

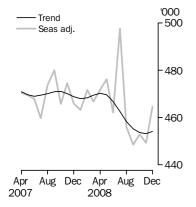
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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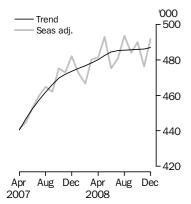
Visitor arrivals





Resident departures

Short-term



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

	Dec '08	Nov '08 to Dec '08	Dec '07 to Dec '08
	'000	% change	% change
Short-term visitor arrivals			
Trend	454.1	0.2	-3.1
Seasonally adjusted	464.6	3.4	
Original	611.4		
Short-term resident departures			
Trend	487.0	0.2	2.9
Seasonally adjusted	491.5	3.2	
Original	642.6		

not applicable

KEY POINTS

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

- *Trend estimates*: Short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during December 2008 (454,100 movements), recorded a small increase compared with November 2008 (453,200 movements). This followed a monthly decrease of 0.4% for October 2008 and a minimal monthly decrease for November 2008.
- Currently, trend estimates for arrivals are 3.1% lower than in December 2007.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: During December 2008, arrivals (464,600 movements) increased by 3.4% compared with November 2008 (449,300 movements). This followed a monthly increase of 1.0% for October 2008 and a monthly decrease of 0.8% for November 2008.
- Original estimates: There were 611,400 arrivals to Australia in December 2008.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

- Trend estimates: Short-term resident departures from Australia during December 2008 (487,000 movements), recorded a small increase compared with November 2008 (486,100 movements). This followed minimal monthly increases in October 2008 and November 2008.
- Currently, trend estimates for departures are 2.9% higher than in December 2007.
- Seasonally adjusted estimates: During December 2008, departures (491,500 movements) increased by 3.2% compared with November 2008 (476,300 movements). This followed a monthly increase of 1.2% for October 2008 and a monthly decrease of 2.8% for November 2008.
- Original estimates: There were 642,600 departures from Australia during December 2008.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING	ICCLIEC
FURIDUUMING	ISSUES

 ISSUE
 RELEASE DATE

 January 2009
 6 March 2009

 February 2009
 6 April 2009

 March 2009
 8 May 2009

 April 2009
 4 June 2009

 May 2009
 7 July 2009

 June 2009
 4 August 2009

une 2009 4 August 2009

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.

REVISIONS

November 2008 arrivals and departures data have been revised. For further information refer to the DATA QUALITY ISSUES APPENDIX, paragraph NOVEMBER 2008 PROCESSING in this issue.

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

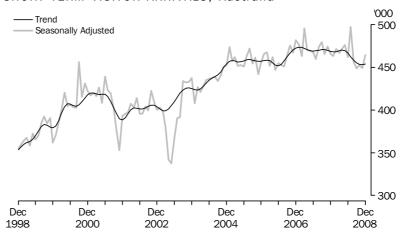
lan Ewing

Acting Australian Statistician

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

In trend terms, short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during December 2008 (454,100 movements) recorded a small increase compared with November 2008 (453,200 movements). Currently, short-term visitor arrivals are 3.1% lower than in December 2007.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Australia



The following table presents the top ten source countries (based on original estimates) for short-term visitor arrivals during December 2008. When trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals for December 2008 and December 2007 were compared the highest percentage increase was recorded by Malaysia (7.1%) while the highest percentage decrease was recorded by Korea (26.0%) followed by Japan (22.0%).

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

	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Nov 08 to Dec 08	Dec 07 to Dec 08
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
New Zealand	93.9	93.8	101.0	1.2	0.3
UK, Cls & IOM(b)	53.9	54.6	100.8	-0.2	-4.4
United States of America	38.0	38.7	44.3	0.5	-3.0
Japan	34.1	34.5	37.2	-2.0	-22.0
Singapore	22.2	23.0	35.5	-0.5	0.1
China	27.4	29.7	31.7	1.7	-12.8
Malaysia	15.0	15.2	21.4	3.0	7.1
Germany	13.2	14.0	18.9	1.3	4.1
Hong Kong	12.2	12.7	16.5	2.0	2.6
Korea	14.4	15.0	16.0	-6.0	-26.0

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

'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

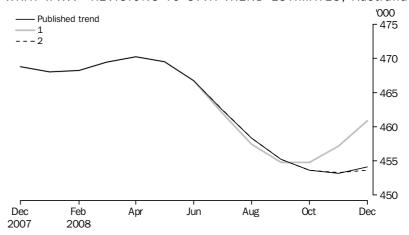
⁽b) United Kingdom, Channel Islands and Isle of Man.

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

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 January seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 2.8% higher than December.
- 2 The January seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 2.8% lower than December.

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

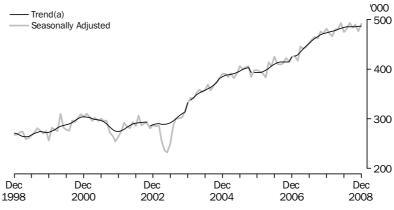


The figure of 2.8% for visitor arrivals represents the average absolute monthly percentage change for visitor arrivals over the last ten years. For further information on the effect of new seasonally adjusted estimates on short-term visitor arrival trend estimates see paragraph 27 of the Explanatory Notes.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

In trend terms in December 2008, short-term resident departures (487,000 movements) recorded a small decrease compared with November 2008 (486,100 movements). Short-term resident departures are currently 2.9% higher than in December 2007.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Australia



(a) Breaks in trend series — see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 25.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES continued

The following table presents the top ten destinations (based on original estimates) for short-term resident departures during December 2008. When trend estimates for short-term resident departures for December 2008 and December 2007 were compared the highest percentage increase was recorded by Indonesia (19.7%) while the highest percentage decrease was recorded by UK,CIs & IOM (5.7%).

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

	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Nov 08 to Dec 08	Dec 07 to Dec 08
	1000	1000	1000	Trend %	Trend %
	'000	'000	'000	change	change
New Zealand	78.8	81.6	125.8	1.2	3.5
United States of America	40.1	39.5	49.6	-1.4	-4.1
UK, Cls & IOM(b)	34.1	35.2	41.3	-0.2	-5.7
Indonesia	34.0	38.0	40.2	1.9	19.7
Thailand	31.7	31.6	35.2	-0.2	-1.4
China	23.4	24.0	26.8	1.6	-3.5
Viet Nam	14.3	13.9	23.9	-0.4	9.2
Fiji	20.0	20.2	23.8	0.4	4.8
Singapore	18.3	19.0	23.8	0.6	-2.5
Malaysia	16.4	16.6	23.1	0.9	3.8

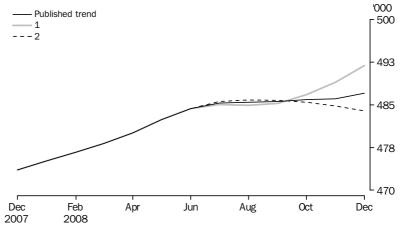
⁽a) Top 10 destination countries based on original estimates.

'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 January seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 2.9% higher than December.
- 2 The January seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 2.9% lower than December.

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



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

MAIN FEATURES continued

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

The figure of 2.9% 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 27 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 13,200 permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during December 2008, an increase of 9.7% compared with December 2007 (12,040 movements). People born in New Zealand accounted for the largest proportion of settlers (18%), followed by people born in UK, CIs & IOM (13%), India (10%) and China (9%).

There were 7,460 Australian residents departing permanently from Australia during December 2008, an increase of 7.5% compared with December 2007 (6,940 movements).

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

FEATURE ARTICLE

INTERNATIONAL MOVEMENTS — 2008

ALL MOVEMENTS

In the year ended December 2008 there were a record 23.8 million crossings of Australia's international borders by travellers (original series). This represents 1,112 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 (1998) there were 15.1 million crossings by travellers, representing 805 crossings per 1,000 Australian population.

Just over half of the total movements in 2008 were arrivals to Australia (12.0 million). They were comprised of 5.8 million Australian residents returning after a short-term absence from Australia, 5.6 million visitors arriving for a short-term stay and 634,100 permanent and long-term arrivals.

Just under half of the total movements in 2008 were departures from Australia (11.7 million). They were comprised of 5.8 million Australian residents departing short-term, 5.6 million visitors departing Australia after a short-term stay and 321,600 permanent and long-term departures.

A traveller may cross Australia's borders many times in a year and each movement is counted in these statistics. See the 1st paragraph of the PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS section in the MAIN FEATURES.

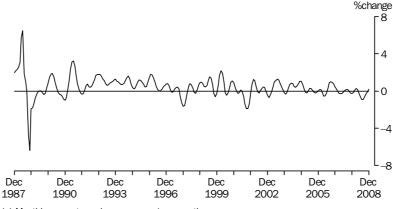
Short-term visitor arrivals

TREND ESTIMATES

Trend estimates provide the best method to analyse the underlying direction of the short-term visitor arrivals series. Since December 1987 the trend series has mainly recorded long-term growth. While the current Global Financial Crisis has seen the series decline from April 2008 the decline faltered in December 2008 (see the Short-term Visitor Arrivals, Australia graph on page 8).

In terms of monthly percentage change this recent fall in the series is not as great as previous declines experienced in the series (e.g. the Pilot's Strike in late 1988, the Asian Financial Crisis commencing in 1997 and the September 2001 terrorist attacks in the United States of America).

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Australia—Trend Series: **Monthly Percentage Change(a)**



(a) Monthly percentage change on previous month.

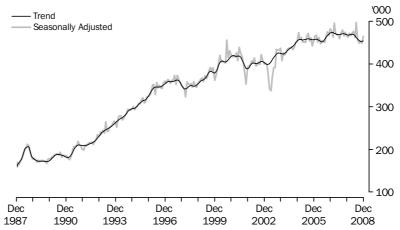
TREND ESTIMATES continued

Over the ten year period to December 2008 trend estimates, while showing monthly fluctuations, have mainly recorded strong long-term growth. From mid 2008 the trend series declined and is currently flat. The high point in the series was in January 2007 (473,600 movements) and the low point was in December 1998 (353,600 movements).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

Irregular impacts on the short-term visitor arrivals series are demonstrated by the seasonally adjusted series. The graph below shows that over the ten year period ending December 2008 a number of large variations were evident for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia. The terrorist attacks in the United States of America on 11 September 2001 and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) in mid-2003 both coincide with decreases in the numbers of visitors arriving in Australia. The increase in movements in September 2000 reflects the large number of arrivals at the time of the Sydney Olympic Games.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Australia



ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

In original terms, 5.59 million short-term visitors arrived in Australia in the year ended December 2008. This was lower than the record 5.64 million in the year ended December 2007. Ten years ago (1998), 4.17 million short-term visitors arrived in Australia.

The following table shows, for selected years, the top ten source countries (based on 2008) for short-term visitor arrivals. For each of the selected periods New Zealand was the largest contributor to short-term visitor arrivals to Australia (19.9% in 2008). The UK, CIs & IOM was the second highest contributor in both 2003 and 2008 having replaced Japan from 1998. Japan's percentage contribution fell from 18.0% in 1998 to 8.2% in 2008. Of the top ten source countries, short-term visitor arrivals from China recorded the strongest growth over the period, increasing from 1.8% in 1998 to 6.4% in 2008.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES continued

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

	1998		2003		2008		
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	
Country of residence	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
New Zealand	709.4	17.0	839.1	17.7	1 113.3	19.9	
UK, CIs & IOM(b)	467.5	11.2	672.8	14.2	672.1	12.0	
Japan	751.1	18.0	627.7	13.2	457.3	8.2	
United States of America	373.9	9.0	422.1	8.9	454.4	8.1	
China	76.5	1.8	176.1	3.7	356.4	6.4	
Singapore	247.1	5.9	253.4	5.3	270.9	4.8	
Korea	66.6	1.6	207.3	4.4	218.3	3.9	
Malaysia	112.1	2.7	155.6	3.3	171.0	3.1	
Germany	127.4	3.1	137.9	2.9	160.7	2.9	
Hong Kong	143.4	3.4	129.3	2.7	144.0	2.6	
All other countries	1 092.1	26.2	1 124.5	23.7	1 567.4	28.1	
Total	4 167.2	100.0	4 745.9	100.0	5 585.8	100.0	

⁽a) Top 10 source countries based on original estimates for 2008.

When 1998 and 2008 were compared the peak age group for all short-term visitor arrivals remained the 25–29 years age group (12.7% and 10.9% respectively). People are travelling at an older age with the proportion travelling in the 50–69 years age group increasing from 24.0% in 1998 to 26.9% in 2008. Conversely, the proportion travelling in the 25–49 years age group decreased from 50.4% in 1998 to 45.6% in 2008. The median age of all short-term visitor arrivals was 37.5 years in 1998 compared with 38.7 years in 2008.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Australia—Calendar Years

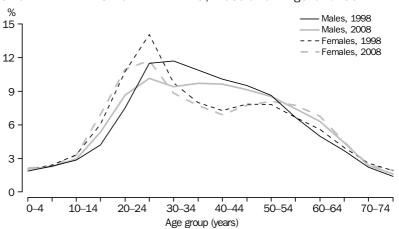
	1998		2003	•••••	2008	
Ada drawa	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion
Age group (years)	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%
0–4	81.4	2.0	93.0	2.0	116.6	2.1
5–9	98.0	2.4	115.0	2.4	128.2	2.3
10-14	128.0	3.1	152.3	3.2	174.2	3.1
15–19	211.9	5.1	253.7	5.3	342.1	6.1
20–24	378.6	9.1	455.5	9.6	546.7	9.8
25–29	530.4	12.7	550.0	11.6	610.4	10.9
30–34	448.4	10.8	506.2	10.7	510.4	9.1
35–39	395.7	9.5	439.7	9.3	487.8	8.7
40–44	364.1	8.7	426.2	9.0	464.2	8.3
45–49	362.8	8.7	400.7	8.4	472.3	8.5
50–54	343.4	8.2	402.1	8.5	464.2	8.3
55–59	277.9	6.7	341.7	7.2	424.3	7.6
60–64	219.7	5.3	259.4	5.5	364.6	6.5
65–69	159.2	3.8	177.3	3.7	247.3	4.4
70–74	99.7	2.4	97.5	2.1	134.3	2.4
75 and over	68.2	1.6	75.7	1.6	98.2	1.8
Total	4 167.2	100.0	4 745.9	100.0	5 585.8	100.0

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

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES continued

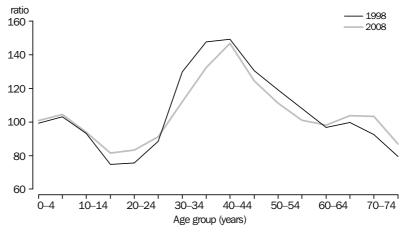
For male visitors arriving for a short-term stay the peak age group moved from the 30–34 years age group in 1998 (11.7%) to the younger 25–29 years age group in 2008 (10.2%). For females the peak age group remained the same, the 25–29 years age group (14.1% in 1998 decreasing to 11.7% in 2008). The median ages of males and females increased in 2008 to 39.7 years and 37.4 years respectively. In 1998 the comparative medians were 38.6 years and 35.9 years respectively.





More males than females arrive for short-term stays in Australia. The short-term visitor arrival sex ratio (the number of male arrivals per 100 female arrivals) was 108 males in 1998 compared with 105 males in 2008. The highest sex ratio was recorded in the 40–44 years age group for both years (149 males in 1998 and 147 males in 2008). The lowest sex ratios were in the 15–19 years age group (75 males in 1998 and 81 males in 2008) The following graph illustrates, for short-term visitor arrivals, the sex ratios at each age group.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Australia—Sex ratios at age



In the year ended December 2008, short-term visitor arrivals to Australia stated the main reason for journey as holiday (48%), followed by visiting friends and relatives (22%) and business (12%). In comparison the main reasons for journey in the year ended December 1998 were holiday (53%), visiting friends and relatives (20%) and business

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES continued

(10%). During the 2008 period the median duration of stay for all short-term visitor arrivals was 11 days compared with 10 days in 1998.

New South Wales was the intended state of stay for 39% of all short-term visitors to Australia in the year ended December 2008. The other destinations were Queensland (27%), Victoria (19%), Western Australia (10%), South Australia (3%) and Tasmania, the Northern Territory and the Australian Capital Territory (1% each). In 1998, the intended state of stay proportions for all short-term visitor arrivals were mainly similar. Differences were recorded for New South Wales 41%, Queensland 30%, Victoria 15% and South Australia 2%.

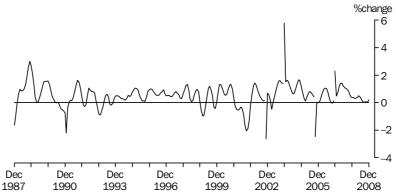
Short-term resident departures

TREND ESTIMATES

Trend estimates provide the best method to analyse the underlying direction of the short-term resident departures series. Since December 1987 the trend series mainly recorded strong long-term growth. Currently the Global Financial Crisis appears to have had only a small impact on the short-term resident departures trend series. Since July 2008 monthly growth, while remaining positive has slowed (see the Short-term Resident Departures, Australia graph on page 12).

In terms of monthly percentage change the series is currently stable but it has previously shown strong declines (e.g. the Iraq War in 1991 and the Bali bombings in October 2002).

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Australia—Trend Series(a): Monthly Percentage Change(b)



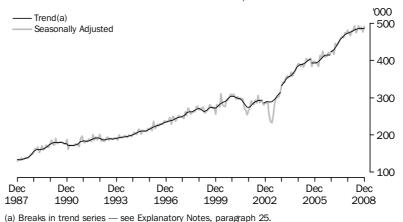
- (a) Breaks in trend series see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 25.
- (b) Monthly percentage change on previous month.

In the main, trend estimates have recorded strong long-term growth over the ten years ending December 2008. Over the past 12 months growth, while remaining positive, has slowed. The high point during the ten year period was December 2008 (487,000 movements) and the low point was in April 1999 (263,500 movements).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

The seasonally adjusted series allows for the analysis of irregular impacts on the series. During the ten years ending December 2008 the seasonally adjusted estimate has mainly recorded strong growth. During the period commencing late 2000 and ending late 2003 movements remained relatively stable, with two exceptions coinciding with September 11 in 2001 and the emergence of SARS in mid 2003. Additional factors that may have contributed to short-term resident departures remaining stable during this period include the low Australian dollar in 2000, the bombing in Bali in October 2002 and the anticipation and commencement of military action in Iraq in early 2003.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Australia



ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

In original terms, a record 5.8 million residents travelled overseas for short-term visits in the year ended December 2008. This compared with 5.5 million in the year ended December 2007. Ten years ago (1998), there were 3.2 million residents departing Australia short-term.

The following table shows, for selected years, the top ten destination countries (based on 2008) for short-term resident departures. While the proportion decreased for New Zealand when 2003 (19.6%) and 2008 (15.9%) were compared, it remained the largest contributor to short-term resident departures from Australia for each of the selected periods. Indonesia's contribution fell between 1998 (11.1%) and 2003 (5.5%) reflecting the Bali bombing in 2002 but increased again by 2008 (6.6%) notwithstanding the second Bali bombing in 2005. Australian resident departures increased to Thailand (up from 4.3% in 1998 to 7.0% in 2008) and China (up from 2.6% in 1998 to 4.8% in 2008).

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES continued

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

	1998		2003		2008		
	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	
Country of destination	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%	
New Zealand	470.1	14.9	662.8	19.6	921.1	15.9	
United States of America	322.7	10.2	296.3	8.7	492.3	8.5	
UK, CIs & IOM(b)	322.4	10.2	312.9	9.2	420.5	7.2	
Thailand	135.8	4.3	128.2	3.8	404.1	7.0	
Indonesia	349.6	11.1	186.4	5.5	380.6	6.6	
China	82.0	2.6	114.2	3.4	277.2	4.8	
Fiji	99.2	3.1	145.2	4.3	236.3	4.1	
Singapore	122.6	3.9	124.3	3.7	217.7	3.7	
Hong Kong	147.4	4.7	115.0	3.4	212.9	3.7	
Malaysia	111.9	3.5	100.9	3.0	191.0	3.3	
All other countries	997.5	31.6	1 201.8	35.5	2 054.4	35.4	
Total	3 161.1	100.0	3 388.0	100.0	5 808.1	100.0	

⁽a) Top 10 destination countries based on original estimates for 2008.

When 1998 and 2008 were compared the peak age group for all short-term resident departures remained the 45–49 years age group (10.7% and 10.2% respectively). Australian residents are travelling overseas at an older age with the proportion travelling in the 50–69 years age group increasing from 24.5% in 1998 to 29.4% in 2008. Conversely, the proportion travelling in the 25–49 years age group decreased from 51.0% in 1998 to 45.9% in 2008. The median age of all short-term resident departures was 39.6 years in 1998 compared with 41.4 years in 2008.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Australia—Calendar Years

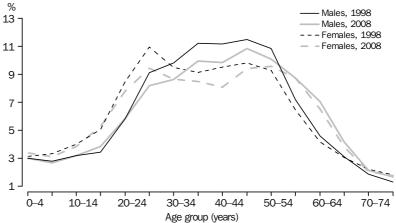
	1998		2003		2008				
Age groups	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion	Number	Proportion			
(years)	'000	%	'000	%	'000	%			
0–4	96.9	3.1	102.6	3.0	185.2	3.2			
5–9	95.8	3.0	104.2	3.1	168.2	2.9			
10-14	112.9	3.6	123.2	3.6	203.5	3.5			
15-19	132.6	4.2	143.5	4.2	262.3	4.5			
20-24	222.2	7.0	219.6	6.5	392.1	6.8			
25-29	315.0	10.0	303.0	8.9	509.7	8.8			
30-34	306.0	9.7	358.8	10.6	502.2	8.6			
35–39	324.3	10.3	329.2	9.7	538.6	9.3			
40–44	329.2	10.4	360.4	10.6	523.8	9.0			
45-49	338.8	10.7	351.7	10.4	591.3	10.2			
50-54	320.2	10.1	336.5	9.9	571.9	9.8			
55–59	216.9	6.9	280.4	8.3	508.3	8.8			
60–64	139.2	4.4	165.4	4.9	395.8	6.8			
65–69	97.9	3.1	99.8	2.9	232.3	4.0			
70–74	64.7	2.0	57.9	1.7	122.9	2.1			
75 and over	48.6	1.5	51.8	1.5	100.0	1.7			
Total	3 161.1	100.0	3 388.0	100.0	5 808.1	100.0			

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

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES continued

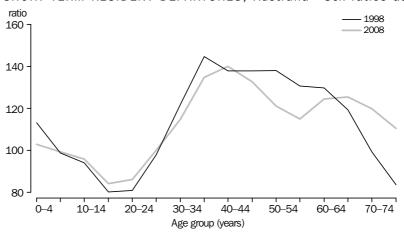
For male Australian residents departing overseas for a short-term stay abroad the peak age group remained the 45–49 years age group (11.5% in 1998 decreasing to 10.8% in 2008). For females the peak age group changed considerably, moving from the 25–29 years age group in 1998 (11.0%) to the 50–54 years age group in 2008 (9.6%). The median age of males and females increased in 2008 to 42.5 years and 40.0 years respectively. In 1998 the comparative medians were 40.7 years and 38.0 years respectively.





More male than female residents depart Australia for short-term stays abroad. The short-term resident departures sex ratio (the number of male arrivals per 100 female arrivals) was 118 males in 1998 compared with 115 males in 2008. The highest sex ratios were recorded in the 35–39 years age group in 1998 (145 males) and the 40–44 years age group in 2008 (140 males). The lowest sex ratios were in the 15–19 years age group (80 males per 100 females in 1998 and 84 males per 100 females in 2008). The age group 75 years and over has seen considerable change with the sex ratio increasing from 84 males in 1998 to 111 males in 2008. The following graph illustrates, for short-term resident departures, the sex ratios at each age group.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Australia—Sex ratios at age



ORIGINAL ESTIMATES continued

In the year ended December 2008, short-term resident departures from Australia stated holiday (52%) as the main reason for journey, followed by visiting friends and relatives (24%) and business (13%). In comparison the main reasons for journey in the year ended December 1998 were holiday (47%), visiting friends and relatives (24%) and business (16%). During the 2008 period the median duration of stay was 15 days compared with 16 days in 1998.

The largest contributors to short-term travel overseas in the year ended December 2008 were the most populous states. Residents of New South Wales contributed the highest proportion of travellers (36%), followed by Victoria (24%), Queensland (18%), Western Australia (13%), South Australia (4%), the Australian Capital Territory (2%), Tasmania and the Northern Territory (1% each). In 1998, the state/territory of stay proportions for all short-term resident departures were mainly similar. Differences were recorded for New South Wales 40%, Queensland 15% and South Australia 5%.

In terms of the rate of movement for short-term resident departures (the number of movements per 1,000 state or territory population) there was considerable variation across the states and territories. Western Australia had the highest movement rate (359 movements per 1,000 population) followed by the Australian Capital Territory (326), New South Wales (302), Victoria (265), Queensland (243), the Northern Territory (214), South Australia (163) and Tasmania (132). Overall, the Australian movement rate was 272 movements 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-TER			SHORT-TERM	Л(a)			
				Total					
				permanent			Overseas		
				and		Overseas	visitors	Overseas	
		Australian	Overseas	long-term	Australian	visitors	(Seasonally	visitors	Total
	Settlers	residents	visitors	arrivals	residents	(Original)	Adjusted)(b)	(Trend)(c)	arrivals(a)
	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
Calendar years									
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
2008	161 520	113 750	358 800	634 070	5 811.3	5 585.8			12 031.2
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									
October	10 840	8 130	20 380	39 350	590.5	465.7	465.7	471.0	1 095.5
November	12 510	9 630	17 900	40 040	420.2	498.8	474.5	470.1	959.0
December	12 040	17 030	16 060	45 130	367.2	615.0	465.9	468.8	1 027.3
2008									
January	12 960	8 980	41 690	63 640	693.8	446.1	463.2	468.0	1 203.5
February	13 420	8 980	51 190	73 590	411.1	543.5	471.7	468.3	1 028.2
March	14 660	9 870	27 670	52 200	425.8	513.7	466.7	469.5	991.8
April	12 500	7 640	22 960	43 100	456.1	424.1	471.9	470.3	923.4
May	13 180	7 170	19 670	40 010	420.3	380.9	476.1	469.5	841.2
June	13 050	8 640	24 500	46 190	445.2	382.7	462.1	466.8	874.0
July	11 460	8 160	44 860	64 480	554.4	531.6	497.5	462.5	1 150.5
August	15 460	8 780	26 560	50 800	486.3	420.2	456.1	458.3	957.2
September	13 920	9 100	24 990	48 000	504.1	402.2	448.6	455.2	954.4
October	13 700	8 950	29 140	51 790	614.2	456.0	452.9	453.6	1 122.0
November	r14 010	r10 000	r25 070	r49 070	r437.3	r473.3	449.3	453.2	r959.7
December	13 200	17 480	20 520	51 200	362.8	611.4	464.6	454.1	1 025.4

^{..} not applicable

r revised

⁽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 18 to 22 of Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) For information on trend estimates see paragraphs 23 to 25 of Explanatory Notes.



TOTAL MOVEMENT, DEPARTURES—Category of Movement

	PERMANENT	LONG-TERI			SHORT-TER				
				Total					
				permanent and	Australian	Australian residents	Australian		
	Australian	Australian	Overseas	long-term	residents	(Seasonally	residents	Overseas	Total
	residents	residents	visitors	departures	(Original)	Adjusted)(b)	(Trend)(c)	visitors	departures(a)
					_	-			
	no.	no.	no.	no.	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • •
Calendar years									
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
2008	79 420	100 130	142 060	321 620	5 808.1			5 610.4	11 740.1
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									
October	5 360	6 740	7 000	19 100	435.0	475.3	469.7	451.6	905.7
November	5 460	6 430	12 140	24 030	429.9	472.9	471.9	520.9	974.8
December	6 940	8 320	20 510	35 770	633.4	482.0	473.5	500.3	1 169.5
2008									
January	10 500	15 010	12 060	37 560	417.9	472.5	475.2	584.7	1 040.2
February	5 730	7 930	9 070	22 730	365.7	466.7	476.7	492.6	881.1
March	6 850	9 160	9 700	25 710	459.2	480.1	478.2	517.7	1 002.5
April	6 590	8 750	8 290	23 630	466.5	481.4	480.0	463.0	953.1
May	5 730	7 740	7 880	21 360	488.5	493.0	482.4	408.0	917.9
June	5 200	6 730	12 570	24 500	531.5	475.3	484.3	400.0	956.0
July	6 430	8 000	11 260	25 700	483.5	480.8	485.3	471.9	981.1
August	7 410	9 770	9 660	26 850	485.4	493.5	485.4	480.0	992.3
September	5 750	6 590	10 440	22 790	575.7	484.0	485.6	357.6	956.1
October	6 000	7 090	9 710	22 800	458.0	490.0	485.9	434.6	915.4
November	r5 760	r6 660	r15 820	r28 240	r433.5	476.3	486.1	r499.7	r961.4
December	7 460	6 690	25 610	39 750	642.6	491.5	487.0	500.7	1 183.0

^{..} not applicable

revised

⁽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 18 to 22 of Explanatory Notes.

⁽c) For information on trend estimates see paragraphs 23 to 25 of Explanatory Notes.



Mar Apr May Jun Jul Aug Sep Oct Nov Decompose Country of residence 000
Country of residence 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 10
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA— Fiji 2.4 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.5 2.6 2.5 New Caledonia 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.8 3.9 3.9 4.0 4.0 New Zealand 93.6 93.4 92.8 92.1 91.5 91.3 91.5 92.1 92.8 93.0 Papua New Guinea 2.8 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 70tal(d) 105.8 106.0 105.7 105.3 104.8 104.6 104.9 105.6 106.5 107. NORTH-WEST EUROPE— Austria 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4
Fiji 2.4 2.5
Fiji 2.4 2.5
New Zealand 93.6 93.4 92.8 92.1 91.5 91.3 91.5 92.1 92.8 93.8 Papua New Guinea 2.8 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 Total(d) 105.8 106.0 105.7 105.3 104.8 104.6 104.9 105.6 106.5 107. NORTH-WEST EUROPE— Austria 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 Denmark 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0
Papua New Guinea 2.8 3.0 3.1 3.2 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.5 7.0 105.8 106.0 105.7 105.3 104.8 104.6 104.9 105.6 106.5 107.0 NORTH-WEST EUROPE— Austria 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 Denmark 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0 <
Total(d) 105.8 106.0 105.7 105.3 104.8 104.6 104.9 105.6 106.5 107.0 NORTH-WEST EUROPE—Austria 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 Denmark 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.
Austria 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 Denmark 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.5 2.0
Austria 1.4 1.5 1.6 1.6 1.5 1.5 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.5 Denmark 2.0 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.0 2.5 2.0
France 6.8 6.9 7.0 7.1 7.2 7.2 7.3 7.5 7.5 5.7 5.7 5.7 <t< td=""></t<>
Germany 12.9 12.9 12.8 12.8 12.7 12.7 12.8 12.9 13.1 13.1 Ireland 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.6 5.5 5. Netherlands 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.6 4. Norway 1.4 1.
Ireland 5.8 5.8 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.7 5.6 5.5 5. Netherlands 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.5 4.6 4. Norway 1.4 <
Netherlands 4.5 4.6 4.7 4.7 4.6 4.5 4.5 4.6 4. Norway 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4
Norway 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4
• • •
Switzerland 3.5 3.5 3.5 3.4 3.3 3.2 3.1 3.
UK, Cls & IOM 57.6 57.6 57.2 56.5 55.7 55.1 54.6 54.3 54.0 53.
Total(d) 101.3 101.4 101.2 100.5 99.5 98.6 97.9 97.6 97.4 97.
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—
Italy 4.3 4.4 4.4 4.4 4.3 4.2 4.1 4.
Spain 1.9 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.7 1.7 1.7 Total(d) 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.8 11.7
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST— 1.2 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4
Israel 1.2 1.2 1.3 1.3 1.3 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 1.4 United Arab Emirates 3.5 3.5 3.4 3.3 3.3 3.3 3.4 3.5 3.6 3.
Total(d) 8.5 8.5 8.4 8.3 8.3 8.4 8.5 8.6 8.7 8.
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—
Indonesia 7.7 7.7 7.8 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.0 8.0 7.9 7.
Malaysia 14.5 14.4 14.3 14.0 13.8 13.8 13.9 14.2 14.5 15.
Philippines 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.6 3.7 3.7 3.8 3.8 3.
Singapore 22.7 22.8 22.9 22.9 22.8 22.7 22.5 22.3 22.
Thailand 6.7 6.9 6.9 6.9 6.8 6.7 6.5 6.4 6.3 6. Total(d) 59.5 59.7 59.9 59.9 59.8 59.6 59.4 59.2 59.1 59.
NORTH-EAST ASIA—
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) 32.6 32.3 31.3 29.8 28.2 27.0 26.5 26.6 26.9 27.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China) 12.2 12.3 12.1 11.9 11.8 11.8 11.9 12.0 12.
Japan 40.1 39.5 39.1 38.8 38.3 37.5 36.7 35.7 34.8 34.
Korea 19.1 19.4 19.7 19.8 19.5 18.7 17.6 16.4 15.3 14.
Taiwan 6.1 6.3 6.4 6.3 6.2 6.2 6.4 6.8 7.2 7.
Total(d) 110.4 110.1 109.1 107.1 104.4 101.6 99.3 97.7 96.7 96.
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—
India 9.5 9.6 9.7 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 9.8 7 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 10
Total(d) 11.8 11.9 12.0 12.2 12.3 12.3 12.3 12.4 12.4 12.
AMERICAS—
Canada 10.3 10.5 10.7 10.8 10.8 10.7 10.6 10.4 10.3 10.
United States of America 37.9 37.8 37.9 37.8 37.7 37.7 37.6 37.7 37.8 38. Total(d) 52.9 53.2 53.5 53.6 53.6 53.5 53.3 53.1 53.1 53.1
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—
South Africa 5.6 5.7 5.8 5.9 5.9 5.9 5.8 5.7 5.6 5.
Total(d) 7.5 7.7 7.9 8.0 8.1 8.0 7.9 7.7 7.6 7.
Total(d)(e) 469.5 470.3 469.5 466.8 462.5 458.3 455.2 453.6 453.2 454.

⁽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 trend estimates see paragraphs 23 to 25 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) For information on trend estimates see paragraphs 23 to 25 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other countries in the region.

⁽b) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 and 8 of (e) Includes not stated/inadequately described. Explanatory Notes.



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

	2008									
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Country of residence	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •		• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	2.4	2.6	2.5	2.3	2.9	2.5	2.1	2.6	2.8	2.6
New Caledonia	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.3	4.4	3.7	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.2
New Zealand	90.8	91.2	99.4	90.5	91.8	88.0	88.9	96.9	92.6	93.8
Papua New Guinea	2.6	3.0	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.2	3.4	3.8	3.7	3.3
<i>Total</i> (d)	102.5	103.9	112.9	104.2	108.5	100.9	101.5	110.3	106.9	107.7
NORTH-WEST EUROPE— Austria	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.4	1.3	1.6
Denmark	2.1	1.0	1.8	1.8	1.0	2.1	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.1
France	6.9	7.1	6.7	7.2	7.6	6.9	7.4	7.4	7.0	7.4
Germany	12.9	13.1	12.7	15.6	16.0	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.7	14.0
Ireland	6.3	5.5	5.6	5.8	5.7	5.8	5.6	5.8	5.3	5.5
Netherlands	4.3	4.6	4.7	5.2	4.5	4.3	4.2	4.7	4.7	4.7
Norway	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5
Sweden	3.0	2.8	3.1	2.9	2.8	3.0	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.8
Switzerland	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
UK, Cls & IOM	57.2	58.8	58.2	56.6	53.5	54.5	56.2	54.8	52.2	54.6
Total(d)	101.2	102.6	101.4	104.7	100.7	97.9	98.8	98.4	94.6	99.7
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—	4.0	4 7	4.2	4 5	0.0	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.0	4.1
Italy Spain	4.0 1.7	4.7 4.0	4.3 1.6	4.5 2.2	9.9 4.1	4.1 1.6	4.3 2.0	4.1 1.7	4.2 1.5	4.1 1.8
Total(d)	11.6	4.0 14.7	11.0	12.1	23.8	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.4	11.8
rotar(a)	11.0	± /	11.0		20.0		11.0			11.0
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3
United Arab Emirates	3.1	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.2	2.9	3.4	3.7	3.6	3.8
Total(d)	7.8	8.1	9.1	8.6	8.1	7.2	9.0	9.1	8.5	8.9
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	8.1	8.1	6.8	8.2	7.7	8.3	9.5	6.7	7.6	8.0
Malaysia	14.4	13.9	15.1	13.7	14.4	14.2	11.5	14.5	15.9	15.2
Philippines	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.7	6.7	4.0	3.5	3.7	3.8	4.0
Singapore	24.5	21.6	22.7	22.1	23.7	23.3	22.6	22.5	21.2	23.0
Thailand	6.6	6.4	6.7	8.3	6.3	6.7	6.6	5.7	6.6	6.6
<i>Total</i> (d)	61.6	58.0	58.8	60.3	63.9	61.0	58.2	57.5	59.1	60.7
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	32.8	36.1	30.6	28.9	28.7	25.5	26.2	26.1	26.5	29.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.8	12.1	13.4	12.6	11.3	11.2	11.8	12.0	12.0	12.7
Japan	41.8	38.7	39.0	37.1	39.7	39.6	36.0	34.5	34.3	34.5
Korea	18.5	19.4	19.6	19.2	21.1	19.2	17.3	16.5	13.4	15.0
Taiwan	6.3	6.1	6.7	7.0	6.0	5.8	6.2	6.2	7.6	8.7
Total(d)	111.5	112.8	109.5	105.1	107.1	101.6	97.8	95.7	94.5	100.8
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	9.4	9.7	9.1	10.1	9.9	10.3	10.0	8.5	10.3	10.3
Total(d)	11.7	12.0	11.5	12.4	12.3	13.0	12.5	11.0	12.8	13.0
AMEDICAC										
AMERICAS Canada	9.6	10.4	10.8	10.3	12.0	10.6	10.1	10.1	10.6	10.3
United States of America	36.9	37.0	38.1	31.6	42.3	38.6	36.3	36.8	38.6	38.7
Total(d)	51.1	52.2	53.8	47.2	64.5	54.4	51.3	51.7	54.2	54.3
	J1.1	J2.2	55.5		0 1.0	J 1. 1	31.0	J.,,	J 1.2	0 1.0
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.6	6.1	6.3	5.7	5.6	5.4	5.6
<i>Total</i> (d)	7.7	7.6	8.0	7.6	8.7	8.3	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.6
Total (d)(e)	466.7	471.9	476.1	462.1	497.5	456.1	448.6	452.9	449.3	464.6

⁽a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of 18 to 22 of Explanatory Notes. Explanatory Notes for more detail. (d) Includes other countries in the region.

(b) For information on seasonally adjusted estimates see paragraphs 18 to 22 of Explanatory Notes. (d) Includes other countries in the region.

(c) For information on seasonally adjusted estimates see paragraphs 18 to 22 of Explanatory Notes. (e) Includes other countries in the region.

Explanatory Notes.



$SHORT\text{-}TERM\ MOVEMENT(a)\ ,\ VISITOR\ ARRIVALS-Country\ of\ Residence(b)\ :\ \textbf{Original}$

	CALENDA	R YEAR	FINANCIAL	YEAR	2008					
	2007	2008	2006-07	2007-08	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Country of residence	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •		• • • • • • •						
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	26.3	29.7	29.0	26.9	2.3	2.1	1.9	2.7	r3.0	4.7
New Caledonia	41.4	45.8	40.7	43.5	3.3	2.5	3.6	3.0	r4.0	4.7
New Zealand	1 138.0	1 113.3	1 115.1	1 121.3	106.7	93.6	104.7	112.3	r90.2	101.0
Papua New Guinea	33.2	38.8	32.1	33.9	4.3	2.9	3.2	3.9	r3.9	4.3
Total(c)	1 277.5	1 272.1	1 254.8	1 265.1	122.6	104.5	116.4	125.2	r105.1	120.0
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	17.8	17.1	19.1	16.7	1.9	1.3	1.1	1.7	r1.6	2.3
Denmark	22.7	24.0	22.7	23.8	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.4	r2.0	3.5
France	73.7	85.7	69.9	78.0	12.9	7.0	6.2	7.2	r7.4	9.6
Germany	151.6	160.7	148.7	155.2	16.6	11.6	12.6	15.0	r14.0	18.9
Ireland	67.3	68.2	63.3	69.2	5.6	4.2	4.7	6.4	r5.5	9.8
Netherlands	51.2	54.6	51.1	53.1	5.6	2.7	4.0	5.9	r5.4	7.6
Norway	16.2	17.4	16.2	17.0	1.5	0.7	1.0	1.3	r1.4	2.7
Sweden	35.1	34.4	35.1	35.4	1.6	1.3	1.8	3.0	r3.2	6.4
Switzerland	41.9	40.0	42.8	41.9	3.2	2.1	3.1	3.3	r4.0	5.5
UK, Cls & IOM	688.9	672.1	733.3	686.3	40.3	35.9	39.5	56.8	r61.2	100.8
Total(c)	1 194.8	1 201.9	1 229.4	1 204.6	93.8	69.5	77.5	105.5	r108.7	170.7
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	53.6	58.7	53.3	52.8	13.3	5.7	4.2	3.9	r4.2	7.4
Spain	20.7	26.2	19.5	22.9	5.5	2.1	2.2	2.0	r1.8	2.1
Total(c)	139.4	157.2	134.0	141.7	26.6	12.8	10.8	11.5	r13.5	20.8
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	15.2	15.5	15.7	14.6	1.0	1.1	1.5	1.5	r1.4	1.5
United Arab Emirates	33.8	41.1	29.3	36.9	8.9	4.6	2.5	2.6	r2.7	4.1
Total(c)	87.5	100.2	82.7	92.6	17.7	10.5	6.6	7.1	r7.0	9.9
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	89.1	94.3	85.2	93.1	8.8	6.6	10.5	8.2	r5.6	12.1
Malaysia	159.4	171.0	157.1	166.0	12.8	13.9	11.0	11.2	r18.6	21.4
Philippines	42.4	46.9	41.3	42.7	5.6	3.5	3.2	3.9	r3.6	4.3
Singapore	263.8	270.9	263.5	266.5	20.5	18.8	18.2	21.1	r27.5	35.5
Thailand	83.0	79.5	77.1	84.2	6.7	6.1	5.5	6.7	r4.8	6.5
Total(c)	682.5	714.6	664.0	701.1	60.4	53.3	52.2	55.2	r63.9	84.7
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	357.6	356.4	338.4	375.2	34.8	22.0	19.3	21.7	r29.1	31.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	147.0	144.0	153.1	146.7	13.0	10.4	9.2	11.0	r9.8	16.5
Japan	573.0	457.3	610.2	521.2	38.7	48.0	35.3	33.9	r38.7	37.2
Korea	253.3	218.3	270.8	236.2	23.3	18.7	13.4	16.8	r14.6	16.0
Taiwan	92.7	77.6	92.3	85.0	7.4	6.2	5.6	6.0	r6.0	7.5
Total(c)	1 426.8	1 257.7	1 467.7	1 368.0	117.9	105.6	83.0	89.6	r98.8	109.2
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	95.2	116.0	88.0	107.7	9.0	9.2	7.9	8.1	r9.9	11.0
Total(c)	121.5	144.8	112.1	135.0	11.9	11.8	10.0	10.5	r12.1	14.5
AMERICAS—										
Canada	114.6	124.6	110.5	120.9	10.7	7.0	7.6	9.2	r11.9	14.7
United States of America	459.7	454.4	455.4	454.5	50.4	34.2	26.7	31.5	r39.8	44.3
Total(c)	628.8	644.2	615.7	632.9	72.3	45.8	38.7	45.1	r56.5	66.7
CUD CAHADAN AFDICA										
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—	60.4	60.5	CO 0	GE O	F 0	4.0		4.0	<u>.</u> 7	44.4
South Africa Total(c)	63.4 84.9	68.5 92.7	60.3 80.6	65.8 88.1	5.0 8. <i>4</i>	4.9 6.5	5.5 7.1	4.8 6. <i>4</i>	r5.7 r7.6	11.4 15.0
i otali(o)	04.9	52.1	00.0	30.1	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.4	17.0	10.0
Total (c)(d)	5 644.1	5 585.8	5 641.2	5 629.4	531.6	420.2	402.2	456.0	r 473.3	611.4

r revised (b) For information on country classification see paragraphs 7 and 8 of 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. (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

	CALENDAI		FINANCIAL		2008					
	2007	2008	2006-07	2007-08	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	1000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •		• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	1 720.9	1 599.0	1 725.4	1 685.5	119.9	129.7	114.6	138.4	r149.4	123.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1 642.8	1 632.4	1 630.1	1 651.6	160.5	128.1	124.0	135.1	r134.6	159.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	1 119.4	1 125.1	1 145.7	1 098.6	127.5	85.1	76.0	84.2	r85.4	182.6
1 and under 2 months	457.2	463.5	454.3	461.1	47.3	25.1	30.2	34.4	r36.0	81.0
2 and under 3 months	163.9	167.6	161.7	166.2	13.0	8.9	11.1	14.8	r17.7	21.3
3 and under 6 months	234.8	255.1	229.4	244.1	26.9	19.3	19.3	21.0	r25.4	23.5
6 and under 12 months	305.1	343.0	294.8	322.2	36.5	24.0	27.1	28.1	r24.7	20.3
Total (b)	5 644.1	5 585.8	5 641.2	5 629.4	531.6	420.2	402.2	456.0	r 473.3	611.4
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	188.0	188.0	183.3	184.2	35.6	16.5	16.0	16.5	r13.8	8.2
Business	650.5	654.2	640.7	664.6	56.6	54.1	51.7	58.2	r58.0	34.8
Visiting friends/relatives	1 179.6	1 222.8	1 153.4	1 201.3	83.1	85.1	94.2	97.7	r108.8	193.6
Holiday	2 826.8	2 654.7	2 896.1	2 754.1	220.7	200.0	184.5	220.7	r235.7	318.6
Employment	169.3	180.9	163.8	180.1	14.7	14.1	15.2	14.6	r15.0	16.2
Education	300.7	315.5	289.4	310.8	57.7	21.5	14.3	19.4	r13.9	13.1
Other & not stated(c)	329.2	369.6	314.5	334.3	63.3	28.9	26.4	28.9	r28.0	27.0
Total	5 644.1	5 585.8	5 641.2	5 629.4	531.6	420.2	402.2	456.0	r 473.3	611.4

revised

subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory

Notes for more detail.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998. Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are

⁽b) Includes not stated.



$SHORT\text{-}TERM\ MOVEMENT(a),\ RESIDENT\ DEPARTURES-Main\ Destinations(b)\colon \textbf{Trend}(c)$

	2008							88 19.8 19.9 .5 1.5 1.5 .5 77.1 77.9 .9 1.9 1.9 .2 5.1 5.0 .7 4.7 4.7		
	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	8 19.9 5 1.5 1 77.9 9 1.9 1 5.0 7 4.7 5 116.2 0 7.8 8 5.6 8 2.8 8 1.8 3 34.2 3 58.0 9 3.9 5 10.5	Dec
Main destination	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	9.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 5.1 5.0 4.7 4.7 5.5 116.2 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.6 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 14.3 34.2 18.3 58.0 3.9 3.9 0.5 10.5 2.1 2.0 25.4 25.4	'000
	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • •	19.8 19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 76.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 5.2 5.1 5.0 4.7 4.7 115.0 115.5 116.2 8.1 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.6 2.8 2.8 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 34.5 34.3 34.2 58.6 58.3 58.0 3.9 3.9 10.5 10.5 2.1 2.1 2.0 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4	• • • • •	
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—	40.5	40.5	40.5	40.0	40.0	40.7	40.0	19.8	00.0	
Fiji New Caledonia	19.5 1.8	19.5 1.8	19.5 1.8	19.6	19.6 1.6	19.7 1.5				20.0 1.6
New Zealand	75.4	75.4	75.6	1.7 75.6	75.7	76.0		9.8 19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 6.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 5.2 5.1 5.0 4.7 4.7 4.7 5.0 115.5 116.2 8.1 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.8 5.6 2.8 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 4.5 34.3 34.2 8.6 58.3 58.0 3.9 3.9 3.9 0.5 10.5 10.5 2.1 2.1 2.0 5.4 25.4 25.4 2.1 2.1 2.1 2.4 2.4 2.4 5.7 15.6 2.3 32.8 33.4 6.1 16.1 16.3 8.5 8.6 8.6 8.0 18.1 18.1 2.7 32.2 31.8 4.4 14.4 14.3 6.8 126.9 127.1 2.5 22.8 23.1 7.8 17.7 17.7 1.4 11.8 12.2 3.2 3.2 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.1	78.8	
Norfolk Island	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.0		19.8 19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 76.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 5.2 5.1 5.0 4.7 4.7 4.7 15.0 115.5 116.2 15.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8 5.8	1.8	
Papua New Guinea	4.6	4.7	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	9.8 19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	4.9	
Vanuatu	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.7	8 19.8 19.9 5 1.5 1.5 77.1 77.9 9 1.9 1.9 2 5.1 5.0 7 4.7 4.7 0 115.5 116.2 1 8.0 7.8 8 5.8 5.6 8 2.8 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 5 34.3 34.2 6 58.3 58.0 9 3.9 3.9 5 10.5 10.5 10.5 1 2.1 2.0 4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25	4.6	
<i>Total</i> (d)	112.6	113.0	113.6	113.9	114.2	114.5	115.0	9.8 19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 6.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 5.2 5.1 5.0 4.7 4.7 4.7 5.0 115.5 116.2 8.1 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.8 5.6 2.8 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 4.5 34.3 34.2 8.6 58.3 58.0 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9 3.9	117.0	
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	8.0	8.1				7.6
Germany	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.7	5.8	5.9				5.5
Ireland Netherlands	3.3 1.8	3.3 1.8	3.3 1.8	3.1 1.8	2.9 1.9	2.8 1.8				2.8 1.8
UK, Cls & IOM	35.2	35.2	35.2	35.1	34.9	34.7				34.1
Total(d)	58.9	59.2	59.4	59.5	59.3	58.9		19.8 19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 76.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5	57.6	
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	3.6	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 5.1 5.0 4.7 4.7 115.5 116.2 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.6 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 34.3 34.2 58.3 58.0 3.9 3.9 10.5 10.5 2.1 2.0 25.4 25.4 2.1 2.1 2.4 2.4 15.7 15.6 32.8 33.4 16.1 16.3 8.6 8.6 18.1 18.1 32.2 31.8 14.4 14.3 126.9 127.1 22.8 23.1 17.7 17.7 11.8 12.2 3.2 3.2 3.1 3.1 59.3 59.9	3.8	
Italy	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.5	10.5	8 19.8 19.9 5 1.5 1.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2 5.1 5.0 7 4.7 4.7 0 115.5 116.2 1 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.6 8 2.8 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 5 34.3 34.2 6 58.3 58.0 9 3.9 3.9 5 10.5 10.5 10.5 1 2.1 2.0 4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25	10.5	
Spain	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.2		8 19.8 19.9 5 1.5 1.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 2 5.1 5.0 7 4.7 4.7 0 115.5 116.2 1 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.8 5.6 8 2.8 2.8 8 1.8 1.8 5.8 5.6 58.3 58.0 9 3.9 3.9 5 10.5 10.5 1 2.1 2.0 4 25.4 25.4 25.4 1 2.1 2.1 4 2.4 2.4 7 15.7 15.6 3 32.8 33.4 16.1 16.3 5 8.6 8.6 0 18.1 18.1 7 32.2 31.8 4 14.4 14.3 8 126.9 127.1 5 22.8 23.1 8 17.7 17.7 4 11.8 12.2 2 3.2 3.2 1 3.1 3.1	2.0	
<i>Total</i> (d)	24.6	25.0	25.4	25.6	25.6	25.5	25.4	19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 5.1 5.0 4.7 4.7 115.5 116.2 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.6 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 34.3 34.2 58.3 58.0 3.9 3.9 10.5 10.5 2.1 2.0 25.4 25.4 2.1 2.1 2.4 2.4 15.7 15.6 32.8 33.4 16.1 16.3 8.6 8.6 18.1 18.1 32.2 31.8 14.4 14.3 126.9 127.1 22.8 23.1 17.7 17.7 11.8 12.2 3.2 3.2 3.1 3.1	25.4	
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—								8 19.8 19.9 5 1.5 1.5 77.1 77.9 9 1.9 1.9 2 5.1 5.0 7 4.7 4.7 0 115.5 116.2 115.5 34.3 34.2 6 58.3 58.0 9 3.9 3.9 5 10.5 10.5 1 2.1 2.0 4 25.4 25.4 1 2.1 2.1 4 2.4 2.4 7 15.7 15.6 3 32.8 33.4 16.1 16.3 5 8.6 8.6 0 18.1 18.1 7 32.2 31.8 4 14.4 14.3 8 126.9 127.1 5 22.8 23.1 8 17.7 17.7 4 11.8 12.2 3.2 3.2 3.2		
Lebanon	1.6 1.7	1.7 1.7	1.8 1.8	2.0 1.9	2.1	2.1 2.2				2.1 2.4
Turkey <i>Total</i> (d)	13.4	13.6	1.8	1.9	2.1 15.2	2.2 15.5				2.4 15.3
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	30.7	30.5	30.6	30.8	31.2	31.7	32.3	32.8	33.4	34.0
Malaysia	15.4	15.6	15.8	16.0	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.3	16.4
Philippines	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.6	8.6	8.6
Singapore	18.2	18.1	18.1	18.0	18.0	18.0				18.3
Thailand	35.4	36.0	36.1	35.6	34.6	33.5				31.7
Viet Nam <i>Total</i> (d)	13.3 125.3	13.6 126.3	14.0 127.2	14.3 127.6	14.4 127.4	14.5 127.0	14.4 126.8			14.3 127.8
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	23.7	23.2	22.7	22.4	22.2	22.2	22.5	8 19.8 19.9 5 1.5 1.5 77.1 77.9 9 1.9 1.9 2 5.1 5.0 7 4.7 4.7 0 115.5 116.2 115.5 1.6 8 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 34.3 34.2 6 58.3 58.0 9 3.9 3.9 10.5 10.5 10.5 1 2.1 2.0 4 25.4 25.4 25.4 1 2.1 2.1 4 2.4 2.4 7 15.7 15.6 1 3 32.8 33.4 16.1 16.3 8.6 8.6 0 18.1 18.1 7 32.2 31.8 16.1 16.3 8.6 8.6 0 18.1 18.1 7 32.2 31.8 12.6 9 127.1 11.8 12.2 3.2 3.2 3.1 3.1 3.1	23.4	
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	17.9	18.2	18.3	18.3	18.1	17.9	17.8	17.7	17.7	17.7
Japan	12.3	11.7	11.2	10.9	10.9	11.1	11.4	11.8	12.2	12.6
Korea	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2				3.2
Taiwan <i>Total</i> (d)	3.2 60.8	3.2 60.1	3.2 59.3	3.2 58.6	3.1 58.2	3.1 58.3		9.8 19.8 19.9 1.5 1.5 6.5 77.1 77.9 1.9 1.9 1.9 5.2 5.1 5.0 4.7 4.7 4.7 5.0 115.5 116.2 8.1 8.0 7.8 5.8 5.8 5.6 2.8 2.8 2.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 1.8 4.5 34.3 34.2 8.6 58.3 58.0 3.9 3.9 3.9 0.5 10.5 10.5 2.1 2.1 2.0 5.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4 25.4	3.1 60.7	
. ,	00.0	00.1	55.5	30.0	30.2	30.0	30.7	55.5	55.5	00.7
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.6	11.6	11 5	11.4
Sri Lanka	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0			2.2
Total(d)	16.3	16.4	16.6	16.9	17.2	17.3	17.4	17.5	17.4	17.4
AMERICAS—										
Canada	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.1	8.1	8.2
United States of America	40.7	40.5	40.8	41.3	41.8	42.0	41.8	41.3	40.7	40.1
<i>Total</i> (d)	54.8	54.8	55.3	56.0	56.4	56.5	56.0	55.3	54.6	53.9
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	4.9
Total(d)	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8	8.9	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1
Total (d)(e)	478.2	480.0	482.4	484.3	485.3	485.4	485.6	485.9	486.1	487.0

⁽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 trend estimates see paragraphs 23 to 25 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other countries in the region.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

Explanatory Notes.



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

Main destination Main May Ma		2008							19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1		
Column C		Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	19.9 1.5 79.2 1.9 4.1 116.8 7.6 5.4 2.9 1.9 33.1	Dec
Fig	Main destination	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	19.9 1.5 79.2 1.9 4.9 4.1 116.8 7.6 5.4 2.9 1.9 33.1 56.9 4.0 10.6 1.9 24.9 2.1 16.3 27.0 17.0 8.5 17.5 31.5	'000
Fig	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •		• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •	19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1	
New Caledonia			40.0	40 =	40.4	40.0		40.4	19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1		
Norfolk Island											
Norfolk Island									19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1		
Papua New Cuinea									19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1		
Namustu 3,7 3,9 4,2 4,4 5,1 4,8 4,7 4,9 4,1 4,9 10,4 10,6 10,5									19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1		
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST- Lebanon 1.7	·									19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1	
France		115.2	109.9	113.5	113.6	115.8	117.4	111.8	113.1	19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 3.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1	120.1
Gemany									19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1		
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Italy	SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
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SOUTH-EAST ASIA—							1.9			2.1	
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Japan 12.1 10.4 11.8 11.0 10.9 10.9 11.4 11.1 13.0 12.9 Korea 2.8 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.5 3.3 3.1 3.0 3.3 3.3 Taiwan 3.3 3.3 3.1 3.2 3.2 2.9 3.3 3.1 3.1 3.1 Total(d) 60.2 59.4 62.5 57.0 57.1 58.2 56.9 62.0 59.5 60.9 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 11.7 11.6 10.1 10.6 11.4 12.7 11.2 11.7 11.1 11.4 Sri Lanka 1.6 1.8 2.1 1.6 1.9 2.0 1.8 2.3 2.1 2.2 Total(d) 16.2 16.7 17.1 16.1 16.9 18.4 17.3 17.6 17.3 17.0 AMERICAS— Canada 7.7 9.0 8.9 8.5 8.1 8.8 7.7 8.1 8.0 8.6	China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	24.1	23.8	23.4	20.4	21.7	23.9	22.0	19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1	24.0	
Korea 2.8 3.1 3.1 3.2 3.5 3.3 3.1 3.0 3.3 3.3 Taiwan 3.3 3.3 3.1 3.2 3.2 2.9 3.3 3.1 3.1 3.1 Total(d) 60.2 59.4 62.5 57.0 57.1 58.2 56.9 62.0 59.5 60.9 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 11.7 11.6 10.1 10.6 11.4 12.7 11.2 11.7 11.1 11.4 Sri Lanka 1.6 1.8 2.1 1.6 1.9 2.0 1.8 2.3 2.1 12.2 Total(d) 16.2 16.7 17.1 16.1 16.9 18.4 17.3 17.6 17.3 17.0 AMERICAS— 2 2 2 3.5 8.1 8.8 7.7 8.1 8.0 8.6 United States of America 39.5 40.0 41.5 39.9 42.0 43.3 4	5 5 5			20.7		17.0	16.7		19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1		
Taiwan 3.3 3.3 3.1 3.2 3.2 2.9 3.3 3.1 3.1 3.1 3.1 Total(d) 60.2 59.4 62.5 57.0 57.1 58.2 56.9 62.0 59.5 60.9 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 11.7 11.6 10.1 10.6 11.4 12.7 11.2 11.7 11.1 11.4 Sri Lanka 1.6 1.8 2.1 1.6 1.9 2.0 1.8 2.3 2.1 2.2 Total(d) 16.2 16.7 17.1 16.1 16.9 18.4 17.3 17.6 17.3 17.0 AMERICAS— Canada 7.7 9.0 8.9 8.5 8.1 8.8 7.7 8.1 8.0 8.6 United States of America 39.5 40.0 41.5 39.9 42.0 43.3 43.4 40.9 39.4 39.5 Total(d) 53.0 54.9 56.3 54.7 55.6 59.0 57.1 54.8 53.0 53.4 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 5.5 5.3 5.2 4.4 5.2 5.4 5.1 5.1 4.8 4.8 Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5									19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1		
Total(d) 60.2 59.4 62.5 57.0 57.1 58.2 56.9 62.0 59.5 60.9 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 11.7 11.6 10.1 10.6 11.4 12.7 11.2 11.7 11.1 11.4 Sri Lanka 1.6 1.8 2.1 1.6 1.9 2.0 1.8 2.3 2.1 2.2 Total(d) 16.2 16.7 17.1 16.1 16.9 18.4 17.3 17.6 17.3 17.0 AMERICAS— Canada 7.7 9.0 8.9 8.5 8.1 8.8 7.7 8.1 8.0 8.6 United States of America 39.5 40.0 41.5 39.9 42.0 43.3 43.4 40.9 39.4 39.5 Total(d) 53.0 54.9 56.3 54.7 55.6 59.0 57.1 54.8 53.0 53.4 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— 5.5 5.3 5.2 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1 19.6 19.9 3 1.7 1.5 4 74.4 79.2 5 1 2.1 1.9 5 5.1 4.9 7 4.9 4.1 8 113.1 116.8 8 8.6 7.6 6 6.3 5.4 6 2.9 2.9 9 2.0 1.9 6 1.6 1.9 8 33.5 33.1 8 58.7 56.9 9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2 2.1 1.9 6 2.1 1.9 7 3.4 2.1 7 3.4 3.1 7 5 8.0 8.5 8 17.3 17.5 8 18.9 120.1</td> <td></td>									1 19.6 19.9 3 1.7 1.5 4 74.4 79.2 5 1 2.1 1.9 5 5.1 4.9 7 4.9 4.1 8 113.1 116.8 8 8.6 7.6 6 6.3 5.4 6 2.9 2.9 9 2.0 1.9 6 1.6 1.9 8 33.5 33.1 8 58.7 56.9 9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2 2.1 1.9 6 2.1 1.9 7 3.4 2.1 7 3.4 3.1 7 5 8.0 8.5 8 17.3 17.5 8 18.9 120.1		
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 11.7 11.6 10.1 10.6 11.4 12.7 11.2 11.7 11.1 11.4 Sri Lanka 1.6 1.8 2.1 1.6 1.9 2.0 1.8 2.3 2.1 2.2 Total(d) AMERICAS— Canada 7.7 9.0 8.9 8.5 8.1 8.8 7.7 8.1 8.0 8.6 United States of America 39.5 40.0 41.5 39.9 42.0 43.3 43.4 40.9 39.4 39.5 Total(d) SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 5.5 5.3 5.2 4.4 5.2 5.4 5.1 5.1 4.8 4.8 Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5									19.6 19.9 1.7 1.5 74.4 79.2 2.1 1.9 5.1 4.9 4.9 4.1 113.1 116.8 8.6 7.6 6.3 5.4 2.9 2.9 2.0 1.9 1.6 1.9 33.5 33.1 58.7 56.9 3.9 4.0 10.8 10.6 2.1 1.9 25.8 24.9 2.1 2.1 3.4 2.1 17.5 16.3 36.0 27.0 15.8 17.0 8.0 8.5 17.3 17.5 32.5 31.5 14.8 14.1 128.9 120.1 22.6 22.7 21.3 16.9 11.1 13.0 3.0 3.3 3.1 3.1		
India	, ,										
Total(d) 16.2 16.7 17.1 16.1 16.9 18.4 17.3 17.6 17.3 17.0 AMERICAS—		11.7	11.6	10.1	10.6	11.4	12.7	11.2	11.7	11.1	11.4
AMERICAS— Canada 7.7 9.0 8.9 8.5 8.1 8.8 7.7 8.1 8.0 8.6 United States of America 39.5 40.0 41.5 39.9 42.0 43.3 43.4 40.9 39.4 39.5 Total(d) 53.0 54.9 56.3 54.7 55.6 59.0 57.1 54.8 53.0 53.4 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 5.5 5.3 5.2 4.4 5.2 5.4 5.1 5.1 4.8 4.8 Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5	Sri Lanka	1.6	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.9	2.0	1.8	2.3	2.1	
Canada 7.7 9.0 8.9 8.5 8.1 8.8 7.7 8.1 8.0 8.6 United States of America 39.5 40.0 41.5 39.9 42.0 43.3 43.4 40.9 39.4 39.5 Total(d) 53.0 54.9 56.3 54.7 55.6 59.0 57.1 54.8 53.0 53.4 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 5.5 5.3 5.2 4.4 5.2 5.4 5.1 5.1 4.8 4.8 Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5	Total(d)	16.2	16.7	17.1	16.1	16.9	18.4	17.3	17.6	17.3	17.0
United States of America 39.5 40.0 41.5 39.9 42.0 43.3 43.4 40.9 39.4 39.5 Total(d) 53.0 54.9 56.3 54.7 55.6 59.0 57.1 54.8 53.0 53.4 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 5.5 5.3 5.2 4.4 5.2 5.4 5.1 5.1 4.8 4.8 Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5					_						
Total(d) 53.0 54.9 56.3 54.7 55.6 59.0 57.1 54.8 53.0 53.4 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 5.5 5.3 5.2 4.4 5.2 5.4 5.1 5.1 4.8 4.8 Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5											
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 5.5 5.3 5.2 4.4 5.2 5.4 5.1 5.1 4.8 4.8 Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5											
South Africa 5.5 5.3 5.2 4.4 5.2 5.4 5.1 5.1 4.8 4.8 Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5								•	-		
Total(d) 9.0 9.0 8.8 7.8 9.3 9.1 9.3 8.8 8.5 9.5		5.5	5.3	5.2	4.4	5.2	5.4	5.1	5.1	4.8	4.8
Total(d)(e) 480.1 481.4 493.0 475.3 480.8 493.5 484.0 490.0 476.3 491.5											
	Total (d)(e)	480.1	481.4	493.0	475.3	480.8	493.5	484.0	490.0	476.3	491.5

⁽a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of 18 to 22 of Explanatory Notes. Explanatory Notes for more detail. (d) Includes other countries in the region.

(b) For information on seasonally adjusted estimates see paragraphs 18 to 22 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other countries in the region.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

Explanatory Notes.



$SHORT\text{-}TERM\ MOVEMENT(a),\ RESIDENT\ DEPARTURES-Main\ Destinations(b):\ \textbf{Original}$

Main destination		CALENDA	R YEAR	FINANCIAL	YEAR	2008				22.2 r18.3 1.7 r1.3 67.9 r73.0 1 2.6 r2.0 5.5 r5.0 5.6 r4.3 110.4 r108.6 1 6.2 r3.9 4.7 r4.2 2.2 r1.3 1.7 r1.3 24.0 r19.7 41.9 r34.1 1.5 r0.9 7.2 r4.5 1.9 r1.0 15.0 r10.2 1.2 r1.8 2.3 r1.0 15.6 r17.9 37.9 r24.0 15.1 r15.6 6.7 r8.2 17.3 r16.7 39.0 r30.2 13.5 r13.9 133.7 r113.7 1 25.9 r21.4 21.3 r19.9 10.1 r10.9 3.1 r3.5 2.9 r3.8 64.2 r60.0 13.8 r20.3 1.3 r2.9 19.2 r30.2 3.9 r4.0 38.1 r35.9	
COEANIA AND ANTARCTICA— Fiji		2007	2008	2006-07	2007-08	Jul	Aug	Sep	7000 7000 7000 3.4 22.2 r18.3 3.9 1.7 r1.3 3.9 67.9 r73.0 3.2 2.6 r2.0 3.8 5.5 r5.0 3.7 5.6 r4.3 3.6 110.4 r108.6 3.5 6.2 r3.9 3.8 4.7 r4.2 3.5 2.2 r1.3 3.5 24.0 r19.7 3.6 41.9 r34.1 3.1 1.5 r0.9 3.1 7.2 r4.5 3.9 1.9 r1.0	Dec	
Fig. 200.4 296.3 296.6 223.9 205. 222. 23.4 222. 21.8 23.8 Nev Caledonia 200.6 291.1 848.3 913.4 71.1 71.3 71.3 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.1 13.5 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.5 18.8 17.9 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8	Main destination	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Fig. 200.4 296.3 296.6 223.9 205. 222. 23.4 222. 21.8 23.8 Nev Caledonia 200.6 291.1 848.3 913.4 71.1 71.3 71.3 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.1 13.5 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.5 18.8 17.9 17.5 18.8 17.9 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8 17.5 18.8	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • •			• • • • • •	• • • • • •		
New Zeledomia 15.3 19.2 14.9 17.1 17. 16. 19. 17. 17.3 1.9. New Zeledomia 28.0 29.11 883.3 29.13 17.1 7.1	OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
New Zealand 190.00 921.1 183.3 913.4 71.4 71.8 77.9 67.9 73.0 12.5 12	Fiji	200.4	236.3	193.6	223.9	20.5	22.2	23.4	22.2	r18.3	23.8
North West Section S	New Caledonia	15.3	19.2	14.9	17.1	1.7	1.6	1.9	1.7	r1.3	1.9
Papua New Guinea 53.1 59.6 47.3 57.4 6.3 5.3 5.8 5.5 7.5	New Zealand			883.3		71.4	73.8		67.9	r73.0	125.8
Vanuelu											
NORTH-MEST EUROPE— France	·										
NORTH-WEST EUROPE— France											
France Germany	Iotal(c)	1 303.1	1 377.4	1 267.4	1 347.2	112.5	114.8	122.6	110.4	r108.6	173.1
Germary 60,9 67,2 58,9 64,7 61, 62, 8,8 47, 71,2 5,8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Ireland	France										
Netherlands	<u>.</u>										
UK. Cls & IOM 1428 420.5 415.2 429.5 419. 46.9 46.5 24.0 19.7 41.3 76tal(c) 708.3 707.7 689.7 723.6 689.6 74.3 81.6 41.9 734.1 67.4 76.5											
Total(c) Total(c)											
Courteern And Eastern Europe— Greece	•										
Greece	rotar(c)	708.3	101.1	669.7	723.6	69.6	14.3	81.6	41.9	r34.1	67.4
Table 114.5 124.2 107.6 120.3 11.9 12.2 23.1 7.2 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.4 7.5 7.4 7.5 7.4 7.5											
Spain 17.6 27.1 26.5 28.5 2.3 2.3 3.9 1.9 1.0 1.4 1.0											
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST— Lebanon 18.8 24.3 15.5 21.3 4.1 2.3 2.4 1.2 11.8 2.5 11.4 2.5 11.4 2.5 11.6 2.5 11.4 2.5 11.6 2.5 11.4 2.5 2.	-										
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST— Lebanon 18.8 24.3 24.3 15.5 21.3 4.1 2.3 2.4 1.2 11.8 2.5 1.0 0.9 10.0	·										
Lebanon	lotal(c)	303.6	306.7	285.9	307.9	38.2	32.6	42.4	15.0	r10.2	17.7
Turkey Total(c) 23.0 24.6 22.9 23.4 1.9 2.1 3.2 2.3 r1.0 0.9 SOUTH-EAST ASIA— 1150.2 176.5 135.4 164.2 14.9 12.6 16.9 15.6 r17.9 17.5 SOUTH-EAST ASIA— 1100 cosia 282.5 380.6 231.4 328.1 35.4 36.5 39.2 37.9 r24.0 40.2 Malaysia 181.2 191.0 172.5 185.6 17.6 14.1 16.7 15.1 r15.6 23.1 Philippines 89.6 100.4 87.0 95.3 6.1 6.7 7.4 6.7 r8.2 17.6 23.1 r16.7 23.8 r17.6 18.3 r16.7 19.2 17.3 16.7 19.2 17.3 14.7 13.5 r13.7 20.3 224.4 18.9 16.7 19.2 17.3 14.7 13.5 11.7 23.2 17.0 20.1 14.7 13.5 13.2 29.3											
Total(c) Total(c)											
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—	<u> </u>										
Indonesia 282.5 380.6 231.4 328.1 35.4 36.5 39.2 37.9 724.0 40.2 Malaysia 181.2 191.0 172.5 185.6 17.6 14.1 16.7 15.1 171.6 23.1 171.0 171.0 187.0	Total(c)	150.2	176.5	135.4	164.2	14.9	12.6	16.9	15.6	r17.9	17.5
Malaysia 181.2 191.0 172.5 185.6 17.6 14.1 16.7 15.1 r15.6 23.1 Philippines 89.6 100.4 87.0 95.3 61. 67. 7.4 67. r6.2 17.6 23.1 Singapore 221.5 217.7 208.3 224.4 18.9 16.7 19.2 17.3 r16.2 23.8 Thailand 374.5 404.1 331.7 403.0 34.3 32.1 38.0 39.0 r30.2 35.2 Viet Nam 155.9 166.3 143.3 159.2 12.2 10.5 14.7 13.9 133.7 r13.9 23.9 Total(c) 1351.8 151.4 1217.7 1446.0 128.5 119.7 139.9 133.7 r13.9 23.9 Total(c) 182.0 277.2 268.5 286.7 17.0 21.6 30.1 25.9 r21.4 26.8 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 <	SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Philippines			380.6	231.4		35.4			37.9	r24.0	
Singapore 221.5 217.7 208.3 224.4 18.9 16.7 19.2 17.3 r16.7 23.8 Thalland 374.5 404.1 331.7 403.0 34.3 32.1 38.0 39.0 r30.2 35.2 Viet Nam 155.9 166.3 143.3 159.2 12.2 10.5 14.7 13.5 r13.9 23.9 NORTH-EAST ASIA— China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) 284.5 277.2 268.5 286.7 17.0 21.6 30.1 25.9 r21.4 26.8 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 200.0 215.1 13.8 13.1 16.4 21.3 r19.9 22.6 Japan 130.4 144.7 114.8 142.3 8.7 6.6 15.3 10.1 r10.9 17.5 Korea 33.1 37.7 30.8 35.9 3.1 2.5 3.9 3.1 r3.5 4.4 Taiwan 38.1 38.1	•					17.6	14.1	16.7	15.1		23.1
Thailand 374.5 404.1 331.7 403.0 34.3 32.1 38.0 39.0 r30.2 35.2 Viet Nam 155.9 166.3 143.3 159.2 12.2 10.5 14.7 13.5 r13.9 23.9 Total(c) 1 351.8 1 514.4 1 217.7 1 446.0 128.5 119.7 13.9 133.7 r13.9 23.9 NORTH-EAST ASIA— China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) 284.5 277.2 268.5 286.7 17.0 21.6 30.1 25.9 r21.4 26.8 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 200.0 215.1 13.8 13.1 16.4 21.3 r19.9 22.6 Japan 130.4 144.7 114.8 142.3 8.7 6.6 15.3 10.1 r10.9 17.5 Korea 33.1 37.7 30.8 35.9 3.1 2.5 3.9 3.1 r3.5 4.4 Taiwan 38.1 <td< td=""><td>· ·</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></td<>	· ·										
Viet Nam 155.9 166.3 143.3 159.2 12.2 10.5 14.7 13.5 r13.9 23.9 Total(c) 1 351.8 1 514.4 1 217.7 1 446.0 128.5 119.7 13.99 133.7 r11.7 171.1 NORTH-EAST ASIA— China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) 284.5 277.2 268.5 286.7 17.0 21.6 30.1 25.9 r21.4 26.8 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 200.0 215.1 13.8 13.1 16.4 21.3 r19.9 22.6 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 200.0 215.1 13.8 13.1 16.4 21.3 r19.9 22.6 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 200.0 215.1 13.8 13.1 16.2 21.3 21.6 18.3 10.1 r10.9 22.6 8.3 6.6 15.3 10.1 r10.9 77.2 10.1 70.0 64.2 76.0 77.0	.										
NORTH-EAST ASIA—											
NORTH-EAST ASIA— China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) 284.5 277.2 268.5 286.7 17.0 21.6 30.1 25.9 r21.4 26.8 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 200.0 215.1 13.8 13.1 16.4 21.3 r19.9 22.6 Japan 130.4 144.7 114.8 142.3 8.7 6.6 15.3 10.1 r10.9 17.5 Korea 33.1 37.7 30.8 35.9 3.1 2.5 3.9 3.1 r3.5 4.4 Taiwan 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.6 2.3 2.0 3.8 2.9 r3.8 5.0 Total(c) 698.7 718.6 656.6 726.2 45.6 46.4 70.0 64.2 r60.0 77.2 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 121.8 136.0 113.6 128.9 6.7 8.3 9.6 13.8 r20.3 21.2 Sri Lanka 22.3 23.3 21.0 21.6 1.8 1.6 1.8 1.3 r2.9 5.5 Total(c) 182.0 202.0 168.6 191.0 10.8 11.9 16.4 19.2 r30.2 31.7 AMERICAS— Canada 93.7 101.3 91.9 99.8 9.3 11.4 7.8 3.9 r4.0 12.5 United States of America 479.0 492.3 450.7 491.9 37.0 43.1 55.8 38.1 r35.9 49.6 Total(c) 636.6 662.4 603.3 658.3 50.2 59.7 70.0 48.1 r48.5 70.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 91.8 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1											
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province) 284.5 277.2 268.5 286.7 17.0 21.6 30.1 25.9 r21.4 26.8 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 200.0 215.1 13.8 13.1 16.4 21.3 r19.9 22.6 Japan 130.4 144.7 114.8 142.3 8.7 6.6 15.3 10.1 r10.9 17.5 Korea 33.1 37.7 30.8 35.9 3.1 2.5 3.9 3.1 r3.5 4.4 Taiwan 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.6 2.3 2.0 3.8 2.9 r3.8 5.0 Total(c) 698.7 718.6 656.6 726.2 45.6 46.4 70.0 64.2 r60.0 77.2 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 121.8 136.0 113.6 128.9 6.7 8.3 9.6 13.8 r20.3 21.2 ST.2 5.5 70.1 <td< td=""><td>rotar(c)</td><td>1 351.8</td><td>1 514.4</td><td>1 217.7</td><td>1 446.0</td><td>128.5</td><td>119.7</td><td>139.9</td><td>133.7</td><td>r113.7</td><td>171.1</td></td<>	rotar(c)	1 351.8	1 514.4	1 217.7	1 446.0	128.5	119.7	139.9	133.7	r113.7	171.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China) 206.5 212.9 200.0 215.1 13.8 13.1 16.4 21.3 r19.9 22.6 Japan 130.4 144.7 114.8 142.3 8.7 6.6 15.3 10.1 r10.9 17.5 Korea 33.1 37.7 30.8 35.9 3.1 2.5 3.9 3.1 r3.5 4.4 Taiwan 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.6 2.3 2.0 3.8 2.9 r3.8 5.0 Total(c) 698.7 718.6 656.6 726.2 45.6 46.4 70.0 64.2 r60.0 77.2 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 121.8 136.0 113.6 128.9 6.7 8.3 9.6 13.8 r20.3 21.2 Sri Lanka 22.3 23.3 21.0 21.6 1.8 1.6 1.8 1.3 r2.9 5.5 Total(c) 182.0 202.0 168.6 191.0 10.8 11.9 16.4 19.2 r30.2 31.7 AMERICAS— Canada 93.7 101.3 91.9 99.8 9.3 11.4 7.8 3.9 r4.0 12.5 United States of America 479.0 492.3 450.7 491.9 37.0 43.1 55.8 38.1 r35.9 49.6 Total(c) 636.6 662.4 603.3 658.3 50.2 59.7 70.0 48.1 r48.5 70.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1											
Japan 130.4 144.7 114.8 142.3 8.7 6.6 15.3 10.1 r10.9 17.5 Korea 33.1 37.7 30.8 35.9 3.1 2.5 3.9 3.1 r3.5 4.4 Taiwan 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.6 2.3 2.0 3.8 2.9 r3.8 5.0 Total(c) 698.7 718.6 656.6 726.2 45.6 46.4 70.0 64.2 r60.0 77.2 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 121.8 136.0 113.6 128.9 6.7 8.3 9.6 13.8 r20.3 21.2 Sri Lanka 22.3 23.3 21.0 21.6 1.8 1.6 1.8 1.3 r2.9 5.5 Total(c) 182.0 202.0 168.6 191.0 10.8 11.9 16.4 19.2 r30.2 31.7 AMERICA— Canada 93.7 101.3 91.9 99.8 9.3 11.4 7.8 3.9 r4.0											
Korea 33.1 37.7 30.8 35.9 3.1 2.5 3.9 3.1 r3.5 4.4 Taiwan 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.6 2.3 2.0 3.8 2.9 r3.8 5.0 Total(c) 698.7 718.6 656.6 726.2 45.6 46.4 70.0 64.2 r60.0 77.2 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 121.8 136.0 113.6 128.9 6.7 8.3 9.6 13.8 r20.3 21.2 Sri Lanka 22.3 23.3 21.0 21.6 1.8 1.6 1.8 1.3 r2.9 5.5 Total(c) 182.0 202.0 168.6 191.0 10.8 11.9 16.4 19.2 r30.2 31.7 AMERICAS— Canada 93.7 101.3 91.9 99.8 9.3 11.4 7.8 3.9 r4.0 12.5 United States of America 479.0 </td <td></td>											
Taiwan 38.1 38.1 38.1 38.5 38.6 2.3 2.0 3.8 2.9 r3.8 5.0 70tal(c) 698.7 718.6 656.6 726.2 45.6 46.4 70.0 64.2 r60.0 77.2 SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA— India 121.8 136.0 113.6 128.9 6.7 8.3 9.6 13.8 r20.3 21.2 Sri Lanka 22.3 23.3 21.0 21.6 1.8 1.6 1.8 1.3 r2.9 5.5 70tal(c) 182.0 202.0 168.6 191.0 10.8 11.9 16.4 19.2 r30.2 31.7 AMERICAS— Canada 93.7 101.3 91.9 99.8 9.3 11.4 7.8 3.9 r4.0 12.5 United States of America 479.0 492.3 450.7 491.9 37.0 43.1 55.8 38.1 r35.9 49.6 70tal(c) 636.6 662.4 603.3 658.3 50.2 59.7 70.0 48.1 r48.5 70.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 70tal(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1	·										
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India 121.8 136.0 113.6 128.9 6.7 8.3 9.6 13.8 r20.3 21.2 Sri Lanka 22.3 23.3 21.0 21.6 1.8 1.6 1.8 1.3 r2.9 5.5 Total(c) 182.0 202.0 168.6 191.0 10.8 11.9 16.4 19.2 r30.2 31.7 AMERICAS— Canada 93.7 101.3 91.9 99.8 9.3 11.4 7.8 3.9 r4.0 12.5 United States of America 479.0 492.3 450.7 491.9 37.0 43.1 55.8 38.1 r35.9 49.6 Total(c) 636.6 662.4 603.3 658.3 50.2 59.7 70.0 48.1 r48.5 70.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td>-</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td>					-		-				
Sri Lanka 22.3 23.3 21.0 21.6 1.8 1.6 1.8 1.3 r2.9 5.5 Total(c) 182.0 202.0 168.6 191.0 10.8 11.9 16.4 19.2 r30.2 31.7 AMERICAS— Canada 93.7 101.3 91.9 99.8 9.3 11.4 7.8 3.9 r4.0 12.5 United States of America 479.0 492.3 450.7 491.9 37.0 43.1 55.8 38.1 r35.9 49.6 Total(c) 636.6 662.4 603.3 658.3 50.2 59.7 70.0 48.1 r48.5 70.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1		121 🔉	136.0	113.6	128 9	6.7	83	9.6	13.8	r20 3	21.2
Total(c) 182.0 202.0 168.6 191.0 10.8 11.9 16.4 19.2 r30.2 31.7 AMERICAS—											
Canada 93.7 101.3 91.9 99.8 9.3 11.4 7.8 3.9 r4.0 12.5 United States of America 479.0 492.3 450.7 491.9 37.0 43.1 55.8 38.1 r35.9 49.6 Total(c) 636.6 662.4 603.3 658.3 50.2 59.7 70.0 48.1 r48.5 70.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1											
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United States of America 479.0 492.3 450.7 491.9 37.0 43.1 55.8 38.1 r35.9 49.6 Total(c) 636.6 662.4 603.3 658.3 50.2 59.7 70.0 48.1 r48.5 70.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1		93.7	101.3	91.9	99.8	9.3	11.4	7.8	3.9	r4.0	12.5
Total(c) 636.6 662.4 603.3 658.3 50.2 59.7 70.0 48.1 r48.5 70.3 SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA— South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1											
South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1											
South Africa 58.9 61.6 58.7 61.3 4.5 4.7 5.7 4.6 r5.1 8.0 Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1	SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
Total(c) 103.4 108.2 97.8 106.5 9.1 8.5 10.4 8.3 r8.8 15.1		52 a	61.6	52 7	61 3	45	<u>4</u> 7	5.7	46	r5 1	8.0
Total(c)(d) 5 462.3 5 808.1 5 127.1 5 699.5 483.5 485.4 575.7 458.0 r433.5 642.6											
	Iotal(c)(d)	5 462.3	5 808.1	5 127.1	5 699.5	483.5	485.4	575.7	458.0	r 433.5	642.6

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

	CALENDAI		FINANCIAL	YEAR	2008					
	2007	2008	2006-07	2007-08	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	1000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • •		• • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • •
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	708.3	740.4	668.4	743.5	58.6	64.7	61.3	70.7	r66.2	46.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1 603.9	1 721.5	1 481.6	1 690.7	148.0	145.6	176.5	157.3	r130.9	144.1
2 weeks and under 1 month	1 577.6	1 713.9	1 482.5	1 652.9	135.5	128.0	193.2	132.5	r106.3	222.8
1 and under 2 months	896.1	935.1	837.4	920.4	76.9	87.6	96.7	51.7	r57.9	166.3
2 and under 3 months	260.1	278.5	248.4	273.2	27.6	24.8	19.5	16.1	r35.7	34.5
3 and under 6 months	233.1	239.0	228.8	235.7	21.7	20.2	17.8	17.8	r24.6	17.1
6 and under 12 months	183.2	179.6	180.0	183.1	15.1	14.5	10.7	11.9	r12.0	11.8
Total (b)	5 462.3	5 808.1	5 127.1	5 699.5	483.5	485.4	575.7	458.0	r 433.5	642.6
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	200.6	209.4	194.9	209.3	16.9	16.8	21.1	21.9	r19.3	5.8
Business	772.2	745.0	752.9	773.5	58.9	63.3	65.1	66.2	r66.1	34.8
Visiting friends/relatives	1 301.4	1 366.1	1 261.2	1 343.7	109.4	99.0	113.6	95.5	r106.4	212.1
Holiday	2 716.1	2 995.1	2 469.5	2 891.2	256.3	264.3	328.3	235.4	r201.8	345.7
Employment	120.2	124.7	120.4	122.1	9.9	10.1	8.4	10.6	r9.7	8.3
Education	57.9	63.9	56.5	60.2	6.2	6.2	10.7	2.6	r5.7	5.3
Other & not stated(c)	294.1	303.9	271.7	299.5	25.9	25.8	28.6	25.9	r24.6	30.7
Total	5 462.3	5 808.1	5 127.1	5 699.5	483.5	485.4	575.7	458.0	r 433.5	642.6

revised

subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of Explanatory

Notes for more detail.

Co. Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998. Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are

⁽b) Includes not stated.



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

	CALENDAI		FINANCIAL		2008					
State where spent	2007	2008	2006-07	2007-08	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
most time	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •	• • • • • • • •	• • • • •			• • • • • •	• • • • •
New South Wales	2 201.4	2 195.0	2 183.4	2 194.1	208.6	174.0	125.5	159.6	r186.6	188.1
Victoria	977.5	990.0	962.8	986.7	67.6	73.0	60.7	75.6	r96.1	99.0
Queensland	1 614.5	1 538.7	1 624.6	1 587.7	136.7	163.1	117.0	132.1	r136.3	122.3
South Australia	171.1	175.2	170.5	170.0	11.5	15.0	10.6	12.8	r16.3	18.5
Western Australia	541.7	550.2	523.8	551.3	33.1	39.8	33.0	41.9	r49.8	57.7
Tasmania	46.3	45.2	47.5	45.7	2.1	2.5	2.0	2.5	r4.2	4.7
Northern Territory	104.6	64.8	95.4	88.0	8.0	8.3	5.2	5.6	r4.7	4.1
Australian Capital Territory	44.8	50.6	45.0	45.5	4.4	4.2	3.5	4.2	r5.7	6.3
Other Territories	1.1	0.7	1.0	1.1	_	_	0.2	0.2	r—	_
Total	5 702.9	5 610.4	5 654.0	5 670.0	471.9	480.0	357.6	434.6	r 499.7	500.7

nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

r revised

⁽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.



${\tt PERMANENT\ MOVEMENT,\ SETTLERS-Country\ of\ Birth(a):\ {\tt Original}}$

	CALENDAR	R YEAR	FINANCIAL	YEAR	2008					
	2007	2008	2006-07	2007-08	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Country of birth	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • •			• • • • • •	• • • • • •
Major group—										
Oceania and Antarctica	29 210	33 700	27 060	31 700	2 380	2 670	2 570	2 650	r2 490	2 880
North-West Europe	27 450	26 820	26 900	27 170	1 580	2 450	2 660	2 920	r2 620	2 030
Southern and Eastern Europe	3 490	3 920	3 480	3 570	210	410	400	370	r410	330
North Africa and the Middle East	8 190	10 040	9 690	8 280	880	1 200	1 070	860	r940	640
South-East Asia	19 630	22 030	19 470	21 160	1 670	2 050	1 610	1 660	r1 860	1 770
North-East Asia	17 080	20 260	16 620	17 980	1 640	2 220	1 850	1 600	r1 650	1 610
Southern and Central Asia	21 450	27 620	21 370	23 970	1 890	2 850	2 360	2 180	r2 430	2 230
Americas	3 990	4 400	4 090	4 240	340	410	380	350	r380	330
Sub-Saharan Africa	10 530	11 990	10 920	10 600	820	1 130	950	1 040	r1 160	1 300
Total (b)	141 650	161 520	140 150	149 370	11 460	15 460	13 920	13 700	r 14 010	13 200
Selected source countries—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	12 620	14 820	12 010	12 960	1 200	1 730	1 450	1 160	r1 250	1 180
Fiji	1 560	1 870	1 490	1 790	150	180	140	130	r130	200
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	860	950	1 000	870	60	90	70	70	r70	70
India	13 710	17 630	13 500	15 340	1 230	1 820	1 470	1 310	r1 540	1 310
Indonesia	1 630	1 870	1 700	1 790	140	170	190	140	r140	150
Iraq	1 940	3 410	2 210	2 320	440	380	430	310	r260	190
Lebanon	1 250	1 460	1 390	1 430	60	140	110	110	r120	80
Malaysia	3 030	3 840	2 900	3 520	190	350	290	240	r500	360
New Zealand	25 740	29 320	23 910	27 600	2 070	2 300	2 240	2 280	r2 170	2 430
Philippines	5 630	6 320	5 560	6 110	450	520	460	550	r450	500
Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo	510	530	570	520	20	90	30	30	r40	50
Singapore	1 640	1 820	1 660	1 820	100	130	100	120	r170	150
South Africa	4 190	6 550	4 000	5 170	430	550	500	560	r670	800
Sri Lanka	2 870	4 290	2 720	3 620	290	440	390	290	r330	390
Sudan	1 560	910	2 510	1 020	70	150	130	80	r70	40
Taiwan	670	700	670	750	60	60	40	50	r50	50
UK, CIs & IOM	23 650	22 670	23 220	23 240	1 350	2 040	2 240	2 480	r2 260	1 690
United States of America	1 430	1 450	1 460	1 470	120	150	110	120	r120	110
Viet Nam	2 930	2 780	3 140	2 690	250	330	250	250	r250	240
Zimbabwe	970	1 040	940	1 020	70	80	60	110	r100	140

⁽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 36).

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

- **2** Persons arriving in, or departing from, Australia provide information in the form of incoming and outgoing passenger cards. 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 the *Data Quality Issues* section of this publication.
- **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.
- **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

STATE AND TERRITORY

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 dissemination purposes the United Kingdom (England, Scotland, Wales, Northern Ireland), Channel Islands and Isle of Man are combined; Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea; and Serbia, Montenegro and Kosovo are combined.

SCOPE

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION continued

ESTIMATION METHOD

ETHOD

CONFIDENTIALITY

CORRECTIONS AND

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

- **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.
- **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 *Census and Statistics Act, 1905* provides the authority for the ABS to collect statistical information, and requires that statistical output shall not be published or disseminated in a manner that is likely to enable the identification of a particular person or organisation. This requirement means that the ABS must take care and make assurances that any statistical information about individual respondents cannot be derived from published data.
- **13** Some techniques used to guard against identification or disclosure of confidential information in statistical tables are suppression of sensitive cells, random adjustments to cells with very small values and rounding. In these cases data may not sum to totals due to the confidentialisation of individual cells.
- 14 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.
- 15 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 the *Data Quality Issues* section of this publication.
- 16 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.
- **17** Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of short-term overseas movements are shown in tables 1, 2, 3, 4, 7 and 8.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES continued

- **18** 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.
- 19 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 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.
- 20 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).
- **21** 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 2007–08 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).
- 22 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.
- 23 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.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES continued

- **24** 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).
- 25 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.
 - 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.
- **26** 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 27 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

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY
ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON
TREND ESTIMATES continued

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.

- **28** 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.
- **29** 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>.

RELATED PRODUCTS

- **30** 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)
- **31** 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 Downloads tab.
- Short-term Visitor Arrival Estimates, Australia (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001) issued monthly – final issue, May 2008
- Tourism Statistics News (cat. no. 8602.0)
- **32** 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
 - $\,\blacksquare\,$ the Australian Government Department of Resources, Energy and Tourism
- **33** 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.
- **34** 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

- **35** 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.
- **36** 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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE continued

- 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
 - 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

37 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*.

APPENDIX 1 PASSENGER CARDS

INCOMING CARD - FRONT

Incoming passenger card • Australia PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENCLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN Family/surname Given names Passport number Flight number or name of ship Intended address in Australia State	YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION − IF UNSURE, Yes Are you bringing into Australia: 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? 2. More than 2250ml of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUDS900, including gifts? 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? 6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? 7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? 8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment,	Yes
Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? ► If you are NOT an Australian citizen: Do you have tuberculosis? Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes No DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.	eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food? 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? 10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, farm animals outside Australia in the past 30 days? 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? GNATURE Day Month Year	Yes No Yes No Yes No TURN OVER THE CARD

INCOMING CARD - BACK

Phone () E-mail OR Address	A EMERGENCY CONT Name E-mail, Phone OR Mail address	TACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)
PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH In which country did you board this flight or ship? What is your usual occupation? Nationality as shown on passport Date Day Month Year of birth		Months Days Country where you spent most time abroad Ustralia (× one only)
Information sought on this form is required to quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and curr authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed of and those entitled to receive it under Australian personal information is available at Australian	ency laws of Australia and its collection is nly to agencies administering these areas n law. The leaflet <i>Saleguarding your</i>	0 3 0 5 1 5 0 4 © Commonwealth of Australia 2005 15 (Design date 03/05)

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?	PLEASE AND ANSWER D OR E OR F D Visitor or temporary departing temporarily
Date of birth Date of birth	DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. Your SIGNATURE Dey Month Year THE CARD English

OUTGOING CARD - BACK

Are you taking out of Australia AUI in Australian or foreign currency e 'Yes' you must complete an Intern Transfer Report to present with thi	quivalent? If answered ational Currency	d	Yes [No 🗌													F	PRES Depa	PLET OF T SENT ARTU	THIS O	BOTH CAR S CA	I SID D. IRD, C	ES ON JR
 If you worked in Australia as a temp be eligible for a Departing Australia Payment (DASP). 		ay																_	BOA		ING P		SAND)
If you would like to receive further provide your e-mail address.	information please																							
For example						Τ	Π	П		Τ	Τ	T	T	Т	Т	Τ	П	\neg		Г	Г	T	Т	T
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HOTMAIL.COM			П												Τ			П		Г			Τ	T
Visit www.ato.gov.au/super for mo	re DASP information.	•		·								•												
Information sought on this form is required to a quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and curre authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed or and those entitled to receive it under Australiar	ency laws of Australia and i lly to agencies administerin	ts collecti ng these a										0.	70	3	16	0		© (Comm				ustral n date	

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.

Each month there are records for some long-term residents returning to Australia and long-term visitors departing Australia which could not be matched with a previous arrival or departure, since 1 July 1998. For these cases the previous movement date is imputed to be 1 July 1998 and the imputed duration of stay/absence calculated.

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.

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

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

	Incoming	Outgoing
OAD Variables	%	%
Citizenship (nationality) Country of birth Age (date of birth) Sex Marital status(b) Category of travel Permanent migrant Previous/future country of residence	0.1 4.7 — 39.0 1.7	3.4 — 32.8 0.8
Overseas visitor Intended/actual length of stay Main reason for journey	5.1 5.8	1.3
Australian residents Actual/intended time away from Australia Main reason for journey	1.1	4.3 3.7
Occupation(d) Country of embarkment/disembarkment Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	8.3 3.8 27.2	4.9 3.1

- .. not applicable
- 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.

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

INTENDED LENGTH OF

STAY/TIME AWAY FROM

AUSTRALIA

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.

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST TIME

DATA IMPUTATIONS

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 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:

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

	December 2008
Category of traveller	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	5.1
Long-term residents returning	1.2
Long-term visitors arriving	4.6
Short-term residents returning	0.7
Short-term visitors arriving	7.1
Residents departing permanently	3.1
Long-term residents departing	2.9
Long-term visitors departing	3.1
Short-term residents departing	1.9
Short-term visitors departing	7.1

(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.

Country of stay continued

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

	December 2008
Box type	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b)	63.9
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	5.7
C: Resident returning to Australia	6.7
D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing	7.8
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	2.0
F: Australian resident departing permanently	16.6
	• • • • • •
(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.

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

	December 2008
Category of traveller	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers(c)	63.9
Long-term residents returning	0.7
Long-term visitors arriving	0.8
Short-term residents returning	0.5
Short-term visitors arriving	0.4
Residents departing permanently	0.7
Long-term residents departing	_
Long-term visitors departing	0.4
Short-term residents departing	0.1
Short-term visitors departing	0.3

- nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)
- (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.

Country of birth for New Zealand passport holders

With the introduction of biometric passports for NZ passports, from 21 April 2005, 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

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES continued

Country of birth for New Zealand passport holders continued

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.

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.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES continued

NOVEMBER 2008 PROCESSING

DIAC advised that the previous supply of November 2008 data excluded 3,580 arrivals due to passenger cards being mislaid. This represented 0.4% of all arrivals in November 2008. For further details see the November 2008 issue of this publication.

The ABS and DIAC reprocessed November 2008 data and the revised data are released in this issue (December 2008). As well as the missing arrival passenger cards identified above, processing was completed on additional cards and these records were included in the November 2008 revision. The additional identification of records was mainly due to the movement of the monthly processing cut-off date and reprocessing November 2008 data. The total additional movements affect both arrivals (6,144 movements) and departures (4,078 movements).

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

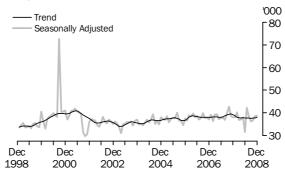
SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

Selected source countries

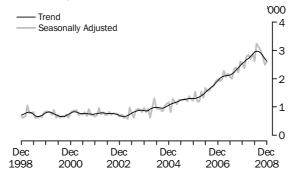
Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates add to the understanding of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) statistics. Seasonally adjusted estimates allow users to analyse short-term movements including irregular impacts on the series, while trend estimates provide a better method to analyse and monitor 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.

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, for the trend series, strong growth from early 2003 to mid 2008, followed by a subsequent decline. The graph for Japan shows the significant impact of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) on the seasonally adjusted arrivals series in mid-2003.

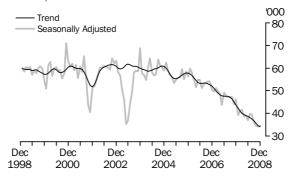
USA, Short-term Visitor Arrivals



VIET NAM, Short-term Visitor Arrivals



JAPAN, Short-term Visitor Arrivals

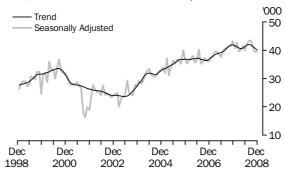


SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

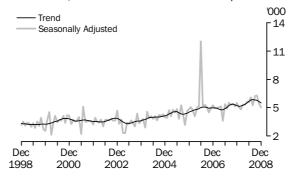
Selected destinations

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 resulted in the insertion of a further break in the trend series from December 2006.

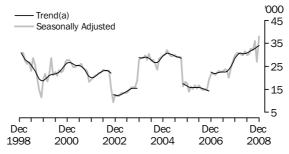
USA, Short-term Resident Departures



GERMANY, Short-term Resident Departures



INDONESIA, Short-term Resident Departures



(a) Breaks in trend series – see Explanatory Notes, paragraph 25.

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

	SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENT		SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITOR		TOTAL ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE			
		Relative		Relative		Relative		
	Standard	standard	Standard	standard	Standard	standard		
Estimated number of	error	error	error	error	error	error		
movements	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

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:

- permanent movements;
- long-term movements (one year or more); and
- short-term movements (less than one year).

A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly, in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.

Country of residence

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

Intended length of stay

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

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas 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

Long-term departures comprise:

- 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

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:

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

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'.

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:

- 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:

 Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they are departing permanently.

Short-term arrivals

Short-term arrivals comprise:

- 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:

- 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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION

INTERNET

www.abs.gov.au the ABS website is the best place for data from our publications and information about the ABS.

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