

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

MAIN FEATURES

The total number of overseas movements in October 1991 was 833,800, 9 per cent more than in October 1990 (767,100). There were 459,600 arrivals (5% more than in October 1990) and 374,200 departures (14% more than in October 1990).

**Permanent movement
In October 1991:**

- 9,010 settlers arrived in Australia, 10 per cent less than in October 1990 (9,990). Settler arrivals from Southeast Asia (1,870) decreased 30 per cent while settler arrivals from the United Kingdom (1,500) fell 26 per cent when compared with October 1990 (2,020). Settler arrivals from Northeast Asia, however were 13 per cent higher than in October 1990.
- 2,170 permanent departures were recorded, 14 per cent less than in October 1990 (2,530).

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

- The number of overseas visitor arrivals was 216,000, 13 per cent more than in October 1990 (190,600). The trend estimate of visitor arrivals continues to show strong growth since January 1991.
- The major source countries were: Japan with 48,700 (23% of total), New Zealand with 47,600 (22%), the U.S.A. with 23,900 (11%) and the United Kingdom with 22,900 (11%). These four major source countries accounted for 66 per cent of all visitor arrivals. When compared with October 1990, the number of visitors increased from Japan (33%) and New Zealand (31%), and decreased from the United Kingdom (14%) and the U.S.A. (1%).
- The number of visitors from Taiwan (4,400) and the Netherlands (3,500), although small compared with

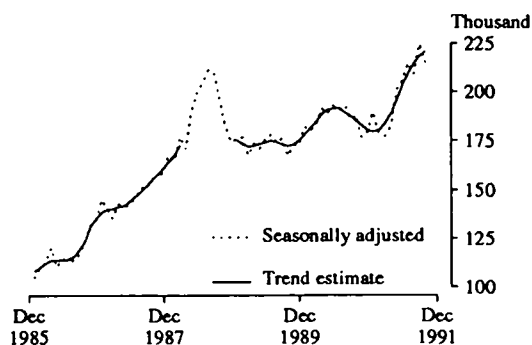
the number from the main source countries, showed large increases while those from Singapore (4,900) decreased.

- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain 'holiday' (62%) and 'visiting relatives' (18%). The number of visitors arriving for the purpose of 'holiday' increased 24 per cent while the number 'visiting relatives' increased 10 per cent compared with October 1990.
- Visitors intending to stay for less than 1 week increased by 27 per cent and those staying for 1 week and less than 2 weeks increased 23 per cent compared with October 1990. Visitors intending to stay for less than 2 weeks accounted for 58 per cent of total short-term visitor arrivals.

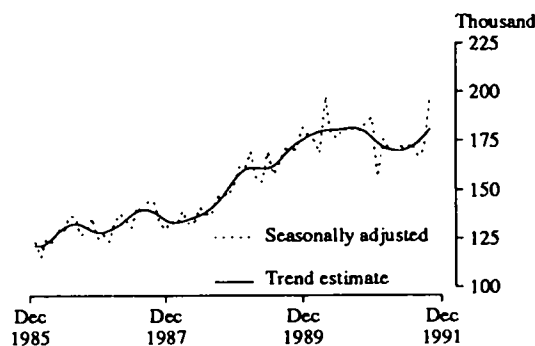
**Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad
In October 1991:**

- 169,800 Australian residents departed for short-term visits overseas, an increase of 9 per cent compared with October 1990. In seasonally adjusted terms the number of departures rose 15 per cent compared with September 1991.
- The most popular destinations were: New Zealand with 26,700 (16%), the U.S.A. with 26,100 (15%), Indonesia with 16,400 (10%) and the United Kingdom with 15,100 (9%). When compared with October 1990, resident departures increased to Indonesia (33%), the U.S.A. (17%), the United Kingdom (10%) and New Zealand (7%).
- Departures for 'holidays' (94,300) increased 8 per cent compared with October 1990 (87,100) and residents departing for the purpose of 'visiting relatives' (31,100) increased 22 per cent compared with October 1990 (25,600).

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	Overseas visitors (Seasonally (Actual) 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>								
August	11,320	4,440	3,770	19,540	182,000	178,200	193,300	379,700
September	10,390	4,420	3,530	18,340	205,800	162,700	185,800	386,900
October	9,990	4,570	3,750	18,300	230,800	190,600	187,800	439,700
November	10,650	4,960	3,040	18,650	157,200	198,600	176,600	374,400
December	10,700	9,510	3,050	23,260	123,000	253,100	179,600	399,400
<i>1991 —</i>								
January	9,680	6,250	8,740	24,670	260,000	177,400	189,600	462,100
February	9,690	4,430	10,250	24,370	135,100	190,600	178,100	350,100
March	10,890	4,480	4,070	19,450	141,300	189,200	177,300	350,000
April	8,050	3,270	3,590	14,900	124,000	168,000	182,800	306,900
May	9,410	3,510	2,860	15,780	131,600	161,400	201,300	308,800
June	10,530	4,440	3,350	18,320	151,700	172,200	206,300	342,200
July	11,290	5,030	6,140	22,450	196,800	208,300	215,000	427,600
August	10,900	4,600	4,080	19,580	169,100	199,300	209,300	388,000
September	9,440	4,550	4,080	18,070	184,600	197,400	224,800	400,100
October	9,010	4,830	4,330	18,170	225,500	216,000	215,100	459,600

(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 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 (Seasonally (Actual) adjusted)	Australian residents (Trend estimate b)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>								
1988	20,320	54,120	30,330	104,770	1,697,600	3,976,500
1989	24,830	59,220	35,990	120,040	1,989,800	4,130,300
1990	30,370	66,300	40,810	137,470	2,169,900	4,470,100
<i>1990 —</i>								
August	2,560	6,300	2,720	11,590	184,300	179,500	181,400	383,900
September	2,290	4,770	2,550	9,600	214,300	181,800	181,400	393,800
October	2,530	4,280	2,480	9,290	156,200	179,900	181,000	327,400
November	2,430	4,510	4,130	11,060	154,900	184,200	179,500	359,200
December	3,230	5,800	7,490	16,530	251,200	186,900	176,800	446,900
<i>1991 —</i>								
January	2,820	8,110	3,650	14,580	127,900	156,500	173,800	386,200
February	2,770	5,860	3,710	12,350	125,100	175,800	171,600	317,400
March	2,900	6,100	4,020	13,020	171,500	170,200	170,500	382,100
April	2,400	5,720	3,020	11,140	167,000	170,600	169,900	359,100
May	2,450	4,820	2,960	10,230	163,900	172,200	170,100	349,100
June	2,160	4,890	3,790	10,830	200,900	171,200	170,900	379,600
July	2,620	5,460	3,560	11,640	188,900	173,700	172,100	380,600
August	2,550	6,500	3,370	12,420	168,000	167,000	174,400	395,000
September	2,030	4,410	2,980	9,420	203,100	170,600	177,500	405,500
October	2,170	4,280	2,820	9,260	169,800	196,500	180,900	374,200

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

	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		October		October	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	499,800	563,100	140,800	166,800	467,500	507,100	45,300	57,500
1 and under 2 weeks	494,000	571,100	136,300	170,500	454,500	539,100	54,600	67,300
2 weeks and under 1 month	448,500	459,000	115,800	142,200	361,100	398,300	39,100	44,100
1 and under 2 months	265,600	268,000	59,100	60,200	198,600	195,700	22,200	22,100
2 and under 3 months	98,900	98,300	19,700	18,200	74,000	66,300	8,000	6,700
3 and under 6 months	110,700	104,500	22,000	19,900	80,600	71,300	9,200	8,300
6 and under 12 months	162,700	150,700	32,600	27,200	126,900	102,000	12,200	9,900
Total (a)	2,080,300	2,214,900	526,300	605,000	1,763,200	1,879,800	190,600	216,000
Purpose of journey								
In transit	78,600	70,200	17,700	17,400	58,400	56,000	4,900	5,600
Attending convention	25,400	32,500	12,100	9,700	28,300	35,900	3,600	3,300
Business	230,800	231,100	56,100	54,500	195,600	185,000	21,600	22,600
Accompanying business traveller	19,400	21,800	6,600	5,500	18,800	17,400	1,800	1,800
Visiting relatives	459,900	456,000	102,700	112,900	341,800	353,700	35,400	38,800
Holiday	1,107,000	1,233,700	291,400	374,200	971,400	1,118,800	108,800	134,500
Employment	30,000	29,600	7,300	7,000	25,500	22,800	2,100	2,600
Education	62,800	64,600	14,700	15,200	60,600	53,500	3,700	3,500
Other and not stated	66,400	75,300	17,700	8,600	62,800	36,700	8,800	3,200
Total	2,080,300	2,214,900	526,300	605,000	1,763,200	1,879,800	190,600	216,000
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	175,900	189,600	46,200	54,100	155,800	164,500	16,500	19,900
1 and under 2 weeks	487,800	523,600	148,800	147,900	445,700	445,500	49,600	55,100
2 weeks and under 1 month	565,200	604,800	167,400	157,700	495,100	466,700	47,500	49,700
1 and under 2 months	353,300	389,200	109,500	91,300	289,500	265,500	19,500	22,500
2 and under 3 months	158,500	181,500	54,600	43,600	137,100	117,500	8,200	6,600
3 and under 6 months	139,800	157,500	41,300	35,900	134,000	116,800	7,200	8,700
6 and under 12 months	108,100	123,600	29,200	29,500	106,700	109,600	7,700	7,200
Total (a)	1,989,800	2,169,900	596,900	560,000	1,763,900	1,686,100	156,200	169,800
Purpose of journey								
Attending convention	47,700	55,300	15,600	13,600	49,300	37,900	4,800	4,500
Business	302,200	306,900	78,700	80,200	262,400	258,900	26,700	27,300
Accompanying business traveller	33,000	31,600	8,600	7,500	27,000	22,900	2,000	2,300
Visiting relatives	387,600	439,200	109,500	105,000	331,500	340,300	25,600	31,100
Holiday	1,085,500	1,193,900	346,200	315,500	973,000	904,800	87,100	94,300
Employment	35,700	41,500	11,000	12,600	34,600	41,800	3,600	3,500
Education	19,400	24,100	7,600	7,000	20,500	19,200	1,300	1,200
Other and not stated	78,700	77,300	19,700	18,700	65,500	60,200	5,100	5,600
Total	1,989,800	2,169,900	596,900	560,000	1,763,900	1,686,100	156,200	169,800

(a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		October		October	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	21,390	12,780	3,010	2,370	10,900	8,350	800	700
Europe and the USSR	39,630	34,820	8,620	7,600	29,380	25,530	3,070	2,730
Middle East and North Africa	6,580	6,390	1,710	1,760	4,960	5,730	620	580
Southeast Asia	29,690	30,520	7,720	6,430	24,720	21,540	2,660	1,870
Northeast Asia	16,290	18,860	6,010	7,250	15,400	20,050	1,390	1,570
Southern Asia	5,780	7,760	2,320	3,390	6,190	8,980	650	740
The Americas	7,460	6,600	1,840	2,090	5,570	5,820	540	580
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,190	3,800	860	740	3,060	2,870	250	250
Total (b)	131,060	121,560	32,100	31,630	100,210	98,890	9,990	9,010
Major source countries —								
China	3,440	3,270	950	1,020	2,720	2,840	230	290
Hong Kong	7,400	10,520	3,480	4,550	8,320	12,400	820	810
India	2,990	3,760	1,140	1,840	3,040	5,040	340	320
Malaysia	6,920	6,210	1,500	1,030	5,010	3,830	510	260
New Zealand	17,340	8,970	2,220	1,490	7,740	5,450	540	490
Philippines	6,940	6,150	1,720	1,760	5,250	5,490	540	500
Sri Lanka	2,010	3,120	980	670	2,480	2,380	250	300
Taiwan	2,910	3,140	1,030	1,200	2,690	3,290	220	300
United Kingdom	23,090	22,040	5,430	4,140	18,630	15,520	2,020	1,500
Viet Nam	10,050	13,730	3,540	2,760	10,890	9,240	1,230	840

(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		30 September		October		October	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	17,500	16,000	3,400	3,300	12,100	11,900	1,000	1,200
New Caledonia	13,400	14,400	2,700	3,000	11,900	12,300	800	1,100
New Zealand	449,300	418,400	122,200	152,700	343,500	404,400	36,300	47,600
Papua New Guinea	34,800	34,600	8,300	8,500	27,300	28,100	2,600	2,900
Other	18,400	17,200	4,100	4,600	13,800	14,200	1,400	1,500
<i>Total</i>	<i>533,500</i>	<i>500,700</i>	<i>140,700</i>	<i>172,000</i>	<i>408,800</i>	<i>470,900</i>	<i>42,100</i>	<i>54,300</i>
EUROPE & THE USSR —								
Austria	9,200	9,600	2,300	2,300	7,400	7,800	1,000	1,200
Belgium	3,700	4,200	1,200	1,000	3,300	3,000	400	600
Denmark	10,200	9,900	2,000	2,000	7,600	7,300	1,000	1,100
Finland	5,200	5,800	1,200	900	4,200	4,200	600	600
France	20,100	21,100	6,100	6,100	16,800	17,000	1,900	2,100
Germany, Fed Rep	68,100	74,200	16,600	16,800	59,000	58,600	7,400	7,800
Greece	7,400	7,500	1,800	1,100	5,400	3,900	500	500
Ireland, Republic of	12,200	10,600	1,900	2,200	8,400	7,300	1,200	900
Italy	20,500	24,400	7,900	6,900	18,100	17,500	2,000	2,000
Netherlands	20,100	21,100	4,500	3,900	15,800	15,800	2,400	3,500
Norway	3,700	4,400	1,000	800	3,400	2,900	500	300
Sweden	24,100	22,000	3,200	2,700	15,800	12,700	2,100	1,900
Switzerland	27,400	29,500	5,400	5,100	21,300	21,200	3,600	3,000
United Kingdom	272,900	277,700	48,000	42,400	209,600	197,600	26,700	22,900
USSR & Baltic States	5,400	5,300	1,400	1,000	4,100	3,500	400	300
Yugoslavia	6,400	5,800	1,100	1,200	4,100	3,800	500	500
Other	15,300	16,500	4,200	3,300	12,600	10,100	1,600	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>531,700</i>	<i>549,500</i>	<i>109,600</i>	<i>99,600</i>	<i>416,900</i>	<i>394,100</i>	<i>53,700</i>	<i>50,500</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	5,400	5,300	1,300	1,300	4,200	3,900	400	400
Other	11,600	12,100	3,100	2,700	9,800	7,300	800	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>17,400</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>14,000</i>	<i>11,200</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,200</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	29,000	34,400	7,800	8,100	26,400	28,100	2,200	2,600
Malaysia	44,300	46,600	9,200	9,500	37,100	37,100	4,000	3,800
Philippines	11,000	13,600	3,200	3,200	11,200	12,800	1,100	1,400
Singapore	65,200	75,900	13,400	15,500	52,800	58,700	6,100	4,900
Thailand	17,300	19,600	3,600	4,700	16,400	20,000	2,700	3,400
Other	3,900	5,000	1,200	1,600	4,100	4,800	500	600
<i>Total</i>	<i>170,600</i>	<i>195,000</i>	<i>38,400</i>	<i>42,400</i>	<i>147,900</i>	<i>161,400</i>	<i>16,600</i>	<i>16,600</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	29,100	23,700	3,400	4,100	21,100	12,600	1,100	1,200
Hong Kong	54,100	54,500	11,000	17,400	43,300	51,500	3,500	3,900
Japan	349,500	479,900	128,500	140,500	391,800	423,800	36,700	48,700
Korea	10,400	14,100	3,700	6,900	11,100	19,300	1,100	1,900
Taiwan	21,500	25,300	4,300	8,200	21,000	25,400	1,300	4,400
Other	500	500	200	300	400	600	—	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>465,200</i>	<i>597,900</i>	<i>151,100</i>	<i>177,300</i>	<i>488,700</i>	<i>533,300</i>	<i>43,600</i>	<i>60,100</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	10,900	11,000	2,600	2,300	9,300	8,200	800	800
Sri Lanka	4,000	3,900	900	1,100	3,200	3,200	300	300
Other	3,300	3,000	800	700	2,400	1,900	100	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,200</i>	<i>17,800</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>4,100</i>	<i>14,900</i>	<i>13,300</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,200</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,500	2,900	600	500	2,200	2,100	200	300
Canada	54,200	53,700	12,100	13,400	42,200	42,800	5,100	5,300
United States of America (b)	261,700	251,600	58,800	85,500	206,600	229,300	24,100	23,900
Other	8,200	8,800	2,100	1,800	6,800	6,400	700	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>326,600</i>	<i>317,000</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>101,200</i>	<i>257,800</i>	<i>280,500</i>	<i>30,200</i>	<i>30,300</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	8,000	9,100	1,500	1,800	6,300	6,500	700	800
Zimbabwe	3,600	3,600	900	600	2,800	2,300	300	100
Other	3,900	4,200	900	800	2,900	3,700	200	400
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>16,900</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,200</i>	<i>12,100</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,400</i>
Total (c)	2,080,300	2,214,900	526,300	605,000	1,763,200	1,879,800	190,600	216,000

(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		Quarter ended		January to		Month of	
	31 December		30 September		October		October	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	93,900	102,000	31,300	25,300	83,600	73,700	9,400	8,900
New Caledonia	14,500	14,900	4,800	5,500	12,400	14,200	1,400	1,700
New Zealand	297,300	320,200	74,700	79,700	249,800	250,600	25,000	26,700
Norfolk Island	12,200	14,200	3,200	3,500	11,000	13,400	1,500	1,700
Papua New Guinea	34,400	34,000	9,000	9,400	27,900	30,800	2,700	2,700
Vanuatu	12,800	17,200	4,800	4,800	14,000	15,100	2,400	2,100
Other	27,300	27,400	7,300	6,300	22,000	19,600	2,700	1,900
<i>Total</i>	<i>492,400</i>	<i>529,900</i>	<i>135,000</i>	<i>134,400</i>	<i>420,800</i>	<i>417,300</i>	<i>45,100</i>	<i>45,700</i>
EUROPE & THE USSR —								
Austria	6,400	7,600	2,300	1,900	6,300	5,400	200	200
France	20,500	24,100	7,700	6,600	20,000	18,700	1,300	1,900
Germany, Fed Rep	30,800	34,500	10,700	8,900	29,100	26,800	2,100	2,200
Greece	31,700	32,900	10,000	8,800	29,800	23,600	1,200	1,400
Ireland, Republic of	10,100	11,900	3,700	3,200	9,200	8,700	400	500
Italy	41,600	45,000	14,900	12,800	39,300	32,000	1,600	1,900
Netherlands	13,300	15,900	4,300	4,200	13,200	12,000	900	1,000
Poland	5,400	6,300	1,400	1,500	5,000	4,400	200	200
Spain	5,600	6,300	1,900	1,800	5,500	4,700	400	500
Sweden	4,200	4,900	1,800	1,300	4,200	4,000	200	200
Switzerland	9,000	9,500	2,400	2,200	8,000	7,500	500	500
United Kingdom	237,500	252,800	82,000	61,400	218,900	185,200	13,700	15,100
Yugoslavia	15,200	17,500	5,900	1,500	15,800	7,200	800	300
Other	32,400	40,100	13,200	9,700	35,200	28,300	1,400	1,800
<i>Total</i>	<i>463,600</i>	<i>509,200</i>	<i>162,300</i>	<i>125,700</i>	<i>439,500</i>	<i>368,700</i>	<i>24,900</i>	<i>27,900</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	6,300	4,800	900	1,000	3,700	2,900	300	300
Israel	6,200	4,800	1,000	1,000	4,200	3,600	200	500
Lebanon	5,000	7,700	2,500	4,200	6,600	9,600	400	700
Turkey	6,900	8,400	1,900	1,400	7,700	4,700	300	400
Other	7,100	6,300	1,600	2,300	5,700	5,400	400	500
<i>Total</i>	<i>31,400</i>	<i>32,100</i>	<i>7,900</i>	<i>10,000</i>	<i>27,900</i>	<i>26,300</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>2,400</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	146,100	158,000	48,700	54,500	132,100	146,100	12,300	16,400
Malaysia	62,300	75,100	18,900	18,300	57,500	53,400	5,300	5,200
Philippines	41,900	40,500	7,500	8,200	30,100	29,900	2,900	2,800
Singapore	117,800	105,500	26,300	23,600	85,200	78,800	8,400	10,800
Thailand	86,600	99,100	25,600	17,100	81,100	56,600	9,200	7,000
Other	7,100	9,000	2,000	2,900	6,100	10,000	400	700
<i>Total</i>	<i>461,600</i>	<i>487,200</i>	<i>129,100</i>	<i>124,600</i>	<i>392,200</i>	<i>374,700</i>	<i>38,500</i>	<i>43,000</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	13,900	12,800	3,500	3,900	10,200	11,900	1,400	1,300
Hong Kong	116,800	120,500	28,300	32,100	93,200	101,500	9,800	10,100
Japan	40,600	47,900	13,300	11,700	39,700	37,800	4,600	4,300
Korea	7,800	8,000	2,100	2,300	6,500	6,900	700	900
Taiwan	10,600	13,600	3,000	4,300	10,000	12,800	1,200	1,200
Other	300	400	100	200	300	500	—	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>190,000</i>	<i>203,200</i>	<i>50,300</i>	<i>54,500</i>	<i>160,000</i>	<i>171,400</i>	<i>17,700</i>	<i>18,000</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	23,200	22,100	4,400	4,100	14,700	13,200	1,100	1,300
Sri Lanka	3,500	7,200	1,900	1,900	4,800	5,300	400	400
Other	7,900	8,000	1,500	1,500	5,300	4,700	700	800
<i>Total</i>	<i>34,600</i>	<i>37,300</i>	<i>7,800</i>	<i>7,500</i>	<i>24,800</i>	<i>23,200</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>2,500</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	30,100	32,500	10,700	9,300	26,800	23,800	1,400	1,500
United States of America (b)	247,200	300,200	86,000	84,700	246,700	253,300	22,300	26,100
Other	15,800	15,400	2,900	3,100	9,700	10,400	1,100	1,200
<i>Total</i>	<i>293,100</i>	<i>348,100</i>	<i>99,700</i>	<i>97,100</i>	<i>283,200</i>	<i>287,500</i>	<i>24,800</i>	<i>28,800</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	11,600	10,400	1,500	1,900	6,700	6,100	400	600
Other	9,200	9,300	2,600	3,100	6,500	7,900	600	600
<i>Total</i>	<i>20,900</i>	<i>19,600</i>	<i>4,100</i>	<i>4,900</i>	<i>13,300</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>1,000</i>	<i>1,200</i>
Total (c)	1,989,800	2,169,900	596,900	560,000	1,763,900	1,686,100	156,200	169,800

(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 com-

ponent 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

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

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