

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

MAIN FEATURES

The total number of overseas movements in November 1991 was 812,100, 11 per cent more than in November 1990 (733,600). There were 406,700 arrivals (9% more than in November 1990) and 405,400 departures (13% more than in November 1990).

**Permanent movement
In November 1991:**

- 8,740 settlers arrived in Australia, 18 per cent less than in November 1990 (10,650). Settler arrivals from Southeast Asia (1,970) decreased 41 per cent while settler arrivals from the United Kingdom (1,530) fell 22 per cent compared with November 1990 (1,960). Settler arrivals for New Zealand, however, showed a small increase to 640 in November 1991 from 520 in November 1990.
- 2,400 permanent departures were recorded, marginally less than in November 1990 (2,430).

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

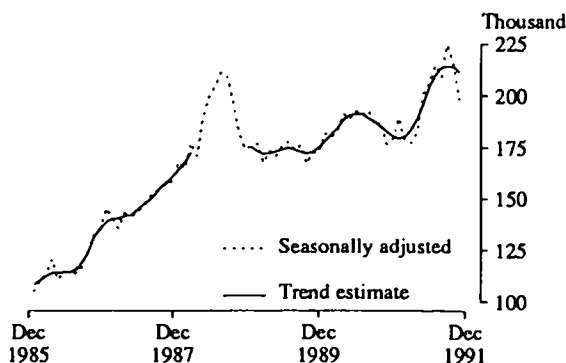
- The number of overseas visitor arrivals was 223,900, 13 per cent more than in November 1990 (198,600). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals were 8 per cent less than in October 1991.
- The major source countries were: Japan with 47,000 (21% of total), New Zealand with 41,600 (19%), the United Kingdom with 27,800 (12%) and the U.S.A. with 23,400 (10%). These four major source countries accounted for 62 per cent of all visitor arrivals. Visitors from New Zealand and Japan both showed significant increases compared with November 1990 (19% and 16% respectively), while visitors from the United Kingdom and the U.S.A. showed small increases (both 3%).
- The number of visitors from the Federal Republic of Germany (8,100), Malaysia (6,800) and Taiwan (4,700), although small compared with the number from the main source countries, showed significant increases when compared with November 1990.

- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain 'holiday' (60% of total) and 'visiting relatives' (20%). The number of visitors arriving for the purpose of 'holiday' increased 18 per cent while the number 'visiting relatives' increased 13 per cent compared with November 1990.
- Visitors intending to stay for less than 1 week increased by 20 per cent and those intending to stay for 1 week and less than 2 weeks increased 21 per cent compared with November 1990. Visitors intending to stay for less than 2 weeks accounted for 58 per cent of total short-term visitor arrivals, the same proportion as in October 1991, but a larger proportion than in November 1990 (54%).

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

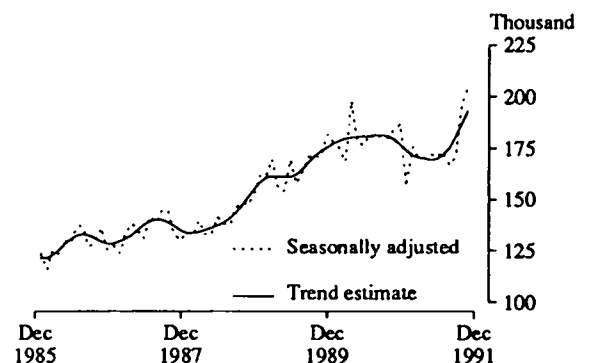
- 171,900 Australian residents departed for short-term visits overseas, an increase of 11 per cent compared with November 1990. In seasonally adjusted terms, the number of departures rose 4 per cent compared with October 1991. The trend estimate for resident departures is showing an upward trend.
- The most popular destinations were: New Zealand with 25,800 (15% of total), the U.S.A. with 24,700 (14%), the United Kingdom with 16,300 (10%) and Indonesia with 12,600 (7%). When compared with November 1990, resident departures significantly increased to the U.S.A. (32%), the United Kingdom (20%) and Indonesia (13%). Numbers of departures to important destinations such as Fiji, Thailand and Malaysia showed decreases compared with November 1990.
- Departures for 'holidays' (89,700) increased 10 per cent compared with November 1990 (81,500) while residents departing for the purpose of 'visiting relatives' (37,900) increased 25 per cent compared with November 1990 (30,400).

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS (a)



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

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES



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 (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>									
September	10,390	4,420	3,530	18,340	205,800	162,700	185,800	187,700	386,900
October	9,990	4,570	3,750	18,300	230,800	190,600	187,800	185,200	439,700
November	10,650	4,960	3,040	18,650	157,200	198,600	176,600	182,900	374,400
December	10,700	9,510	3,050	23,260	123,000	253,100	179,600	180,600	399,400
<i>1991 —</i>									
January	9,680	6,250	8,740	24,670	260,000	177,400	189,600	179,500	462,100
February	9,690	4,430	10,250	24,370	135,100	190,600	178,100	180,500	350,100
March	10,890	4,480	4,070	19,450	141,300	189,200	177,300	183,900	350,000
April	8,050	3,270	3,590	14,900	124,000	168,000	182,800	189,200	306,900
May	9,410	3,510	2,860	15,780	131,600	161,400	201,300	196,400	308,800
June	10,530	4,440	3,350	18,320	151,700	172,200	206,300	204,900	342,200
July	11,290	5,030	6,140	22,450	196,800	208,300	215,000	210,000	427,600
August	10,900	4,600	4,080	19,580	169,100	199,300	209,300	213,800	388,000
September	9,440	4,550	4,080	18,070	184,600	197,400	224,800	214,400	400,100
October	9,010	4,830	4,330	18,170	225,500	216,000	215,100	213,900	459,600
November	8,740	5,770	3,960	18,470	164,300	223,900	198,700	211,700	406,700

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT — DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures (a)				Total departures (a)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (Actual)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted)	Australian residents (Trend estimate b)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December —</i>									
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>									
September	2,290	4,770	2,550	9,600	214,300	181,800	181,400	170,000	393,800
October	2,530	4,280	2,480	9,290	156,200	179,900	181,000	162,000	327,400
November	2,430	4,510	4,130	11,060	154,900	184,200	179,500	193,300	359,200
December	3,230	5,800	7,490	16,530	251,200	186,900	176,800	179,200	446,900
<i>1991 —</i>									
January	2,820	8,110	3,650	14,580	127,900	156,500	173,800	243,600	386,200
February	2,770	5,860	3,710	12,350	125,100	175,800	171,600	180,000	317,400
March	2,900	6,100	4,020	13,020	171,500	170,200	170,500	197,600	382,100
April	2,400	5,720	3,020	11,140	167,000	170,600	169,900	180,900	359,100
May	2,450	4,820	2,960	10,230	163,900	172,200	169,500	175,000	349,100
June	2,160	4,890	3,790	10,830	200,900	171,200	170,000	167,900	379,600
July	2,620	5,460	3,560	11,640	188,900	173,700	171,700	180,000	380,600
August	2,550	6,500	3,370	12,420	168,000	167,000	175,500	214,600	395,000
September	2,030	4,410	2,980	9,420	203,100	170,600	180,900	192,900	405,500
October	2,170	4,280	2,820	9,260	169,800	196,500	187,100	195,200	374,200
November	2,400	4,630	4,730	11,750	171,900	204,200	193,400	221,700	405,400

(a) Figures for short-term movement are largely based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See Paragraph 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 18 to 20 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>January to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>		<i>30 September</i>		<i>November</i>		<i>November</i>	
	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
ARRIVALS								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	499,800	563,100	140,800	166,800	518,100	568,000	50,600	60,900
1 and under 2 weeks	494,000	571,100	136,300	170,500	512,200	608,700	57,600	69,600
2 weeks and under 1 month	448,500	459,000	115,800	142,200	396,400	439,300	35,300	41,000
1 and under 2 months	265,600	268,000	59,100	60,200	218,700	215,900	20,000	20,300
2 and under 3 months	98,900	98,300	19,700	18,200	83,600	76,100	9,500	9,700
3 and under 6 months	110,700	104,500	22,000	19,900	93,100	83,500	12,500	12,300
6 and under 12 months	162,700	150,700	32,600	27,200	139,800	112,100	13,000	10,100
Total (a)	2,080,300	2,214,900	526,300	605,000	1,961,800	2,103,600	198,600	223,900
Purpose of Journey								
In transit	78,600	70,200	17,700	17,400	64,600	62,900	6,200	6,800
Attending convention	25,400	32,500	12,100	9,700	31,400	40,500	3,100	4,600
Business	230,800	231,100	56,100	54,500	219,000	208,500	23,400	23,500
Accompanying business traveller	19,400	21,800	6,600	5,500	20,600	19,600	1,800	2,100
Visiting relatives	459,900	456,000	102,700	112,900	381,700	398,800	39,800	45,200
Holiday	1,107,000	1,233,700	291,400	374,200	1,085,800	1,253,200	114,300	134,400
Employment	30,000	29,600	7,300	7,000	27,500	25,100	2,000	2,300
Education	62,800	64,600	14,700	15,200	62,700	55,500	2,100	2,000
Other and not stated	66,400	75,300	17,700	8,600	68,500	39,600	5,700	2,900
Total	2,080,300	2,214,900	526,300	605,000	1,961,800	2,103,600	198,600	223,900
DEPARTURES								
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	175,900	189,600	46,200	54,100	176,300	186,100	20,600	21,600
1 and under 2 weeks	487,800	523,600	148,800	147,900	486,300	491,500	40,600	46,000
2 weeks and under 1 month	565,200	604,800	167,400	157,700	531,000	506,800	35,800	40,100
1 and under 2 months	353,300	389,200	109,500	91,300	308,700	288,100	19,200	22,600
2 and under 3 months	158,500	181,500	54,600	43,600	154,600	137,000	17,500	19,500
3 and under 6 months	139,800	157,500	41,300	35,900	147,000	129,800	12,900	13,000
6 and under 12 months	108,100	123,600	29,200	29,500	114,800	118,700	8,100	9,100
Total (a)	1,989,800	2,169,900	596,900	560,000	1,918,700	1,858,000	154,900	171,900
Purpose of Journey								
Attending convention	47,700	55,300	15,600	13,600	53,300	41,400	4,000	3,500
Business	302,200	306,900	78,700	80,200	289,000	285,500	26,600	26,500
Accompanying business traveller	33,000	31,600	8,600	7,500	29,100	25,100	2,100	2,200
Visiting relatives	387,600	439,200	109,500	105,000	361,900	378,300	30,400	37,900
Holiday	1,085,500	1,193,900	346,200	315,500	1,054,500	994,500	81,500	89,700
Employment	35,700	41,500	11,000	12,600	38,300	45,200	3,600	3,400
Education	19,400	24,100	7,600	7,000	22,000	21,400	1,500	2,100
Other and not stated	78,700	77,300	19,700	18,700	70,600	66,900	5,100	6,600
Total	1,989,800	2,169,900	596,900	560,000	1,918,700	1,858,000	154,900	171,900

(a) Includes not stated.

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

<i>Country of birth</i> <i>(Summary)</i>	<i>Year ended</i>		<i>Quarter ended</i>		<i>January to</i>		<i>Month of</i>	
	<i>31 December</i>		<i>30 September</i>		<i>November</i>		<i>November</i>	
	<i>1989</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>	<i>1990</i>	<i>1991</i>
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	21,390	12,780	3,010	2,370	11,680	9,230	770	880
Europe and the USSR	39,630	34,820	8,620	7,600	32,400	28,170	3,020	2,640
Middle East and North Africa	6,580	6,390	1,710	1,760	5,730	6,290	770	560
Southeast Asia	29,690	30,520	7,720	6,430	28,070	23,510	3,340	1,970
Northeast Asia	16,290	18,860	6,010	7,250	16,690	21,350	1,290	1,300
Southern Asia	5,780	7,760	2,320	3,390	6,870	9,730	680	750
The Americas	7,460	6,600	1,840	2,090	6,000	6,240	430	420
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,190	3,800	860	740	3,390	3,070	340	200
Total (b)	131,060	121,560	32,100	31,630	110,860	107,630	10,650	8,740
Major source countries —								
China	3,440	3,270	950	1,020	2,950	3,070	230	240
Hong Kong	7,400	10,520	3,480	4,550	9,040	13,060	720	660
India	2,990	3,760	1,140	1,840	3,390	5,440	350	400
Malaysia	6,920	6,210	1,500	1,030	5,650	4,140	640	310
New Zealand	17,340	8,970	2,220	1,490	8,260	6,090	520	640
Philippines	6,940	6,150	1,720	1,760	5,730	6,000	490	510
Sri Lanka	2,010	3,120	980	670	2,730	2,550	240	180
Taiwan	2,910	3,140	1,030	1,200	2,900	3,520	210	230
United Kingdom	23,090	22,040	5,430	4,140	20,590	17,050	1,960	1,530
Viet Nam	10,050	13,730	3,540	2,760	12,710	10,030	1,820	790

(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 September	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	17,500	16,000	3,400	3,300	13,700	13,900	1,600	2,000
New Caledonia	13,400	14,400	2,700	3,000	12,900	13,400	1,000	1,200
New Zealand	449,300	418,400	122,200	152,700	378,400	446,000	34,900	41,600
Papua New Guinea	34,800	34,600	8,300	8,500	30,100	30,900	2,700	2,900
Other	18,400	17,200	4,100	4,600	15,200	15,800	1,400	1,600
<i>Total</i>	<i>533,500</i>	<i>500,700</i>	<i>140,700</i>	<i>172,000</i>	<i>450,300</i>	<i>520,100</i>	<i>41,500</i>	<i>49,200</i>
EUROPE & THE USSR —								
Austria	9,200	9,600	2,300	2,300	8,400	8,900	1,000	1,100
Belgium	3,700	4,200	1,200	1,000	3,700	3,500	400	500
Denmark	10,200	9,900	2,000	2,000	8,600	8,500	1,000	1,200
Finland	5,200	5,800	1,200	900	4,700	4,900	600	800
France	20,100	21,100	6,100	6,100	18,700	19,700	1,900	2,700
Germany, Fed Rep	68,100	74,200	16,600	16,800	65,500	66,700	6,500	8,100
Greece	7,400	7,500	1,800	1,100	6,000	4,500	600	700
Ireland, Republic of	12,200	10,600	1,900	2,200	9,400	8,200	1,000	1,000
Italy	20,500	24,400	7,900	6,900	20,200	19,800	2,000	2,300
Netherlands	20,100	21,100	4,500	3,900	18,500	18,300	2,700	2,500
Norway	3,700	4,400	1,000	800	3,900	3,400	500	500
Sweden	24,100	22,000	3,200	2,700	18,100	15,100	2,400	2,400
Switzerland	27,400	29,500	5,400	5,100	24,900	24,800	3,600	3,600
United Kingdom	272,900	277,700	48,000	42,400	236,700	225,400	27,000	27,800
USSR & Baltic States	5,400	5,300	1,400	1,000	4,600	3,900	500	400
Yugoslavia	6,400	5,800	1,100	1,200	4,700	4,300	700	500
Other	15,300	16,500	4,200	3,300	14,300	11,800	1,700	1,700
<i>Total</i>	<i>531,700</i>	<i>549,500</i>	<i>109,600</i>	<i>99,600</i>	<i>470,900</i>	<i>451,600</i>	<i>54,000</i>	<i>57,400</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Israel	5,400	5,300	1,300	1,300	4,700	4,400	500	500
Other	11,600	12,100	3,100	2,700	10,800	8,200	1,000	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>17,000</i>	<i>17,400</i>	<i>4,400</i>	<i>4,000</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>12,500</i>	<i>1,500</i>	<i>1,300</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	29,000	34,400	7,800	8,100	28,600	30,600	2,200	2,500
Malaysia	44,300	46,600	9,200	9,500	42,700	43,800	5,600	6,800
Philippines	11,000	13,600	3,200	3,200	12,200	14,100	1,000	1,300
Singapore	65,200	75,900	13,400	15,500	61,900	68,200	9,100	9,400
Thailand	17,300	19,600	3,600	4,700	17,900	22,000	1,600	2,000
Other	3,900	5,000	1,200	1,600	4,500	5,400	400	700
<i>Total</i>	<i>170,600</i>	<i>195,000</i>	<i>38,400</i>	<i>42,400</i>	<i>167,800</i>	<i>184,100</i>	<i>19,900</i>	<i>22,700</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	29,100	23,700	3,400	4,100	22,400	14,500	1,300	1,900
Hong Kong	54,100	54,500	11,000	17,400	47,400	55,800	4,100	4,300
Japan	349,500	479,900	128,500	140,500	432,200	470,800	40,400	47,000
Korea	10,400	14,100	3,700	6,900	12,300	21,100	1,200	1,800
Taiwan	21,500	25,300	4,300	8,200	22,800	30,200	1,800	4,700
Other	500	500	200	300	500	700	—	100
<i>Total</i>	<i>465,200</i>	<i>597,900</i>	<i>151,100</i>	<i>177,300</i>	<i>537,500</i>	<i>593,100</i>	<i>48,800</i>	<i>59,900</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	10,900	11,000	2,600	2,300	9,900	8,800	700	600
Sri Lanka	4,000	3,900	900	1,100	3,400	3,500	200	300
Other	3,300	3,000	800	700	2,800	2,200	400	200
<i>Total</i>	<i>18,200</i>	<i>17,800</i>	<i>4,200</i>	<i>4,100</i>	<i>16,100</i>	<i>14,500</i>	<i>1,200</i>	<i>1,100</i>
THE AMERICAS —								
Brazil	2,500	2,900	600	500	2,400	2,300	200	200
Canada	54,200	53,700	12,100	13,400	47,800	48,300	5,700	5,500
United States of America (b)	261,700	251,600	58,800	85,500	229,400	252,700	22,800	23,400
Other	8,200	8,800	2,100	1,800	7,400	7,300	600	900
<i>Total</i>	<i>326,600</i>	<i>317,000</i>	<i>73,600</i>	<i>101,200</i>	<i>287,100</i>	<i>310,500</i>	<i>29,300</i>	<i>30,000</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	8,000	9,100	1,500	1,800	7,600	7,700	1,300	1,100
Zimbabwe	3,600	3,600	900	600	3,000	2,500	200	200
Other	3,900	4,200	900	800	3,500	4,200	500	500
<i>Total</i>	<i>15,500</i>	<i>16,900</i>	<i>3,300</i>	<i>3,200</i>	<i>14,100</i>	<i>14,300</i>	<i>2,000</i>	<i>1,800</i>
Total (c)	2,080,300	2,214,900	526,300	605,000	1,961,800	2,103,600	198,600	223,900

(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	1990	30 September	1991	November	1991	November	1991
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —								
Fiji	93,900	102,000	31,300	25,300	91,700	81,400	8,100	7,600
New Caledonia	14,500	14,900	4,800	5,500	13,400	15,400	1,000	1,200
New Zealand	297,300	320,200	74,700	79,700	274,100	276,400	24,300	25,800
Norfolk Island	12,200	14,200	3,200	3,500	12,800	15,000	1,900	1,600
Papua New Guinea	34,400	34,000	9,000	9,400	30,800	33,800	2,900	3,100
Vanuatu	12,800	17,200	4,800	4,800	15,600	17,100	1,500	2,000
Other	27,300	27,400	7,300	6,300	24,400	21,800	2,400	2,200
Total	492,400	529,900	135,000	134,400	462,700	460,800	41,900	43,500
EUROPE & THE USSR —								
Austria	6,400	7,600	2,300	1,900	6,700	6,200	400	800
France	20,500	24,100	7,700	6,600	21,400	20,200	1,400	1,500
Germany, Fed Rep	30,800	34,500	10,700	8,900	31,500	29,000	2,400	2,200
Greece	31,700	32,900	10,000	8,800	31,100	25,500	1,400	1,900
Ireland, Republic of	10,100	11,900	3,700	3,200	10,000	9,800	800	1,000
Italy	41,600	45,000	14,900	12,800	41,400	34,400	2,000	2,400
Netherlands	13,300	15,900	4,300	4,200	14,500	13,000	1,300	1,000
Poland	5,400	6,300	1,400	1,500	5,600	5,200	500	800
Spain	5,600	6,300	1,900	1,800	5,900	5,300	500	600
Sweden	4,200	4,900	1,800	1,300	4,400	4,300	200	300
Switzerland	9,000	9,500	2,400	2,200	8,400	7,900	400	400
United Kingdom	237,500	252,800	82,000	61,400	232,600	201,500	13,700	16,300
Yugoslavia	15,200	17,500	5,900	1,500	16,700	7,400	1,000	200
Other	32,400	40,100	13,200	9,700	37,200	31,300	2,000	2,900
Total	463,600	509,200	162,300	125,700	467,400	400,900	27,900	32,300
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Egypt	6,300	4,800	900	1,000	4,400	3,500	600	500
Israel	6,200	4,800	1,000	1,000	4,400	3,900	200	400
Lebanon	5,000	7,700	2,500	4,200	7,300	10,500	700	900
Turkey	6,900	8,400	1,900	1,400	8,000	5,000	300	300
Other	7,100	6,300	1,600	2,300	5,900	6,000	300	600
Total	31,400	32,100	7,900	10,000	29,900	28,900	2,000	2,700
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Indonesia	146,100	158,000	48,700	54,500	143,300	158,700	11,200	12,600
Malaysia	62,300	75,100	18,900	18,300	64,300	59,300	6,800	5,900
Philippines	41,900	40,500	7,500	8,200	33,000	33,200	2,900	3,300
Singapore	117,800	105,500	26,300	23,600	93,600	89,200	8,400	10,400
Thailand	86,600	99,100	25,600	17,100	88,600	63,400	7,500	6,800
Other	7,100	9,000	2,000	2,900	6,700	11,400	600	1,500
Total	461,600	487,200	129,100	124,600	429,500	415,200	37,300	40,500
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	13,900	12,800	3,500	3,900	11,000	13,100	800	1,200
Hong Kong	116,800	120,500	28,300	32,100	103,700	112,600	10,500	11,100
Japan	40,600	47,900	13,300	11,700	43,300	41,500	3,600	3,600
Korea	7,800	8,000	2,100	2,300	7,100	7,500	600	700
Taiwan	10,600	13,600	3,000	4,300	11,400	14,700	1,400	1,900
Other	300	400	100	200	400	600	—	100
Total	190,000	203,200	50,300	54,500	177,000	190,000	17,000	18,600
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	23,200	22,100	4,400	4,100	16,900	15,600	2,200	2,400
Sri Lanka	3,500	7,200	1,900	1,900	5,200	5,700	400	400
Other	7,900	8,000	1,500	1,500	6,400	5,400	1,100	700
Total	34,600	37,300	7,800	7,500	28,500	26,700	3,700	3,500
THE AMERICAS —								
Canada	30,100	32,500	10,700	9,300	28,300	25,300	1,500	1,500
United States of America (b)	247,200	300,200	86,000	84,700	265,400	278,100	18,700	24,700
Other	15,800	15,400	2,900	3,100	11,700	12,200	1,900	1,700
Total	293,100	348,100	99,700	97,100	305,400	315,500	22,200	28,000
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	11,600	10,400	1,500	1,900	8,100	7,200	1,400	1,100
Other	9,200	9,300	2,600	3,100	7,500	8,900	900	1,000
Total	20,900	19,600	4,100	4,900	15,600	16,100	2,300	2,100
Total (c)	1,989,800	2,169,900	596,900	560,000	1,918,700	1,858,000	154,900	171,900

(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.

Related publications

21. Comprehensive definitions and explanations, and detailed data are contained in:

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3402.0)—issued quarterly

Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia (3404.0)—issued annually

22. Current publications produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Publications Advice* (1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. The Catalogue and Publications Advice are available from any ABS office.

Unpublished statistics

23. As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, the ABS may have other relevant unpublished data available. Inquiries should be made to Mr Robert Chibnall on Canberra (06) 252 6671.

Symbols and other usages

- nil or rounded to zero
- . . not applicable
- r figures or series revised since previous issue

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