

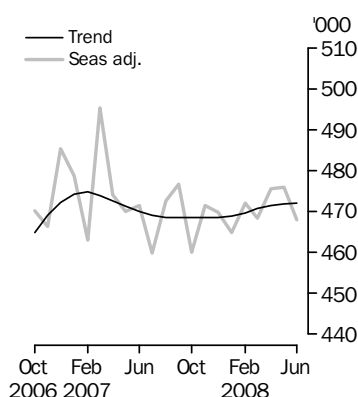
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 5 AUG 2008

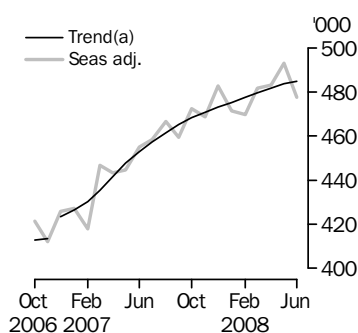
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



(a) Break in trend series from December 2006 — see Explanatory Notes, para 23.

INQUIRIES

For further information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070 or Anne Ward on Canberra (02) 6252 6871.

KEY FIGURES

	Jun '08	May '08 to Jun '08	Jun '07 to Jun '08
	'000	% change	% change
Short-term Visitor Arrivals			
Trend	472.2	0.1	0.5
Seasonally adjusted	467.9	-1.7	..
Original	382.7	..	..
Short-term Resident Departures			
Trend	484.7	0.2	7.0
Seasonally adjusted	477.6	-3.1	..
Original	531.5	..	..

.. not applicable

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

- *Trend estimates:* Short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during June 2008 (472,200 movements), changed little compared with May 2008 (471,800 movements). Over the past six months arrival estimates have risen consistently with small increases.
- Currently, trend estimates for arrivals are 0.5% higher than in June 2007.
- *Seasonally adjusted estimates:* During June 2008, arrivals (467,900 movements) decreased by 1.7% compared with May 2008 (476,000 movements). This followed monthly increases of 1.5% for April 2008 and a small increase for May 2008.
- *Original estimates:* There were 382,700 arrivals to Australia in June 2008.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

- *Trend estimates:* Short-term resident departures from Australia during June 2008 (484,700 movements), recorded a small increase compared with May 2008 (483,800 movements). This followed monthly increases of 0.4% each for April 2008 and May 2008.
- Currently, trend estimates for departures are 7.0% higher than in June 2007.
- *Seasonally adjusted estimates:* During June 2008, departures (477,600 movements) decreased by 3.1% compared with May 2008 (493,000 movements). This followed monthly increases of 0.3% for April 2008 and 2.0% for May 2008.
- *Original estimates:* There were 531,500 departures from Australia during June 2008.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
July 2008	4 September 2008
August 2008	3 October 2008
September 2008	6 November 2008
October 2008	8 December 2008
November 2008	12 January 2009
December 2008	6 February 2009

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DATA NOTES

This publication contains movement data which should not be interpreted as 'persons'. See paragraph 5 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

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. As a result, sums of the components may not add exactly to totals. Analysis featured in this publication is based on unrounded data. Calculations made on rounded data may differ to those published.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

With the introduction of the *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition* (cat. no. 1269.0), released 19 May 2008, two changes have influenced the dissemination of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) data.

United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man: Prior to the second edition of SACC, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man were included with the United Kingdom for the dissemination of OAD data. The Channel Islands (including Guernsey and Jersey) and the Isle of Man are no longer included with the United Kingdom as they are classified as separate countries. The numbers involved are negligible.

In tables and associated output (e.g. timeseries spreadsheets) labels for the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man will now be displayed as UK, CIs & IOM.

Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo: Prior to the introduction of the second edition of SACC, Kosovo was included with Serbia and OAD data was disseminated as Serbia and Montenegro. Kosovo is no longer considered to be part of Serbia and is classified as a separate country.

In tables and associated output (e.g. timeseries spreadsheets and commentary) the label for these three countries will be Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo.

For further information on country classification see paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

Annual seasonal adjustment reanalysis: The annual reanalysis of the short-term visitor arrivals and short-term resident departures series will be undertaken after the release of this issue. Any revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates series will be incorporated with the release of July 2008 data.

Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

In trend terms, short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during June 2008 (472,200 movements) changed little compared with May 2008 (471,800 movements). Currently, short-term visitor arrivals are 0.5% higher than in June 2007.

The following table presents the top ten source countries (based on original estimates) for short-term visitor arrivals during June 2008. When trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals for June 2008 and June 2007 were compared the highest percentage increase was recorded by India (25.4%) while the highest percentage decrease was recorded by Japan (21.4%).

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Australia(a)—June 2008

	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	May 08 to Jun 08	Jun 07 to Jun 08
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
New Zealand	93.6	91.8	91.2	0.1	-2.4
United States of America	35.4	32.7	35.9	-2.2	-7.5
Japan	37.5	36.8	28.3	-2.2	-21.4
UK, CIs & IOM(b)	58.9	57.8	27.7	0.3	3.4
Singapore	22.4	22.2	27.3	-0.1	1.0
China	32.7	30.1	18.2	-0.9	13.0
Korea	19.2	19.2	16.0	0.5	-12.3
Hong Kong	12.9	13.0	11.6	1.8	4.8
Malaysia	14.4	13.6	10.9	-0.1	9.5
India	9.7	10.2	10.2	1.0	25.4

(a) Top 10 source countries based on original estimates.

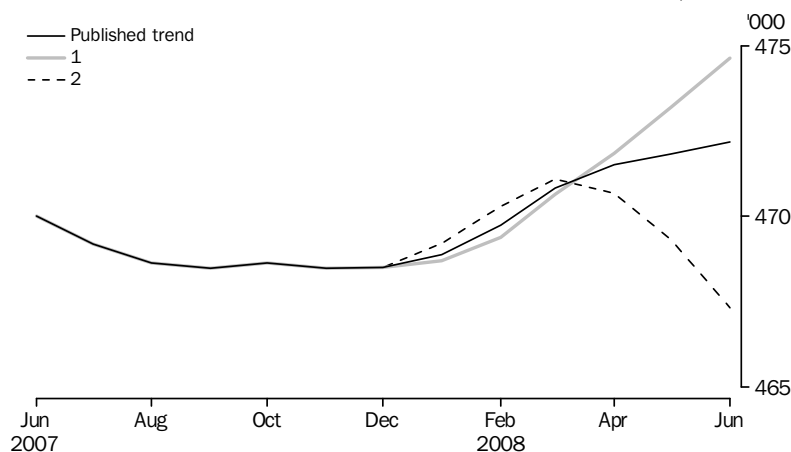
(b) United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

'What if....? Future scenarios

The most recent trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals are likely to be revised when the next month's seasonally adjusted estimates become available. To assist in analysing these movement trends, the approximate effects of two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimate of short-term visitor arrivals is presented:

- 1 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 2.8% higher than June.
- 2 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 2.8% lower than June.

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO STVA TREND ESTIMATES, Australia



The figure of 2.8% for visitor arrivals represents the average absolute monthly percentage change for visitor arrivals over the last ten years. For further information on the effect of

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

'What if....? Future scenarios continued

new seasonally adjusted estimates on short-term visitor arrival trend estimates see paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

In trend terms in June 2008, short-term resident departures (484,700 movements) recorded a small increase compared with May 2008 (483,800 movements). Short-term resident departures are currently 7.0% higher than in June 2007.

The following table presents the top ten destinations (based on original estimates) for short-term resident departures during June 2008. When trend estimates for short-term resident departures for June 2008 and June 2007 were compared the highest percentage increase was recorded by Indonesia (35.3%) while the highest percentage decrease was recorded by China (8.2%).

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Australia(a)—June 2008

	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>May 08 to Jun 08</i>	<i>Jun 07 to Jun 08</i>
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
New Zealand	75.0	75.6	58.4	-0.2	-1.9
UK, CIs & IOM(b)	35.3	34.8	52.7	-0.3	-0.3
United States of America	39.8	39.3	44.2	-0.7	1.4
Indonesia	30.2	29.8	37.2	-1.1	35.3
Thailand	38.1	36.3	36.6	1.8	19.2
Fiji	19.7	19.6	21.0	-0.2	20.5
Singapore	18.2	18.0	19.0	-0.1	-3.8
Hong Kong	19.2	19.3	18.6	2.3	13.6
China	22.2	19.9	18.2	-2.7	-8.2
Italy	10.1	10.0	17.2	-0.1	5.9

(a) Top 10 destination countries based on original estimates.

(b) United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

'What if....? Future scenarios

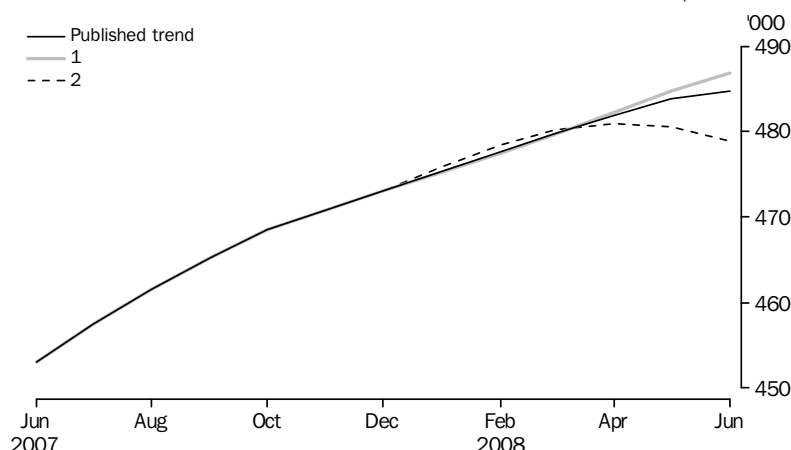
The most recent trend estimates for short-term resident departures are likely to be revised when the next month's seasonally adjusted estimates become available. To assist in analysing these movement trends, the approximate effects of two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimate of short-term resident departures is presented:

- 1 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 3.0% higher than June.
- 2 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 3.0% lower than June.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

'What if....? Future
scenarios *continued*

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO STRD TREND ESTIMATES, Australia



The figure of 3.0% for resident departures represents the average absolute monthly percentage change for resident departures over the last ten years. For further information on the effect of new seasonally adjusted estimates on short-term resident departure trend estimates see paragraph 25 of the Explanatory Notes.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

Statistics on overseas arrivals and departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers. Care should be taken when using permanent and long-term movements data as it is known that 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). Permanent and long-term movements in this publication are not an appropriate source of migration statistics. For further information refer to *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) and *Information Paper: Statistical Implications of Improved Methods for Estimating Net Overseas Migration, Australia, 2007* (cat. no. 3107.0.55.005).

There were 13,050 permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during June 2008, a decrease of 4.5% compared with June 2007 (13,670 movements). People born in New Zealand accounted for the largest proportion of settlers (18%), followed by people born in India (12%), the United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man (12%) and China (10%).

There were 5,200 Australian residents departing permanently from Australia during June 2008, an increase of 6.1% compared with June 2007 (4,900 movements).

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS - 2007-08

In the year ended June 2008 there were a record 23.6 million crossings of Australia's international borders by travellers (original series). This represented 1,113 crossings per 1,000 Australian population. The majority of movements were short-term (96%). Short-term movements have a duration of stay in Australia or absence from Australia of less than one year. Ten years ago (1997-98) there were 14.9 million crossings by travellers, representing 802 crossings per 1,000 Australian population.

Just over half of the total movements in 2007-08 were arrivals to Australia (11.9 million). They were comprised of 5.7 million Australian residents returning after a short-term absence from Australia and 5.6 million visitors arriving for a short-term stay and 582,040 permanent and long-term arrivals.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS - 2007–08 *continued*

Just under half of the total movements in 2007–08 were departures from Australia (11.7 million). They were comprised of 5.7 million each for Australian residents departing short-term and for visitors departing Australia after a short-term stay. A further 303,000 permanent and long-term departures were recorded.

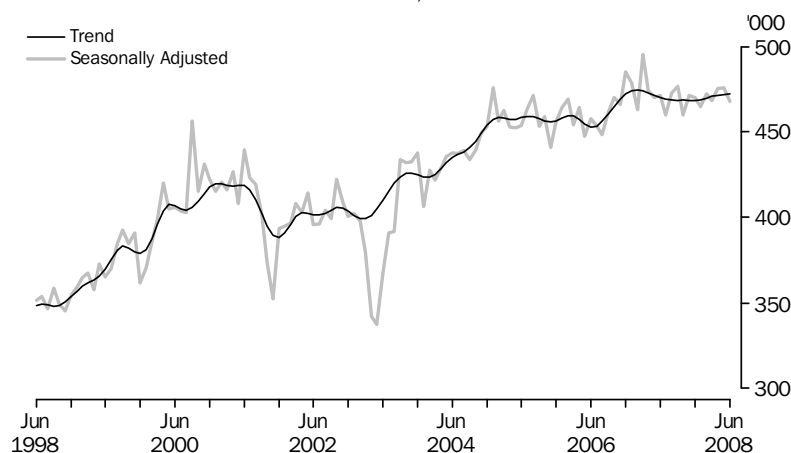
A traveller may cross Australia's borders many times in a year and each movement is counted in these statistics. See the first paragraph of the **PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS** section above.

Short-term visitor arrivals

Trend estimates provide the best method to analyse the underlying direction of the short-term visitor arrivals series. Over the ten year period ending June 2008 trend estimates, while showing monthly fluctuations, have recorded strong long-term growth. The high point during this period was in February 2007 (474,800 movements) and the low point was in September 1998 (348,000 movements).

Irregular impacts on the short-term visitor arrivals series are demonstrated by the seasonally adjusted series. The graph below shows that over the ten years ending June 2008 a number of large variations were evident for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia. World events that may have contributed to a decrease in travel to Australia include the terrorist attacks in the United States of America on 11 September 2001, the anticipation and commencement of hostilities in Iraq and the outbreak of SARS in Asia (both commencing in early 2003). The increase in movements in September 2000 was due to the Sydney Olympic Games.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Australia



In original terms, 5.63 million short-term visitors arrived in Australia in the year ended June 2008. This was slightly less than the 5.64 million recorded in the year ended June 2007. Ten years ago (1997–98), 4.2 million short-term visitors arrived in Australia.

The following table shows, for selected years, the top ten source countries (based on 2007–08) for short-term visitor arrivals. Currently, New Zealand is the largest contributor to short-term visitor arrivals to Australia representing 20% of all short-term visitor arrivals in the year ended June 2008 (16% in the year ended June 1998). Short-term visitor arrivals from Japan have halved over the ten-year period ending June 2008 (falling to 9% in 2008 from 19% in 1998).

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Short-term visitor arrivals *continued*

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Australia(a)—Financial Years

	1997–98	2002–03	2007–08
Countries as a proportion of total (%)			
New Zealand	16.5	17.0	19.9
UK, CIs & IOM(b)	10.5	13.8	12.2
Japan	18.9	14.1	9.3
United States of America	8.4	9.1	8.1
China	1.7	3.8	6.7
Singapore	6.1	5.6	4.7
Korea	3.2	4.2	4.2
Malaysia	3.0	3.1	2.9
Germany	3.1	2.9	2.8
Hong Kong	3.4	3.0	2.6
Total ('000)	4 220.0	4 655.8	5 629.4

(a) Top 10 source countries based on original estimates.

(b) United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Just under half of all short-term visitors to Australia in the year ended June 2008 stated the main reason for journey as holiday (49%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (21%) and business (12%). During this period the median age of short-term visitors was 39 years and the median duration of stay was 10 days.

New South Wales was the intended state of stay for 39% of all short-term visitors to Australia in the year ended June 2008. The other intended destinations were Queensland (27%), Victoria (18%), Western Australia (10%), South Australia (3%) and the Northern Territory, the Australian Capital Territory and Tasmania (each 1%).

Short-term resident departures

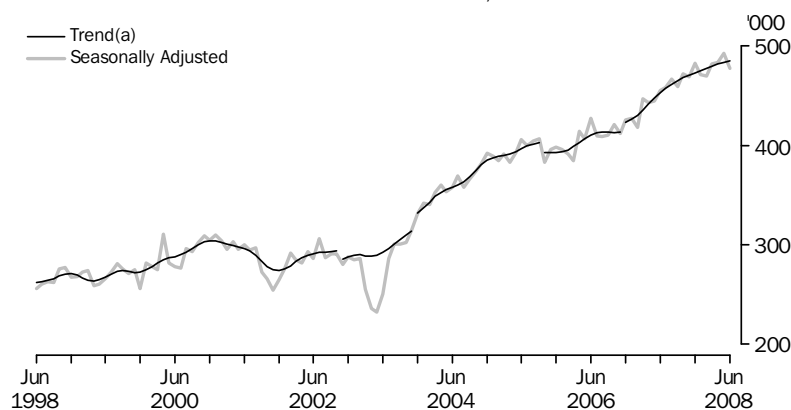
Trend estimates provide the best method to analyse the underlying direction of the short-term resident departures series. Except for the period between early 2001 and mid 2003 where movements fluctuated, trend estimates have recorded strong long-term growth over the ten years ending June 2008. The high point during this period was the current month, June 2008 (484,700 movements) and the low point was in June 1998 (262,200 movements).

As with short-term visitor arrivals, short-term resident departures are also influenced by irregular impacts, as demonstrated in the seasonally adjusted series. The graph below shows that during the ten years ending June 2008 a number of variations are evident in the series. While specific reasons for all variations are not clear, some variations may be associated with world events that influence international travel; e.g. the terrorist attacks in the United States of America on 11 September 2001 and the subsequent disruption to air travel, the anticipation and commencement of military action in Iraq and the emergence of SARS (both commencing in early 2003). Additionally, the October 2002 Bali bombing and the second Bali bombing in October 2005 disrupted trends in short-term resident departures.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Short-term resident departures *continued*

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Australia



(a) Breaks in trend series — see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 23.

In original terms, a record 5.7 million residents travelled overseas for short-term visits during the year ended June 2008. This compared with 5.1 million in the year ended June 2007. Ten years ago (1997–98), there were 3.0 million residents departing Australia short-term.

The following table shows, for selected years, the top ten destinations (based on 2007–08) for short-term resident departures. Currently, New Zealand is the largest contributor to short-term resident departures from Australia, representing 16% of all short-term resident departures in the year ended June 2008 (14% in the year ended June 1998). Short-term resident departures to Thailand more than doubled when 2007–08 was compared with 1997–98 (up to 7% from 3%). Conversely, short-term resident departures to Indonesia nearly halved (down to 6% in 2007–08 from 11% in 1997–98). This fall in Australians travelling to Indonesia may be associated with the Bali bombings of 2002 and 2005).

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Australia(a)—Financial Years

	1997–98	2002–03	2007–08
Countries as a proportion of total (%)			
New Zealand	14.2	18.7	16.0
United States of America	11.4	8.7	8.6
UK, CIs & IOM(b)	10.8	9.4	7.5
Thailand	3.4	4.6	7.1
Indonesia	10.7	5.9	5.8
China	2.7	3.6	5.0
Singapore	3.8	3.6	3.9
Fiji	2.9	3.9	3.9
Hong Kong	4.7	3.5	3.8
Malaysia	3.4	3.0	3.3
Total ('000)	3 031.9	3 293.3	5 699.5

(a) Top 10 destination countries based on original estimates.

(b) United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

Just over half of all short-term resident departures from Australia in the year ended June 2008 stated the main reason for journey as holiday (51%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (24%) and business (14%). The median age of all residents departing short-term was 42 years and the median duration of stay was 15 days.

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MAIN FEATURES *continued*

*Short-term resident
departures continued*

The most populous states were the largest contributors to short-term travel overseas in the year ended June 2008. Residents of New South Wales contributed the highest proportion of travellers (37%), followed by Victoria (24%), Queensland (18%), Western Australia (13%), South Australia (4%), the Australian Capital Territory (2%) and Tasmania and the Northern Territory (each 1%).

In terms of the rate of movement for short-term resident departures there was considerable variation across the states and territories. The movement rate is the number of movements per 1,000 estimated resident population at 31 December 2007. Western Australia had the highest movement rate (351 movements per 1,000 population) followed by the Australian Capital Territory (322), New South Wales (301), Victoria (263), Queensland (238), the Northern Territory (221), South Australia (161) and Tasmania (131). Overall, the Australian movement rate was 269 short-term resident departures per 1,000 population.

**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 of this issue for more detail.

TOTAL MOVEMENT, ARRIVALS—Category of Movement

	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	SHORT-TERM (a)				
	Settlers	Australian residents	Overseas visitors		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
.....									
Calendar years									
2005	128 750	103 910	209 620	442 280	4 724.7	5 499.0	. .	. .	10 666.0
2006	133 880	107 040	238 570	479 480	4 898.6	5 532.4	. .	. .	10 910.5
2007	141 650	108 510	285 570	535 730	5 403.8	5 644.1	. .	. .	11 583.6
Financial years									
2005–06	131 590	103 900	221 920	457 410	4 790.1	5 484.1	. .	. .	10 731.6
2006–07	140 150	110 040	263 300	513 490	5 114.6	5 641.2	. .	. .	11 269.3
2007–08	149 370	110 830	321 850	582 040	5 692.5	5 629.4	. .	. .	11 903.9
2007									
April	11 180	7 890	18 390	37 460	433.6	438.6	474.0	472.7	909.7
May	11 440	6 430	14 090	31 950	380.0	368.0	470.1	471.3	780.0
June	13 670	7 860	17 930	39 460	400.2	402.0	471.5	470.0	841.6
July	10 000	7 910	40 050	57 960	537.6	486.4	459.8	469.2	1 082.0
August	12 820	8 640	20 970	42 430	444.6	437.1	472.6	468.6	924.1
September	11 390	8 220	18 800	38 410	480.2	435.3	476.7	468.5	954.0
October	10 840	8 130	20 380	39 350	590.5	465.7	460.0	468.6	1 095.5
November	12 510	9 630	17 900	40 040	420.2	498.8	471.5	468.5	959.0
December	12 040	17 030	16 060	45 130	367.2	615.0	469.9	468.5	1 027.3
2008									
January	12 960	8 980	41 690	63 640	693.8	446.1	464.9	468.9	1 203.5
February	13 420	8 980	51 190	73 590	411.1	543.5	472.2	469.7	1 028.2
March	14 660	9 870	27 670	52 200	425.8	513.7	468.3	470.8	991.8
April	12 500	7 640	22 960	43 100	456.1	424.1	475.5	471.5	923.4
May	13 180	7 170	19 670	40 010	420.3	380.9	476.0	471.8	841.2
June	13 050	8 640	24 500	46 190	445.2	382.7	467.9	472.2	874.0

.. not applicable

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) For information on seasonally adjusted estimates see paragraphs 16 to 20 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) For information on trend estimates see paragraphs 21 to 23 of Explanatory Notes.

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									
2005	64 400	94 080	93 300	251 780	4 755.6	..	..	5 532.4	10 539.8
2006	69 400	101 210	94 930	265 540	4 940.6	..	..	5 538.1	10 744.2
2007	74 960	102 250	113 700	290 910	5 462.3	..	..	5 702.9	11 456.1
Financial years									
2005–06	67 850	98 110	92 180	258 140	4 834.9	..	..	5 516.2	10 609.3
2006–07	72 100	101 610	101 490	275 200	5 127.1	..	..	5 654.0	11 056.4
2007–08	76 920	102 070	124 010	303 000	5 699.5	..	..	5 670.0	11 672.5
2007									
April	6 870	9 320	6 940	23 130	436.4	443.3	441.8	492.1	951.6
May	5 520	8 010	6 430	19 960	439.7	444.6	448.0	396.5	856.2
June	4 900	6 680	11 310	22 890	509.2	455.1	453.1	403.2	935.4
July	6 320	8 860	9 350	24 530	461.7	458.6	457.5	443.0	929.3
August	6 720	9 720	7 560	24 000	449.5	466.6	461.5	486.9	960.4
September	5 520	6 680	7 890	20 090	560.6	459.5	465.2	401.4	982.1
October	5 360	6 740	7 000	19 100	435.0	472.4	468.5	451.6	905.7
November	5 460	6 430	12 140	24 030	429.9	468.7	470.9	520.9	974.8
December	6 940	8 320	20 510	35 770	633.4	482.8	473.1	500.3	1 169.5
2008									
January	10 500	15 010	12 060	37 560	417.9	471.6	475.4	584.7	1 040.2
February	5 730	7 930	9 070	22 730	365.7	469.7	477.7	492.6	881.1
March	6 850	9 160	9 700	25 710	459.2	481.9	479.8	517.7	1 002.5
April	6 590	8 750	8 290	23 630	466.5	483.3	481.9	463.0	953.1
May	5 730	7 740	7 880	21 360	488.5	493.0	483.8	408.0	917.9
June	5 200	6 730	12 570	24 500	531.5	477.6	484.7	400.0	956.0

.. not applicable

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) For information on seasonally adjusted estimates see paragraphs 16 to 20 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) For information on trend estimates see paragraphs 21 to 23 of Explanatory Notes.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Country of Residence(b): **Trend(c)**

	2007				2008					
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Country of residence	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
New Caledonia	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
New Zealand	94.2	93.9	94.0	94.0	93.9	93.7	93.6	93.6	93.5	93.6
Papua New Guinea	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.1
Total(d)	105.6	105.5	105.6	105.7	105.6	105.6	105.8	106.1	106.5	106.9
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6
Denmark	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.8
France	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.9	7.0
Germany	12.5	12.5	12.6	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.9
Ireland	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
Netherlands	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	5.0
Norway	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
Sweden	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Switzerland	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
UK, CIs & IOM	56.3	56.2	56.1	56.2	56.6	57.2	57.8	58.3	58.7	58.9
Total(d)	98.0	98.3	98.6	99.1	99.8	100.7	101.8	102.8	103.7	104.4
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5
Spain	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8
Total(d)	11.4	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.8	11.8
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3
United Arab Emirates	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6
Total(d)	7.3	7.5	7.7	8.0	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.9
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7
Malaysia	13.0	13.3	13.6	14.0	14.3	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.4
Philippines	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5
Singapore	21.9	21.8	21.9	22.0	22.2	22.5	22.6	22.5	22.4	22.4
Thailand	7.5	7.4	7.2	6.9	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4
Total(d)	57.0	57.2	57.6	58.2	58.8	59.3	59.6	59.7	59.7	59.9
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	30.4	30.7	30.9	31.4	32.1	32.7	33.1	33.2	33.0	32.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.3	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.9
Japan	47.2	46.2	44.9	43.6	42.4	41.2	40.2	39.2	38.4	37.5
Korea	20.6	20.1	19.6	19.2	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.2
Taiwan	8.0	7.8	7.4	6.8	6.4	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.9
Total(d)	118.7	117.3	115.4	113.5	112.2	111.5	111.1	110.7	110.1	109.6
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	8.1	8.3	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.4	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.7
Total(d)	10.3	10.6	11.0	11.3	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.8	11.9	12.0
AMERICAS—										
Canada	9.9	9.9	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.1	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5
United States of America	38.8	39.0	39.1	39.0	38.8	38.3	37.7	36.9	36.2	35.4
Total(d)	53.3	53.6	53.7	53.7	53.5	53.2	52.8	52.3	51.6	50.9
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7	5.8
Total(d)	6.9	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.7
Total(d)(e)	468.5	468.6	468.5	468.5	468.9	469.7	470.8	471.5	471.8	472.2

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) For information on trend estimates see paragraphs 21 to 23 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other countries in the region.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Country of Residence(b): **Seasonally Adjusted(c)**

	2007				2008					
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Country of residence	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.3	2.7	2.5	2.3
New Caledonia	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.2	3.8	3.3
New Zealand	95.0	92.9	95.8	94.2	92.0	97.3	90.2	92.4	97.6	91.8
Papua New Guinea	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.9	3.0	3.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	106.7	104.8	107.2	105.9	103.5	109.3	101.9	105.2	110.7	105.2
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.7	1.6	1.6
Denmark	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.9
France	6.1	6.2	6.6	6.5	6.7	6.5	6.7	7.1	6.7	7.1
Germany	12.8	11.8	12.5	13.5	13.1	12.7	13.1	13.2	12.9	15.3
Ireland	5.5	5.8	5.8	5.5	5.8	5.8	6.3	5.5	5.6	5.8
Netherlands	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.7	4.7	5.3
Norway	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.3	1.3	1.5
Sweden	2.8	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0
Switzerland	3.0	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.6
UK, CIs & IOM	57.5	56.4	55.8	55.6	55.5	58.2	57.5	59.5	58.9	57.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	99.2	97.5	98.1	99.2	99.3	101.1	101.7	103.5	102.3	105.8
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	4.5	4.3	4.6	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1	4.7	4.3	4.7
Spain	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.7	4.1	1.6	2.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	12.0	11.2	12.0	11.6	11.7	12.0	11.7	14.9	11.0	12.1
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.4
United Arab Emirates	2.7	3.6	3.3	3.3	3.4	4.1	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	7.0	7.9	7.9	7.7	8.2	9.1	8.0	8.2	9.1	8.9
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	7.7	6.4	8.0	8.1	7.8	7.6	8.2	8.1	6.8	8.3
Malaysia	12.4	11.6	14.9	14.2	14.7	14.2	14.5	14.0	15.5	13.6
Philippines	3.7	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7
Singapore	21.9	19.6	22.9	21.7	22.5	22.1	24.1	21.3	22.6	22.2
Thailand	8.8	6.9	6.7	6.9	6.7	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.9	8.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	58.4	51.4	59.8	58.2	59.3	59.0	61.5	58.0	59.4	60.5
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	31.0	29.2	31.9	30.6	33.3	29.4	34.1	37.3	31.7	30.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.2	12.0	12.6	11.7	13.0	11.5	12.1	12.3	13.1	13.0
Japan	46.7	46.6	43.7	46.2	39.7	41.1	41.5	38.6	38.7	36.8
Korea	20.8	19.9	19.4	18.8	19.3	19.2	18.2	19.2	19.5	19.2
Taiwan	9.7	8.1	7.2	6.4	6.0	6.1	6.4	6.1	6.9	7.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	120.9	116.0	115.1	114.0	111.7	107.6	112.6	113.9	110.3	107.0
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	7.8	7.1	9.2	9.7	9.2	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.2	10.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	9.9	9.2	11.5	12.1	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.6	12.5
AMERICAS										
Canada	11.4	9.8	8.6	10.4	9.8	10.7	9.8	10.4	10.8	10.3
United States of America	39.5	40.3	39.0	38.4	38.1	39.7	37.0	37.1	37.9	32.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	55.6	54.9	52.4	53.5	52.5	55.4	51.5	52.3	53.7	48.3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	5.0	5.2	5.6	5.8	5.1	5.4	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.6
<i>Total(d)</i>	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.6	7.0	7.2	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.5
Total(d)(e)	476.7	460.0	471.5	469.9	464.9	472.2	468.3	475.5	476.0	467.9

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) For information on seasonally adjusted estimates see paragraphs 16 to 20 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other countries in the region.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Country of Residence(b): **Original**

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2008					
	2006	2007	2006-07	2007-08	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<i>Country of residence</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	29.6	26.3	29.0	26.9	2.0	2.0	2.4	2.3	2.4	1.9
New Caledonia	39.2	41.4	40.7	43.5	7.0	4.7	3.8	3.0	4.1	2.1
New Zealand	1 075.8	1 138.0	1 115.1	1 121.3	66.7	72.4	83.7	93.1	97.8	91.2
Papua New Guinea	30.5	33.2	32.1	33.9	2.9	2.0	2.3	2.9	2.9	3.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 211.2	1 277.5	1 254.8	1 265.1	81.3	84.1	95.2	104.2	110.8	102.7
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	19.2	17.8	19.1	16.7	1.6	1.7	1.3	1.0	0.7	0.8
Denmark	23.0	22.7	22.7	23.8	2.9	3.3	2.5	1.2	0.7	1.1
France	67.4	73.7	69.9	78.0	7.2	7.4	6.0	5.9	3.7	5.1
Germany	148.2	151.6	148.7	155.2	13.8	17.0	16.1	10.0	6.8	8.3
Ireland	59.1	67.3	63.3	69.2	5.9	5.7	7.6	3.9	3.1	5.8
Netherlands	51.2	51.2	51.1	53.1	5.0	5.5	4.6	3.3	2.3	2.8
Norway	15.6	16.2	16.2	17.0	1.9	2.5	2.0	0.9	0.5	0.9
Sweden	35.6	35.1	35.1	35.4	4.2	4.9	3.4	1.9	1.2	1.5
Switzerland	42.5	41.9	42.8	41.9	4.6	4.2	3.9	2.6	1.6	1.8
UK, CIs & IOM	734.2	688.9	733.3	686.3	65.0	79.5	85.6	49.9	29.8	27.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 221.4	1 194.8	1 229.4	1 204.6	114.6	134.1	135.7	82.6	51.5	57.7
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	51.7	53.6	53.3	52.8	4.7	4.0	3.0	2.7	2.2	3.4
Spain	18.2	20.7	19.5	22.9	1.9	2.0	1.6	2.7	1.1	1.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	125.6	139.4	134.0	141.7	14.3	12.8	10.3	10.0	5.7	8.1
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	15.0	15.2	15.7	14.6	1.4	1.7	1.4	1.3	0.9	0.8
United Arab Emirates	24.7	33.8	29.3	36.9	2.5	3.2	2.2	2.4	1.9	3.5
<i>Total(c)</i>	75.8	87.5	82.7	92.6	6.9	8.6	7.1	5.8	5.2	7.9
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	83.6	89.1	85.2	93.1	6.2	8.3	8.0	6.3	5.1	8.7
Malaysia	150.3	159.4	157.1	166.0	9.1	18.5	14.2	12.2	17.3	10.9
Philippines	37.5	42.4	41.3	42.7	3.0	3.7	4.4	4.5	3.9	3.3
Singapore	253.4	263.8	263.5	266.5	12.9	23.1	25.0	17.2	23.7	27.3
Thailand	74.0	83.0	77.1	84.2	4.7	6.3	8.1	11.1	6.8	6.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	632.1	682.5	664.0	701.1	39.1	65.3	64.5	55.1	60.0	60.8
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	308.5	357.6	338.4	375.2	35.5	56.1	29.7	35.5	22.9	18.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	154.8	147.0	153.1	146.7	9.8	17.1	15.5	10.1	9.9	11.6
Japan	651.0	573.0	610.2	521.2	39.2	46.7	50.7	31.2	29.4	28.3
Korea	260.8	253.3	270.8	236.2	27.9	20.5	17.0	17.3	16.8	16.0
Taiwan	93.8	92.7	92.3	85.0	6.1	7.7	6.3	5.4	6.1	7.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 471.7	1 426.8	1 467.7	1 368.0	118.8	148.6	119.4	99.8	85.2	81.8
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	83.8	95.2	88.0	107.7	7.6	10.0	9.8	10.0	13.3	10.2
<i>Total(c)</i>	106.0	121.5	112.1	135.0	9.7	12.7	12.2	12.3	15.1	12.0
AMERICAS—										
Canada	109.9	114.6	110.5	120.9	13.0	15.6	12.6	8.8	7.6	5.9
United States of America	456.1	459.7	455.4	454.5	37.1	49.0	42.0	33.4	30.2	35.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	611.1	628.8	615.7	632.9	55.6	70.1	59.7	46.5	41.6	45.8
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	56.9	63.4	60.3	65.8	3.7	4.8	7.5	6.1	4.4	4.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	77.1	84.9	80.6	88.1	5.8	7.0	9.4	7.8	5.8	5.9
Total(c)(d)	5 532.4	5 644.1	5 641.2	5 629.4	446.1	543.5	513.7	424.1	380.9	382.7

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes other countries in the region.

(d) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2008					
	2006	2007	2006-07	2007-08	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	1 711.9	1 720.9	1 725.4	1 685.5	117.5	158.7	155.0	138.2	138.9	115.8
1 and under 2 weeks	1 576.4	1 642.8	1 630.1	1 651.6	125.3	150.7	150.9	132.2	119.0	112.5
2 weeks and under 1 month	1 135.5	1 119.4	1 145.7	1 098.6	81.3	92.9	106.3	76.0	59.2	68.5
1 and under 2 months	443.6	457.2	454.3	461.1	41.3	45.3	39.1	29.0	22.1	32.8
2 and under 3 months	159.9	163.9	161.7	166.2	17.1	14.3	12.7	11.5	9.5	15.6
3 and under 6 months	223.6	234.8	229.4	244.1	22.9	27.2	21.0	16.4	14.7	17.6
6 and under 12 months	281.5	305.1	294.8	322.2	40.7	54.5	28.8	20.9	17.5	19.8
Total(b)	5 532.4	5 644.1	5 641.2	5 629.4	446.1	543.5	513.7	424.1	380.9	382.7
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	171.0	188.0	183.3	184.2	9.3	15.8	15.2	13.8	14.9	12.7
Business	615.5	650.5	640.7	664.6	49.8	62.5	59.7	62.9	55.1	50.8
Visiting friends/relatives	1 126.0	1 179.6	1 153.4	1 201.3	82.7	98.6	119.0	96.8	80.4	82.7
Holiday	2 886.5	2 826.8	2 896.1	2 754.1	215.1	260.2	249.8	194.0	179.7	175.7
Employment	155.4	169.3	163.8	180.1	17.4	16.8	15.5	14.4	12.6	14.5
Education	275.7	300.7	289.4	310.8	41.5	60.3	27.0	16.9	12.2	17.9
Other & not stated(c)	302.3	329.2	314.5	334.3	30.5	29.3	27.5	25.4	26.0	28.4
Total	5 532.4	5 644.1	5 641.2	5 629.4	446.1	543.5	513.7	424.1	380.9	382.7

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), RESIDENT DEPARTURES—Main Destinations(b): **Trend(c)**

	2007				2008					
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	17.6	18.1	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.7
New Caledonia	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
New Zealand	76.8	76.5	76.3	76.2	76.2	76.0	75.7	75.4	75.2	75.0
Norfolk Island	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6
Papua New Guinea	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	5.0
Vanuatu	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	111.3	111.6	111.9	112.2	112.6	112.8	112.9	113.1	113.3	113.4
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9
Germany	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5
Ireland	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
Netherlands	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9
UK, CIs & IOM	36.4	36.3	36.1	35.9	35.7	35.5	35.5	35.5	35.4	35.3
<i>Total(d)</i>	60.0	59.9	59.4	58.9	58.7	58.8	59.2	59.6	59.9	59.9
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	4.3	4.1	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.1
Italy	9.6	9.7	9.8	9.9	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.1	10.1	10.1
Spain	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	25.6	25.2	24.7	24.3	24.2	24.4	24.8	25.2	25.5	25.7
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	1.7	1.9	2.1	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
Turkey	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	13.5	14.0	14.2	14.1	13.8	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.9	14.3
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	23.4	25.0	27.0	28.8	30.2	30.8	30.8	30.7	30.6	30.2
Malaysia	15.2	15.6	15.8	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.1
Philippines	7.8	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9
Singapore	19.2	19.1	18.9	18.7	18.5	18.4	18.3	18.2	18.2	18.2
Thailand	31.6	31.4	31.4	31.9	32.9	34.2	35.5	36.5	37.4	38.1
Viet Nam	13.4	13.3	13.1	13.0	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	114.9	116.3	118.0	120.1	122.3	124.3	125.8	127.2	128.4	129.2
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	24.0	24.2	24.2	24.3	24.3	24.2	23.9	23.4	22.8	22.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	17.4	17.7	17.7	17.6	17.5	17.6	17.9	18.3	18.8	19.2
Japan	11.1	11.8	12.4	12.8	12.9	12.7	12.4	12.0	11.7	11.3
Korea	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
Taiwan	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	59.3	60.4	61.2	61.7	61.7	61.4	61.0	60.6	60.1	59.6
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.7	11.0	11.2	11.2	11.1	10.9	10.7
Sri Lanka	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	15.6	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.8	16.1	16.3	16.4	16.5	16.5
AMERICAS—										
Canada	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.3	8.4	8.5	8.6	8.7	8.8
United States of America	41.0	41.5	41.7	41.6	41.4	41.0	40.7	40.4	40.1	39.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	54.3	54.8	55.1	55.1	55.0	54.9	54.8	54.8	54.8	54.8
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.3	5.1	4.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2	9.1	8.9	8.7	8.4
Total(d)(e)	465.2	468.5	470.9	473.1	475.4	477.7	479.8	481.9	483.8	484.7

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 to 9 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) For information on trend estimates see paragraphs 21 to 23 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other countries in the region.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

	2007				2008					
	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
Main destination	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	17.2	19.0	18.0	19.2	19.4	19.6	20.3	19.0	19.8	19.6
New Caledonia	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.2
New Zealand	74.3	77.4	76.6	75.4	75.8	77.2	77.0	72.8	75.3	75.6
Norfolk Island	2.2	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.7	2.5	2.5
Papua New Guinea	4.7	4.9	4.7	4.9	4.7	3.9	4.9	4.8	4.4	5.4
Vanuatu	3.9	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.5	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.3
Total(d)	108.0	113.2	111.8	112.2	112.0	112.6	115.5	110.6	113.6	113.9
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	11.4	10.1	7.2	7.6	7.2	6.9	8.1	8.2	7.4	8.1
Germany	5.4	5.6	5.2	5.4	5.1	4.8	5.2	5.2	5.6	5.5
Ireland	3.0	2.5	2.7	3.2	2.2	3.0	4.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	1.7	2.3	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.8	2.0
Switzerland	1.8	1.5	1.1	2.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	2.1	1.7	1.5
UK, CIs & IOM	37.2	35.9	36.0	37.3	34.4	34.0	36.6	36.7	34.8	34.8
Total(d)	65.0	61.5	57.0	62.5	56.4	55.0	61.6	62.5	58.6	59.2
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	4.7	4.7	3.7	3.4	3.2	3.2	5.0	3.5	3.8	4.1
Italy	10.1	8.9	9.5	10.7	9.6	10.2	9.7	10.0	10.5	10.0
Spain	2.5	2.3	1.9	2.4	2.2	2.4	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
Total(d)	26.8	25.5	22.9	25.0	24.3	23.7	24.6	25.8	26.2	25.2
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	1.6	2.0	2.6	2.3	2.1	0.8	1.7	2.0	1.6	2.0
Turkey	2.1	2.1	2.8	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
Total(d)	12.5	15.1	16.0	14.3	13.1	11.8	13.9	14.0	14.2	14.6
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	19.9	25.1	26.2	31.8	30.7	30.9	30.5	29.9	31.3	29.8
Malaysia	14.3	16.2	16.7	16.1	15.2	15.3	14.8	15.5	16.3	16.5
Philippines	7.8	8.1	7.6	7.3	8.5	8.7	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.6
Singapore	18.8	19.5	19.0	19.0	17.6	19.0	18.2	17.8	18.7	18.0
Thailand	30.8	29.6	32.2	32.2	32.9	33.2	35.0	37.9	39.3	36.3
Viet Nam	13.2	13.8	14.0	12.2	13.0	12.2	13.4	14.1	14.6	13.0
Total(d)	109.2	116.6	118.9	122.1	122.0	123.4	124.9	127.2	133.1	125.9
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	24.6	24.0	24.6	23.8	24.5	23.9	24.3	24.3	23.6	19.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	18.1	18.0	18.1	17.9	16.6	17.5	17.5	18.2	19.8	19.3
Japan	11.2	12.1	11.6	13.4	13.3	13.4	12.6	10.4	12.2	11.4
Korea	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.2	3.1	3.1
Taiwan	3.2	3.2	3.4	3.0	3.5	3.0	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.3
Total(d)	60.6	60.6	61.5	62.1	61.7	61.2	60.9	60.2	62.2	57.6
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	9.5	9.6	10.3	10.5	11.8	10.9	11.6	11.6	10.3	10.5
Sri Lanka	1.7	1.6	1.7	2.2	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.8	2.2	1.5
Total(d)	14.3	14.5	15.3	15.9	16.7	15.5	16.1	16.7	17.0	16.1
AMERICAS—										
Canada	6.4	8.1	8.2	8.6	8.1	8.4	7.8	9.0	9.1	8.6
United States of America	41.0	41.5	41.0	42.8	40.5	42.6	39.2	39.9	41.3	39.3
Total(d)	52.6	55.5	54.3	56.8	53.9	56.2	52.9	54.7	56.4	54.3
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.3	4.8	4.8	5.4	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.2	5.1	4.6
Total(d)	8.2	8.9	8.7	9.4	9.2	9.3	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.0
Total(d)(e)	459.5	472.4	468.7	482.8	471.6	469.7	481.9	483.3	493.0	477.6

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 to 9 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) For information on seasonally adjusted estimates see paragraphs 16 to 20 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other countries in the region.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), RESIDENT DEPARTURES—Main Destinations(b): **Original**

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2008					
	2006	2007	2006-07	2007-08	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	202.3	200.4	193.6	223.9	18.2	12.9	18.8	18.0	16.9	21.0
New Caledonia	13.9	15.3	14.9	17.1	1.2	0.9	2.0	1.6	2.1	1.3
New Zealand	864.7	902.0	883.3	913.4	77.0	82.2	87.5	70.5	55.7	58.4
Norfolk Island	22.8	25.1	24.5	27.6	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.9	2.3	2.1
Papua New Guinea	45.7	53.1	47.3	57.4	3.8	3.2	5.0	5.1	3.9	6.0
Vanuatu	40.2	46.8	44.4	46.9	3.8	2.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	4.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 249.7	1 303.1	1 267.4	1 347.2	110.1	107.0	123.7	106.6	88.7	99.2
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	72.5	94.1	76.4	99.8	3.9	2.7	5.5	9.1	10.6	14.3
Germany	69.9	60.9	58.9	64.7	2.9	2.5	3.9	5.1	8.5	8.5
Ireland	33.1	34.1	32.1	37.8	0.8	1.3	2.9	2.8	4.1	5.7
Netherlands	22.5	21.6	20.6	22.4	0.8	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.6	3.1
UK, CIs & IOM	412.8	428.4	415.2	429.5	19.3	16.2	27.0	35.2	49.6	52.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	674.7	708.3	669.7	723.6	32.1	26.1	44.7	59.2	82.5	94.2
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	45.4	49.4	45.3	48.7	0.7	0.8	1.6	3.1	7.0	11.0
Italy	108.7	114.5	107.6	120.3	3.4	3.1	5.7	11.0	17.5	17.2
Spain	24.8	27.6	26.5	28.5	1.0	1.1	1.8	2.6	4.0	3.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	279.2	303.6	285.9	307.9	7.6	7.3	13.2	23.9	46.0	52.5
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	20.7	18.8	15.5	21.3	0.9	0.4	1.1	1.8	1.7	4.1
Turkey	22.7	23.0	22.9	23.4	0.4	0.4	1.3	2.9	4.5	3.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	137.1	150.2	135.4	164.2	11.3	8.2	13.2	15.2	15.9	17.4
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	194.7	282.5	231.4	328.1	26.7	20.6	27.1	27.3	28.6	37.2
Malaysia	168.0	181.2	172.5	185.6	15.7	13.9	15.4	13.9	13.6	16.3
Philippines	85.6	89.6	87.0	95.3	8.8	7.4	9.2	8.0	7.9	6.3
Singapore	211.1	221.5	208.3	224.4	16.2	16.3	18.5	17.3	17.9	19.0
Thailand	288.1	374.5	331.7	403.0	30.8	26.7	32.3	36.7	32.2	36.6
Viet Nam	125.3	155.9	143.3	159.2	17.8	10.8	14.1	12.7	10.5	11.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 111.4	1 351.8	1 217.7	1 446.0	121.0	99.6	122.2	119.7	114.1	131.1
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	251.0	284.5	268.5	286.7	21.6	16.6	26.4	28.6	23.1	18.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	196.2	206.5	200.0	215.1	15.5	15.4	21.5	17.4	17.6	18.6
Japan	100.3	130.4	114.8	142.3	17.8	14.4	13.7	10.9	9.6	9.1
Korea	31.5	33.1	30.8	35.9	2.7	2.3	2.7	3.4	2.9	3.4
Taiwan	37.7	38.1	38.5	38.6	3.4	2.7	3.9	2.5	2.7	3.1
<i>Total(c)</i>	620.6	698.7	656.6	726.2	61.7	51.7	68.6	63.7	56.3	53.1
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	106.0	121.8	113.6	128.9	11.2	13.9	10.8	8.7	5.4	6.2
Sri Lanka	22.6	22.3	21.0	21.6	1.0	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.3	1.5
<i>Total(c)</i>	160.1	182.0	168.6	191.0	14.3	18.2	15.6	13.1	10.0	10.6
AMERICAS—										
Canada	90.5	93.7	91.9	99.8	8.6	5.9	4.4	7.1	14.1	12.2
United States of America	440.3	479.0	450.7	491.9	36.5	29.9	36.6	41.2	44.4	44.2
<i>Total(c)</i>	587.5	636.6	603.3	658.3	50.5	39.8	47.4	53.3	63.0	61.6
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	57.2	58.9	58.7	61.3	5.0	4.9	6.0	5.3	3.9	4.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	94.3	103.4	97.8	106.5	8.4	7.6	9.1	8.8	7.1	7.3
Total(c)(d)	4 940.6	5 462.3	5 127.1	5 699.5	417.9	365.7	459.2	466.5	488.5	531.5

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 to 9 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes other countries in the region.

(d) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2008					
	2006	2007	2006-07	2007-08	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	657.3	708.3	668.4	743.5	46.9	58.8	75.8	63.9	66.2	61.3
1 and under 2 weeks	1 401.7	1 603.9	1 481.6	1 690.7	129.6	117.3	150.8	147.9	131.0	142.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	1 408.2	1 577.6	1 482.5	1 652.9	136.2	108.9	127.6	137.4	135.5	150.1
1 and under 2 months	810.6	896.1	837.4	920.4	52.2	38.7	55.5	62.2	82.8	106.7
2 and under 3 months	248.8	260.1	248.4	273.2	14.1	12.5	16.6	19.0	26.7	31.3
3 and under 6 months	230.4	233.1	228.8	235.7	15.0	14.0	16.0	18.2	30.4	26.1
6 and under 12 months	183.5	183.2	180.0	183.1	23.9	15.7	16.9	17.9	16.1	13.2
Total(b)	4 940.6	5 462.3	5 127.1	5 699.5	417.9	365.7	459.2	466.5	488.5	531.5
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	189.1	200.6	194.9	209.3	13.5	14.6	17.3	20.0	23.8	18.6
Business	736.6	772.2	752.9	773.5	56.2	62.6	71.5	67.9	69.2	63.2
Visiting friends/relatives	1 244.9	1 301.4	1 261.2	1 343.7	92.3	85.0	109.1	103.1	111.8	128.9
Holiday	2 332.7	2 716.1	2 469.5	2 891.2	209.1	170.7	221.8	236.3	245.7	279.9
Employment	113.2	120.2	120.4	122.1	16.1	10.4	10.7	10.4	10.9	9.2
Education	56.8	57.9	56.5	60.2	6.2	2.4	4.2	5.7	3.2	5.5
Other & not stated(c)	267.2	294.1	271.7	299.5	24.6	20.1	24.7	23.1	23.9	26.2
Total	4 940.6	5 462.3	5 127.1	5 699.5	417.9	365.7	459.2	466.5	488.5	531.5

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR DEPARTURES—State Where Spent Most Time: **Original**

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2008					
	2006	2007	2006-07	2007-08	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
State where spent most time										
New South Wales	2 141.9	2 201.4	2 183.4	2 194.1	242.1	209.4	212.5	181.5	163.1	144.0
Victoria	940.2	977.5	962.8	986.7	103.7	87.9	96.8	86.3	69.6	73.8
Queensland	1 625.5	1 614.5	1 624.6	1 587.7	141.3	117.9	122.4	115.2	114.4	120.0
South Australia	160.2	171.1	170.5	170.0	19.9	15.1	18.2	16.3	11.7	9.5
Western Australia	501.5	541.7	523.8	551.3	60.6	47.6	54.4	52.8	38.7	40.8
Tasmania	46.5	46.3	47.5	45.7	6.5	6.3	5.5	3.8	3.0	2.1
Northern Territory	76.3	104.6	95.4	88.0	7.0	4.1	4.4	3.6	4.2	5.5
Australian Capital Territory	44.8	44.8	45.0	45.5	3.6	4.3	3.4	3.6	3.2	4.3
Other Territories	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	—	0.1	0.1	—	—	—
Total	5 538.1	5 702.9	5 654.0	5 670.0	584.7	492.6	517.7	463.0	408.0	400.0

— 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 10 and 11 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2008					
	2006	2007	2006-07	2007-08	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun
<i>Country of birth</i>	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Major group—										
Oceania and Antarctica	23 750	29 210	27 060	31 700	3 760	3 110	2 940	2 970	2 670	2 630
North-West Europe	26 820	27 450	26 900	27 170	2 420	2 250	2 370	1 850	1 850	1 830
Southern and Eastern Europe	3 360	3 490	3 480	3 570	310	310	340	240	280	290
North Africa and the Middle East	10 730	8 190	9 690	8 280	420	570	910	710	940	910
South-East Asia	18 580	19 630	19 470	21 160	1 460	1 820	2 170	1 780	2 250	1 930
North-East Asia	15 560	17 080	16 620	17 980	1 520	1 690	1 930	1 460	1 390	1 690
Southern and Central Asia	20 100	21 450	21 370	23 970	1 890	2 180	2 500	2 160	2 550	2 430
Americas	4 210	3 990	4 090	4 240	310	400	430	320	400	360
Sub-Saharan Africa	10 190	10 530	10 920	10 600	850	1 060	1 000	940	810	940
Total(b)	133 880	141 650	140 150	149 370	12 960	13 420	14 660	12 500	13 180	13 050
Selected source countries—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	10 970	12 620	12 010	12 960	960	1 160	1 430	1 050	980	1 260
Fiji	1 660	1 560	1 490	1 790	150	180	190	180	130	110
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	990	860	1 000	870	90	90	100	80	70	90
India	12 450	13 710	13 500	15 340	1 190	1 350	1 620	1 440	1 780	1 580
Indonesia	1 780	1 630	1 700	1 790	150	140	190	140	150	180
Iraq	2 440	1 940	2 210	2 320	80	130	160	220	480	330
Lebanon	1 380	1 250	1 390	1 430	50	80	340	180	90	110
Malaysia	2 930	3 030	2 900	3 520	250	260	370	280	470	280
New Zealand	20 350	25 740	23 910	27 600	3 340	2 670	2 550	2 600	2 370	2 310
Philippines	5 160	5 630	5 560	6 110	320	620	600	580	630	650
Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo	540	510	570	520	40	40	50	30	50	50
Singapore	2 130	1 640	1 660	1 820	120	130	240	130	240	200
South Africa	3 810	4 190	4 000	5 170	600	470	560	480	380	550
Sri Lanka	2 500	2 870	2 720	3 620	370	410	390	330	300	370
Sudan	3 360	1 560	2 510	1 020	30	80	80	30	50	100
Taiwan	700	670	670	750	100	100	40	50	60	50
UK, CIs & IOM	23 320	23 650	23 220	23 240	2 040	1 880	2 040	1 560	1 580	1 520
United States of America	1 470	1 430	1 460	1 470	110	110	140	100	140	120
Viet Nam	2 920	2 930	3 140	2 690	170	210	280	190	210	170
Zimbabwe	1 020	970	940	1 020	70	80	80	110	50	90

(a) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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 34).

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 or New Zealand (NZ) citizens). These and other information available to the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

3 In July 1998, DIAC 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 NZ citizens. The changes also affect the data for 'previous country of residence' which is imputed for Australian and NZ 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, DIAC 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 Overseas arrivals and departures statistics 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, transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia, and 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 September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the state and 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 are not available prior to February 1995.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

7 The classification of countries in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries (SACC), Second Edition* (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, the United Kingdom includes England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland, the Channel Islands and the Isle of Man; Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo are combined.

9 A large number of short-term residents departing, state Europe as their main destination on the passenger card. These responses are grouped into inadequately described, unless otherwise indicated.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

10 OAD 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 in the Standard Errors section of this publication.

11 Since January 1997 variable sample skips were used in the selection of records to be sampled. Separate skips were applied for each country of citizenship. Over a year about 3.5% of all short-term movements were selected for sampling. However, for operational reasons variable skips across months were ceased from August 2000. From January 2005, 4.9% of all short-term movements have been selected for sample. The skip values correspond to the lowest skip value (i.e. the highest sample selected) for each country from a sample design including individual month and direction of travel as sub-categories.

12 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. As a result, sums of the components may not add exactly to totals. 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

13 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.

14 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

15 Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of short-term overseas movements are shown in tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8.

16 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.

17 From November 2004 ABS has introduced an improved method for removing trading day effects from seasonally adjusted estimates. Corrections for trading day effects are now applied as prior corrections to the original estimates, rather than being applied within the seasonal adjustment process. This is now consistent with the treatment of any corrections for large extremes, changes in level, changes in seasonal pattern, Easter, and other effects. This change in methodology will result in revisions to seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. From July 2003 concurrent seasonal adjustment methodology has

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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.

18 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 departures, 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).

19 More recently, the ABS implemented improved methods of producing seasonally adjusted estimates, focused on the application of Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) modelling techniques. The revision properties of the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates can be improved by the use of ARIMA modelling. ARIMA modelling relies on the characteristics of the series being analysed to project future period data. The projected values are temporary, intermediate values, that are only used internally to improve the estimation of the seasonal factors. The projected data do not affect the original estimates and are discarded at the end of the seasonal adjustment process. The OAD collection uses ARIMA modelling where appropriate for individual time series. The ARIMA model is assessed as part of the annual reanalysis and following the 2006–07 annual reanalysis 96% of time series use an ARIMA model. For more information on the details of ARIMA modelling see 'Feature article: Use of ARIMA modelling to reduce revisions' in the October 2004 issue of *Australian Economic Indicators* (cat. no. 1350.0).

20 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.

21 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.

22 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).

23 Occasionally situations occur that necessitate breaks being applied to the trend series. These breaks are necessary because of a change in the underlying level of the original series. While the breaks apply to an individual country (e.g. Indonesia) a consequence is that breaks are also applied to the regional total series (e.g. Total South-East Asia) and the total series. Breaks currently included in the trend series are as follows:

- *October 2002: Short-term resident departures – Indonesia, Total South-East Asia and Total*—Trend series breaks due to the decrease in movements resulting from the Bali bombing of 12 October 2002.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

- *December 2003: Short-term resident departures – Indonesia, Total South-East Asia and Total*—Trend series breaks due to a return to the trend levels experienced prior to the Bali bombing of 12 October 2002.
- *October 2005: Short-term resident departures – Indonesia, Total South-East Asia and Total*—Trend series breaks due to the decrease in movements resulting from the Bali bombing of 1 October 2005.
- *December 2006: Short-term resident departures – Indonesia, Total South-East Asia and Total*—Trend series breaks due to the increase in movements to Indonesia to levels closer to, but still lower than, the movements experienced prior to the Bali bombing of 1 October 2005.

24 An improved correction method has been implemented in the seasonal adjustment process, to remove the effects of Chinese New Year and Ramadan from the seasonally adjusted estimates.

- *Chinese New Year* — Chinese New Year often falls in February but on some occasions falls in January. The movement of Chinese New Year between the boundary of January and February can cause biased seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The Chinese New Year proximity adjustment method takes into account the graduated increase in activity in the days leading up to the holiday period followed by a graduated return to the normal activity levels in the days following. The proximity correction is only applied to the series from January 1998, as it was not significant before this date. Further details on this adjustment method can be found in 'Estimating and removing the effects of Chinese New Year and Ramadan to improve the seasonal adjustment process' (ABS, *Australian Economic Indicators*, cat. no. 1350.0, November 2005 issue).
- *Ramadan* — Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar and starts eleven days earlier each year in the Western calendar, so adjustments for this effect apply to different months over the years. The adjustment was made after the detection of a significant influence on travel for Malaysia and Indonesia associated with the end of the Islamic month of Ramadan. The estimates for Total South-East Asia were also corrected as a consequence of the Malaysia and Indonesia series corrections. Other time series did not have a significant Ramadan effect and were not corrected.

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

25 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' charts present trend estimates under two different scenarios for the next time period. The charts show only the impact due to the changes of the asymmetric moving averages and do 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.

26 For a 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 website.

27 For further information on the seasonal adjustment process contact the Assistant Director, Time Series Analysis on Canberra (02) 6252 6345 or by email at <time.series.analysis@abs.gov.au>.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

RELATED PRODUCTS

28 Recent publications released by the National Migration Statistics Unit (ABS) include:

- *Guide to Migrant Statistical Sources* (cat. no. 3414.0)
- *Migrant Data Matrices* (cat. no. 3415.0)
- *Migrant Statistics News* (cat. no. 3413.0)

29 Users of these statistics may also wish to refer to the following ABS products:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly
- *Australian Historical Population Statistics* (cat. no. 3105.0.65.001)
- Demography Working papers, ABS website, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>
- *Information Paper: Demographic Estimates and Projections: Concepts, Sources and Methods* (cat. no. 3228.0)
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – issued annually
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Time Series Spreadsheets*. These spreadsheets can be accessed on the ABS website from the Details tab.
- *Short-term Visitor Arrival Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001) – issued monthly – final issue, May 2008

30 Related statistics are also published by:

- DIAC, available on the department's website <<http://www.immi.gov.au>>:
 - *Immigration Update*
 - *Population Flows - Immigration Aspects*
 - *Settler Arrivals*
- Tourism Research Australia
- the Australian Government Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism

31 As well as the statistics included in this and related publications, additional demographic information is available on the ABS website, <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>; click Themes, then under People click on Demography. Users can also access the full range of electronic ABS data free of charge on the ABS website.

32 The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the website which details the products to be released in the week ahead.

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

33 The ABS may have other relevant data available on request. Generally, a charge is made for providing this information. Inquiries should be made to the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070.

34 The following variables are available for overseas arrival and departure data:

- Age
- Airport/port of arrival/departure
- Arrival/departure date
- Australian residents:
 - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
 - Intended/actual time away from Australia
 - Main reason for journey (only available for long-term and short-term residents departing)
 - State or territory of intended address/state or territory of residence
- Category of travel
- Citizenship (nationality)
- Country of birth
- Country of embarkation/disembarkation
- Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)
- Marital status (not available for Australian and New Zealand citizens)
- Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
- Overseas visitors:
 - Country of residence

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS
AVAILABLE *continued*

- Intended/actual length of stay
- Main reason for journey (only available for long-term and short-term visitors arriving)
- State or territory of intended address/in which most time was spent
- Permanent migrants:
 - Previous/future country of residence
 - State or territory of intended address/lived
- Sex

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

35 This publication draws extensively on information provided by DIAC. The ABS also uses information provided freely by individuals, businesses, governments and other organisations. Their continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the wide range of statistics published by the ABS would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ABBREVIATIONS

ARIMA	autoregressive integrated moving average
DIAC	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Citizenship
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
STRD	short-term resident departure
STVA	short-term visitor arrival
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System
UK, CIs & IOM	United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man
USA	United States of America

APPENDIX 1 PASSENGER CARDS

INCOMING CARD - FRONT

<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p><small>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</small></p> <p>► Family/surname <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Given names <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Passport number <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Intended address in Australia <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>► If you are NOT an Australian citizen:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Do you have tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div>	<p>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>► Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs?</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2. More than 2250mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$900, including gifts?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td style="width: 80%;">6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked?</td> <td style="width: 20%;">Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> <tr> <td>9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc?</td> <td>Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></td> </tr> </table> <hr/> <p>► 10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, farm animals outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <hr/> <p>► 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	2. More than 2250mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$900, including gifts?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
2. More than 2250mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$900, including gifts?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc?	Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>																		
<p>DECLARATION</p> <p><small>The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</small></p>	<p>YOUR SIGNATURE</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; height: 30px; width: 100%;"></div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between; margin-top: 5px;"> Day <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Month <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Year <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> </div>																		

TURN OVER THE CARD

English

INCOMING CARD - BACK

<p>YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Phone <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Address <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> State <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)</p> <p>Name <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Phone OR <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Mail address <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>												
<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>► In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Nationality as shown on passport <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Date of birth Day <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Month <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Year <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>PLEASE X AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>B Visitor or temporary entrant</p> <p>Years <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Months <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Days <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Your intended length of stay in Australia <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> OR <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Your country of residence <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>► Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <table style="width: 100%;"> <tr> <td>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>7</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Business <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>2 Education <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>5 Other <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>8</td> </tr> <tr> <td>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/></td> <td>6</td> <td></td> </tr> </table> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>► Country where you spent most time abroad <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p> </div>	Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/>	1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/>	7	Business <input type="checkbox"/>	2 Education <input type="checkbox"/>	5 Other <input type="checkbox"/>	8	Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/>	6	
Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/>	1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/>	4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/>	7										
Business <input type="checkbox"/>	2 Education <input type="checkbox"/>	5 Other <input type="checkbox"/>	8										
Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/>	3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/>	6											
<p><small>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 <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</small></p>	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 10px; text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">03051504</div> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 0.8em;">© Commonwealth of Australia 2005 15 (Design date 03/05)</p>												

Incoming passenger card used from March 2005.

APPENDIX 1 PASSENGER CARDS *continued*

OUTGOING CARD - FRONT

Outgoing 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	
▶ Country where you will get off this flight	
▶ What is your usual occupation?	
▶ Nationality as shown on passport	
▶ Date of birth	
▶ PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F	
D Visitor or temporary entrant departing	E Australian resident departing temporarily
▶ State where you spent most time	▶ In which State do you live?
▶ State where you will spend most time	▶ Intended length of stay overseas
▶ Country of Residence	▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad
▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only):	
▶ What is your country of future residence?	
DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete.	
YOUR SIGNATURE	
TURN OVER THE CARD	

OUTGOING CARD - BACK

▶ Are you taking out of Australia AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? If answered 'Yes' you must complete an International Currency Transfer Report to present with this card.	
▶ If you worked in Australia as a temporary resident you may be eligible for a Departing Australia Superannuation Payment (DASP).	
If you would like to receive further information please provide your e-mail address.	
For example	
WILLIAMS_JENNIFER	
@	
HOTMAIL.COM	
Visit www.ato.gov.au/super for more DASP information.	
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 <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.	
07031607	
© Commonwealth of Australia 2003	
16 (Design date 07/03)	
MCMILLAN PRINT	

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. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) receives a count of these cards from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) by movement direction, box type (category of traveller) and port of clearance. The information on these cards is then physically processed by the ABS and included in the estimates presented here.

DURATION OF STAY

From July 1998 DIAC has been 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 has 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 DIAC's Travel and Immigration Processing System (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, New Zealand (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 NZ. DIAC 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, DIAC 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 DIAC from Box A to Box C back to Box A.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

July 2002 onwards

From July 2002, DIAC has introduced a new edit system to ensure accurate Permanent Arrivals of NZ 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 NZ citizens who are migrating to Australia as against those who are residents returning.

NON-RESPONSE

A1 NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION (a)—June 2008

	Incoming	Outgoing
	%	%
<i>OAD Variables</i>		
Citizenship (nationality)	0.1	0.1
Country of birth	4.9	2.9
Age (date of birth)	—	—
Sex	—	—
Marital status(b)	30.5	34.1
Category of travel	1.6	0.7
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	(c) 67.6	13.4
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	6.8	1.6
Main reason for journey	6.1	—
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	0.8	2.4
Main reason for journey	—	3.9
Occupation(d)	9.6	6.1
Country of embarkment/disembarkment	4.5	2.9
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	35.5	—

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(b) Not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens.

(c) See DATA IMPUTATIONS, Country of previous residence, in this Appendix.

(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 DIAC 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 DIAC, 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 6 in this issue) referencing these three months were 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.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST TIME

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

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (table 11 in this issue) referencing these months were 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, DIAC 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 NON-RESPONSE RATES FOR STATE OF STAY BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER (a)

	June 2008
<i>Category of traveller</i>	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	7.1
Long-term residents returning	2.2
Long-term visitors arriving	5.2
Short-term residents returning	0.9
Short-term visitors arriving	7.6
Residents departing permanently	3.0
Long-term residents departing	2.9
Long-term visitors departing	4.0
Short-term residents departing	1.7
Short-term visitors departing	6.8

(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 procedure has been applied before prorating of a non-response to state of stay for long-term visitor departures. If a correction to the box marked by a passenger is made (e.g. a visitor marks a resident box), the state of stay recorded in the incorrect box is applied.

Country of stay

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

Country of stay *continued*

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

	June 2008
Box type	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b)	67.6
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	7.4
C: Resident returning to Australia	9.8
D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing	7.1
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.7
F: Australian resident departing permanently	13.4

(a) As on initial data supplied by DIAC.

(b) See DATA IMPUTATIONS, Country of previous residence, in this Appendix.

Table A4 below 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)

	June 2008
Category of traveller	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers(c)	67.6
Long-term residents returning	1.1
Long-term visitors arriving	0.9
Short-term residents returning	0.7
Short-term visitors arriving	0.5
Residents departing permanently	0.7
Long-term residents departing	0.1
Long-term visitors departing	0.4
Short-term residents departing	0.2
Short-term visitors departing	0.2

(a) Following imputation based on country of disembarkation/embarkation.

(b) Non-response rates are weighted.

(c) See DATA IMPUTATIONS, Country of previous residence, in this Appendix.

Country of previous residence

The proportion of permanent arrivals where country of previous residence was not stated increased markedly over the two years to August 2006. Prior to August 2006 ABS imputed this data item for these movements using country of embarkation information as well as stated responses of other permanent arrivals. As a result of this increase and the continuing high level of not stated responses (see table A4), records of permanent arrivals whose country of previous residence is not stated have not been imputed for August 2006 data onwards. For all other arrivals, imputation based on country of embarkation has continued.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

Country of birth for New Zealand passport holders

With the introduction of biometric passports for NZ passports the country of birth of the holder no longer appears on the passport. This was the only source of information on the country of birth of NZ citizens travelling to or from Australia. Therefore, with the increased numbers of travellers holding NZ biometric passports the proportion of movement records with not stated country of birth increased substantially. For other travellers who are not NZ citizens, country of birth information can be obtained from their visa information. Visa information for most NZ citizens is not available as, under the trans-Tasman agreement, they do not need to hold a visa to travel to Australia. For August 2007 data, the total number of not stated responses for country of birth as supplied by DIAC was 76,763. NZ passport holders represented approximately 88% of these non-responses.

In order to alleviate this issue the records with not stated responses for country of birth have been imputed at the category of traveller and country of citizenship level from August 2007. As a result, the total number of not stated responses for country of birth has been reduced to 606 and the number of non-responses for NZ citizens to zero. This method of imputation will be in place until a more suitable means of obtaining or imputing country of birth data for NZ citizens can be implemented.

JULY 1998 PROCESSING

Prior to July 1998 the number of overseas-born (excluding NZ) permanent departures of Australian residents was overstated.

In July 1998, DIAC introduced a Box type validation edit to the processing system. This edit checks and corrects the Box type according to the Visa Class/subclass. With the exception of Australian and NZ citizens, only Australian residents departing permanently (Box F) who hold permanent visas are retained in this Box type. For temporary visa holders who incorrectly ticked Box F, their Box type was changed to visitor or temporary entrant departing (Box D). This edit has been ongoing, with over 5,000 records being moved from Box F to Box D in the year 2005–06.

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 DIAC's input processing system. This problem may affect in the order of 10% of all September 1998 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 was revised in October 2000, as advised by DIAC.

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 DIAC. 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.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

OCTOBER 2005 PROCESSING

In June 2006 DIAC advised that some passenger cards predominantly from Adelaide airport were not processed in time for the October 2005 Overseas Arrivals and Departures data cut off date. The October 2005 data was reprocessed to include the missing records (approximately 7,800) and the revised data was published in the June 2006 issue of this publication. All associated time series spreadsheets and data files were revised.

Differences between the revised October 2005 data and the figures published in the October 2005 issue of this publication were spread across all categories of movement and all variables. A breakdown of the numeric differences by category of movement is provided in the June 2006 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 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.

APPENDIX 3 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

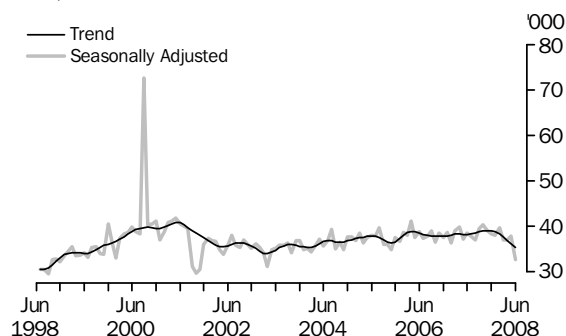
Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates add to the understanding of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) statistics. Seasonally adjusted estimates allow users to analyse short-term movements including irregular impacts on the series, while trend estimates provide a better method to analyse and monitor the underlying direction of the short-term movement series. In most cases the trend series is the best source of information on the long-term direction of these statistics.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

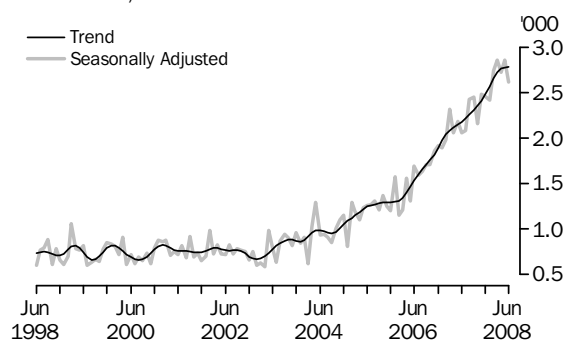
Selected source countries

The graph for the United States of America shows the large increase in the seasonally adjusted series for short-term visitor arrivals in September 2000, during the Olympic Games in Sydney. For Viet Nam the graph shows, from early 2003, the strong growth in the trend series. The graph for Japan shows the significant impact of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) on the seasonally adjusted arrivals series in mid-2003.

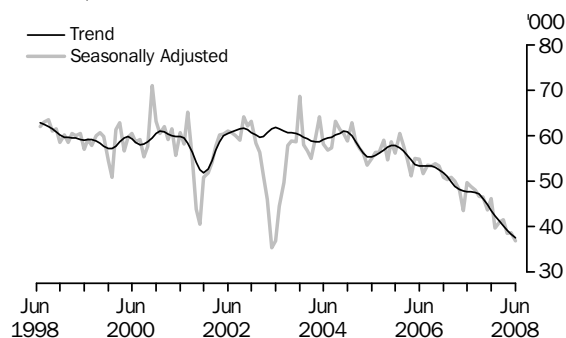
USA, Short-term Visitor Arrivals



VIET NAM, Short-term Visitor Arrivals



JAPAN, Short-term Visitor Arrivals



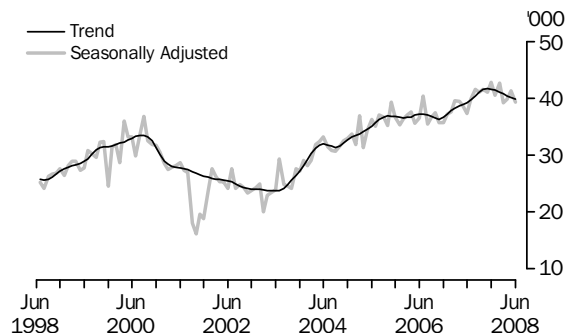
APPENDIX 3 SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

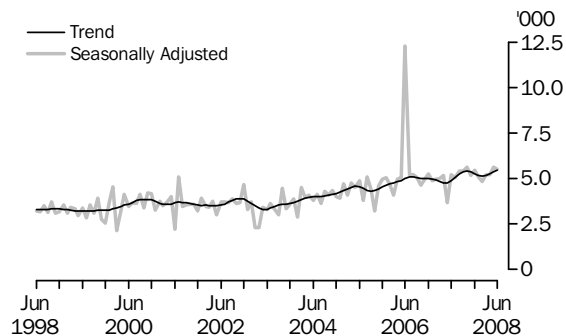
Selected destinations

For residents departing to the United States of America the graph illustrates the effect of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in that country on short-term departures of Australian residents to the United States of America. The graph for Germany shows, in the seasonally adjusted series, the effect of Germany hosting the 2006 FIFA World Cup (9 June to 9 July). For Indonesia the graph shows the impact of the 12 October 2002 Bali bombing and the reduced level of travel experienced in the next twelve months. The effect of the 1 October 2005 Bali bombing is also evident and another break in the trend series was introduced. Strong growth in recent months has resulted in the insertion of a further break in the trend series from December 2006.

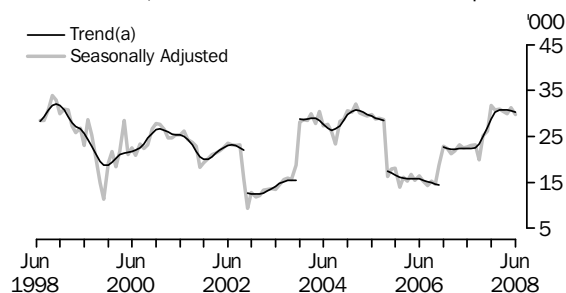
USA, Short-term Resident Departures



GERMANY, Short-term Resident Departures



INDONESIA, Short-term Resident Departures



(a) Breaks in trend series – see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 23.

STANDARD ERRORS

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

<i>Estimated number of movements</i>	SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENT		SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITOR		TOTAL ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE	
	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
5000000	11 302	0.2	7 934	0.2	9 705	0.2
4000000	10 244	0.3	7 170	0.2	8 796	0.2
3000000	9 021	0.3	6 292	0.2	7 746	0.3
2000000	7 536	0.4	5 233	0.3	6 470	0.3
1000000	5 530	0.6	3 815	0.4	4 745	0.5
500000	4 047	0.8	2 778	0.6	3 469	0.7
100000	1 941	1.9	1 325	1.3	1 658	1.7
50000	1 408	2.8	962	1.9	1 201	2.4
10000	662	6.6	455	4.6	561	5.6
5000	476	9.5	329	6.6	402	8.0
2000	307	15.3	214	10.7	258	12.9
1000	219	21.9	154	15.4	184	18.4
750	191	25.4	135	18.0	159	21.3
500	156	31.3	111	22.3	130	26.1
400	140	35.0	100	25.0	117	29.2
300	122	40.5	87	29.1	101	33.7
200	100	49.8	72	36.0	83	41.3
100	71	70.6	52	51.8	58	58.3

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 219; i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 781 and 1,219 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 562 and 1,438.

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 0.2%.

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.

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

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 January 2004 and January 2005 are 7,500 and 10,000 respectively. The difference between the 2004 and 2005 figure is 2,500 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 392 and 455. The standard error on the difference is approximately 637 (1.4×455), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 1,226 and 3,774.

GLOSSARY

Australian resident	An Australian resident is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing an incoming or outgoing passenger card.
Category of movement	<p>Overseas arrivals and departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), as recorded by travellers on passenger cards or derived with reference to previous border crossings. There are three main categories of movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ permanent movements; ■ long-term movements (one year or more); and ■ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>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.</p>
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	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ overseas migrants (comprising visitors and temporary entrants) who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of 12 months or more.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and ■ overseas migrants 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	<p>Overseas visitors/temporary entrants arriving in Australia and Australian residents departing temporarily from Australia are asked to state their main reason for journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to main reason for journey have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ convention/conference ■ business ■ visiting friends/relatives ■ holiday ■ employment ■ education ■ other. <p>In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'other' category included 'in transit' and the 'holiday' category included both 'student vacation' and 'accompanying business visitor'.</p>
Overseas arrivals and departures	Overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) refer to the recorded arrival or departure of persons through Australian airports (or sea ports). Statistics on OAD 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).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Permanent arrivals	Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to migrate permanently; and■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).
Permanent departures	Permanent departures are: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.
Short-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors/migrants who intend to stay in Australia for less than 12 months; and■ Australian residents returning from overseas after an absence of less than 12 months.
Short-term departures	Short-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and■ overseas visitors/migrants departing after a stay of 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 or territory of clearance' which is available on request.

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