	4,090	2,150	7,970	157,700	148,900	140,900	119,900
August	1,760	4,500	1,960	8,220	144,500	122,300	143,900	149,900
September	1,560	3,490	1,660	6,710	165,400	173,200	144,600	125,900
October	1,560	3,060	1,540	6,170	122,700	144,400	r142,700	139,700
November	1,510	3,160	2,230	6,890	113,700	129,500	r139,300	166,500
December	1,970	3,990	5,010	10,970	175,000	131,200	r136,100	147,500
<i>1988 -</i>								
January	1,880	6,570	2,540	10,990	113,200	132,800	r134,200	207,700
February	1,660	4,320	2,110	8,080	94,400	132,800	r133,600	175,200
March	1,720	4,650	2,610	8,980	138,600	141,500	131,900	176,600

(a) Figures in this table show movement by air and sea combined. Figures for short term movement by air 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 17 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS, INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND PURPOSE OF JOURNEY

	Year ended 31 December			Quarter ended 31 March		Month of March		
	1985	1986	1987	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	279,700	361,700	441,100	111,900	119,900	32,400	38,200	42,000
1 and under 2 weeks	226,500	294,600	410,100	88,900	118,800	26,600	31,000	44,100
2 weeks and under 1 month	247,800	315,000	403,600	91,800	115,100	28,000	30,600	41,900
1 and under 2 months	164,600	194,400	224,900	58,400	71,500	19,500	21,000	27,000
2 and under 3 months	65,600	74,200	85,800	23,100	28,200	7,500	7,900	9,200
3 and under 6 months	70,300	81,400	93,400	23,300	28,000	6,600	7,500	8,200
6 and under 12 months	76,200	95,900	115,300	32,800	42,200	7,500	8,000	11,800
Not stated	11,800	12,200	10,700	2,600	3,100	1,300	900	1,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,142,600</b>	<b>1,429,400</b>	<b>1,784,900</b>	<b>432,800</b>	<b>527,000</b>	<b>129,500</b>	<b>145,200</b>	<b>185,200</b>
<b>Purpose of Journey</b>								
In Transit	79,600	99,400	100,900	27,100	25,500	9,200	8,800	8,600
Attending convention	20,100	26,500	31,100	5,000	7,500	2,200	1,500	2,800
Business	158,000	169,600	195,300	46,900	56,500	15,400	18,500	20,100
Accompanying business traveller	13,800	15,000	18,900	4,900	5,200	1,400	1,400	1,600
Visiting relatives	287,100	326,000	370,200	85,400	107,100	33,400	34,000	43,300
Holiday	500,000	694,600	938,300	225,100	282,200	60,700	70,900	96,800
Employment	16,600	19,700	21,300	5,800	6,900	1,700	1,700	2,100
Education	21,000	24,200	35,200	12,900	17,700	1,600	1,800	3,100
Other and not stated	46,400	54,400	73,700	19,500	18,400	3,900	6,600	6,800
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,142,600</b>	<b>1,429,400</b>	<b>1,784,900</b>	<b>432,800</b>	<b>527,000</b>	<b>129,500</b>	<b>145,200</b>	<b>185,200</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	74,000	87,000	103,400	21,400	29,900	8,600	9,100	12,000
1 and under 2 weeks	317,300	359,300	377,900	79,400	94,600	32,500	31,100	37,700
2 weeks and under 1 month	475,600	453,400	468,400	101,700	107,500	38,300	36,900	40,100
1 and under 2 months	271,400	273,000	292,000	47,300	48,700	17,500	18,900	19,100
2 and under 3 months	142,500	139,000	135,300	19,400	18,100	8,700	9,900	8,500
3 and under 6 months	127,400	124,700	125,000	20,000	18,700	8,900	11,100	9,400
6 and under 12 months	86,800	88,400	87,300	27,600	27,100	10,500	12,600	11,100
Not stated	17,000	14,800	33,000	8,000	1,600	1,100	3,000	700
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,512,000</b>	<b>1,539,600</b>	<b>1,622,300</b>	<b>324,700</b>	<b>346,200</b>	<b>126,100</b>	<b>132,500</b>	<b>138,600</b>
<b>Purpose of Journey</b>								
Attending convention	34,100	33,600	37,000	8,900	7,500	4,300	3,800	3,800
Business	182,300	199,700	227,500	50,900	59,200	16,400	20,700	21,600
Accompanying business traveller	25,600	26,600	27,700	6,100	6,500	1,800	2,000	2,300
Visiting relatives	287,900	308,500	332,600	58,100	60,600	22,000	26,900	27,000
Holiday	891,400	875,400	874,100	172,200	186,100	74,200	69,200	74,500
Employment	21,700	23,100	24,300	6,800	7,000	1,900	2,100	2,200
Education	12,500	12,600	13,500	3,200	3,400	700	900	900
Other and not stated	56,500	60,100	85,600	18,600	15,900	4,800	6,900	6,300
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,512,000</b>	<b>1,539,600</b>	<b>1,622,300</b>	<b>324,700</b>	<b>346,200</b>	<b>126,100</b>	<b>132,500</b>	<b>138,600</b>

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended 31 December			Quarter ended 31 March		Month of March		
	1985	1986	1987	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>4 210</b>	<b>7 350</b>	<b>9 060</b>	<b>2 620</b>	<b>2 510</b>	<b>520</b>	<b>660</b>	<b>760</b>
<b>Total America</b>	<b>6 340</b>	<b>6 600</b>	<b>7 440</b>	<b>1 750</b>	<b>2 030</b>	<b>550</b>	<b>670</b>	<b>650</b>
<b>Asia-</b>								
East and South East Asia	25,030	28,260	37,970	8,490	11,380	2,520	3,320	3,870
South Central Asia	5,270	6,030	7,900	1,860	2,100	490	620	690
Western Asia (Middle East)	4,170	5,480	7,000	1,330	1,980	430	470	710
<b>Total Asia</b>	<b>34,470</b>	<b>39,770</b>	<b>52,870</b>	<b>11,680</b>	<b>15,470</b>	<b>3,430</b>	<b>4,420</b>	<b>5,280</b>
<b>Europe-</b>								
U.K. and Ireland	13,130	20,670	24,030	5,630	6,890	1,590	1,980	2,290
Other Europe	10,520	12,180	15,390	3,400	4,120	1,170	1,210	1,360
<b>Total Europe</b>	<b>23,650</b>	<b>32,840</b>	<b>39,420</b>	<b>9,030</b>	<b>11,010</b>	<b>2,760</b>	<b>3,190</b>	<b>3,640</b>
<b>Oceania-</b>								
New Zealand	11,290	14,140	15,360	3,470	6,430	1,350	1,170	2,150
Other Oceania	2,040	2,620	4,140	830	1,330	270	290	290
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>13,340</b>	<b>16,760</b>	<b>19,490</b>	<b>4,300</b>	<b>7,760</b>	<b>1,620</b>	<b>1,460</b>	<b>2,440</b>
At sea and not stated	10	10	.	.	.	.	.	.
<b>Total</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>103,330</b>	<b>128,290</b>	<b>29,370</b>	<b>38,770</b>	<b>8,890</b>	<b>10,400</b>	<b>12,780</b>

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

Country of residence	Year ended			Quarter ended		Month of		
	31 December			31 March		March		
	1985	1986	1987	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
<b>AFRICA -</b>								
South Africa	10,400	12,500	9,600	2,400	2,100	1,300	700	700
Other	6,900	7,100	7,900	1,800	2,300	700	600	700
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>19,600</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>1,300</i>	<i>1,500</i>
<b>AMERICA -</b>								
Canada	40,900	47,000	52,700	15,000	15,400	4,000	4,400	4,500
U.S.A.	196,500	245,400	309,000	83,900	77,700	20,100	24,500	24,000
Other	7,100	9,300	11,300	2,700	3,500	900	800	800
<i>Total America</i>	<i>244,500</i>	<i>301,700</i>	<i>373,100</i>	<i>101,500</i>	<i>96,600</i>	<i>25,000</i>	<i>29,700</i>	<i>29,300</i>
<b>ASIA -</b>								
China	5,300	6,200	10,900	1,900	2,900	500	700	1,100
Hong Kong	24,100	33,500	42,700	11,300	14,200	3,100	2,700	3,600
India	6,900	6,900	7,400	1,500	2,200	600	600	900
Indonesia	15,300	17,700	21,500	5,200	5,200	1,400	1,700	1,300
Israel	2,900	4,000	4,400	1,000	1,300	300	300	400
Japan	107,600	145,600	215,600	51,700	80,300	15,300	19,500	30,800
Korea	3,700	4,800	6,900	1,400	2,300	500	500	600
Malaysia	32,900	38,600	47,100	10,800	13,200	3,100	3,300	4,200
Philippines	9,300	11,200	12,200	3,000	2,700	900	1,300	1,300
Singapore	35,300	45,000	57,000	11,900	13,300	3,500	4,100	4,400
Taiwan	8,000	12,000	16,000	6,300	6,600	1,300	1,400	1,700
Thailand	5,900	8,000	11,200	2,700	2,800	800	1,100	1,000
Other	13,800	16,000	18,200	4,100	4,900	1,400	1,300	1,600
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>271,000</i>	<i>349,500</i>	<i>470,900</i>	<i>112,900</i>	<i>151,800</i>	<i>32,700</i>	<i>38,500</i>	<i>53,100</i>
<b>EUROPE -</b>								
Denmark	5,100	6,300	8,700	2,400	3,300	500	600	1,200
Finland	2,100	3,100	4,200	900	1,300	300	*	400
France	12,000	13,900	17,100	4,000	5,400	1,100	1,200	1,700
Germany(a)	37,300	41,900	53,300	15,600	21,600	4,700	4,900	6,400
Greece	6,600	6,400	7,100	1,700	1,900	500	500	500
Ireland(b)	5,500	7,400	9,800	2,300	3,700	900	1,000	1,600
Italy	14,500	17,300	19,300	5,400	6,000	1,000	1,500	1,900
Netherlands	15,400	15,900	17,300	5,800	6,700	1,400	1,600	1,700
Norway	2,400	3,200	4,300	1,100	1,900	*	300	900
Sweden	9,700	14,200	21,900	6,600	8,800	1,000	2,100	2,700
Switzerland	14,300	16,900	21,300	5,900	7,800	1,500	1,700	2,200
United Kingdom	153,400	176,000	198,900	61,200	81,900	25,100	26,100	35,000
Yugoslavia	5,600	6,400	6,300	1,900	1,900	900	500	600
Other	16,900	18,800	22,300	5,000	7,600	1,400	1,500	2,500
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>300,800</i>	<i>347,500</i>	<i>411,900</i>	<i>119,800</i>	<i>159,800</i>	<i>40,400</i>	<i>43,800</i>	<i>59,200</i>
<b>OCEANIA -</b>								
Fiji	12,400	13,300	16,500	3,600	4,400	1,200	1,000	1,600
New Caledonia	8,200	11,100	14,400	5,300	6,100	900	700	1,000
New Zealand	245,300	336,700	427,300	71,100	90,500	23,800	26,600	35,600
Papua New Guinea	27,700	31,900	32,800	8,400	8,500	2,000	2,000	2,500
Other	11,300	13,100	14,700	3,600	3,900	1,000	1,000	1,200
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>304,900</i>	<i>406,100</i>	<i>505,800</i>	<i>92,000</i>	<i>113,500</i>	<i>29,000</i>	<i>31,200</i>	<i>41,900</i>
Other and not stated	4,100	5,000	5,700	2,400	900	400	700	*
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,142,600</b>	<b>1,429,400</b>	<b>1,784,900</b>	<b>432,800</b>	<b>527,000</b>	<b>129,500</b>	<b>145,200</b>	<b>185,200</b>

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (b) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS,  
COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY

Country of intended stay	Year ended		Quarter ended		Month of			
	31 December		31 March		March			
	1985	1986	1987	1987	1988	1986	1987	1988
<b>AFRICA -</b>								
Egypt	4,500	3,400	4,100	800	1,200	*	*	*
South Africa	7,700	5,600	7,700	1,300	1,500	500	500	600
Other	5,300	7,000	8,800	1,800	1,800	*	700	700
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>16,000</i>	<i>20,600</i>	<i>3,900</i>	<i>4,600</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>1,800</i>
<b>AMERICA -</b>								
Canada	17,000	21,000	20,400	2,600	3,900	1,100	1,200	1,400
U.S.A.	134,900	145,600	174,100	31,500	35,500	12,100	13,900	14,700
Other	19,700	19,000	20,400	4,000	4,200	1,500	1,400	1,800
<i>Total America</i>	<i>171,600</i>	<i>185,600</i>	<i>215,000</i>	<i>38,200</i>	<i>43,700</i>	<i>14,700</i>	<i>16,500</i>	<i>17,800</i>
<b>ASIA -</b>								
China	22,400	19,100	17,200	4,100	3,900	2,200	2,200	1,700
Hong Kong	99,200	119,300	103,300	22,800	25,300	9,400	8,500	9,100
India	15,300	17,300	20,000	4,600	4,300	1,500	1,300	1,300
Indonesia	100,400	104,400	117,400	24,500	30,200	8,600	8,400	9,700
Israel	5,300	5,100	7,000	1,100	1,300	*	500	600
Japan	31,300	26,500	25,600	4,600	6,200	2,300	2,100	2,500
Lebanon	5,100	6,800	6,300	500	900	*	*	*
Malaysia	41,400	41,600	47,200	9,300	11,400	3,900	3,000	4,500
Philippines	27,300	30,000	33,500	7,400	8,700	2,000	2,200	3,400
Singapore	61,600	80,800	83,700	18,600	21,200	7,000	6,500	8,300
Thailand	24,900	34,600	48,800	10,800	14,700	3,500	4,200	5,900
Turkey	4,300	4,700	5,600	800	900	*	*	*
Other	28,100	30,000	31,800	7,300	8,400	2,800	2,400	3,400
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>466,600</i>	<i>520,200</i>	<i>547,400</i>	<i>116,400</i>	<i>137,300</i>	<i>43,900</i>	<i>42,100</i>	<i>51,200</i>
<b>EUROPE -</b>								
France	14,000	14,300	15,800	2,700	2,900	1,100	1,100	1,200
Germany(a)	24,800	25,300	26,100	4,000	3,700	1,900	2,000	1,500
Greece	32,500	31,600	33,900	4,500	4,500	2,200	2,600	2,900
Ireland(b)	6,600	6,000	6,700	700	800	*	500	*
Italy	43,900	39,300	40,100	6,000	5,400	2,700	3,300	3,000
Netherlands	13,500	13,300	14,100	2,800	1,700	1,000	1,500	800
Switzerland	7,500	7,500	7,400	1,800	1,800	600	500	600
United Kingdom	211,900	204,500	207,400	35,300	31,000	16,100	21,100	15,900
Yugoslavia	17,000	17,300	17,600	2,000	1,500	1,000	1,300	900
Other	38,600	37,500	39,100	5,900	5,600	2,300	2,700	2,600
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>410,200</i>	<i>396,700</i>	<i>408,200</i>	<i>65,700</i>	<i>59,000</i>	<i>29,300</i>	<i>36,600</i>	<i>29,600</i>
<b>OCEANIA -</b>								
Fiji	82,100	77,300	60,500	11,600	17,200	7,100	4,100	7,500
New Caledonia	5,000	10,000	10,800	2,700	2,100	*	600	700
New Zealand	279,200	256,300	275,300	64,300	65,100	23,200	23,200	23,300
Norfolk Is.	20,400	19,300	18,400	5,100	4,100	2,000	1,900	1,700
Papua New Guinea	25,800	25,800	27,500	5,800	6,900	1,900	1,800	2,500
Vanuatu	11,100	8,700	5,700	1,100	1,700	900	*	800
Other	15,800	18,000	19,000	3,500	3,500	1,200	1,400	1,300
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>439,300</i>	<i>415,400</i>	<i>417,400</i>	<i>94,200</i>	<i>100,600</i>	<i>36,700</i>	<i>33,300</i>	<i>37,700</i>
Other and not stated	6,900	5,800	13,700	6,300	1,100	*	2,500	500
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,512,000</b>	<b>1,539,600</b>	<b>1,622,300</b>	<b>324,700</b>	<b>346,200</b>	<b>126,100</b>	<b>132,500</b>	<b>138,600</b>

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany. (b) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

## APPENDIX

COMPOSITION OF COMPONENT REGIONS OF ASIA USED IN ABS  
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES STATISTICS

(Source: Based on the composition of regions shown on p. 33-34 of the United Nations Demographic Year Book, 1985).

## EAST AND SOUTH EAST ASIA

*EAST ASIA*

China  
Taiwan Province  
Japan  
Hong Kong  
Korea, Democratic People's Republic of,  
Korea, Republic of,  
Macau  
Mongolia

*SOUTH EAST ASIA*

Brunei  
Burma  
East Timor  
Indonesia  
Kampuchea  
Laos  
Malaysia  
Philippines  
Singapore  
Thailand  
Vietnam

## SOUTH CENTRAL ASIA

Afghanistan  
Bangladesh  
Bhutan  
India  
Iran  
Maldives  
Nepal  
Pakistan  
Sri Lanka

## WESTERN ASIA (MIDDLE EAST)

Bahrain  
Cyprus  
Iraq  
Israel  
Jordan  
Kuwait  
Lebanon  
Oman  
Qatar  
Saudi Arabia  
Syria  
Turkey  
United Arab Emirates  
Yemen, Arab Republic  
Yemen, Democratic Republic

