



### OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA NOVEMBER 1986

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#### MAIN FEATURES

##### *Permanent movement*

9,620 settler arrivals were recorded in November 1986, 24% more than in November 1985.

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

The trend estimate series (formerly referred to as smoothed seasonally adjusted series) continues to show an increase in the number of visitors arriving in Australia for short-term visits. This increase has been evident since June 1985, except for a slight decline in May and June 1986.

In November 1986 the actual number of short-term arrivals of visitors recorded was 156,700, 29% more than in November 1985. Residents of four countries made up 63% of all short-term arrivals of visitors — USA (21%), New Zealand (18%), United Kingdom and Ireland (13%) and Japan (11%). The majority of

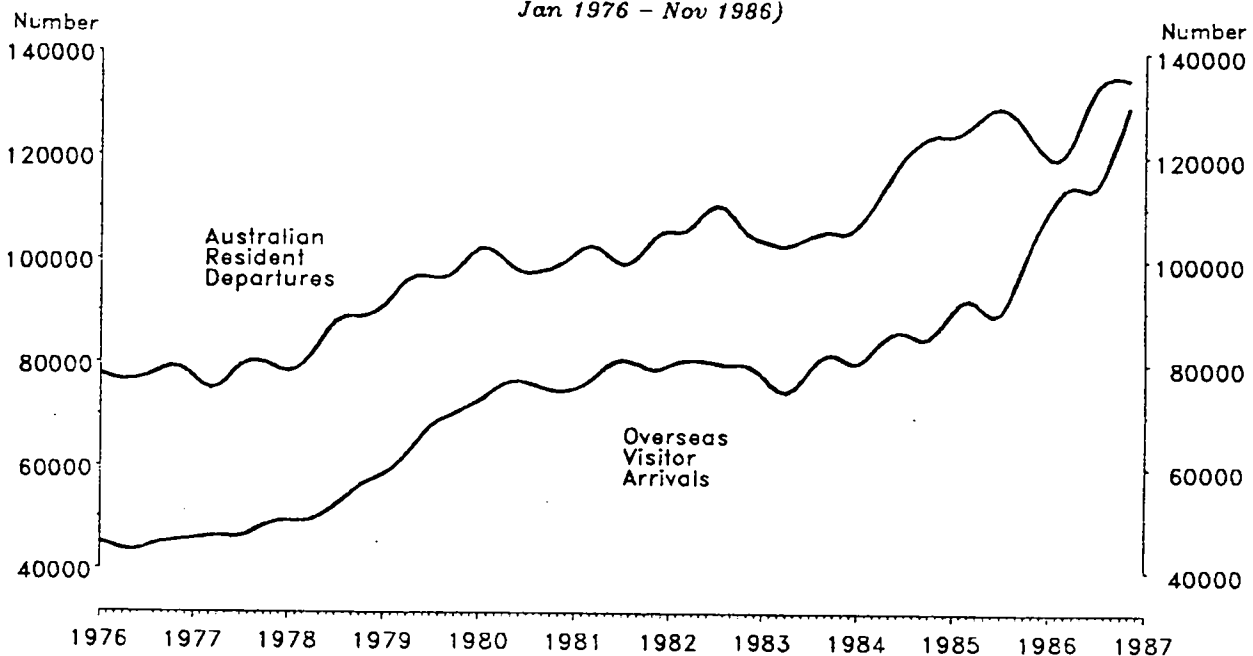
short-term visitors intended to stay in Australia for less than one month (70%). The principal purposes of journey were — holiday (53%), visiting relatives (21%) and business (12%).

##### *Departures of Australian residents for short-term absences*

The trend estimate series of the number of Australian residents departing for short-term absences increased between March and September 1986, but has since levelled off.

In November 1986 the actual number of short-term departures of Australian residents recorded was 116,200, 10% more than in November 1985. The principle countries of visit were—New Zealand (17%), United Kingdom and Ireland (11%), USA (10%), Hong Kong (8%) and Indonesia (7%). The majority of Australian residents departing for short-term absences intended to stay less than one month (61%). The principal purposes of journey were — holiday (54%), visiting relatives (22%) and business (15%).

*Short-term Movement (trend estimate  
Jan 1976 - Nov 1986)*



## 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 More detailed statistics can be made available, on request, in unpublished form.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 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 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 2 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 to the December 1985 issue of this publication 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, or in the case of settler arrivals the fact that the traveller holds a migrant visa, 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 Table 1. 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 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. Trend estimate adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures statistics are shown in Table 1. The smoothed seasonally adjusted estimates (often referred to as trend-cycle estimates) have 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) which is expected to be released mid-to-end February 1987.

### 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

### Electronic services

22. 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.

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**IAN CASTLES**  
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TABLE 1. OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES—SUMMARY

Period	Arrivals			Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals(a)				Total arrivals(a)
	Permanent arrivals	Long-term arrivals			Australian residents	Overseas visitors			
		Settlers	Australian residents			Overseas visitors	Actual	Seasonally adjusted	
<b>Year ended 31 December—</b>									
1983	78,390	47,810	27,380	153,570	1,219,700	943,900	..	..	2,317,100
1984	73,110	51,560	28,870	153,530	1,374,700	1,015,100	..	..	2,543,300
1985	82,000	55,670	34,880	172,550	1,494,700	1,142,600	..	..	2,809,900
<b>1985—</b>									
August	7,040	4,480	2,480	14,000	132,800	82,900	91,400	92,400	229,600
September	6,930	4,030	2,750	13,710	167,900	77,300	94,400	95,900	258,900
October	7,550	4,590	2,200	14,340	147,000	105,700	108,400	99,700	267,000
November	7,770	5,550	2,040	15,360	112,100	121,900	104,400	103,300	249,300
December	8,380	8,550	2,070	18,990	81,700	150,000	103,400	106,700	250,600
<b>1986—</b>									
January	8,120	5,520	5,640	19,280	186,500	98,000	105,100	109,500	303,700
February	7,220	4,050	6,260	17,540	102,000	118,000	112,600	111,900	237,500
March	8,890	4,400	3,520	16,820	96,100	129,500	114,900	113,700	242,400
April	7,880	3,300	2,620	13,790	100,500	110,600	121,400	114,300	224,900
May	8,130	3,410	2,580	14,120	119,000	91,700	112,700	113,900	224,900
June	8,560	4,160	2,570	15,290	114,500	94,800	112,500	113,500	224,700
July	8,910	4,440	2,780	16,140	128,800	109,500	109,500	114,200	254,500
August	9,190	4,060	2,690	15,940	148,200	105,100	113,900	116,800	269,300
September	8,520	3,850	2,720	15,100	167,700	95,000	118,200	120,800	277,700
October	9,480	4,480	2,400	16,360	147,900	130,300	132,500	125,100	294,600
November	9,620	5,480	2,100	17,200	117,500	156,700	132,700	129,600	291,400
Period	Departures			Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures(a)				Total departures(a)
	Permanent departures	Long-term departures			Australian residents	Overseas visitors			
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors			Actual	Seasonally adjusted	Trend estimate(b)	
<b>Year ended 31 December—</b>									
1983	25,870	48,180	26,460	100,510	1,253,000	..	..	928,900	2,282,400
1984	22,310	50,780	23,270	96,360	1,418,600	..	..	985,800	2,500,800
1985	18,620	51,030	23,790	93,440	1,512,000	..	..	1,096,500	2,702,000
<b>1985—</b>									
August	1,520	4,270	1,910	7,700	149,000	129,500	128,700	89,200	245,800
September	1,310	3,580	1,280	6,170	124,200	127,500	127,300	76,600	207,000
October	1,240	2,940	1,180	5,360	101,500	126,200	125,400	85,400	192,300
November	1,490	3,130	2,000	6,620	106,100	120,700	123,300	113,600	226,300
December	1,870	4,250	5,020	11,130	168,100	123,000	121,300	99,800	279,100
<b>1986—</b>									
January	1,600	6,510	2,590	10,700	104,200	124,000	119,800	133,800	248,700
February	1,520	4,260	1,590	7,370	79,900	112,400	119,400	111,900	199,200
March	1,580	4,520	1,980	8,080	126,100	121,400	120,500	123,800	258,000
April	1,570	4,340	1,740	7,650	121,600	123,100	123,200	130,100	259,300
May	1,510	4,080	1,880	7,470	139,500	124,700	126,900	106,600	253,600
June	1,430	3,480	1,780	6,680	143,100	130,100	130,600	84,800	234,500
July	1,450	3,740	1,880	7,070	144,100	140,800	133,400	90,100	241,300
August	1,540	4,350	1,970	7,860	154,500	133,500	134,800	113,200	275,500
September	1,440	3,470	1,410	6,320	129,500	135,800	135,200	94,300	230,200
October	1,380	2,790	1,390	5,550	109,800	133,800	135,200	109,400	224,800
November	1,600	2,850	2,000	6,460	116,200	132,300	134,700	141,100	263,800

(a) Figures in this table relating to 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 paragraphs 17 to 19 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH

Country of birth (Summary)	Year ended 31 December		Quarter ended 30 September		Month of—			
	1984	1985	1985	1986	October		November	
					1985	1986	1985	1986
Africa	3,290	4,210	1,100	1,810	380	670	510	850
America	5,580	6,340	1,810	1,730	510	630	550	590
Asia—								
East and South East Asia	25,090	25,030	5,780	7,230	2,160	2,460	2,040	2,390
South Central Asia	5,350	5,270	1,240	1,660	580	490	460	540
Western Asia (Middle East)	4,310	4,170	980	1,430	470	510	540	560
Total Asia	34,750	34,470	7,990	10,320	3,200	3,460	3,050	3,480
Europe—								
U.K. and Ireland	11,750	13,130	3,230	5,540	1,360	2,360	1,330	2,170
Other Europe	9,330	10,520	2,600	2,940	1,060	1,140	1,130	1,380
Total Europe	21,070	23,650	5,830	8,480	2,420	3,500	2,460	3,550
Oceania—								
New Zealand	6,850	11,290	2,820	3,600	870	1,020	1,020	920
Other Oceania	1,570	2,040	540	700	180	190	180	220
Total Oceania	8,420	13,340	3,360	4,300	1,040	1,220	1,200	1,140
At sea and not stated	—	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>73,110</b>	<b>82,000</b>	<b>20,080</b>	<b>26,630</b>	<b>7,550</b>	<b>9,480</b>	<b>7,770</b>	<b>9,620</b>

**TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS**

	Year ended		Quarter ended		Month of—			
	31 December		30 September		October		November	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
	<i>Intended length of stay</i>							
Under 1 week	230,500	279,700	57,200	76,000	26,600	32,700	33,200	44,200
1 and under 2 weeks	199,100	226,500	48,900	66,700	25,000	29,700	26,400	35,700
2 weeks and under 1 month	230,100	247,800	57,400	73,900	21,400	28,000	23,600	29,100
1 and under 2 months	156,900	164,600	34,200	39,600	12,300	15,700	13,900	16,600
2 and under 3 months	61,800	65,600	12,700	13,800	5,300	5,900	6,400	8,500
3 and under 6 months	65,900	70,300	13,700	15,600	6,100	7,600	9,400	11,400
6 and under 12 months	62,000	76,200	16,200	20,900	7,800	9,400	8,100	10,800
Not stated	8,900	11,800	2,800	3,100	1,100	1,300	1,000	600
	<i>Purpose of journey</i>							
In transit	64,400	79,600	19,000	24,300	5,600	7,900	8,500	9,500
Attending convention	19,400	20,100	6,100	6,500	2,800	2,600	2,100	4,600
Business	140,000	158,000	37,800	39,600	16,800	16,600	17,500	18,800
Accompanying business traveller	13,900	13,800	3,300	4,000	1,400	1,400	1,200	1,300
Visiting relatives	270,500	287,100	58,100	66,100	22,300	26,100	26,800	32,800
Holiday	435,600	500,000	98,600	143,400	49,600	67,900	59,700	83,000
Employment	12,400	16,600	4,000	5,100	1,400	1,500	1,300	1,500
Education	18,400	21,000	4,900	5,900	1,300	1,600	900	800
Other and not stated	40,400	46,400	11,500	14,700	4,500	4,700	3,900	4,400
	<i>Country of residence</i>							
<b>AFRICA—</b>								
South Africa	10,600	10,400	2,200	3,000	1,000	1,100	1,400	1,300
Other	6,500	6,900	1,600	1,500	500	500	700	600
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>17,100</i>	<i>17,300</i>	<i>3,800</i>	<i>4,500</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>2,200</i>	<i>1,900</i>
<b>AMERICA—</b>								
Canada	34,500	40,900	6,700	8,200	3,400	4,100	5,400	6,600
U.S.A.	160,400	196,500	40,900	48,300	22,400	26,300	24,700	32,600
Other	5,800	7,100	1,600	2,200	700	1,000	600	700
<i>Total America</i>	<i>200,800</i>	<i>244,500</i>	<i>49,200</i>	<i>58,700</i>	<i>26,400</i>	<i>31,400</i>	<i>30,700</i>	<i>39,900</i>
<b>ASIA—</b>								
Hong Kong	21,200	24,100	6,000	8,800	1,400	2,200	1,900	2,500
India	5,900	6,900	1,700	1,400	500	800	600	600
Indonesia	14,200	15,300	3,000	3,700	1,100	1,100	1,300	1,200
Japan	87,900	107,600	20,900	28,100	10,800	12,700	12,500	17,100
Malaysia	29,300	32,900	5,500	7,200	1,900	3,000	4,700	5,500
Philippines	8,300	9,300	2,000	2,600	700	1,200	800	1,200
Singapore	33,000	35,300	5,700	7,900	2,200	3,300	4,200	5,500
Taiwan	7,300	8,000	800	1,100	600	1,300	1,400	1,900
Thailand	5,400	5,900	1,400	1,600	500	1,000	500	800
Other	22,200	25,700	6,000	7,300	2,600	2,700	2,800	3,300
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>234,600</i>	<i>271,000</i>	<i>53,000</i>	<i>69,600</i>	<i>22,400</i>	<i>29,200</i>	<i>30,600</i>	<i>39,800</i>
<b>EUROPE—</b>								
Denmark	4,300	5,100	1,100	1,300	600	700	600	700
Finland	1,700	2,100	400	500	200	400	200	300
France	11,200	12,000	3,000	3,900	1,100	1,200	1,500	1,400
Germany(a)	34,200	37,300	7,100	8,200	3,500	3,900	4,500	4,700
Greece	5,000	6,600	1,200	1,100	500	500	800	800
Ireland(b)	4,000	5,500	800	1,400	600	1,200	400	600
Italy	13,400	14,500	3,300	3,900	1,200	1,400	1,600	2,200
Netherlands	14,100	15,400	3,100	3,200	1,400	1,500	1,700	1,600
Norway	2,000	2,400	500	600	300	300	300	500
Sweden	7,600	9,700	1,500	2,000	1,200	1,600	1,300	2,100
Switzerland	12,500	14,300	2,300	2,900	1,500	1,600	1,900	2,200
United Kingdom	145,500	153,400	25,900	28,200	13,900	16,200	14,400	19,900
Yugoslavia	4,700	5,600	900	900	400	400	800	800
Other	13,200	16,900	3,900	4,300	1,700	2,000	2,000	2,300
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>273,500</i>	<i>300,800</i>	<i>55,000</i>	<i>62,300</i>	<i>28,100</i>	<i>32,900</i>	<i>32,000</i>	<i>40,100</i>
<b>OCEANIA—</b>								
Fiji	9,700	12,400	2,600	2,500	700	800	1,200	1,200
New Caledonia	7,400	8,200	1,500	2,100	400	700	700	1,000
New Zealand	234,400	245,300	67,800	97,800	22,700	29,200	21,000	28,800
Papua New Guinea	23,700	27,700	6,600	7,500	2,300	2,800	2,300	2,500
Other	10,900	11,300	2,700	3,000	900	1,200	800	1,200
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>286,200</i>	<i>304,900</i>	<i>81,200</i>	<i>113,000</i>	<i>27,000</i>	<i>34,800</i>	<i>26,100</i>	<i>34,700</i>
Not stated	2,900	4,100	1,000	1,500	300	400	300	400
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,015,100</b>	<b>1,142,600</b>	<b>243,300</b>	<b>309,600</b>	<b>105,700</b>	<b>130,300</b>	<b>121,900</b>	<b>156,700</b>

(a) Comprises the German Democratic Republic and the Federal Republic of Germany.

(b) Includes Republic of Ireland and Ireland, undefined.

**TABLE 4. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT : DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS  
SUMMARY OF CHARACTERISTICS**

	Year ended		Quarter ended		Month of—			
	31 December		30 September		October		November	
	1984	1985	1985	1986	1985	1986	1985	1986
	<i>Intended length of stay</i>							
Under 1 week	62,800	74,000	18,800	23,200	6,100	9,100	7,200	8,800
1 and under 2 weeks	296,700	317,300	89,800	113,100	27,600	33,600	27,300	31,000
2 weeks and under 1 month	448,900	475,600	121,700	121,100	36,900	34,400	30,700	30,800
1 and under 2 months	255,900	271,400	75,100	74,800	14,800	16,400	13,500	15,600
2 and under 3 months	135,200	142,500	42,900	40,200	5,800	5,100	12,800	14,000
3 and under 6 months	119,500	127,400	34,500	33,300	5,300	5,500	8,600	9,600
6 and under 12 months	84,200	86,800	18,700	18,300	4,300	4,400	4,800	5,400
Not stated	15,500	17,000	4,400	4,100	800	1,200	1,200	1,100
	<i>Purpose of journey</i>							
Attending convention	30,900	34,100	10,500	10,500	3,200	3,200	2,500	1,700
Business	174,300	182,300	47,600	52,200	16,400	19,300	15,800	17,400
Accompanying business traveller	23,400	25,600	7,100	7,400	2,000	2,000	1,500	1,800
Visiting relatives	265,000	287,900	71,600	78,000	15,200	17,700	20,300	25,000
Holiday	837,200	891,400	243,900	254,500	59,000	60,500	59,000	62,600
Employment	20,600	21,700	5,700	5,500	1,700	2,000	1,600	1,900
Education	12,600	12,500	3,600	3,500	600	700	900	900
Other and not stated	54,700	56,500	16,000	16,500	3,300	4,200	4,400	5,000
	<i>Country in which most time will be spent</i>							
AFRICA—								
Egypt	3,700	4,500	1,000	800	200	200	500	400
South Africa	7,800	7,700	1,600	1,100	500	300	700	400
Other	5,200	5,300	1,400	1,700	300	600	400	600
<i>Total Africa</i>	<i>16,700</i>	<i>17,500</i>	<i>4,100</i>	<i>3,600</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,100</i>	<i>1,600</i>	<i>1,400</i>
AMERICA—								
Canada	15,800	17,000	5,700	7,100	900	1,200	1,000	1,200
U.S.A.	140,700	134,900	33,800	41,400	11,700	13,200	9,400	11,700
Other	17,500	19,700	4,100	3,800	1,700	1,400	2,200	2,100
<i>Total America</i>	<i>174,000</i>	<i>171,600</i>	<i>43,600</i>	<i>52,400</i>	<i>14,300</i>	<i>15,800</i>	<i>12,600</i>	<i>15,000</i>
ASIA—								
China	15,600	22,400	5,100	5,300	1,500	1,600	1,500	1,000
Hong Kong	96,100	99,200	22,300	38,900	7,500	9,900	8,400	9,600
India	14,400	15,300	3,000	3,700	1,000	1,300	1,800	2,000
Indonesia	87,900	100,400	30,700	30,200	7,400	8,500	6,800	7,700
Japan	26,300	31,300	8,300	6,200	3,100	2,500	2,500	2,000
Malaysia	38,700	41,400	10,600	10,500	2,800	2,900	2,800	3,000
Philippines	26,700	27,300	5,500	6,600	1,900	2,800	2,800	3,300
Singapore	61,300	61,600	15,900	23,900	5,500	7,600	5,300	7,100
Thailand	19,800	24,900	5,700	8,300	2,200	2,800	2,400	3,700
Other	38,500	42,800	11,800	12,100	2,800	3,600	3,200	3,400
<i>Total Asia</i>	<i>425,400</i>	<i>466,600</i>	<i>118,900</i>	<i>145,600</i>	<i>35,600</i>	<i>43,300</i>	<i>37,300</i>	<i>42,800</i>
EUROPE—								
France	13,000	14,000	4,000	3,800	700	800	800	800
Germany(a)	23,300	24,800	7,100	7,600	1,500	1,300	1,500	1,800
Greece	28,500	32,500	10,100	9,200	1,400	1,100	1,800	1,900
Ireland(b)	5,700	6,600	2,600	2,000	200	200	300	400
Italy	39,500	43,900	14,800	12,100	1,500	1,300	2,300	2,200
Netherlands	12,200	13,500	3,900	4,000	900	900	800	1,000
Switzerland	6,600	7,500	2,000	1,700	300	400	400	400
United Kingdom	194,800	211,900	65,400	62,000	9,900	11,300	10,500	12,800
Yugoslavia	15,400	17,000	5,600	5,600	700	600	900	900
Other	36,300	38,600	11,300	10,500	1,600	1,600	1,900	2,400
<i>Total Europe</i>	<i>375,300</i>	<i>410,200</i>	<i>126,900</i>	<i>118,600</i>	<i>18,800</i>	<i>19,400</i>	<i>21,200</i>	<i>24,600</i>
OCEANIA—								
Fiji	88,800	82,100	27,900	26,700	6,800	5,700	6,100	5,200
New Caledonia	24,100	5,000	1,400	3,500	400	1,000	300	900
New Zealand	237,200	279,200	64,100	58,400	18,600	17,600	20,300	19,900
Norfolk Is.	16,000	20,400	4,200	3,700	2,000	1,800	2,000	1,900
Papua New Guinea	26,300	25,800	6,700	7,000	1,500	1,800	1,900	2,000
Vanuatu	16,200	11,100	2,900	2,200	500	500	800	500
Other	13,800	15,800	3,700	5,300	1,700	1,500	1,300	1,300
<i>Total Oceania</i>	<i>422,500</i>	<i>439,300</i>	<i>110,900</i>	<i>106,800</i>	<i>31,600</i>	<i>29,800</i>	<i>32,800</i>	<i>31,700</i>
Not stated	4,700	6,900	1,600	1,000	200	300	600	800
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,418,600</b>	<b>1,512,000</b>	<b>406,000</b>	<b>428,100</b>	<b>101,500</b>	<b>109,800</b>	<b>106,100</b>	<b>116,200</b>

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