

CATALOGUE NO. 3401.0 EMBARGOED UNTIL 11.30 A.M. 25 SEPTEMBER 1991

# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES, AUSTRALIA MAY 1991

## **MAIN FEATURES**

The total number of overseas movements in May 1991 was 657,900, 1 per cent less than in May 1990 (663,800). There were 308,800 arrivals (about the same as in May 1990) and 349,100 departures (1% less than in May 1990).

## Permanent and long-term movement In May 1991:

- 9,410 settlers arrived in Australia, 4 per cent more than in May 1990 (9,060). The number of arrivals of settlers born in Northeast Asia (1,520) increased 37 per cent compared with May 1990 (1,110). Settlers born in New Zealand and the United Kingdom declined 21 and 9 per cent respectively compared with May 1990.
- Long-term visitor arrivals (2,860) were 12 per cent lower than May 1990 (3,240).
- 2,450 permanent departures were recorded, 4 per cent less than in May 1990 (2,550). This represents the second consecutive monthly decrease in permanent departures when compared with the same months last year.
- Australian residents departing long-term (4,820) decreased 8 per cent from May 1990 (5,230).

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

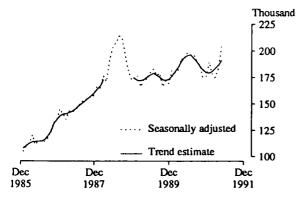
- The number of short-term overseas visitor arrivals was 161,400, 8 per cent more than in May 1990 (149,900). In seasonally adjusted terms, short-term visitor arrivals were 11 per cent more than in April 1991 and the highest recorded seasonally adjusted number since September 1988 (204,300). The trend estimate of visitor arrivals is showing an increase.
- The main purposes for visiting Australia remain 'holiday' (59%) and 'visiting relatives' (19%). The

- number of visitors arriving for the purposes of 'holiday' and 'visiting relatives' increased 15 and 14 per cent respectively compared with May 1990.
- There was a 21 per cent increase in the number of visitors staying for less than 1 week compared with May 1990.
- The major source countries were: New Zealand with 44,500 (28% of total), Japan with 37,900 (23%), the U.S.A. with 16,800 and the United Kingdom with 15,400 (both 10%). These four major source countries accounted for 71 per cent of all visitor arrivals. Visitors from these source countries increased as follows: New Zealand (20%), the United Kingdom (17%), Japan (12%) and the U.S.A. (marginally) compared with May 1990.

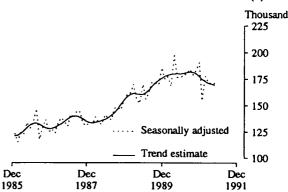
## Departures of Australian residents for short-term trips abroad In May 1991:

- 163,900 Australian residents departed for short-term visits overseas, 2 per cent less than in May 1990 (167,900). In seasonally adjusted terms the number of departures were similar to March and April 1991.
- The most popular destinations were: the U.S.A. (17% of total), the United Kingdom (14%), New Zealand (13%) and Indonesia (7%). When compared with May 1990, resident departures to the U.S.A. increased by 13 per cent and to New Zealand by 7 per cent, while departures to the United Kingdom and Indonesia declined by 8 and 3 per cent respectively.
- There were 78,600 (48%) departures for 'holiday', 37,700 (23%) for 'visiting relatives' and 28,600 (17%) for 'business'. Australian residents travelling overseas for 'visiting relatives' increased 13 per cent while residents travelling for 'holiday' decreased 5 per cent compared with May 1990.

### 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

				Total		Short-term	arrivals (a)	<del></del>	
				permanent			Overseas	Overseas	
	Permanent	Long-term	arrivals	and		Overseas	visitors	visit <i>o</i> rs	Total
	_arrivals	Australian	Overseas	long-term	Australian	visitors	(Seasonally	(Trend	arrivals
Period	Settlers	residents	visitors	arrivals	residents	(Actual)	adjusted)	estimate b)	(a)
Year ended 31 December						<u>_</u>			
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
1990 —									
March	9,610	3,630	3,840	17,080	137,500	189,100	180,900	184,300	343,700
April	10,250	3,560	4,240	18,050	158,600	181,100		189,800	357,700
May	9,060	2,930	3,240	15,230	144,800	149,900		193,800	309,900
June	10,100	4,080	3,360	17,540	149,700	157,300		195,700	324,600
July	10,390	4,790	5,650	20,830	211,600	185,400	196,500	196,300	417,800
August	11,320	4,440	3,770	19,540	182,000	178,200	196,600	193,100	379,700
September	10,390	4,420	3,530	18,340	205,800	162,700	190,300	189,900	386,900
October	9,990	4,570	3,750	18,300	230,800	190,600	186,100	185,500	439,700
November	10,650	4,960	3,040	18,650	157,200	198,600	174,800	182,000	374,400
December	10,700	9,510	3,050	23,260	123,000	253,100	176,000	179,200	399,400
1991 —									
January	9,680	6,250	8,740	24,670	260,000	177,400	189,600	179,100	462,100
February	9,690	4,430	10,250	24,370	135,100	190,600	•	180,700	350,100
March	10,890	4,480	4,070	19,450	141,300	189,200		183,900	350,000
April	8,050	3,270	3,590	14,900	124,000	168,000	184,300	186,900	306,900
May	9,410	3,510	2,860	15,780	131,600	161,400	204,300	191,100	308,800

<sup>(</sup>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

				Total	_	Short-term d	epartures (a)		
				permanent		Australian			
		Long-term	departures	and	Australian	residents	residents		Total
	Permanent	Australian	Overseas	long-term	residents	(Seasonally	(Trend	Overseas	departures
Period	departures	residents	visitors	departures	(Actual)	adjusted)	estimate b)	visitors	(a)
Year ended 31 December -									
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
1990 —									
March	2,450	5,800	3,070	11,310	168,600	168,200	179,500	197,000	376,900
April	2,600	5,800	2,740	11,130	193,400	197,700	180,000	188,000	392,600
May	2,550	5,230	2,770	10,550	167,900	176,500	180,200	175,500	353,900
June	2,250	4,770	3,360	10,380	209,800	176,300	180,100	149,000	369,200
July	2,590	5,740	3,090	11,420	198,400	179,400	180,600	156,300	366,100
August	2,560	6,300	2,720	11,590	184,300	179,900	181,200	188,000	383,900
September	2,290	4,770	2,550	9,600	214,300	184,400	181,700	170,000	393,800
October	2,530	4,280	2,480	9,290	156,200	179,000	181,500	162,000	327,400
November	2,430	4,510	4,130	11,060	154,900	183,300	180,300	193,300	359,200
December	3,230	5,800	7,490	16,530	251,200	190,900	177,700	179,200	446,900
1991									
January	2,820	8,110	3,650	14,580	127,900	154,900	174,900	243,600	386,200
February	2,770	5,860	3,710	12,350	125,100	177,800	172,700	180,000	317,400
March	2,900	6,100	4,020	13,020	171,500	171,400	171,200	197,600	382,100
April	2,400	5,720	3,020	11,140	167,000	171,000	170,300	180,900	359,100
May	2,450	4,820	2,960	10,230	163,900	171,200	169,500	175,000	349,100

<sup>(</sup>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

		ended :ember	Quarter 31 Me		January to May		Mon	
	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
		ARI	RIVALS					
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	499,800	563,100	142,600	130,500	232,800	231,800	44,100	53,400
1 and under 2 weeks	494,000	571,100	133,500	156,700	225,600	253,400	43,800	47,300
2 weeks and under 1 month	448,500	459,000	109,700	113,600	177,700	176,400	28,600	31,900
1 and under 2 months	265,600	268,000	67,900	65,300	99,800	96,200	11,400	12,400
2 and under 3 months	98,900	98,300	26,700	22,900	38,300	33,600	5,000	4,800
3 and under 6 months	110,700	104,500	28,500	25,700	41,700	37,200	6,200	5,400
6 and under 12 months	162,700	150,700	49,100	42,500	73,100	57,900	10,700	6,300
Total (a)	2,080,300	2,214,900	558,100	557,200	889,000	886,600	149,900	161,400
Purpose of journey								
In transit	78,600	70,200	20,100	17,600	30,400	28,400	5,100	5,700
Attending convention	25,400	32,500	6,500	7,400	10,600	12,400	1,900	2,900
Business	230,800	231,100	62,200	50,600	100,400	89,200	19,300	17,800
Accompanying business traveller	19,400	21,800	5,600	4,800	8,900	8,200	1,500	1,600
Visiting relatives	459,900	456,000	106,200	104,100	173,500	168,200	26,600	30,200
Holiday	1,107,000	1,233,700	303,800	324,800	483,900	514,700	82,500	94,900
Employment	30,000	29,600	8,600	5,900	13,400	11,100	2,600	2,600
Education	62,800	64,600	27,600	24,400	39,200	31,500	5,100	2,800
Other and not stated	66,400	75,300	17,500	17,500	28,800	22,800	5,300	3,000
Total	2,080,300	2,214,900	558,100	557,200	889,000	886,600	149,900	161,400
		DEPA	RTURES					
Intended length of stay	175,000	100 (00	40.000	40.700	74 000	75 700	16.600	
Under 1 week	175,900	189,600	42,200	40,700	76,800	75,200	16,600	15,800
1 and under 2 weeks	487,800	523,600	119,500	118,600	205,600	197,300	35,900	37,300
2 weeks and under 1 month	565,200	604,800	132,900	120,900	225,600	203,200	41,000	40,200
1 and under 2 months	353,300	389,200	61,700	61,300	118,500	113,200	28,300	27,600
2 and under 3 months	158,500	181,500	24,100	22,900	53,700	50,400	14,600	15,200
3 and under 6 months	139,800	157,500	23,900	23,400	60,400	54,000	19,800	16,300
6 and under 12 months	108,100	123,600	35,400	36,800	60,400	62,200	11,600	11,500
Total (a)	1,989,800	2,169,900	439,700	424,500	801,000	755,500	167,900	163,900
Purpose of journey	47 700	## aaa	10 105	<b>7.00</b>	22 722	45.505		
Attending convention	47,700	55,300	10,400	7,000	22,700	15,500	6,200	5,200
Business	302,200	306,900	72,400	65,600	130,000	125,500	30,400	28,600
Accompanying business traveller	33,000	31,600	7,200	6,600	13,800	10,900	3,400	2,200
Visiting relatives	387,600	439,200	78,500	88,800	149,200	159,600	33,400	37,700
Holiday	1,085,500	1,193,900	235,600	223,000	426,400	385,100	83,000	78,600
Employment	35,700	41,500	10,700	12,500	17,100	21,100	3,600	3,900
Education	19,400	24,100	5,800	5,600	9,400	8,700	1,800	1,500
Other and not stated	78,700	77,300	19,000	15,400	32,500	28,900	6,100	6,300
Total	1,989,800	2,169,900	439,700	424,500	801,000	755,500	167,900	163,900

<sup>(</sup>a) Includes not stated.

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

Country of hirth	Year ended 31 December		Quarter		January to		Month of	
Country of birth			31 March		<u>May</u>		May	
(Summary)	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	1991
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —								
New Zealand	17,340	8,970	2,820	2,010	4,340	3,000	680	540
Other	4,040	3,810	1,120	970	1,810	1,500	330	210
Total	21,390	12,780	3,940	2,980	6,150	4,500	1,020	750
EUROPE AND THE USSR —								
United Kingdom	26,400	23,470	5,900	5,080	9,920	8,080	1,630	1,470
Other	13,230	11,340	2,830	2,700	4,690	4,320	980	880
Total	39,630	34,820	8,730	7,770	14,610	12,410	2,610	2,350
Middle East and North Africa	6,580	6,390	1,31C	1,700	2,080	2,770	430	630
Southeast Asia	29,690	30,520	6,740	6,470	11,800	10,900	2,580	2,550
Northeast Asia	16,290	18,860	3,840	6,330	6,560	9,060	1,110	1,520
Southern Asia	5,780	7,760	1,470	2,440	2,580	3,900	550	770
The Americas	7,460	6,600	1,570	1,480	2,600	2,580	490	620
Africa (excluding North Africa)	4,190	3,800	1,120	1,100	1,640	1,590	270	230
Total (b)	131,060	121,560	28,720	30,270	48,030	47,720	9,060	9,410

<sup>(</sup>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)

-	Year	ended	Quarter	ended	Janua	ry to	Mon	Month of	
	31 De	cember	31 M		Ma	•	Mo		
Country of residence	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	199	
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —					-				
Fiji	17,500		4,100	4,100	6,600	6,500	1,100	1,10	
New Caledonia	13,400	14,400	5,500	5,900	7,700	7,500	1,000	80	
New Zealand	449,300	418,400	75,600	90,100	148,000	166,600	37,100	44,50	
Papua New Guinea	34,800		8,400	8,500	13,900	13,200	2,400	2,10	
Other	18,400	17,200	4,500	4,600	7,000	6,800	1,300	1,10	
Total	533,500	500,700	98,100	113,300	183,300	200,500	42,900	49,60	
				,					
EUROPE & THE USSR —									
Austria	9,200	9,600	2,500	2,500	3,600	3,800	500	600	
Belgium	3,700	4,200	1,300	900	1,600	1,300	100	10	
Denmark	10,200	9,900	3,100	2,600	4,200	3,600	400	40	
Finland	5,200	5,800	1,500	1,600	2,000	2,100	300	200	
France	20,100	21,100	5,200	4,700	7,500	7,100	1,200	1,10	
Germany, Fed Rep	68,100	74,200	21,200	21,200	30,900	30,800	3,700	3,800	
Greece	7,400	7,500	1,900	1,300	2,600	1,800	300	200	
Ireland, Republic of	12,200	10,600	3,200	2,400	4,600	3,500	600	500	
Italy	20,500	24,400	4,900	4,200	7,000	6,300	1,000	900	
Netherlands	20,100	21,100	5,800	5,400	7,800	7,400	900	800	
Norway	3,700	4,400	1,200	1,100	1,600	1,600	100	200	
Sweden	24,100	22,000	7,600	5,700	9,500	7,100	600	500	
Switzerland	27,400	29,500	8,500	8,800	11,400	11,900	1,000	1,300	
United Kingdom	272,900	277,700	81,200	79,400	121,500	117,600	13,200	15,400	
USSR & Baltic States	5,400	5,300	1,500	1,300	2,100	1,900	300	300	
Yugoslavia	6,400	5,800	1,600						
				1,200	2,200	1,800	200	300	
Other	15,300	16,500	3,900	3,500	5,700	4,700	700	600	
Total	531,700	549,500	156,100	147,700	225,700	214,300	25,300	27,200	
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —									
Israel	5,400	5,300	1,500	1,200	2,200	1,800	300	300	
Other	11,600	12,100	2,800	1,800	4,500		800	600	
Total	•	•				3,200			
I otal	17,000	17,400	4,300	3,000	6,700	5,000	1,100	1,000	
SOUTHEAST ASIA —									
Indonesia	29,000	34,400	7,600	7,800	12,700	13,300	1,900	1,700	
Malaysia	44,300	46,600	12,700	12,300	21,700				
Philippines	11,000		•			21,200	4,400	4,600	
• • •		13,600	3,100	3,800	5,900	7,000	1,200	1,400	
Singapore	65,200	75,900	15,300	16,700	26,000	28,000	5,100	4,700	
Thailand	17,300	19,600	4,800	4,800	9,200	10,500	1,700	2,400	
Other	3,900	5,000	1,300	1,500	2,200	2,300	300	300	
Total	170,600	195,000	44,800	47,100	77,700	82,200	14,700	15,200	
NORTHEAST ASIA —									
China	29,100	23,700	8,400	3,900	15,100	6,000	2 000	1 000	
Hong Kong	54,100	54,500		19,800		6,000	3,000	1,000	
			17,300		24,700	26,300	2,600	3,200	
Japan	349,500	479,900	119,700	119,600	188,500	195,500	33,900	37,900	
Korea	10,400	14,100	3,200	4,600	5,300	8,200	1,000	1,900	
Taiwan	21,500	25,300	11,000	8,300	14,700	11,400	1,500	1,500	
Other	500	500	100	200	200	300	_	_	
Total	465,200	597,900	159,600	156,400	248,500	247,600	42,100	45,500	
COURTIEDS: ACTA									
SOUTHERN ASIA —	10.000	11 000	2 000	2 000	£ 100	2 000	1 200		
India	10,900	11,000	2,800	2,000	5,100	3,900	1,300	1,100	
Sri Lanka	4,000	3,900	1,100	900	1,800	1,400	400	200	
Other	3,300	3,000	800	400	1,300	900	200	300	
Total	18,200	17,800	4,700	3,300	8,200	6,200	1,900	1,600	
THE AMERICAS —									
	2.500	2 000	900	000	1 100		200		
Brazil	2,500	2,900	800	800	1,100	1,100	200	200	
Canada	54,200	53,700	15,400	15,100	22,400	20,900	3,400	2,800	
United States of America (b)	261,700	251,600	67,600	63,200	104,900	97,800	16,800	16,800	
Other	8,200	8,800	2,300	2,200	3,400	3,200	500	500	
Total	326,600	317,000	86,100	81,300	131,800	122,900	20,900	20,400	
APDICA (analosina Bi-st. 46 i-s)									
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —					A			_	
South Africa	8,000	9,100	2,300	2,300	3,500	3,500	400	500	
Zimbabwe	3,600	3,600	1,000	900	1,500	1,300	300	200	
Other	3,900	4,200	1,100	1,400	1,800	2,100	300	300	
Total	15,500	16,900	4,300	4,500	6,800	6,900	900	900	
Гotal (c)	2 000 200	2,214,900	558,100	557,200	889,000	886,600	149,900	161,400	

<sup>(</sup>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)

		ended	Quarter		Janua	•	Month of		
		cember	31 M		Ma		M		
Country of intended stay	1989	1990	1990	1991	1990	1991	1990	199	
OCEANIA & ANTARCTICA —									
Fiji	93,900	102,000	18,900	21,300	34,300	31,700	6,800	4,40	
New Caledonia	14,500	14,900	2,800	3,400	4,900	5,400	800	1,00	
New Zealand	297,300	320,200	80,900	81,100	128,000	123,300	19,100	20,50	
Norfolk Island	12,200	14,200	2,900	3,700	5,300	6,800	1,100	1,40	
Papua New Guinea	34,400	34,000	7,300	9,000	13,000	15,100	2,600	2,80	
Vanuatu	12,800	17,200	3,800	4,100	5,500	6,600	800	1,10	
Other	27,300	27,400	6,300	4,900	10,000	9,300	1,600	2,10	
Total	492,400	529,900	122,800	127,500	201,000	198,200	32,900	33,300	
EUROPE & THE USSR									
Austria	6,400	7,600	1,400	1,400	2,700	2,700	800	60	
France	20,500	24,100	3,700	3,900	8,200	8,000	2,300	2,00	
Germany, Fed Rep	30,800	34,500	5,900	5,800	12,300	12,200	3,200	3,20	
Greece	31,700	32,900	4,400	3,300	12,100	9,400	4,100	3,500	
Ireland, Republic of	10,100	11,900	1,200	1,800	3,000	3,500	1,100	900	
Italy	41,600	45,000	5,000	4,900	16,200	12,000	6,000	4,00	
Netherlands	13,300	15,900	2,500	1,800	5,900	5,200	1,600	1,900	
Poland	5,400	6,300	500	400	2,000	1,900	800	800	
Spain	5,600	6,300	1,300	1,000	2,400	1,800	600	40	
Sweden	4,200	4,900	500	700	1,500	1,700	600	50	
Switzerland	9,000	9,500	1,800	1,900	4,100	3,900	800	1,000	
United Kingdom	237,500	252,800	41,400	39,000	94,300	84,600	25,100	23,000	
Yugoslavia	•								
Other	15,200	17,500	1,800	1,500	5,500	3,600	2,200	1,100	
Total	32,400 <i>463,600</i>	40,100 509,200	5,000 <i>76,200</i>	4,900 <i>72,400</i>	12,300 182,400	11,100 <i>161,500</i>	4,300 53,500	3,800 <i>46,80</i> 0	
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —	•			•	,	,			
_	6 200	4 900	1.400	400	2 000	1 000	100	200	
Egypt	6,300	4,800	1,400	400	2,000	1,000	100		
Israel	6,200	4,800	1,200	700	2,500	1,600	600	500	
Lebanon	5,000	7,700	1,400	600	2,900	2,600	900	1,100	
Turkey	6,900	8,400	1,200	500	4,100	1,800	1,400	1,000	
Other	7,100	6,300	1,500	700	2,700	1,900	600	600	
Total	31,400	32,100	6,600	2,900	14,200	8,900	3,700	3,300	
SOUTHEAST ASIA —									
Indonesia	146,100	158,000	31,800	34,300	55,900	57,700	11,500	11,100	
Malaysia	62,300	75,100	16,500	14,400	27,100	23,700	5,000	4,600	
Philippines	41,900	40,500	9,800	9,000	16,800	15,800	3,200	2,900	
Singapore	117,800	105,500	25,900	22,100	42,900	35,600	6,800	6,500	
Thailand	86,600	99,100	24,700	15,300	38,800	25,400	6,200	4,500	
Other	7,100	9,000	1,800	3,500	3,000	5,100	500	900	
Total	461,600	487,200	110,500	98,500	184,500	163,200	33,200	30,400	
NORTHEAST ASIA —									
China	13,900	12,800	2,300	2,400	4,100	5,100	700	1,200	
Hong Kong	116,800	120,500	28,900	29,900	45,800	48,800	7,000	8,500	
Japan	40,600	47,900	9,300	9,500	18,000	17,600	4,500	4,400	
Korea	7,800	8,000	1,300	1,400	2,800	3,000	500	900	
Taiwan	10,600	13,600	2,800	3,200	4,800	5,700	800	1,200	
Other	300	400	100	-,	200	100	100	.,200	
Total	190,000	203,200	44,600	46,400	75,700	80,200	13,600	16,200	
SOUTHERN ASIA —									
India	23,200	22,100	5,500	4,400	8,200	4 900	900	1 000	
Sri Lanka	•		•			6,800	800	1,000	
	3,500	7,200	800	1,400	1,900	2,300	700	400	
Other	7,900	8,000	1,900	1,500	2,900	2,100	400	200	
Total	34,600	37,300	8,200	7,300	13,000	11,200	2,000	1,600	
THE AMERICAS —	00.00	00.500	4 000	4				<b>.</b>	
Canada	30,100	32,500	4,800	4,400	10,000	9,200	3,100	3,000	
United States of America (b)	247,200	300,200	58,600	57,000	107,800	109,900	24,000	27,100	
Other Total	15,800 293,100	15,400	3,400	3,600	5,100	5,600	700	900	
	293,100	348,100	66,700	65,000	122,900	124,700	27,900	31,000	
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —	11.400	10.400	2 200	2 000	4 000	2 100	***		
South Africa	11,600	10,400	2,300	2,000	4,000	3,100	500	600	
Other <i>Total</i>	9,200 20,900	9,300 <i>19,600</i>	1,300 <i>3,700</i>	1,800 <i>3,800</i>	2,400 <i>6,500</i>	3,400 <i>6,500</i>	500 1,000	600 1,200	
	,	•	·	5,000	0,000		1,000	1,200	
Total (c)	1 000 000	2,169,900	439,700	424,500	801,000	755,500	167,900	163,900	

<sup>(</sup>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 ASCCSS does not take the conventional notion of continents as a constraint in the design of the classification structure. However, the base units of ASCCSS are broadly compatible with those of the UN classification and it is possible to aggregate statistics based on the ASCCSS to the UN classifications for purposes of comparison. The ASCCSS 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)
- 16. Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month, such as the effect of major sporting and cultural events, changes in airfares structure and the fluctuation of \$A relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.
- 17. The seasonally adjusted series can, however, be smoothed to reduce the impact of the irregular component in the adjusted series. There are a number of ways of accomplishing this, depending on the intended uses of the smoothed series. If importance is attached to measuring the underlying change in the most recent periods, moving

averages employing appropriate weighting patterns should be adopted; the choice of averaging technique will determine in part the degree of smoothness of the derived series. The longer the term of the moving average the longer is the time series affected by revisions resulting from more recent data. In order to ensure that the underlying trend-cycle of a series is reflected in the trend estimate series, the degree of smoothness alone cannot always be used as the sole criterion in determining which moving average is appropriate.

- 18. The trend estimate short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures statistics are shown in Tables 1 and 2 respectively. The trend estimate has been derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to the series.
- 19. While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally, of recent months as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information concerning the smoothing process refer to an Information Paper A Guide to Smoothing Time Series Estimates of 'Trend' (1316.0).
- 20. With the opening of World Expo 88 in April 1988 and at its conclusion in October 1988, abrupt dislocations occurred in the trend path of the short-term overseas visitor arrivals series. As different countries displayed varied timings of this effect, the trend path between April and October 1988 is suppressed. Estimates of the trend path are now available from November 1988 onwards.
- 21. The reliability of the provisional trend estimate for January 1991 may have been adversely affected by the presence of temporary irregular effects associated with the commencement of the Gulf War. However, these influences are not expected to affect the reliability of the seasonally adjusted series, because they are neither seasonal nor trading-day type influences.

#### Related publications

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

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

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

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

## Unpublished statistics

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

#### Symbols and other usages

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

J. L. CARROLL Acting Australian Statistician



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