

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA
JUNE 1991**

MAIN FEATURES

The total number of overseas movements in June 1991 was 721,800, 4 per cent more than in June 1990 (693,800). There were 342,200 arrivals (5% more than in June 1990) and 379,600 departures (3% more than in June 1990).

Permanent and long-term movement
In June 1991:

- 10,530 settlers arrived in Australia, 4 per cent more than in June 1990. Settler arrivals from Northeast Asia continued to increase with 2,180 recorded in June 1991 (an increase of 51% when compared with June 1990). Settlers from New Zealand and the United Kingdom decreased 26 and 7 per cent respectively compared with June 1990.
- 2,160 permanent departures were recorded, 4 per cent less than in June 1990 continuing the decreases in permanent departures seen over the last two months when compared with the same months last year.
- The number of settlers arriving in the year 1990-91 was 121,690, about the same as in 1989-90 (121,230), while the number of permanent departures (31,130) was 12 per cent higher than in 1989-90 (27,860).
- Long-term visitor arrivals (3,350) were about the same as June 1990.
- Australian residents departing long-term (4,890) increased 3 per cent compared with June 1990 (4,770).
- The net gain in permanent and long term movement for the year 1990-91 was 94,770, 9 per cent lower than in 1989-90.

Arrivals of overseas visitors for short-term visits
In June 1991:

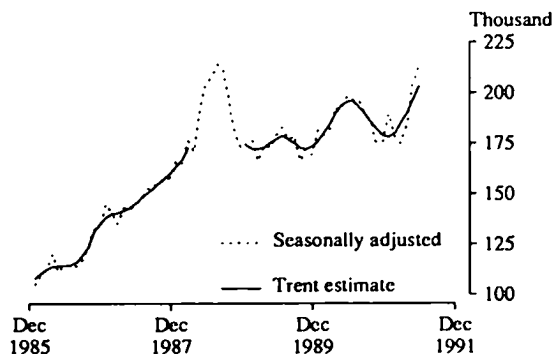
- The number of short-term overseas visitor arrivals was 172,200, 9 per cent more than in June 1990 (157,300). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals were 4 per cent more than in May 1991. The trend estimate of visitor arrivals shows strong growth throughout the first half of 1991.

- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain 'holiday' (55%) and 'visiting relatives' (20%). The number of visitors arriving for the purposes of 'visiting relatives' and 'holiday' increased 11 and 9 per cent respectively when compared with June 1990.
- Visitor arrivals for the purpose of 'attending convention' (10,500) made up 6 per cent of all visitor arrivals and showed a very large increase compared with June 1990 (2,000). The June 1991 figure for convention arrivals was double the number in May 1991. Queensland and New South Wales were the main recipients of this convention traffic with the U.S.A. and New Zealand combined providing almost half of these visitors.
- The major source countries were: Japan with 39,100 (23% of total), New Zealand with 37,600 (22%), the U.S.A. with 22,200 (13%) and the United Kingdom with 14,800 (9%). These four major source countries accounted for 66 per cent of all visitor arrivals. When compared with June 1990, visitors from these source countries increased as follows: the U.S.A. (17%), the United Kingdom (11%), Japan (3%) and New Zealand (2%).

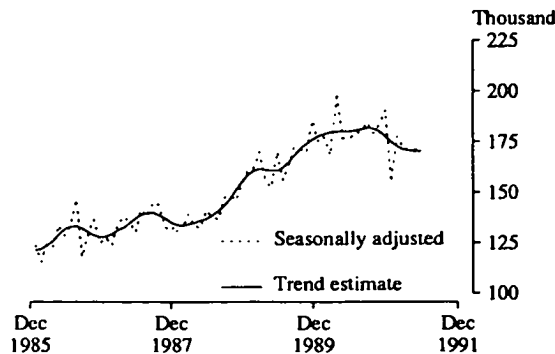
Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad
In June 1991:

- 200,900 Australian residents departed for short-term visits overseas, a decrease of 4 per cent compared with June 1990. In seasonally adjusted terms the number of departures has shown little variation over the last three months.
- The most popular destinations were: the U.S.A. (16% of total), the United Kingdom (12%), New Zealand (10%) and Indonesia (9%). When compared with June 1990, resident departures to Indonesia and the U.S.A. increased by 15 and 7 per cent respectively while departures to the United Kingdom and New Zealand decreased 17 and 6 per cent respectively.
- There were 109,000 (55% of total) departures for 'holiday', 44,700 (22%) for 'visiting relatives' and 25,900 (13%) for 'business'.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a)



SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES (b)



(a) Refer to paragraph 20 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Refer to paragraph 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

INQUIRIES

- for further information about statistics in this publication and the availability of related unpublished statistics, contact 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 (Actual)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate b)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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
1990	121,560	56,370	56,120	234,050	2,109,300	2,214,900	..	..	4,558,300
<i>1990 —</i>									
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	195,700	324,600
July	10,390	4,790	5,650	20,830	211,600	185,400	196,500	196,300	417,800
August	11,320	4,440	3,770	19,540	182,000	178,200	196,600	193,100	379,700
September	10,390	4,420	3,530	18,340	205,800	162,700	190,300	189,900	386,900
October	9,990	4,570	3,750	18,300	230,800	190,600	186,100	185,500	439,700
November	10,650	4,960	3,040	18,650	157,200	198,600	174,800	182,000	374,400
December	10,700	9,510	3,050	23,260	123,000	253,100	176,000	178,600	399,400
<i>1991 —</i>									
January	9,680	6,250	8,740	24,670	260,000	177,400	189,600	178,100	462,100
February	9,690	4,430	10,250	24,370	135,100	190,600	177,700	180,300	350,100
March	10,890	4,480	4,070	19,450	141,300	189,200	174,900	185,000	350,000
April	8,050	3,270	3,590	14,900	124,000	168,000	184,300	190,200	306,900
May	9,410	3,510	2,860	15,780	131,600	161,400	204,300	196,600	308,800
June	10,530	4,440	3,350	18,320	151,700	172,200	213,400	203,400	342,200

(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 21 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)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate b)		
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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
1990	30,370	66,300	40,810	137,470	2,169,900	..	..	2,162,700	4,470,100
<i>1990 —</i>									
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	180,100	149,000	369,200
July	2,590	5,740	3,090	11,420	198,400	179,400	180,600	156,300	366,100
August	2,560	6,300	2,720	11,590	184,300	179,900	181,200	188,000	383,900
September	2,290	4,770	2,550	9,600	214,300	184,400	181,700	170,000	393,800
October	2,530	4,280	2,480	9,290	156,200	179,000	181,500	162,000	327,400
November	2,430	4,510	4,130	11,060	154,900	183,300	180,300	193,300	359,200
December	3,230	5,800	7,490	16,530	251,200	190,900	177,700	179,200	446,900
<i>1991 —</i>									
January	2,820	8,110	3,650	14,580	127,900	154,900	174,900	243,600	386,200
February	2,770	5,860	3,710	12,350	125,100	177,800	172,600	180,000	317,400
March	2,900	6,100	4,020	13,020	171,500	171,400	171,300	197,600	382,100
April	2,400	5,720	3,020	11,140	167,000	171,000	170,700	180,900	359,100
May	2,450	4,820	2,960	10,230	163,900	171,200	170,400	175,000	349,100
June	2,160	4,890	3,790	10,830	200,900	171,200	170,400	167,900	379,600

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 18 to 21 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		January to June		Month of June	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	499,800	563,100	138,700	152,400	281,300	282,900	48,500	51,100
1 and under 2 weeks	494,000	571,100	130,100	144,600	263,700	301,300	38,100	47,900
2 weeks and under 1 month	448,500	459,000	96,600	98,400	206,300	212,000	28,600	35,500
1 and under 2 months	265,600	268,000	49,400	48,100	117,300	113,400	17,500	17,200
2 and under 3 months	98,900	98,300	19,700	18,500	46,400	41,400	8,000	7,800
3 and under 6 months	110,700	104,500	20,800	17,300	49,300	43,000	7,600	5,800
6 and under 12 months	162,700	150,700	33,000	22,300	82,100	64,800	9,000	7,000
Total (a)	2,080,300	2,214,900	488,300	501,600	1,046,300	1,058,800	157,300	172,200
Purpose of Journey								
In transit	78,600	70,200	15,800	15,400	35,900	33,000	5,500	4,600
Attending convention	25,400	32,500	6,100	15,500	12,600	22,900	2,000	10,500
Business	230,800	231,100	55,700	57,400	117,900	107,900	17,500	18,700
Accompanying business traveller	19,400	21,800	4,800	5,300	10,400	10,100	1,500	1,900
Visiting relatives	459,900	456,000	97,600	97,800	203,700	201,900	30,200	33,700
Holiday	1,107,000	1,233,700	267,500	285,400	571,200	610,200	87,300	95,500
Employment	30,000	29,600	7,500	7,300	16,100	13,200	2,700	2,100
Education	62,800	64,600	14,600	10,300	42,200	34,700	3,000	3,300
Other and not stated	66,400	75,300	18,900	7,400	36,300	24,900	7,600	2,100
Total	2,080,300	2,214,900	488,300	501,600	1,046,300	1,058,800	157,300	172,200
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	175,900	189,600	50,900	49,800	93,100	90,500	16,300	15,300
1 and under 2 weeks	487,800	523,600	127,800	123,900	247,300	242,500	41,700	45,200
2 weeks and under 1 month	565,200	604,800	147,400	138,300	280,300	259,200	54,700	56,000
1 and under 2 months	353,300	389,200	98,800	90,500	160,500	151,700	42,000	38,500
2 and under 3 months	158,500	181,500	50,200	44,500	74,300	67,300	20,600	16,900
3 and under 6 months	139,800	157,500	61,700	48,800	85,500	72,200	25,100	18,200
6 and under 12 months	108,100	123,600	34,400	36,000	69,800	72,900	9,500	10,700
Total (a)	1,989,800	2,169,900	571,100	531,800	1,010,800	956,300	209,800	200,900
Purpose of Journey								
Attending convention	47,700	55,300	18,500	12,900	29,000	19,900	6,300	4,300
Business	302,200	306,900	84,600	85,800	157,000	151,400	27,000	25,900
Accompanying business traveller	33,000	31,600	9,200	6,500	16,400	13,100	2,700	2,200
Visiting relatives	387,600	439,200	117,900	115,500	196,400	204,300	47,200	44,700
Holiday	1,085,500	1,193,900	304,000	272,000	539,600	495,000	113,200	109,900
Employment	35,700	41,500	9,300	13,200	20,000	25,700	2,900	4,600
Education	19,400	24,100	5,800	5,400	11,700	11,000	2,300	2,300
Other and not stated	78,700	77,300	21,700	20,500	40,700	36,000	8,200	7,000
Total	1,989,800	2,169,900	571,100	531,800	1,010,800	956,300	209,800	200,900

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		January to June		Month of June	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	17,340	8,970	2,160	1,470	4,980	3,480	640	480
Other	4,040	3,810	990	840	2,110	1,800	300	300
Total	21,390	12,780	3,150	2,300	7,090	5,280	950	780
EUROPE AND THE USSR —								
United Kingdom r	23,090	22,040	5,670	4,810	11,170	9,880	1,930	1,800
Other r	16,540	12,780	3,300	2,630	6,520	5,320	1,150	1,000
Total	39,630	34,820	8,970	7,440	17,690	15,210	3,080	2,800
<i>Middle East and North Africa</i>	6,580	6,390	1,310	1,700	2,620	3,390	550	620
<i>Southeast Asia</i>	29,690	30,520	7,610	6,770	14,340	13,240	2,550	2,340
<i>Northeast Asia</i>	16,290	18,860	4,160	4,910	8,000	11,240	1,440	2,180
<i>Southern Asia</i>	5,780	7,760	1,750	2,410	3,220	4,850	640	950
<i>The Americas</i>	7,460	6,600	1,630	1,680	3,190	3,150	590	570
<i>Africa (excluding North Africa)</i>	4,190	3,800	820	770	1,940	1,870	300	290
Total (b)	131,060	121,560	29,400	27,980	58,130	58,250	10,100	10,530

(a) See paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes other and not stated.

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

Country of residence	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December	1990	30 June	1991	June	1991	June	1991
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	17,500	16,000	3,600	3,300	7,800	7,500	1,100	1,000
New Caledonia	13,400	14,400	3,000	2,300	8,400	8,200	800	700
New Zealand	449,300	418,400	109,500	114,100	185,000	204,100	37,000	37,600
Papua New Guinea	34,800	34,600	8,000	8,100	16,400	16,600	2,500	3,400
Other	18,400	17,200	3,800	3,500	8,300	8,100	1,300	1,300
Total	533,500	500,700	127,900	131,300	226,000	244,500	42,700	44,000
EUROPE & THE USSR —								
Austria	9,200	9,600	1,600	1,800	4,100	4,300	500	500
Belgium	3,700	4,200	500	500	1,800	1,500	200	200
Denmark	10,200	9,900	1,500	1,600	4,600	4,200	400	600
Finland	5,200	5,800	900	1,100	2,400	2,700	400	600
France	20,100	21,100	3,700	4,100	8,800	8,800	1,300	1,700
Germany, Fed Rep	68,100	74,200	13,700	12,800	35,000	34,000	4,100	3,100
Greece	7,400	7,500	1,300	1,000	3,100	2,300	600	500
Ireland, Republic of	12,200	10,600	2,200	1,800	5,400	4,200	700	700
Italy	20,500	24,400	3,300	4,400	8,200	8,600	1,200	2,300
Netherlands	20,100	21,100	3,100	3,100	8,900	8,400	1,100	1,000
Norway	3,700	4,400	800	700	2,000	1,800	400	300
Sweden	24,100	22,000	2,900	2,400	10,500	8,100	1,100	900
Switzerland	27,400	29,500	3,800	4,300	12,300	13,100	1,000	1,200
United Kingdom	272,900	277,700	53,700	53,000	134,900	132,400	13,400	14,800
USSR & Baltic States	5,400	5,300	900	900	2,400	2,200	300	300
Yugoslavia	6,400	5,800	900	900	2,400	2,100	300	300
Other	15,300	16,500	2,800	2,100	6,800	5,600	1,100	900
Total	531,700	549,500	97,500	96,400	253,600	244,100	27,900	29,800
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	5,400	5,300	1,100	1,000	2,600	2,200	300	300
Other	11,600	12,100	3,100	2,000	5,900	3,800	1,400	700
Total	17,000	17,400	4,100	3,000	8,400	6,000	1,700	1,000
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	29,000	34,400	8,800	9,600	16,300	17,400	3,600	4,100
Malaysia	44,300	46,600	11,100	11,500	23,900	23,800	2,100	2,600
Philippines	11,000	13,600	3,700	4,400	6,800	8,200	900	1,200
Singapore	65,200	75,900	18,100	21,600	33,400	38,300	7,300	10,400
Thailand	17,300	19,600	5,300	7,100	10,100	11,900	900	1,500
Other	3,900	5,000	1,100	1,100	2,400	2,600	300	400
Total	170,600	195,000	48,100	55,300	92,900	102,300	15,200	20,200
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	29,100	23,700	8,300	3,400	16,600	7,300	1,500	1,300
Hong Kong	54,100	54,500	11,500	10,500	28,800	30,300	4,100	4,000
Japan	349,500	479,900	107,000	115,000	226,600	234,700	38,100	39,100
Korea	10,400	14,100	3,000	6,000	6,200	10,500	900	2,400
Taiwan	21,500	25,300	4,500	4,600	15,500	12,800	800	1,500
Other	500	500	100	100	200	300	—	—
Total	465,200	597,900	134,300	139,500	293,900	295,900	45,400	48,200
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	10,900	11,000	3,200	3,000	5,900	5,100	800	1,200
Sri Lanka	4,000	3,900	1,000	1,000	2,100	1,900	200	400
Other	3,300	3,000	700	800	1,500	1,100	200	300
Total	18,200	17,800	4,800	4,800	9,500	8,100	1,200	1,900
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,500	2,900	600	500	1,300	1,200	200	100
Canada	54,200	53,700	9,600	8,900	25,000	24,000	2,600	3,100
United States of America (b)	261,700	251,600	56,100	56,700	123,800	120,000	18,900	22,200
Other	8,200	8,800	1,700	1,600	4,000	3,800	600	700
Total	326,600	317,000	68,000	67,700	154,000	149,000	22,200	26,100
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	8,000	9,100	1,800	1,600	4,100	3,900	600	400
Zimbabwe	3,600	3,600	700	600	1,700	1,500	100	200
Other	3,900	4,200	800	1,000	1,900	2,400	100	300
Total	15,500	16,900	3,300	3,300	7,600	7,800	900	1,000
Total (c)	2,080,300	2,214,900	488,300	501,600	1,046,300	1,058,800	157,300	172,200

(a) See paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes America undefined. (c) Includes other and not stated.

TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS
COUNTRY OF INTENDED STAY (a)

Country of intended stay	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 June		January to June		Month of June	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	93,900	102,000	24,000	18,200	42,900	39,500	8,600	7,800
New Caledonia	14,500	14,900	3,500	3,600	6,200	7,000	1,300	1,600
New Zealand	297,300	320,200	69,200	63,100	150,100	144,200	22,100	20,900
Norfolk Island	12,200	14,200	3,400	4,400	6,300	8,200	1,000	1,400
Papua New Guinea	34,400	34,000	8,900	9,800	16,200	18,700	3,200	3,600
Vanuatu	12,800	17,200	3,100	4,200	6,900	8,200	1,400	1,700
Other	27,300	27,400	5,800	6,500	12,100	11,400	2,100	2,100
<i>Total</i>	<i>492,400</i>	<i>529,900</i>	<i>117,900</i>	<i>109,700</i>	<i>240,700</i>	<i>237,200</i>	<i>39,700</i>	<i>39,000</i>
EUROPE & THE USSR —								
Austria	6,400	7,600	2,400	1,900	3,700	3,300	1,000	600
France	20,500	24,100	7,300	6,300	11,000	10,200	2,800	2,200
Germany, Fed Rep	30,800	34,500	10,400	9,900	16,300	15,700	3,900	3,500
Greece	31,700	32,900	14,300	10,000	18,600	13,300	6,500	3,900
Ireland, Republic of	10,100	11,900	3,800	3,200	5,100	5,000	2,000	1,600
Italy	41,600	45,000	17,800	12,400	22,800	17,300	6,700	5,300
Netherlands	13,300	15,900	5,600	4,900	8,000	6,700	2,200	1,500
Poland	5,400	6,300	3,000	2,200	3,500	2,700	1,500	800
Spain	5,600	6,300	2,000	1,400	3,200	2,400	800	600
Sweden	4,200	4,900	1,700	1,800	2,200	2,500	800	800
Switzerland	9,000	9,500	3,300	3,000	5,100	4,900	1,000	1,000
United Kingdom	237,500	252,800	81,800	69,700	123,200	108,600	28,900	24,000
Yugoslavia	15,200	17,500	7,200	4,000	9,000	5,400	3,500	1,900
Other	32,400	40,100	15,600	12,000	20,600	16,900	8,300	5,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>463,600</i>	<i>509,200</i>	<i>176,100</i>	<i>142,700</i>	<i>252,300</i>	<i>215,000</i>	<i>69,900</i>	<i>53,600</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	6,300	4,800	1,100	1,200	2,600	1,600	500	600
Israel	6,200	4,800	1,800	1,300	3,000	2,000	600	400
Lebanon	5,000	7,700	2,400	4,100	3,700	4,700	900	2,100
Turkey	6,900	8,400	4,300	2,500	5,500	2,900	1,400	1,200
Other	7,100	6,300	2,200	1,900	3,700	2,600	1,000	700
<i>Total</i>	<i>31,400</i>	<i>32,100</i>	<i>11,800</i>	<i>11,000</i>	<i>18,400</i>	<i>13,900</i>	<i>4,300</i>	<i>5,000</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	146,100	158,000	39,400	41,000	71,100	75,200	15,300	17,500
Malaysia	62,300	75,100	16,800	15,500	33,300	29,900	6,200	6,200
Philippines	41,900	40,500	9,900	9,900	19,700	18,800	2,900	3,100
Singapore	117,800	105,500	24,600	22,300	50,500	44,300	7,600	8,800
Thailand	86,600	99,100	21,600	17,200	46,300	32,500	7,400	7,200
Other	7,100	9,000	1,800	2,900	3,700	6,400	700	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>461,600</i>	<i>487,200</i>	<i>114,100</i>	<i>108,700</i>	<i>224,600</i>	<i>207,200</i>	<i>40,100</i>	<i>44,000</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	13,900	12,800	3,000	4,300	5,300	6,700	1,200	1,600
Hong Kong	116,800	120,500	26,300	29,500	55,100	59,400	9,300	10,600
Japan	40,600	47,900	12,500	12,400	21,800	21,900	3,800	4,300
Korea	7,800	8,000	2,400	2,200	3,700	3,600	900	700
Taiwan	10,600	13,600	3,100	4,000	5,900	7,200	1,100	1,500
Other	300	400	100	100	200	200	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>190,000</i>	<i>203,200</i>	<i>47,300</i>	<i>52,500</i>	<i>92,000</i>	<i>98,900</i>	<i>16,300</i>	<i>18,800</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	23,200	22,100	3,700	3,400	9,200	7,800	1,000	1,000
Sri Lanka	3,500	7,200	1,700	1,600	2,400	3,000	500	700
Other	7,900	8,000	1,300	900	3,200	2,400	300	300
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,600</i>	<i>37,300</i>	<i>6,600</i>	<i>5,900</i>	<i>14,800</i>	<i>13,200</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>2,000</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	30,100	32,500	9,900	8,500	14,700	13,000	4,700	3,800
United States of America (b)	247,200	300,200	79,800	85,600	138,400	142,600	30,500	32,700
Other	15,800	15,400	2,400	2,500	5,700	6,100	600	500
<i>Total</i>	<i>293,100</i>	<i>348,100</i>	<i>92,100</i>	<i>96,600</i>	<i>158,800</i>	<i>161,600</i>	<i>35,800</i>	<i>37,000</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	11,600	10,400	2,600	1,700	4,900	3,700	900	600
Other	9,200	9,300	2,000	2,400	3,400	4,200	900	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>20,900</i>	<i>19,600</i>	<i>4,600</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>8,200</i>	<i>8,000</i>	<i>1,800</i>	<i>1,400</i>
Total (c)	1,989,800	2,169,900	571,100	531,800	1,010,800	956,300	209,800	200,900

(a) See paragraphs 8 and 9 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes America undefined. (c) 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. Classifications previously used in the ABS for social, demographic and labour statistics were adaptations of the United Nations (UN) country classification. Major Australian users indicated that the UN classification did not meet their requirements for analytical purposes.

Hence the ABS has developed a new classification of countries called the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). In this classification, neighbouring countries are grouped into progressively broader geographic areas on the basis of social, cultural, political and economic similarities. As part of this process emphasis was given to developing aggregations which satisfied the requirements of Australian users. Unlike the previous UN classification, the ASCSS does not take the conventional notion of continents as a constraint in the design of the classification structure. However, the base units of ASCSS are broadly compatible with those of the UN classification and it is possible to aggregate statistics based on the ASCSS to the UN classifications for purposes of comparison. The ASCSS has been applied to Overseas Arrivals and Departures statistics from January 1991. The major changes are as follows:

- 'Africa' has been separated into two groups: 'Middle East and North Africa' and 'Africa (excluding North Africa)' which includes all other African countries.
- There is no longer a single category 'Asia'. Separate categories 'Southeast Asia', 'Northeast Asia' and 'Southern Asia' have been created. 'Middle East' countries formerly included in 'Asia' are now included in the new category 'Middle East and North Africa'.
- 'Cyprus' has been included in Europe (formerly included in Asia).
- 'Tahiti' has been included with 'French Polynesia'.

For more detailed information on the classification of countries refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (1269.0).

9. Statistics on country of birth, residence or citizenship have certain limitations because of inadequate reporting on passenger cards. For instance, it is not possible to identify separately England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly 'Korea' includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. U.S.A. includes 'America (undefined)'. Germany refers to all people who list country of birth as either 'Germany, Federal Republic' or 'Germany, Democratic Republic' as a result of the unification of Germany in 1990.

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.

21. The reliability of the provisional trend estimate for January 1991 may have been adversely affected by the presence of temporary irregular effects associated with the commencement of the Gulf War. However, these influences are not expected to affect the reliability of the seasonally adjusted series, because they are neither seasonal nor trading-day type influences.

Related publications

22. 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

23. 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

24. 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



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