JULY 2004

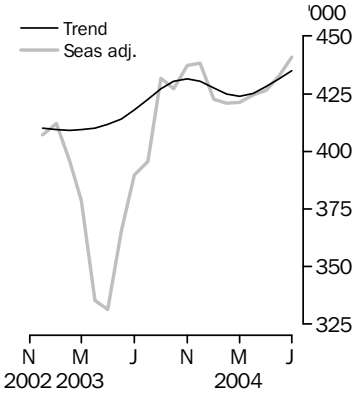
3401.0

# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

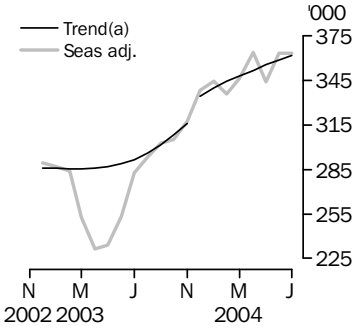
AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 14 SEP 2004

**Visitor arrivals**
Short-term




**Resident departures**
Short-term




(a) Break in trend series from December 2003.

## KEY FIGURES

| | Jul 04 '000 | Jun 04 to Jul 04 % change | Jul 03 to Jul 04 % change |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Short-term visitor arrivals** | | | |
| Trend | 435.2 | 0.9 | . . |
| Seasonally adjusted | 440.9 | 1.9 | . . |
| Original | 472.0 | . . | 13.6 |
| **Short-term resident departures** | | | |
| Trend | 362.0 | 0.8 | . . |
| Seasonally adjusted | 363.3 | –0.1 | . . |
| Original | 379.5 | . . | 28.0 |

NOTE!
Changes will occur to this publication as of the August 2004 issue.
See page 4.

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during July 2004 (435,200 movements) increased by 0.9% compared with June 2004. This followed revised increases of 0.6% for May and 0.8% for June 2004.
- Short-term resident departures continued the steady monthly increase in the series since April 2003. The trend estimate for July 2004 (362,000 movements) represents an increase of 0.8% compared with the previous month and followed increases of 1.0% for both May and June 2004.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of short-term visitor arrivals for July 2004 (440,900 movements) increased by 1.9% compared with June 2004. This followed revised increases of 0.5% for May and 1.4% for June 2004.
- Short-term resident departures for July 2004 (363,300 movements) decreased by 0.1% compared with June 2004 and followed a decrease of 5.4% for May and an increase of 5.6% for June 2004.

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms there were 472,000 short-term visitor arrival movements to Australia during July 2004, representing an increase of 13.6% compared with July 2003 (415,500 movements).
- There were 379,500 short-term resident departures for July 2004, an increase of 28.0% compared with July 2003 (296,500 movements).
- Original estimates are influenced by seasonal and one-off irregular factors which can distort interpretations of the underlying growth in the series. Therefore, the ABS encourages the use of the trend estimates for time series analysis.

## INQUIRIES

- For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Chrissy Beruldsen on Canberra 02 6252 5640.

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

| ISSUE | RELEASE DATE |
|---|---|
| August 2004 | 14 October 2004 |
| September 2004 | 15 November 2004 |
| October 2004 | 13 December 2004 |
| November 2004 | 14 January 2005 |
| December 2004 | 16 February 2005 |
| January 2005 | 15 March 2005 |

## EARLY ESTIMATES

Early estimates of short-term visitor arrivals for August 2004 will be available on the ABS web site on 16 September 2004. These estimates can be accessed by going to the AusStats web page <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats> and selecting Publications & Data and then Main Features. Select 34 Migration and then *Short-term Visitor Arrival Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001).

## DATA NOTES

This publication contains movement data. Care should be taken when interpreting this movement data as 'people'. See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Calculations of percentage and numeric change as shown in the Key Points and Main Features of this publication are based on unrounded data. See paragraph 11 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

- A feature article, *Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Estimates – Adding Value to the Analysis of Short-term Movements*, has been included in this issue (page 5).
- The standard errors section has been updated and presents sample standard errors for movements up to 5 million (page 30).
- Passenger card samples during the period July 2001 to June 2004 were not completely random. As of this issue the passenger card processing system has returned to a fully random sample. See the paragraph on sampling method in Appendix 2 (page 24).

## FORTHCOMING CHANGES

A number of major changes will be implemented to this publication as of the August 2004 issue (to be released 14 October 2004). Please refer to page 4 for a detailed description of these changes.

## ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---|---|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ASCCSS | Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics |
| DIMIA | Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs |
| NZ | New Zealand |
| OAD | Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection |
| SAR | Special Administrative Region |
| TRIPS | Travel and Immigration Processing System |

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Australian Statistician

## SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

In trend terms, short-term visitor arrivals have recorded steady monthly increases since April 2004. Currently, short-term visitor arrivals are 3% (or 11,200 movements) higher than when the series last troughed in March 2004 (424,000 movements).

The following table presents the top ten source countries, in original terms, for short-term visitor arrivals during July 2004, along with percentage and numeric change compared with July 2003.

### SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Major Source Countries—July 2004

| | *July 2004* | *July 2003* | *Numeric change* | *Percentage change* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| New Zealand | 108.1 | 82.9 | 25.2 | 30.4 |
| Japan | 57.0 | 45.7 | 11.3 | 24.8 |
| United Kingdom | 45.3 | 45.0 | 0.3 | 0.7 |
| United States of America | 45.0 | 44.6 | 0.4 | 0.9 |
| China | 26.4 | 11.3 | 15.0 | 132.6 |
| Korea | 19.9 | 21.0 | –1.1 | –5.5 |
| Singapore | 16.9 | 18.9 | –2.0 | –10.5 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 14.4 | 13.3 | 1.1 | 8.0 |
| Malaysia | 13.1 | 14.4 | –1.4 | –9.5 |
| Germany | 11.6 | 12.8 | –1.1 | –8.8 |

## SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

In trend terms, short-term resident departures have recorded consecutive monthly increases since April 2003. Since January 2004, the average monthly growth rate has been around 1%. However, recent estimates indicate that this growth rate is slowing. Currently, short-term resident departures are 27% (or 76,700 movements) higher than when the series last troughed in March 2003 (285,300 movements).

The following table presents the top ten destinations, in original terms, for short-term resident departures during July 2004, along with percentage and numeric change compared with July 2003.

### SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Major Destinations—July 2004

| | *July 2004* | *July 2003* | *Numeric change* | *Percentage change* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | % |
| New Zealand | 69.5 | 50.5 | 19.0 | 37.7 |
| United Kingdom | 36.8 | 30.4 | 6.4 | 21.1 |
| Indonesia | 34.3 | 18.0 | 16.3 | 90.9 |
| United States of America | 27.9 | 25.4 | 2.5 | 9.8 |
| Thailand | 16.0 | 9.3 | 6.8 | 72.9 |
| Fiji | 15.5 | 15.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 |
| Singapore | 14.5 | 13.1 | 1.5 | 11.1 |
| Malaysia | 13.3 | 9.5 | 3.8 | 39.8 |
| China | 12.2 | 6.2 | 6.0 | 96.5 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 10.9 | 8.3 | 2.6 | 31.8 |

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 10,200 permanent (settler) arrivals into Australia during July 2004, an increase of 5% compared with July 2003 (9,750 movements). Settlers born in the United Kingdom accounted for the largest proportion (12%), followed by China and New Zealand (11%).

Statistics on OAD relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers. Therefore, care should be taken when using long-term arrivals data as it is known some individuals who travel multiple times in a year are counted each time they cross Australia's borders (see paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes). Long-term arrivals in this publication are not an appropriate source of migration statistics. For further information refer to *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0).

There were 4,940 Australian residents departing permanently from Australia during July 2004, an increase of 6% compared with July 2003 (4,670 movements).

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The above presentation of movements in estimates does not take into account whether the change in movement is statistically significant. Care should be taken when interpreting the impact of numeric and/or percentage change. Please see the Standard Errors section on page 30 for more detail.

FORTHCOMING CHANGES TO THIS PUBLICATION

As of the August 2004 issue of this publication (to be released 14 October 2004) the following changes will occur:

- The presentation of information on countries will be based on the Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC). This will replace the currently used Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries* (SACC), 1998 (cat. no. 1269.0).
- Four new tables will be included in this publication. These tables will present trend and seasonally adjusted estimates for short-term visitor arrivals by country of residence and short-term resident departures by country of destination. As a result of these additional tables, the current table numbers will change.
- The new trend and seasonally adjusted tables will present estimates for the last ten months. Tables based on original estimates will present data for the last two calendar and financial years, and the last six months.
- The lists of countries in tables 3, 5 and 8 will be revised to reflect current trends. Due to space considerations, there will be fewer countries printed in current tables 3 and 5 of this publication. Expanded lists of countries for these tables will be available electronically. For details on how to access these electronic tables, see paragraph 22 of the Explanatory notes.
- The key figures presented on the cover of this publication will be revised to include the year apart growth measure for trend estimates, and exclude the year apart growth measure for original estimates. The tables in the main features will also be revised to present data for trend estimates, rather than original estimates. For further information refer to the feature article, *Seasonally adjusted and Trend Estimates – Adding Value to the Analysis of Short-term Movements* (page 5).

For more information about these forthcoming changes, contact Chrissy Beruldsen on (02) 6252 5640 or email <c.beruldsen@abs.gov.au>.

# SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES – ADDING VALUE TO THE ANALYSIS OF SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

## INTRODUCTION

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) adjusts short-term overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) statistics to account for seasonal and irregular factors. The original, seasonally adjusted and trend series differ from each other in important respects, and these differences need to be understood so that they can be used effectively.

This article explains the key differences between the original, seasonally adjusted and trend time series. In doing so, it explains why the ABS recommends that users of OAD statistics use trend estimates for analysing and interpreting the underlying behaviour of OAD. This article also discusses the benefits and disadvantages of some of the commonly used indicators (measures) of OAD behaviour and provides guidelines for interpreting time series estimates.

## OAD TIME SERIES ESTIMATES

### *Original time series*

Original estimates are the actual estimates the ABS derives from data provided by persons entering or leaving Australia. Movements in the original series can be attributed to the combined impact of systematic calendar related influences, irregular influences and the underlying (trend) direction in behaviour.

The systematic calendar related influence represents the combined effect of seasonal cycles, trading day patterns and moving holidays. Each of these influences has one characteristic in common – they operate in a sustained and systematic manner that is calendar related. Some examples of such influences include the large increase in travel during December as a result of the Christmas holiday period, or the increase in visitor arrivals from Singapore and Hong Kong during Chinese New Year (held in January or February).

Irregular influences come from events or activities that are neither systematic nor predictable. They include the short-term phenomena that temporarily impact on OAD. Examples of such influences include:

- dramatic fluctuations in the Australian dollar
- war or terrorist attacks
- special events (e.g. Olympic Games or International Exhibitions) held in Australia.

Sampling and non-sampling errors that behave erratically with no noticeable systematic pattern are also considered irregular influences.

Trend movements refer to the underlying behaviour of the series and results from such influences as population growth or general economic changes.

### *Seasonally adjusted time series*

Seasonally adjusted estimates are derived by estimating and then removing systematic calendar related influences from the original series. This is applied to reveal the underlying non-seasonal features of a series. Therefore, this series represents the net effect of irregular influences and the underlying trend.

*Trend time series*

Trend estimates are derived by using the seasonally adjusted series and dampening any irregular influences. These estimates reveal the long term movement of the series without calendar related and irregular effects. Therefore, this series represents the underlying level of OAD, which help analysts to tell whether short-term movements are increasing, decreasing or steadying.

## APPROPRIATE USE AND INTERPRETATION OF OAD TIME SERIES ESTIMATES

The ABS publishes summary measures for the original, seasonally adjusted and trend series in the key figures of this publication. Monthly and annual percentage changes can be calculated for all three time series. Changes in original and seasonally adjusted series can produce inconsistent and occasionally contradictory signals about developments in the underlying long-term direction of the series. As a result, users may be confused about the direction of the series and which series is the best to use for their purposes.

Table 1 (page 7) summarises the benefits and disadvantages of the various measures used to monitor OAD and provides guidelines for interpreting OAD time series.

One of the commonly used indicators of OAD behaviour has been to calculate the change in the original estimates for the current month compared with the same month a year earlier (year apart change). This is not the best measure of the long-term direction of OAD due to the contribution of seasonal and irregular factors to the original estimates. For example, according to original estimates, short-term visitor arrivals during May 2004 increased by 31% compared with May 2003. This rate of change presents a misleading picture of growth as it does not take into account calendar dynamics (i.e. changing patterns in seasonality and trading day variability), nor the impact of irregular influences such as Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) and the war in Iraq.

Sub-annual aggregates of monthly original data (e.g. quarterly and year-to-date aggregates) may also present a misleading picture of growth in the series and will delay the identification of turning points in the monthly series.

Trend estimates are much better for analysing and monitoring the underlying behaviour in OAD than original and seasonally adjusted estimates. However, as shown in table 1, there are weaknesses associated with the trend series which need to be kept in mind.

## CONCLUSION

Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates add to the understanding of OAD statistics. Seasonally adjusted estimates allow users to analyse short-term irregular impacts on the series, while trend estimates provide a better method to analyse and monitor the underlying direction of OAD.

The ABS recommends that users carefully assess whether they are making the best use of the OAD estimates made available to them, and whether their current analyses are revealing true trends in OAD. In most cases, the trend series is the best source of information on the long-term direction of these statistics.

## FURTHER INFORMATION

For a more detailed discussion and analysis of OAD time series estimates, see the *ABS Demography Working Paper 2004/2 – Interpretation and Use of Overseas Arrivals and Departures Estimates* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.002), available on the ABS web site. This working paper explores time series concepts in more detail and uses the example, short-term visitor arrivals to Australia from Japan to demonstrate the effect that calendar related and irregular factors can have on original estimates.

TABLE 1: BENEFITS AND DISADVANTAGES OF VARIOUS MEASURES OF OAD BEHAVIOUR

| Time series | Month to month percentage change | Year apart percentage change |
|---|---|---|
| Original | ✗ *Benefits:*<br>Nil<br><br>*Disadvantages:*<br>The seasonal influence is likely to be the dominating factor in the variation in monthly original OAD estimates.<br><br>While the original estimates are useful in understanding the actual number of movements for a given period of time, due to the presence of seasonal and irregular factors they should not be used for time series analysis | ✗ *Benefits:*<br>Nil<br><br>*Disadvantages:*<br>While this measure performs a crude seasonal adjustment by reducing the impact of constant yearly seasonal influences, in practice, these effects are rarely eliminated. This measure may also be highly affected by irregular influences.<br><br>This measure should only be used if seasonally adjusted or trend estimates do not exist for a given series. In such cases great caution must be applied. |
| Seasonally adjusted | ✔ *Benefits:*<br>A reasonably good measure for the underlying short-term variation (i.e. impact of one-off events) in the original estimates. This measure may also provide supplementary information to assess future trend estimates.<br><br>*Disadvantages:*<br>In many instances, the irregular component dominates the overall monthly movement.<br><br>*Use with caution:*<br>For some OAD series, caution should be applied when interpreting this measure of change due to the volatile nature of the irregular component. This measure should only be used when there is a need to focus on and respond to irregular factors. | ✗ *Benefits:*<br>Nil<br><br>*Disadvantages:*<br>This measure should not be used because of the potentially high contribution of the irregular factor to the seasonally adjusted movement,thus masking the underlying behaviour. |
| Trend | ✔ *Benefits:*<br>This is the best measure of the underlying, long-term direction of an OAD series.<br><br>The measure provides a smoothed historical perspective of the underlying pattern of OAD behaviour without the impact of calendar related or irregular influences. Users are able to monitor the level and shape of turning points over time, aiding timely and informed decision making.<br><br>*Disadvantages:*<br>Trend estimates are subject to revision.<br><br>*Use with caution:*<br>Caution must be applied when interpreting the underlying direction for recent months. Revisions to the trend estimate at the current end will occur due to additional original information becoming available. For instance, in order to confirm the presence of a turning point, approximately three monthly observations are required | ✔ *Benefits:*<br>This measure provides an approximation of the average trend movement over the year.<br><br>*Disadvantages:*<br>The measure of change may not reflect the current trend movement or pattern of behaviour. For instance, key monthly turning points that may have occurred during the year will be missed.<br><br>*Use with caution:*<br>Be aware of any turning points that may have occurred during the year. |

# 1 TOTAL MOVEMENT, ARRIVALS—Category of Movement

| | PERMANENT | LONG-TERM | | | SHORT-TERM(a) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Settlers* | *Australian residents* | *Overseas visitors* | *Total permanent and long-term arrivals* | *Australian residents* | *Overseas visitors (Original)* | *Overseas visitors (Seasonally Adjusted)*(b) | *Overseas visitors (Trend)*(c) | *Total arrivals*(a) |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| **Calendar years** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 100 890 | 85 130 | 170 390 | 356 410 | 3 449.9 | 4 855.7 | . . | . . | 8 662.1 |
| 2002 | 89 350 | 92 400 | 180 240 | 361 990 | 3 394.9 | 4 841.2 | . . | . . | 8 598.1 |
| 2003 | 103 890 | 98 840 | 185 730 | 388 450 | 3 330.8 | 4 745.9 | . . | . . | 8 465.1 |
| **Financial years** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001–02 | 88 900 | 88 600 | 175 870 | 353 370 | 3 345.0 | 4 768.3 | . . | . . | 8 466.6 |
| 2002–03 | 93 910 | 95 780 | 184 100 | 373 790 | 3 309.9 | 4 655.8 | . . | . . | 8 339.4 |
| 2003–04 | 111 590 | 98 400 | 191 330 | 401 320 | 3 813.3 | 5 057.2 | . . | . . | 9 271.8 |
| **2003**(d) | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 8 000 | 5 660 | 8 250 | 21 910 | 205.1 | 260.9 | 331.3 | 411.9 | 487.9 |
| June | 9 470 | 7 140 | 10 190 | 26 810 | 210.8 | 308.3 | 365.4 | 414.2 | 545.9 |
| July | 9 750 | 7 950 | 27 090 | 44 790 | 311.2 | 415.5 | 389.8 | 417.9 | 771.5 |
| August | 9 930 | 7 480 | 11 980 | 29 390 | 283.9 | 362.2 | 395.7 | 422.5 | 675.6 |
| September | 9 010 | 7 700 | 10 810 | 27 510 | 313.9 | 385.6 | 431.7 | 427.0 | 727.0 |
| October | 8 100 | 8 150 | 13 380 | 29 620 | 374.3 | 435.3 | 427.0 | 430.3 | 839.3 |
| November | 8 740 | 8 890 | 10 350 | 27 980 | 272.8 | 473.3 | 437.5 | 431.6 | 774.1 |
| December | 9 080 | 15 330 | 8 710 | 33 110 | 237.8 | 566.6 | 438.2 | 430.6 | 837.5 |
| **2004** | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 9 650 | 8 680 | 25 760 | 44 080 | 466.0 | 420.2 | 422.6 | 427.6 | 930.2 |
| February | 8 820 | 7 410 | 38 200 | 54 420 | 305.9 | 454.8 | 421.0 | 425.0 | 815.1 |
| March | 9 330 | 7 180 | 13 910 | 30 420 | 291.3 | 432.3 | 421.4 | 424.0 | 754.0 |
| April | 9 440 | 7 080 | 11 720 | 28 250 | 339.5 | 402.8 | 424.5 | 425.2 | 770.6 |
| May | 9 690 | 5 680 | 8 750 | 24 120 | 305.8 | 341.3 | 426.7 | 428.0 | 671.2 |
| June | 10 060 | 6 880 | 10 680 | 27 630 | 310.8 | 367.3 | 432.7 | 431.3 | 705.7 |
| July | 10 200 | 8 090 | 30 460 | 48 750 | 431.8 | 472.0 | 440.9 | 435.2 | 952.6 |

. . not applicable

(a) Figures for short-term movements are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) See paragraphs 15 to 18 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraphs 19 to 21 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Monthly numbers do not add to yearly totals because of rounding.

# 2 TOTAL MOVEMENT, DEPARTURES—Category of Movement

| | PERMANENT | LONG-TERM | | | SHORT-TERM(a) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *Australian residents* | *Australian residents* | *Overseas visitors* | *Total permanent and long-term departures* | *Australian residents (Original)* | *Australian residents (Seasonally Adjusted)*(b) | *Australian residents (Trend)*(c) | *Overseas visitors* | *Total departures*(a) |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| **Calendar years** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001 | 47 600 | 93 460 | 75 070 | 216 130 | 3 442.6 | . . | . . | 4 918.1 | 8 576.8 |
| 2002 | 49 080 | 89 990 | 83 870 | 222 940 | 3 461.0 | . . | . . | 4 894.7 | 8 578.7 |
| 2003 | 54 120 | 83 990 | 86 780 | 224 890 | 3 388.0 | . . | . . | 4 789.8 | 8 402.6 |
| **Financial years** | | | | | | | | | |
| 2001–02 | 48 240 | 92 070 | 79 380 | 219 690 | 3 367.9 | . . | . . | 4 837.8 | 8 425.3 |
| 2002–03 | 50 460 | 86 210 | 82 890 | 219 570 | 3 293.3 | . . | . . | 4 714.6 | 8 227.5 |
| 2003–04 | 59 080 | 84 340 | 93 280 | 236 700 | 3 936.8 | . . | . . | 5 109.3 | 9 282.8 |
| **2003**(d) | | | | | | | | | |
| May | 3 970 | 7 060 | 4 730 | 15 760 | 236.3 | 233.8 | 287.0 | 288.3 | 540.4 |
| June | 3 570 | 5 680 | 7 430 | 16 680 | 275.6 | 253.3 | 288.8 | 312.0 | 604.3 |
| July | 4 670 | 6 710 | 7 560 | 18 930 | 296.5 | 282.8 | 291.5 | 368.0 | 683.4 |
| August | 5 350 | 7 950 | 6 560 | 19 860 | 296.9 | 293.5 | 295.9 | 413.4 | 730.2 |
| September | 3 990 | 5 360 | 6 160 | 15 520 | 354.3 | 302.9 | 301.8 | 359.7 | 729.6 |
| October | 3 850 | 5 060 | 5 570 | 14 480 | 277.9 | 305.4 | 308.5 | 400.3 | 692.7 |
| November | 4 200 | 5 390 | 9 710 | 19 310 | 287.2 | 317.6 | 315.9 | 492.1 | 798.6 |
| December | 5 280 | 6 790 | 14 430 | 26 500 | 420.2 | 338.5 | 334.3 | 476.0 | 922.7 |
| **2004** | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 7 910 | 12 300 | 8 080 | 28 300 | 299.7 | 344.9 | 340.2 | 544.1 | 872.1 |
| February | 4 590 | 7 060 | 6 240 | 17 890 | 268.2 | 335.8 | 344.6 | 418.5 | 704.6 |
| March | 5 180 | 7 320 | 7 300 | 19 800 | 329.7 | 346.7 | 348.4 | 446.1 | 795.6 |
| April | 5 200 | 7 710 | 6 170 | 19 080 | 353.6 | 363.9 | 352.0 | 438.7 | 811.4 |
| May | 4 650 | 6 980 | 5 770 | 17 400 | 356.2 | 344.3 | 355.7 | 373.1 | 746.7 |
| June | 4 200 | 5 700 | 9 740 | 19 640 | 396.5 | 363.7 | 359.1 | 379.1 | 795.2 |
| July | 4 940 | 7 160 | 8 320 | 20 420 | 379.5 | 363.3 | 362.0 | 407.3 | 807.2 |

. . not applicable

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) See paragraphs 15 to 19 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraphs 19 to 21 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Monthly numbers do not add to yearly totals because of rounding.

# 3 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Country of Residence(b)

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | JUNE | | JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002* | *2003* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* |
| *Country of residence* | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 23.2 | 25.5 | 23.7 | 25.6 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 2.2 |
| New Caledonia | 30.5 | 33.6 | 32.6 | 34.4 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.1 | 2.3 |
| New Zealand | 790.1 | 839.1 | 793.1 | 926.1 | 203.4 | 252.3 | 67.9 | 89.4 | 82.9 | 108.1 |
| Papua New Guinea | 31.2 | 27.3 | 26.7 | 27.1 | 6.3 | 6.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Other | 30.0 | 31.0 | 28.7 | 33.8 | 6.4 | 8.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 2.8 | 3.2 |
| *Total* | *905.0* | *956.5* | *904.7* | *1 047.0* | *227.7* | *278.6* | *76.3* | *97.5* | *92.6* | *118.4* |
| EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 19.0 | 18.8 | 18.9 | 18.4 | 2.7 | 2.5 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.8 |
| Belgium | 10.8 | 9.9 | 10.6 | 10.1 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 1.1 | 1.5 |
| Denmark | 18.9 | 19.0 | 18.6 | 20.1 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.5 |
| Former USSR and the Baltic States | 8.9 | 8.1 | 8.5 | 9.2 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| France | 49.6 | 51.4 | 46.3 | 57.3 | 7.6 | 10.9 | 2.7 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 6.9 |
| Germany | 134.8 | 137.9 | 134.0 | 141.0 | 20.4 | 21.3 | 4.8 | 5.9 | 12.8 | 11.6 |
| Greece | 7.0 | 5.7 | 5.4 | 6.4 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.4 |
| Ireland | 48.0 | 53.0 | 47.2 | 54.3 | 9.1 | 10.3 | 4.1 | 4.2 | 3.4 | 4.5 |
| Italy | 43.3 | 41.3 | 42.5 | 43.7 | 4.5 | 6.9 | 1.7 | 2.7 | 4.5 | 5.1 |
| Netherlands | 53.0 | 51.0 | 52.1 | 49.4 | 7.1 | 6.8 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 5.2 | 4.9 |
| Norway | 16.9 | 17.2 | 17.5 | 16.9 | 2.7 | 2.4 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Spain | 12.5 | 12.5 | 12.1 | 14.4 | 1.7 | 2.8 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 1.7 |
| Sweden | 30.9 | 31.8 | 31.8 | 32.8 | 4.1 | 4.5 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Switzerland | 41.5 | 40.9 | 41.2 | 41.5 | 5.4 | 6.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.5 | 2.8 |
| United Kingdom | 642.7 | 672.8 | 644.2 | 686.4 | 107.5 | 111.9 | 28.9 | 30.4 | 45.0 | 45.3 |
| Other | 42.8 | 40.8 | 39.6 | 44.4 | 5.7 | 7.0 | 2.2 | 2.5 | 2.8 | 3.0 |
| *Total* | *1 180.5* | *1 212.0* | *1 170.4* | *1 246.2* | *185.0* | *200.8* | *54.6* | *60.2* | *93.0* | *95.2* |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 15.1 | 13.3 | 13.2 | 13.7 | 2.5 | 2.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 | 1.1 | 1.2 |
| Other | 36.4 | 39.3 | 37.0 | 42.7 | 5.9 | 8.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | 6.7 | 10.8 |
| *Total* | *51.5* | *52.7* | *50.2* | *56.4* | *8.4* | *11.3* | *3.2* | *4.4* | *7.8* | *12.0* |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei | 7.2 | 7.8 | 6.9 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 |
| Indonesia | 89.4 | 90.3 | 86.9 | 91.5 | 19.2 | 19.1 | 7.9 | 8.2 | 9.7 | 9.5 |
| Malaysia | 159.0 | 155.6 | 142.4 | 175.3 | 27.1 | 40.7 | 8.7 | 12.0 | 14.4 | 13.1 |
| Philippines | 28.5 | 27.0 | 25.4 | 30.4 | 7.2 | 8.9 | 1.9 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| Singapore | 286.9 | 253.4 | 261.6 | 252.6 | 57.0 | 62.8 | 30.3 | 26.3 | 18.9 | 16.9 |
| Thailand | 82.7 | 73.2 | 75.5 | 78.8 | 17.2 | 22.6 | 4.8 | 3.7 | 8.1 | 7.2 |
| Other | 20.2 | 18.1 | 19.0 | 17.9 | 4.4 | 4.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| *Total* | *673.8* | *625.3* | *617.7* | *654.1* | *133.9* | *160.1* | *56.0* | *54.7* | *55.4* | *51.3* |
| NORTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 190.0 | 176.1 | 177.1 | 216.9 | 17.1 | 47.8 | 4.5 | 13.9 | 11.3 | 26.4 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 150.9 | 129.3 | 140.7 | 132.2 | 28.5 | 30.3 | 12.9 | 8.7 | 13.3 | 14.4 |
| Japan | 715.5 | 627.7 | 658.6 | 687.5 | 102.6 | 153.4 | 29.5 | 46.1 | 45.7 | 57.0 |
| Korea | 189.7 | 207.3 | 195.8 | 215.8 | 36.2 | 44.4 | 14.1 | 14.2 | 21.0 | 19.9 |
| Taiwan | 97.4 | 87.7 | 80.8 | 103.9 | 9.8 | 26.3 | 3.8 | 10.0 | 11.3 | 10.9 |
| Other | 1.9 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.2 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.3 |
| *Total* | *1 345.5* | *1 230.0* | *1 254.8* | *1 358.5* | *194.5* | *302.6* | *65.0* | *93.0* | *102.9* | *128.8* |
| SOUTHERN ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 45.0 | 45.6 | 41.2 | 53.8 | 11.0 | 16.2 | 3.6 | 4.4 | 3.9 | 3.8 |
| Other | 13.9 | 15.9 | 14.1 | 16.7 | 3.3 | 3.8 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 1.8 |
| *Total* | *58.9* | *61.5* | *55.3* | *70.5* | *14.3* | *20.1* | *4.5* | *5.4* | *5.5* | *5.6* |

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes.

## 3 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Country of Residence(b) *continued*

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | JUNE | | JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002* | *2003* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* |
| *Country of residence* | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| THE AMERICAS — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 90.9 | 87.9 | 86.5 | 92.9 | 13.7 | 16.5 | 4.1 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 7.7 |
| United States of America | 434.5 | 422.1 | 423.5 | 430.1 | 94.2 | 101.1 | 38.5 | 40.4 | 44.6 | 45.0 |
| Other | 30.8 | 27.4 | 27.1 | 28.9 | 5.0 | 5.7 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.8 | 2.7 |
| *Total* | *556.2* | *537.5* | *537.1* | *551.9* | *112.9* | *123.3* | *44.5* | *47.0* | *53.4* | *55.3* |
| AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 51.0 | 52.7 | 47.5 | 55.1 | 10.7 | 11.3 | 3.3 | 4.0 | 3.1 | 3.6 |
| Other | 16.3 | 16.4 | 15.2 | 17.4 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| *Total* | *67.3* | *69.2* | *62.7* | *72.4* | *13.7* | *14.6* | *4.2* | *5.1* | *4.8* | *5.4* |
| Not stated/Inadequately described | 2.6 | 1.3 | 2.7 | — | 0.3 | — | 0.1 | — | — | — |
| **Total** | **4 841.2** | **4 745.9** | **4 655.8** | **5 057.2** | **890.7** | **1 111.3** | **308.3** | **367.3** | **415.5** | **472.0** |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes.

## 4 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Intended Length of Stay and Main Reason for Journey

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | JUNE | | JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002* | *2003* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| **Intended length of stay** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 week | 1 357.9 | 1 320.0 | 1 281.6 | 1 474.3 | 250.0 | 365.9 | 84.0 | 118.6 | 97.8 | 111.1 |
| 1 and under 2 weeks | 1 435.5 | 1 347.9 | 1 348.2 | 1 423.1 | 273.0 | 336.5 | 96.4 | 110.2 | 114.8 | 136.6 |
| 2 weeks and under 1 month | 997.8 | 1 008.4 | 986.3 | 1 036.3 | 189.2 | 204.2 | 62.4 | 67.2 | 92.2 | 110.9 |
| 1 and under 2 months | 411.0 | 416.0 | 407.7 | 421.3 | 71.1 | 73.4 | 27.3 | 29.2 | 44.3 | 47.8 |
| 2 and under 3 months | 150.3 | 148.6 | 146.6 | 154.8 | 29.8 | 33.6 | 12.0 | 12.0 | 13.1 | 13.1 |
| 3 and under 6 months | 228.7 | 229.9 | 222.5 | 246.9 | 39.0 | 48.2 | 13.8 | 15.1 | 22.7 | 21.2 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 260.0 | 275.1 | 262.9 | 300.6 | 38.6 | 49.4 | 12.2 | 15.1 | 30.7 | 31.5 |
| **Total**(b) | **4 841.2** | **4 745.9** | **4 655.8** | **5 057.2** | **890.7** | **1 111.3** | **308.3** | **367.3** | **415.5** | **472.0** |
| **Main reason for journey** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | 129.9 | 142.5 | 126.0 | 148.3 | 31.8 | 33.7 | 8.8 | 10.3 | 17.3 | 14.8 |
| Business | 442.5 | 447.5 | 429.7 | 487.5 | 93.1 | 117.6 | 32.0 | 37.7 | 36.6 | 38.1 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 847.6 | 932.2 | 864.8 | 985.8 | 190.0 | 218.9 | 59.9 | 68.9 | 71.9 | 81.7 |
| Holiday | 2 401.5 | 2 440.6 | 2 361.2 | 2 603.0 | 435.1 | 561.2 | 156.5 | 188.4 | 197.3 | 231.9 |
| Employment | 81.9 | 83.9 | 67.6 | 109.4 | 14.0 | 26.9 | 5.5 | 9.0 | 8.1 | 7.1 |
| Education | 218.9 | 225.6 | 222.8 | 249.8 | 30.2 | 43.0 | 12.5 | 16.4 | 42.0 | 49.5 |
| Other and not stated(c) | 719.0 | 473.5 | 583.7 | 473.4 | 96.4 | 110.0 | 33.2 | 36.5 | 42.3 | 48.8 |
| **Total** | **4 841.2** | **4 745.9** | **4 655.8** | **5 057.2** | **890.7** | **1 111.3** | **308.3** | **367.3** | **415.5** | **472.0** |

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes.

## 5 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), RESIDENT DEPARTURES—Main Destination(b)

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | JUNE | | JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002* | *2003* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* |
| *Main destination* | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 128.3 | 145.2 | 129.2 | 161.4 | 33.7 | 40.4 | 13.2 | 14.9 | 15.4 | 15.5 |
| New Caledonia | 17.3 | 15.3 | 15.8 | 15.7 | 3.7 | 4.2 | 1.4 | 1.7 | 1.0 | 1.6 |
| New Zealand | 597.3 | 662.8 | 615.3 | 739.2 | 134.3 | 169.7 | 38.9 | 52.3 | 50.5 | 69.5 |
| Norfolk Island | 27.4 | 33.4 | 30.6 | 30.0 | 7.2 | 5.9 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.7 |
| Papua New Guinea | 33.3 | 34.6 | 34.2 | 34.9 | 8.7 | 9.2 | 3.5 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 |
| Vanuatu | 28.7 | 27.2 | 27.2 | 30.0 | 6.1 | 7.1 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 2.8 |
| Other | 33.7 | 41.1 | 35.8 | 45.8 | 10.5 | 12.1 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 3.9 | 3.4 |
| *Total* | *865.9* | *959.7* | *888.2* | *1 057.0* | *204.1* | *248.7* | *64.7* | *80.3* | *77.9* | *97.8* |
| EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR — | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 51.0 | 50.4 | 51.2 | 58.0 | 16.3 | 22.4 | 6.5 | 10.2 | 4.5 | 5.3 |
| Germany | 44.5 | 39.6 | 42.1 | 44.9 | 11.6 | 15.0 | 4.8 | 5.5 | 3.7 | 4.2 |
| Greece | 37.2 | 33.3 | 33.6 | 37.5 | 12.0 | 15.3 | 5.7 | 6.6 | 6.4 | 7.0 |
| Ireland | 25.5 | 25.8 | 24.3 | 27.2 | 6.7 | 8.8 | 2.8 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.3 |
| Italy | 75.0 | 70.9 | 71.0 | 84.2 | 21.1 | 32.2 | 7.9 | 13.2 | 8.4 | 8.7 |
| Netherlands | 15.9 | 17.2 | 17.6 | 17.7 | 5.3 | 6.7 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 1.8 | 1.7 |
| Poland | 8.3 | 6.5 | 6.1 | 7.9 | 2.4 | 3.4 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 0.6 | 0.9 |
| Spain | 18.1 | 18.7 | 18.8 | 19.6 | 6.1 | 6.4 | 2.5 | 2.1 | 2.2 | 2.2 |
| Switzerland | 13.4 | 13.9 | 14.6 | 15.4 | 3.8 | 4.8 | 1.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom | 318.3 | 312.9 | 308.9 | 351.4 | 92.0 | 120.3 | 34.4 | 44.1 | 30.4 | 36.8 |
| Other | 107.6 | 109.0 | 107.2 | 127.1 | 37.3 | 52.3 | 16.2 | 22.0 | 14.4 | 20.6 |
| *Total* | *714.7* | *698.1* | *695.3* | *790.8* | *214.5* | *287.7* | *85.0* | *112.7* | *77.3* | *92.2* |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 5.5 | 7.3 | 5.2 | 9.9 | 1.6 | 3.0 | 0.4 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 0.5 |
| Lebanon | 21.0 | 23.7 | 20.3 | 33.1 | 5.6 | 10.8 | 3.3 | 4.7 | 4.9 | 4.3 |
| Turkey | 18.3 | 13.1 | 12.7 | 18.0 | 4.7 | 8.4 | 1.9 | 3.1 | 1.9 | 2.0 |
| Other | 38.6 | 43.7 | 38.4 | 57.6 | 7.3 | 13.6 | 2.7 | 4.1 | 3.5 | 4.8 |
| *Total* | *83.5* | *87.8* | *76.6* | *118.7* | *19.1* | *35.8* | *8.3* | *13.0* | *11.1* | *11.7* |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 241.7 | 186.4 | 194.4 | 271.1 | 39.5 | 84.3 | 16.3 | 32.5 | 18.0 | 34.3 |
| Malaysia | 109.5 | 100.9 | 97.8 | 126.0 | 16.1 | 31.9 | 7.0 | 13.4 | 9.5 | 13.3 |
| Philippines | 60.3 | 59.6 | 55.7 | 71.2 | 12.7 | 18.4 | 3.6 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 4.9 |
| Singapore | 149.2 | 124.3 | 119.1 | 148.4 | 14.7 | 38.3 | 7.3 | 13.3 | 13.1 | 14.5 |
| Thailand | 168.9 | 128.2 | 150.5 | 153.8 | 27.3 | 42.8 | 9.4 | 14.5 | 9.3 | 16.0 |
| Viet Nam | 79.1 | 76.4 | 74.1 | 92.1 | 9.7 | 21.5 | 4.6 | 8.9 | 4.8 | 6.2 |
| Other | 30.3 | 29.1 | 30.4 | 31.8 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.3 |
| *Total* | *839.0* | *704.9* | *721.9* | *894.4* | *125.4* | *244.8* | *49.8* | *90.1* | *60.4* | *91.6* |
| NORTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 136.9 | 114.2 | 117.9 | 150.2 | 11.0 | 42.3 | 4.6 | 13.8 | 6.2 | 12.2 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 140.5 | 115.0 | 114.8 | 140.1 | 11.1 | 32.1 | 6.2 | 10.6 | 8.3 | 10.9 |
| Japan | 71.4 | 75.6 | 72.5 | 79.6 | 18.4 | 22.0 | 6.4 | 6.9 | 5.4 | 7.8 |
| Korea | 24.6 | 25.1 | 24.7 | 27.0 | 6.0 | 7.9 | 2.1 | 2.1 | 2.4 | 1.6 |
| Taiwan | 36.8 | 34.0 | 33.2 | 39.4 | 3.9 | 8.9 | 1.4 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 2.8 |
| Other | 1.9 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 2.6 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.2 |
| *Total* | *412.2* | *366.0* | *364.8* | *438.9* | *50.8* | *113.8* | *20.8* | *37.1* | *24.6* | *35.4* |
| SOUTHERN ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 45.8 | 55.0 | 46.7 | 60.6 | 7.3 | 10.2 | 2.6 | 3.3 | 2.3 | 3.0 |
| Sri Lanka | 17.4 | 21.3 | 19.1 | 23.0 | 3.7 | 4.9 | 1.5 | 2.3 | 1.7 | 2.1 |
| Other | 16.6 | 20.5 | 17.4 | 24.0 | 2.6 | 5.1 | 0.7 | 1.8 | 1.4 | 1.7 |
| *Total* | *79.7* | *96.8* | *83.1* | *107.6* | *13.6* | *20.2* | *4.8* | *7.4* | *5.4* | *6.8* |

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes.

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | JUNE | | JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002* | *2003* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* |
| *Main destination* | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| THE AMERICAS — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 68.8 | 66.6 | 70.2 | 72.1 | 17.4 | 22.4 | 6.5 | 8.2 | 6.7 | 7.8 |
| United States of America | 299.1 | 296.3 | 287.4 | 342.1 | 76.5 | 106.6 | 28.4 | 39.4 | 25.4 | 27.9 |
| Other | 33.5 | 42.1 | 40.3 | 42.6 | 8.3 | 9.5 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.9 |
| *Total* | *401.4* | *404.9* | *397.9* | *456.7* | *102.2* | *138.5* | *37.1* | *49.6* | *34.3* | *38.6* |
| AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 41.4 | 44.5 | 43.3 | 42.9 | 9.6 | 8.6 | 3.2 | 3.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Other | 20.8 | 23.4 | 19.8 | 28.2 | 4.4 | 7.7 | 1.8 | 2.7 | 2.2 | 1.9 |
| *Total* | *62.2* | *67.9* | *63.1* | *71.1* | *14.0* | *16.4* | *5.0* | *6.1* | *5.3* | *5.4* |
| Not stated/Inadequately described | 2.3 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 0.5 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — |
| **Total** | **3 461.0** | **3 388.0** | **3 293.3** | **3 936.8** | **744.1** | **1 106.3** | **275.6** | **396.5** | **296.5** | **379.5** |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes.

## 6 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), RESIDENT DEPARTURES—Intended Length of Stay and Main Reason for Journey

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | JUNE | | JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002* | *2003* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| **Intended length of stay** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 week | 415.3 | 414.4 | 376.5 | 497.7 | 82.7 | 136.3 | 30.3 | 44.8 | 36.4 | 46.6 |
| 1 and under 2 weeks | 1 008.5 | 930.9 | 940.7 | 1 120.3 | 194.4 | 312.8 | 66.8 | 103.8 | 82.6 | 118.7 |
| 2 weeks and under 1 month | 924.2 | 952.9 | 899.0 | 1 100.9 | 200.5 | 294.7 | 76.4 | 107.9 | 76.9 | 96.3 |
| 1 and under 2 months | 567.2 | 555.1 | 553.5 | 627.3 | 130.7 | 187.2 | 54.7 | 80.1 | 46.1 | 62.4 |
| 2 and under 3 months | 193.7 | 188.0 | 181.1 | 212.1 | 42.3 | 59.4 | 17.1 | 23.1 | 21.7 | 23.5 |
| 3 and under 6 months | 183.5 | 173.1 | 174.9 | 195.0 | 49.5 | 65.7 | 18.0 | 22.0 | 18.9 | 18.7 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 168.6 | 173.6 | 167.8 | 183.5 | 44.1 | 50.2 | 12.3 | 14.7 | 14.0 | 13.3 |
| **Total**(b) | **3 461.0** | **3 388.0** | **3 293.3** | **3 936.8** | **744.1** | **1 106.3** | **275.6** | **396.5** | **296.5** | **379.5** |
| **Main reason for journey** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | 135.2 | 137.7 | 123.1 | 164.2 | 31.1 | 48.8 | 12.3 | 16.5 | 12.1 | 15.4 |
| Business | 560.4 | 554.4 | 531.9 | 615.3 | 126.2 | 166.2 | 48.3 | 51.9 | 47.4 | 52.3 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 879.7 | 905.5 | 860.6 | 1 028.4 | 197.0 | 277.1 | 76.9 | 103.8 | 77.9 | 90.3 |
| Holiday | 1 479.2 | 1 421.7 | 1 385.1 | 1 743.9 | 305.0 | 511.2 | 110.8 | 188.2 | 131.7 | 187.9 |
| Employment | 101.4 | 99.6 | 99.3 | 102.1 | 23.8 | 25.6 | 8.0 | 7.3 | 7.9 | 7.8 |
| Education | 44.0 | 45.8 | 42.8 | 51.6 | 9.4 | 12.9 | 3.3 | 5.7 | 3.8 | 3.7 |
| Other and not stated(c) | 261.0 | 223.4 | 250.5 | 231.4 | 51.6 | 64.5 | 16.1 | 23.1 | 15.7 | 22.0 |
| **Total** | **3 461.0** | **3 388.0** | **3 293.3** | **3 936.8** | **744.1** | **1 106.3** | **275.6** | **396.5** | **296.5** | **379.5** |

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes.

# 7 SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR DEPARTURES—State Where Spent Most Time

| State where spent most time | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | JUNE | | JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002* | *2003* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| New South Wales | 2 058.3 | 1 947.8 | 1 946.5 | 1 992.8 | 377.7 | 445.0 | 115.9 | 136.1 | 144.3 | 157.9 |
| Victoria | 762.8 | 803.9 | 730.8 | 975.5 | 147.6 | 251.2 | 48.5 | 79.1 | 52.3 | 61.6 |
| Queensland | 1 347.8 | 1 331.1 | 1 336.0 | 1 405.9 | 277.9 | 324.5 | 100.9 | 111.0 | 120.2 | 138.5 |
| South Australia | 114.1 | 115.5 | 109.9 | 131.2 | 23.1 | 31.5 | 6.1 | 8.4 | 8.4 | 8.9 |
| Western Australia | 460.4 | 450.0 | 450.5 | 455.5 | 94.5 | 105.6 | 30.9 | 32.8 | 30.8 | 28.8 |
| Tasmania | 38.9 | 41.1 | 38.5 | 47.7 | 7.8 | 9.9 | 1.4 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Northern Territory(b) | 70.6 | 56.0 | 63.1 | 53.4 | 12.6 | 11.0 | 5.1 | 4.4 | 6.1 | 6.8 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 41.3 | 43.7 | 38.8 | 46.8 | 9.1 | 12.2 | 3.1 | 4.5 | 4.1 | 3.2 |
| Other Territories(c) | 0.6 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | — | — | — |
| **Total** | **4 894.7** | **4 789.8** | **4 714.6** | **5 109.3** | **950.4** | **1 190.9** | **312.0** | **379.1** | **368.0** | **407.3** |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) See paragraph on state where spent most time in appendix 2.

(c) Includes territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes.

# 8 PERMANENT MOVEMENT, SETTLERS—Country of Birth(a)

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | JUNE | | JULY | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | *2002* | *2003* | *2002-03* | *2003-04* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* | *2003* | *2004* |
| *Country of birth* | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. | no. |
| **Major group —** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oceania and Antarctica | 17 230 | 16 280 | 15 520 | 17 820 | 3 610 | 4 450 | 1 190 | 1 460 | 1 230 | 1 440 |
| Europe and the Former USSR | 18 500 | 25 100 | 20 610 | 26 150 | 5 750 | 5 590 | 2 150 | 1 820 | 2 230 | 1 810 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 8 210 | 11 170 | 10 550 | 11 320 | 2 810 | 3 290 | 1 010 | 1 270 | 1 120 | 1 380 |
| Southeast Asia | 14 520 | 15 840 | 15 280 | 16 800 | 4 220 | 4 750 | 1 680 | 1 730 | 1 490 | 1 340 |
| Northeast Asia | 10 740 | 10 370 | 10 350 | 12 600 | 2 610 | 4 000 | 920 | 1 390 | 1 200 | 1 700 |
| Southern Asia | 9 130 | 11 670 | 9 980 | 12 830 | 3 320 | 3 630 | 1 260 | 1 190 | 1 250 | 1 330 |
| The Americas | 2 910 | 3 250 | 3 240 | 3 390 | 810 | 900 | 310 | 310 | 310 | 350 |
| Africa (excluding North Africa) | 8 090 | 10 160 | 8 370 | 10 630 | 2 570 | 2 580 | 950 | 890 | 920 | 860 |
| **Total**(b) | **89 350** | **103 890** | **93 910** | **111 590** | **25 700** | **29 200** | **9 470** | **10 060** | **9 750** | **10 200** |
| **Major source countries —** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 270 | 140 | 160 | 130 | 40 | 40 | 20 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| China | 6 950 | 6 670 | 6 660 | 8 780 | 1 680 | 2 990 | 600 | 1 040 | 730 | 1 150 |
| Fiji | 1 410 | 1 700 | 1 610 | 1 600 | 380 | 420 | 150 | 100 | 120 | 160 |
| Former USSR and the Baltic States | 1 210 | 1 150 | 1 100 | 1 330 | 230 | 300 | 100 | 110 | 120 | 120 |
| Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of | 1 820 | 1 350 | 1 630 | 930 | 430 | 180 | 160 | 70 | 130 | 70 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 950 | 1 080 | 1 030 | 1 130 | 250 | 310 | 70 | 90 | 110 | 140 |
| India | 4 720 | 7 220 | 5 780 | 8 140 | 2 060 | 2 320 | 730 | 720 | 810 | 820 |
| Indonesia | 3 060 | 2 770 | 3 030 | 2 580 | 800 | 680 | 310 | 260 | 270 | 230 |
| New Zealand | 14 080 | 13 030 | 12 370 | 14 420 | 2 840 | 3 580 | 930 | 1 200 | 990 | 1 120 |
| Philippines | 3 270 | 3 290 | 3 190 | 4 110 | 840 | 1 330 | 300 | 480 | 330 | 350 |
| South Africa | 4 670 | 5 620 | 4 600 | 5 850 | 1 460 | 1 300 | 580 | 510 | 500 | 390 |
| Taiwan | 1 360 | 1 050 | 1 110 | 880 | 240 | 180 | 80 | 80 | 170 | 170 |
| United Kingdom | 10 160 | 16 940 | 12 510 | 18 270 | 3 800 | 3 920 | 1 440 | 1 230 | 1 490 | 1 190 |
| United States of America | 1 230 | 1 310 | 1 320 | 1 360 | 340 | 360 | 140 | 130 | 150 | 140 |
| Viet Nam | 2 280 | 2 380 | 2 570 | 2 210 | 700 | 580 | 290 | 240 | 200 | 180 |

(a) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 11 of Explanatory Notes.

# EXPLANATORY NOTES

## INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 25).

## SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

**2** Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards (see Appendix 1). Incoming persons also provide information in visa applications, apart from people travelling as Australian and New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to the DIMIA serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures.

**3** In July 1998, DIMIA revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status is now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and New Zealand citizens. For more information see the May 1998 issue of this publication. Since July 1998, there have been additional minor changes to both incoming and outgoing passenger cards.

**4** From July 2001, DIMIA adopted a new passenger card processing system which involved electronic imaging of passenger cards and intelligent character recognition of the data stored in the images. This process has yielded several improvements to the processing of passenger card data, most notably the detailed information about missing values. There have also been several changes to data quality. Information on these changes appears in Appendix 2.

## SCOPE

**5** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. 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. Similarly, these statistics exclude those persons not travelling under standard visa conditions, that is, unauthorised arrivals.

## STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

**6** Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state/territory classification has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands. OAD data for Other Territories is not available prior to February 1995.

## COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

**7** The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (cat. no. 1269.0).

**8** The statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of reporting on passenger cards. For instance, United Kingdom includes England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

ESTIMATION METHOD

**9** 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. 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. Sample standard errors can be found on page 30 of this publication.

**10** Since January 1997 variable sample skips have been used in the selection of records to be sampled. Separate skips are applied for each country of citizenship and the skips may vary for each processing month. Over a year about 3.5% of all short-term movements are selected for sampling.

**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. The sums of the components may not add to totals due to rounding. Analysis featured in the Key Points and Main Features of this publication is based on unrounded data. Calculations made on rounded data may differ to those published.

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, state and country of stay/residence are also imputed by reference to other related items. Information on non-response rates and data imputation appears in Appendix 2.

**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 main reason for journey.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

**14** Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in tables 1 and 2 respectively.

**15** Seasonally adjusted estimates are derived by estimating and removing systematic calendar related effects from the original series. In the short-term visitor arrival and short-term resident departure series, these calendar related effects are known as seasonal (e.g. increased travel in December due to the Christmas holiday period) and trading day influences (arising from the varying length of each month and the varying number of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays, etc. in each month). Each influence is estimated by separate seasonal and trading day factors which, when combined, are referred to as the combined adjustment factors.

**16** From July 2003, concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology has been used to derive the combined adjustment factors. This means that data from the current month are used in estimating seasonal and trading day factors for the current and previous months. Concurrent seasonal adjustment replaces the forward factor methodology used since seasonal adjustment of short-term visitor arrivals began in 1969 and short-term resident departures in 1976.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

**17** Concurrent adjustment can result in revisions each month to the seasonally adjusted estimates for earlier periods. However, in most instances, the only noticeable revisions will be to the combined adjustment factors for the current month, the previous month and the same month a year ago. Although there is no specific Information Paper on concurrent adjustment to short-term visitor arrivals or resident departure, more detail on the method in general can be found in the *Information Paper, Introduction of Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment into the Retail Trade Series* (cat. no. 8514.0).

**18** 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 and the fluctuation of the Australian dollar 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. Trend estimates take these irregular influences into account.

**19** The trend estimates of short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months of the respective seasonally adjusted series except the first and last six months. Trend series are created for the last six months by applying surrogates of the Henderson weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series.

**20** 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, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0), released 4 August 2003.

**21** A break in the trend series for short-term resident departures from October 2002 has been created because of the effect of the Bali bombing (12 October 2002). Another break in the trend series has been introduced from December 2003 in short-term resident departures to Indonesia because of a change in the underlying level of the original series. This change indicates a return to the trend levels experienced prior to the Bali bombing.

RELATED PRODUCTS

**22** Users of these statistics may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:

- *Short-term Visitor Arrival Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001) – issued monthly.
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – issued annually
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Time Series Spreadsheets.* These spreadsheets can be accessed electronically by going to the ABS AusStats web site <http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats> and selecting Publications & Data and then Time Series Spreadsheets. Select 34 Migration and then *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

**23** Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources and the Bureau of Tourism Research.

**24** Current publications and other products produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or the ABS web site <http://www.abs.gov.au>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details the products to be released in the week ahead.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**25** As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, other relevant unpublished data are available for the following variables:

- Citizenship (Nationality)
- Country of birth
- Age (Date of birth)
- Sex
- Marital status (not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens)
- Category of travel
- Permanent migrant
  - Previous/future country of residence
  - State of intended address/lived
- Overseas visitor
  - Intended/actual length of stay
  - Main reason for journey
  - Country of residence
  - State or territory of intended address on arrival
  - State or territory in which most time spent on departure
- Australian residents
  - Intended/actual length of stay overseas
  - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
  - State or territory of intended address/state or territory lived
- Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
- Country of embarkation/disembarkation
- Airport/Port of arrival/departure
- Arrival/departure date
- Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

**26** This publication draws extensively on information provided by DIMIA. This continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the statistics published would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

INCOMING CARD - FRONT

**Incoming passenger card • Australia**

**PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN**

- Family/surname
- Given names
- Passport number
- Flight number or name of ship
- Intended address in Australia

State

- Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes ☐ No ☐
- If you are **NOT an Australian citizen**:
  - Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes ☐ No ☐
  - Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes ☐ No ☐

YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, ☒ Yes

Are you bringing into Australia:

1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes ☐ No ☐
2. More than 1125mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes ☐ No ☐
3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD$400, including gifts? Yes ☐ No ☐
4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes ☐ No ☐
5. AUD$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes ☐ No ☐
6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Yes ☐ No ☐
7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes ☐ No ☐
8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food? Yes ☐ No ☐
9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes ☐ No ☐
10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, farm animals outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes ☐ No ☐
11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes ☐ No ☐

**DECLARATION**
*The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.*

**YOUR SIGNATURE** Day Month Year

**TURN OVER THE CARD**
English

INCOMING CARD - BACK

**YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA**

Phone ( )
E-mail
OR
Address State

**EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)**

Name
E-mail, Phone OR Mail address

**PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH**

- In which country did you board this flight or ship?
- What is your usual occupation?
- Nationality as shown on passport
- Date of birth Day Month Year

**PLEASE ✕ AND ANSWER A OR B OR C**

**A Migrating permanently to Australia** ☐

**B Visitor or temporary entrant** ☐

- Your intended length of stay in Australia Years Months OR Days
- Your country of residence
- Your main reason for coming to Australia (✕ one only)

Convention/conference ☐ 1 Employment ☐ 4 Holiday ☐ 7
Business ☐ 2 Education ☐ 5 Other ☐ 8
Visiting friends or relatives ☐ 3 Exhibition ☐ 6

**C Resident returning to Australia** ☐

- Country where you spent most time abroad

**MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.**

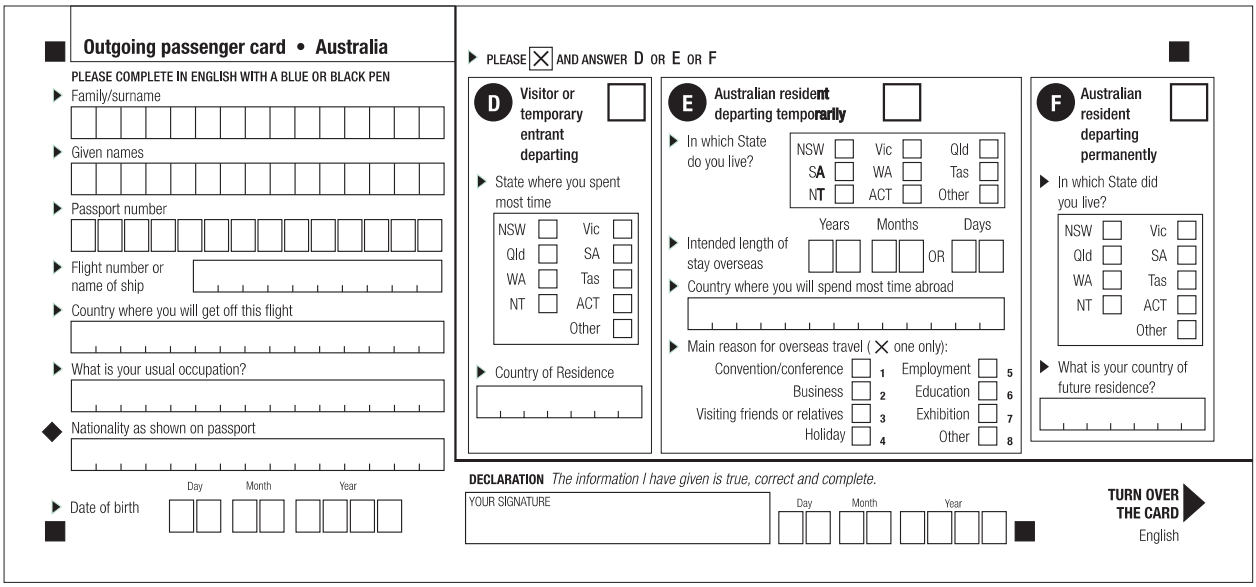
Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet *Safeguarding your personal information* is available at Australian ports and airports.

03041503

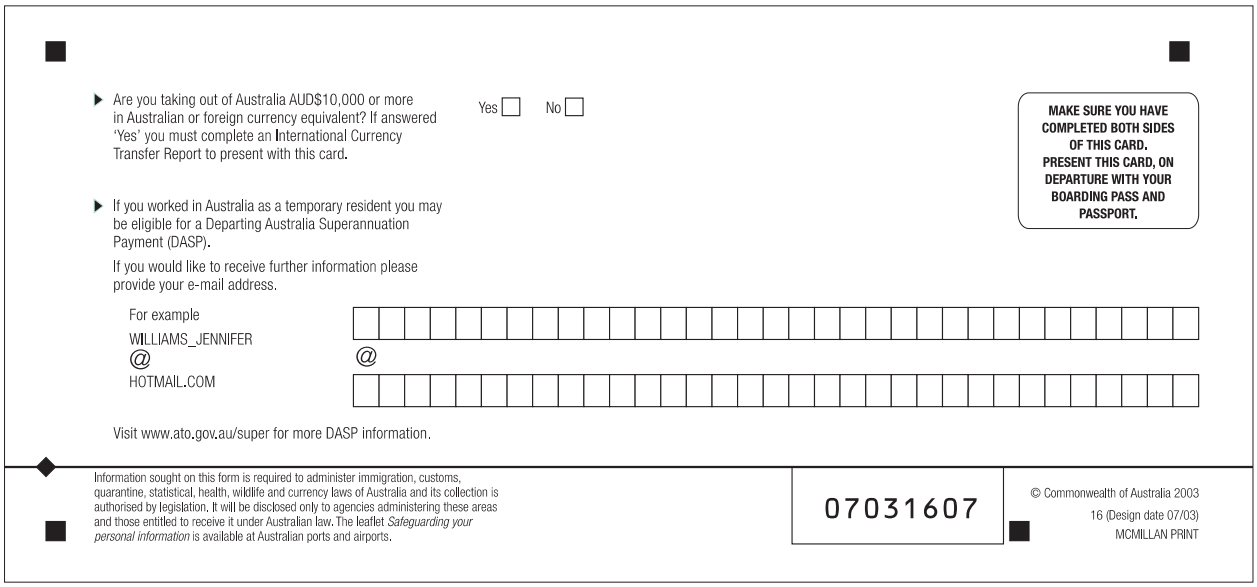

15 (Design date 03/04)
McMILLAN PRINT

Incoming passenger card used from March 2004.

OUTGOING CARD - FRONT




OUTGOING CARD - BACK




Outgoing passenger card used from July 2003.

# APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES

SCANNING AND IMAGING

The introduction of a new passenger card processing system from July 2001 has meant that information is now available on the frequency and impact of data item imputation. Much of this information has not been available previously. Additionally, the move to a new processing system has also given rise to new data quality issues directly associated with scanning and imaging.

DEFECTIVE CARDS

There are a small number of unreadable or damaged passenger cards for each month. ABS receives a count of these cards from DIMIA by movement direction, box type and port of clearance. The information on these cards is then physically processed by the ABS and included in the estimates presented here.

SAMPLING METHOD

Passenger card samples used during the period July 2001 to June 2004 were not completely random because some cards capturing more data were selected in favour of other cards capturing less data. This approach can lead to statistically biased estimates. In July 2004, the passenger card processing system returned to full random sampling. The change in sampling methodology has not significantly impacted on the level of the published time series, and the ABS has made no change to the historic estimates which were collected using the old sampling method.

DURATION OF STAY

From July 1998 DIMIA is able to determine the actual length of stay for departing overseas visitors and arriving Australian residents which was previously collected from information on intended length of stay supplied on the arrival and departure card by the passenger. This new method had resulted in a change in data distribution with the number of passengers staying for one year exactly declining significantly when compared with movements prior to July 1998.

The introduction of the new passenger card processing system from July 2001 has shown further evidence of rounding to exactly one year in intended duration of stay/travel as reported by visitors arriving in Australia and Australian residents departing the country. To reflect the historical movement patterns, the records with a reported duration of exactly one year are allocated to short-term and long-term. For visitors, 75% of such records are allocated to short-term and 25% to long-term. The ratio is 67:33 for residents departing Australia.

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

Each month there are records for long-term residents returning to Australia and long-term visitors departing Australia which could not be matched with DIMIA's TRIPS records. Records which did not match with a passenger card have been created directly from TRIPS and added to the ABS processing system.

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

Under the Trans-Tasman Agreement, NZ citizens are not required to have a visa to travel to Australia. As a result, on arrival in Australia their visa documentation cannot be used to determine whether they are either a permanent migrant or a temporary visitor, or an Australian resident returning from New Zealand. DIMIA believes that a substantial proportion of holders of NZ passports tick Box A (migrating to Australia) each time they arrive in the country, causing an overcount of NZ migrants entering Australia.

The following edits were applied to correct the overcounting of NZ migrants:

*July 2001 to June 2002*

With the introduction of the new processing system from July 2001, DIMIA coded all NZ citizen arrivals who had ticked Box A and had been to Australia previously (based on immigration records) to resident returning (Box C). If these people were visitors previously, this recoding had the effect of incorrectly reducing the number of NZ migrants whilst at the same time incorrectly increasing the number of NZ citizen returning residents. This problem was overcome by moving the NZ citizens that have been changed by DIMIA from Box A to Box C back to Box A.

*July 2002 onwards*

From July 2002, DIMIA has introduced a new edit system to ensure accurate Permanent Arrivals of New Zealand citizens statistics. Where the person ticks Box A on his/her passenger card (first arrival as a migrant) the record is verified by checking previous entries and related passenger card records and if the person is previously recorded as a migrant or resident then they will be counted as returning residents. This will result in more accurate recording of New Zealand citizens who are migrating to Australia as against those who are residents returning.

NON-RESPONSE

**A1** NON–RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION(a)—July 2004

| | *Incoming* | *Outgoing* |
|---|---|---|
| *OAD Variables* | % | % |
| Citizenship (Nationality) | 0.1 | — |
| Country of Birth | 0.5 | 0.6 |
| Age (Date of birth) | — | — |
| Sex | — | — |
| Marital Status(b) | 28.1 | 44.2 |
| Category of travel | 1.4 | 0.9 |
| Permanent migrant | | |
| Previous/future country of residence | (c)18.4 | 11.6 |
| Overseas visitor | | |
| Intended/actual length of stay | 4.5 | 1.4 |
| Main reason for journey | 3.9 | . . |
| Australian residents | | |
| Actual/intended time away from Australia | 0.9 | 5.2 |
| Main reason for journey | . . | 4.7 |
| Occupation(d) | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Country of embarkment/disembarkment | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months | 21.3 | . . |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.
(b) Not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens.
(c) New Zealand passport holders contribute to a large proportion of the non-response rate due to unavailable visa data.
(d) Not available for short-term movements.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY/TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

Non-response rates are available for these data items from November 1998. For data prior to November 1998, imputation carried out as part of processing by DIMIA has prevented reliable estimation of non-response rates for these two data items.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Before the introduction of the redesigned passenger card in July 1998, 5% of short-term visitor arrivals, on average, were recorded as having a reason for journey of 'Other' or 'Not Stated'. This percentage rose to 14% for July, 16% in August and 29% in September 1998 as a result of processing problems. These problems have now been addressed by DIMIA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (table 3 in this publication) referencing these three months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons responding 'Other / Not Stated' using past trends for each country of citizenship and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of the estimated 'Other / Not Stated' total amongst the remaining categories. 'Not Stated' rates are now separately available from February 1999 onwards.

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST TIME

For the months of August 1998, September 1998 and October 1998, data entry problems experienced by DIMIA caused an overstatement of the Northern Territory as the main state of stay with a corresponding understatement for the remaining states and territories. These numbers have returned in November 1998 to levels more comparable with previous years, with DIMIA indicating that they have instigated data quality procedures to address this issue.

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (table 7 in this publication) referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons indicating the Northern Territory as their main state of stay using past trends and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of these estimates amongst the remaining states and territories.

With the introduction of the new processing system from July 2001, DIMIA has provided the ABS with data on all missing values of state of stay and state of usual residence. These missing values are now imputed.

DATA IMPUTATIONS

Data was imputed for non-response for state of stay/residence. For state of stay, non-responses were imputed at the category of traveller and state of clearance level. Non-response rates for state of stay are presented in the table below:

**A2** DISTRIBUTION OF NON-RESPONSE RATES FOR STATE OF STAY BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER(a)

| | *July 2004* |
|---|---|
| *Category of traveller* | % |
| Permanent arrivals – settlers | 5.7 |
| Long-term residents returning | 1.3 |
| Long-term visitors arriving | 3.0 |
| Short-term residents returning | 0.3 |
| Short-term visitors arriving | 5.9 |
| Residents departing permanently | 3.7 |
| Long-term residents departing | 2.8 |
| Long-term visitors departing | 5.3 |
| Short-term residents departing | 1.9 |
| Short-term visitors departing | 7.0 |

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

Non-responses for country of stay and country of usual residence were imputed in two stages. In the first stage, records with country of stay/residence missing were set to country of disembarkation/embarkation if a response was available. In the second stage, for remaining records where country of stay/residence was missing, values were imputed at the category of traveller, reason for journey and country of citizenship level based on responses to other cards within each subgroup. Accordingly, the level of records with data for country of stay/residence not stated has been minimised.

*Change in approach to non-response state of stay for long-term visitor departures*

A new procedure has been applied before imputation of a non-response to state of stay for long-term visitor departures. The procedure has two aspects. First, it detects non-reponse of state of stay for long-term visitor departures and then looks to the other outgoing passenger card boxes (box E and F on the outgoing passenger card) for a state of stay response. If no response is found, the procedure then looks for a response on the arrival card (which can be obtained by matching the arrival and departure card via a unique person identifier). Second, in the case of a correction of the box marked by a passenger (eg. a visitor marks a resident box) the state of stay will be transferred with the record or if it is still a non-response, the arrivals card will be sourced. If both these steps fail to identify a state of stay, the record then proceeds to imputation.

*Country of stay*

Table A3 below presents the percentage of records with country of stay/residence missing as supplied by DIMIA and prior to imputation.

**A3** COUNTRY OF STAY/RESIDENCE NON-RESPONSE RATES BY PASSENGER CARD BOX TYPE(a)

| | *July 2004* |
|---|---|
| *Box type* | % |
| A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b) | 18.4 |
| B: Visitor or temporary entrant | 4.1 |
| C: Resident returning to Australia | 7.4 |
| D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing | 7.9 |
| E: Australian resident departing temporarily | 1.7 |
| F: Australian resident departing permanently | 11.6 |

(a) As on initial data supplied by DIMIA.
(b) New Zealand passport holders contribute to a large proportion of the non-response rate due to unavailable visa data.

Table A4 shows the non-response rates for country of stay/residence following the application of the first stage of imputation.

**A4** COUNTRY OF STAY/RESIDENCE NON-RESPONSE RATES BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER(a)(b)

| | *July 2004* |
|---|---|
| *Category of traveller* | % |
| Permanent arrivals – settlers | 6.3 |
| Long–term residents returning | 1.0 |
| Long–term visitors arriving | 0.2 |
| Short–term residents returning | 0.8 |
| Short–term visitors arriving | 0.3 |
| Residents departing permanently | 0.6 |
| Long–term residents departing | 0.1 |
| Long–term visitors departing | 0.7 |
| Short–term residents departing | 0.2 |
| Short–term visitors departing | 0.1 |

(a) Following imputation based on country of disembarkation/embarkation.
(b) Non-response rates are weighted.

SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING

A problem was experienced in the processing of OAD data for movement dates between 6 September 1998 and 16 September 1998, following the introduction of changes to DIMIA's input processing system. This problem may affect in the order of 10% of all September records used in estimation and result in incorrect details for citizenship, date of birth, sex and country of birth.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS DURING 1999

The number of permanent arrivals during July to December 1999 were revised in October 2000, as advised by DIMIA.

SEPTEMBER 1999 PROCESSING

September 1999 overseas arrivals and departures data are revised for movements from, and to, China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) in respect of three variables: country of birth, country of citizenship and country of residence/stay. Changes to 'country of birth' and 'country of citizenship' have been made from data supplied by DIMIA. Changes to 'country of residence/stay' have been made by assuming the average proportion of country of birth to country of residence/stay for migrants from China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) in September 1995 to September 1998.

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000 PROCESSING

A processing error was identified which affected the distribution of short-term resident departures by reason for journey for the months of August and September 2000. Affected data was re-processed, and a revised copy of table 3 for the September quarter 2000 was reissued in the supplement October to December 2000 issue of this publication.

CHANGE TO PROCESSING OF INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

There is evidence to suggest that when completing the intended length of stay question on the incoming passenger card (Box B), some passengers are entering their arrival/departure date or their birth date rather than their intended length of stay.

From September 2003 a rule has been implemented to the data processing system stating that if all three elements are complete (years, months and days), then the intended length of stay is to be coded to a non-response. The ABS currently assigns 'not stated' duration as a short-term movement, however a review of this procedure will be undertaken in the near future.

This procedure changes the prior data processing system which read only the years from the field on the passenger cards. The previous data processing system could have added to overestimation of the number of long-term visitor arrivals.

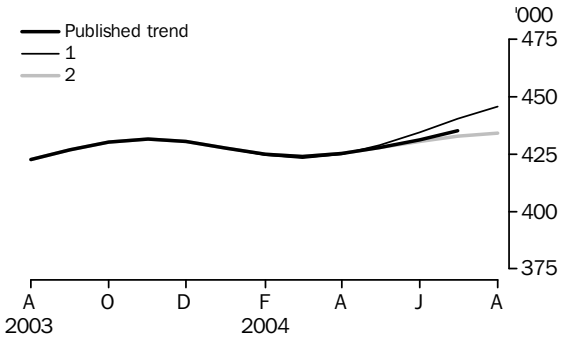
EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

**1** The most recent trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals and short-term resident departures are likely to be revised when the next month's seasonally adjusted estimates become available. To assist readers of this publication in analysing short-term movement trends, the approximate effect of two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimate of short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures are presented below.

Visitor arrivals

1 The August seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 3.2% higher than July.

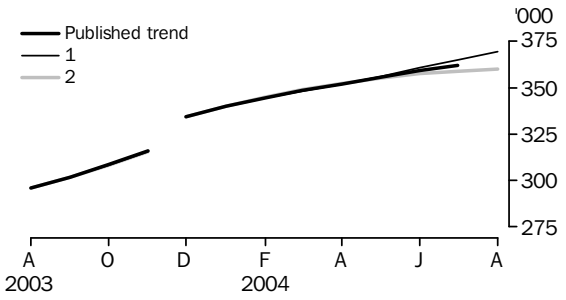
2 The August seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 3.2% lower than July.




Resident departures

1 The August seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 3.0% higher than July.

2 The August seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 3.0% lower than July.




(a) Break in trend series from December 2003.

**2** The percentage changes of 3.2 for visitor arrivals and 3.0 for resident departures were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage change for visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last ten years, respectively.

**3** Under concurrent seasonal adjustment, the most recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent months become available. The trend revision is a combined result of the revision of the seasonally adjusted estimates and the revision derived from the use of asymmetric moving averages as future data become available. ABS research shows that about 75% of the total revision to the trend estimate at the current end of the time series is due to the use of different asymmetric moving averages when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available. To assess the reliability of the trend estimate at the current end, the 'what-if' chart presents trend estimates under two different scenarios for the next time period. The chart shows only the impact due to the changes of the asymmetric moving averages and does not include the unknown impact of revision to seasonal factor estimates that would arise when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability, that is, they may differ from those that would be obtained from full enumeration.

The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The relative standard error is the standard error on the estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.

It would be impractical to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following table of standard errors and relative standard errors gives an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement.

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

| | SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENT | | SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITOR | | TOTAL ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Estimated number of movements* | *Standard error* | *Relative standard error* | *Standard error* | *Relative standard error* | *Standard error* | *Relative standard error* |
| | no. | % | no. | % | no. | % |
| 5000000 | 13 296 | 0.3 | 9 334 | 0.2 | 11 417 | 0.2 |
| 4000000 | 12 052 | 0.3 | 8 436 | 0.2 | 10 349 | 0.3 |
| 3000000 | 10 613 | 0.4 | 7 403 | 0.2 | 9 113 | 0.3 |
| 2000000 | 8 866 | 0.4 | 6 156 | 0.3 | 7 612 | 0.4 |
| 1000000 | 6 506 | 0.7 | 4 488 | 0.4 | 5 582 | 0.6 |
| 500000 | 4 761 | 1.0 | 3 268 | 0.7 | 4 082 | 0.8 |
| 100000 | 2 283 | 2.3 | 1 559 | 1.6 | 1 951 | 2.0 |
| 50000 | 1 656 | 3.3 | 1 131 | 2.3 | 1 413 | 2.8 |
| 10000 | 778 | 7.8 | 535 | 5.4 | 660 | 6.6 |
| 5000 | 560 | 11.2 | 387 | 7.7 | 473 | 9.5 |
| 2000 | 361 | 18.0 | 252 | 12.6 | 304 | 15.2 |
| 1000 | 258 | 25.8 | 182 | 18.2 | 216 | 21.6 |
| 750 | 224 | 29.9 | 159 | 21.2 | 188 | 25.0 |
| 500 | 184 | 36.8 | 131 | 26.2 | 153 | 30.7 |
| 400 | 165 | 41.2 | 118 | 29.5 | 137 | 34.3 |
| 300 | 143 | 47.7 | 103 | 34.3 | 119 | 39.7 |
| 200 | 117 | 58.6 | 85 | 42.4 | 97 | 48.6 |
| 100 | 83 | 83.0 | 61 | 61.0 | 69 | 68.5 |

An example of the use of this table is as follows. If the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 1,000, then the standard error on this estimate is 258 i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 742 and 1258 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 484 and 1516.

The larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 5,000,000 the relative standard error will be less than 0.3%.

The estimate of the difference between an estimate in two different periods or between different estimates from the same period is also subject to sampling error. The standard error on the difference between any two estimates which are subject to sampling error can be approximated by using the larger standard error of the estimates inflated by a factor of 1.4.

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES
*continued*

An example of the use of this procedure is as follows. Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia from Germany during February 2003 and February 2004 are 7,500 and 10,000 respectively. The difference between the 2003 and 2004 figure is 2,500 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 461 and 535. The standard error on the difference is approximately 749 (1.4 x 535), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 1,002 and 3,998.

# GLOSSARY

**Australian resident**

Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.

**Category of movement**

Overseas Arrivals and Departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:

- permanent movements
- long-term movements
- short-term movements.

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) 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. Accordingly in an attempt 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 residence**

Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.

**Intended length of stay**

On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay abroad'.

**Long-term arrivals**

Long-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)
- Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.

**Long-term departures**

Long-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

**Main destination**

Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

**Main reason for journey**

On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to main reason for journey have been published using the following categories:

- convention/conference
- business
- visiting friends/relatives
- holiday
- employment
- education
- other.

In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

**Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)**

Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on Overseas Arrivals and Departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

**Permanent arrivals**

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
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMIA.

**Permanent departures**

Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.

**Short-term arrivals**

Short-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months
- Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.

**Short-term departure**

Short-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months
- overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

**State where spent most time**

Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the state or territory in which they spent the most time. This differs from 'state of clearance' which is available on request.

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