

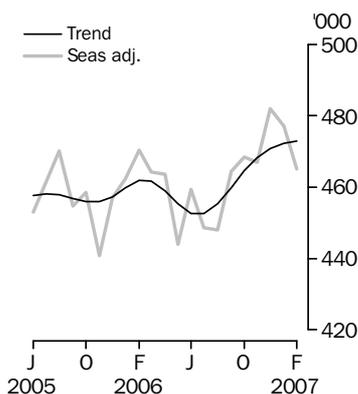
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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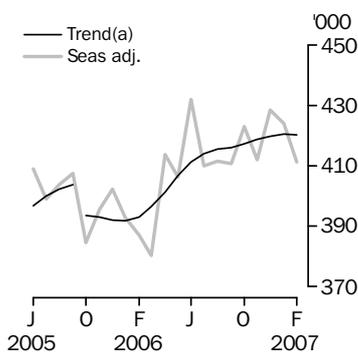
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



(a) Break in trend series from October 2005.

KEY FIGURES

	Feb '07	Jan '07 to Feb '07 % change	Feb '06 to Feb '07 % change
	'000		
Short-term visitor arrivals			
Trend	472.9	0.1	2.4
Seasonally adjusted	465.1	-2.6	..
Original	514.7	..	..
Short-term resident departures			
Trend	420.2	-0.1	6.9
Seasonally adjusted	411.3	-3.0	..
Original	314.9	..	..

.. not applicable

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- Trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during February 2007 (472,900 movements) increased marginally compared with January 2007 (472,400 movements). This followed monthly increases of 0.5% for December 2006 and 0.3% for January 2007.
- Currently, short-term visitor arrivals are 4.5% higher than when the series last troughed in July 2006 (452,500 movements) and 2.4% higher than in February 2006.
- During February 2007, short-term resident departures (420,200 movements) decreased marginally compared with January 2007 (420,500 movements). This was the first decrease in the series since January 2006 and followed a monthly increase of 0.3% for December 2006 and a marginal increase for January 2007.
- Currently, short-term resident departures are 6.9% higher than in February 2006.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- Seasonally adjusted estimates for short-term visitor arrivals during February 2007 (465,100 movements) decreased by 2.6% compared with January 2007. This followed a monthly increase of 3.2% for December 2006 and a monthly decrease of 1.0% for January 2007.
- Short-term resident departures for February 2007 (411,300 movements) decreased by 3.0% compared with January 2007. This followed a monthly increase of 4.0% for December 2006 and a monthly decrease of 1.0% for January 2007.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original movement terms, there were 514,700 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia and 314,900 short-term resident departures from Australia during February 2007.

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.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
March 2007	9 May 2007
April 2007	5 June 2007
May 2007	6 July 2007
June 2007	3 August 2007
July 2007	4 September 2007
August 2007	8 October 2007

EARLY ESTIMATES

Early estimates of short-term visitor arrivals for March 2007 will be available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) web site on 19 April 2007. These estimates can be accessed by going to the ABS web site at <http://www.abs.gov.au>. Select All statistics – Access to all ABS products & statistics, then By Catalogue Number, then 3. Demography, then 34. Migration. Choose *Short-term Visitor Arrival Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001).

DATA NOTES

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

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.

CHANGES IN THE ISSUE

There are no changes in this issue.

ABBREVIATIONS

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
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System

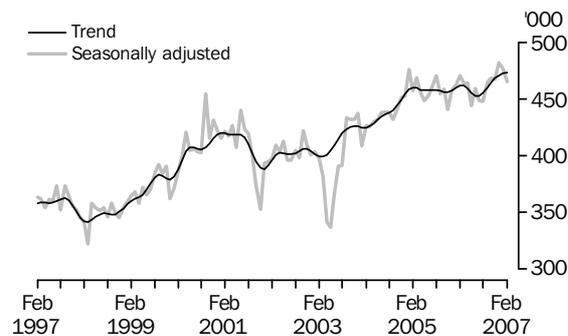
Brian Pink
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

In trend terms, short-term visitor arrivals to Australia in February 2007 (472,900 movements) were marginally higher than in January 2007 (472,400 movements). Short-term visitor arrivals are currently 4.5% higher than when the series last troughed in July 2006 (452,500 movements) and 2.4% higher than in February 2006 (461,900 movements).

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS



The following table presents the top ten source countries (based on original estimates) for short-term visitor arrivals during February 2007. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also presented for these countries, along with the percentage change in trend compared with January 2007 and February 2006.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Major Source Countries—February 2007

	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Jan 07 to Feb 07	Feb 06 to Feb 07
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
United Kingdom	61.0	58.8	77.3	0.1	1.3
New Zealand	96.2	93.9	64.3	1.3	6.0
Japan	51.2	51.7	55.3	-1.4	-9.0
China	28.0	29.9	54.0	0.8	8.4
United States of America	37.8	37.2	42.9	-0.2	-1.9
Singapore	22.0	20.7	22.7	-0.2	3.7
Korea	21.3	18.8	19.8	-3.6	6.3
Hong Kong	12.3	11.6	17.9	-1.0	-9.6
Malaysia	14.0	13.6	17.1	1.4	5.9
Germany	12.5	12.7	16.5	0.5	-1.4

Short-term visitor arrivals from China

Original estimates for short-term visitor arrivals from China in February 2007 reached 54,000 movements, the highest number of movements recorded during the past ten years. This peak is related to Chinese New Year which was celebrated on 18 February 2007. The seasonally adjusted series for China has been estimated taking this regular calendar event into account. For further information see paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes.

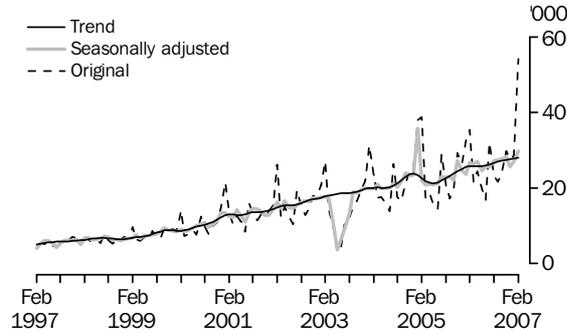
The graph below shows two outliers for the seasonally adjusted series for short-term visitor arrivals from China. The first outlier shows the decrease in the visitor arrivals series in mid-2003 coinciding with the outbreak of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS). The reason for the second outlier, in January 2005, is less clear, but the series

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Short-term visitor arrivals from China *continued*

increased following the Indian Ocean earthquakes and tsunami that occurred on 26 December 2005. Many travellers from China who would have travelled to regions affected by the earthquakes and tsunami may have chosen Australia as an alternate destination. In both cases these outliers were not influenced by Chinese New Year travel.

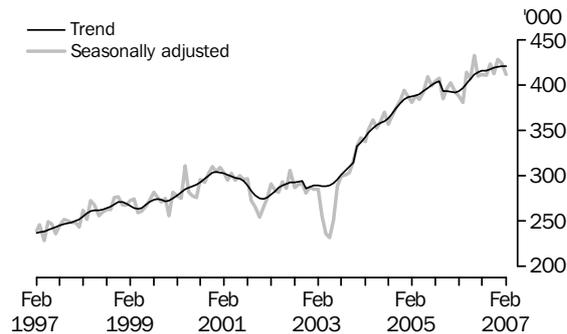
CHINA, Short-term Visitor Arrivals



SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

In trend terms, short-term resident departures from Australia in February 2007 (420,200 movements) were marginally lower than in January 2007 (420,500 movements). Short-term resident departures are currently 6.9% higher than in February 2006.

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The following table presents the top ten destinations (based on original estimates) for short-term resident departures during February 2007. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also presented for these countries, along with the percentage change in trend compared with January 2007 and February 2006.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES *continued*

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Major Destinations—February 2007

	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Jan 06 to Feb 07	Feb 06 to Feb 07
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
New Zealand	73.5	75.0	75.9	-0.4	5.6
United States of America	37.1	38.4	25.6	1.2	1.0
Thailand	28.9	27.6	22.5	3.2	29.6
United Kingdom	32.2	30.8	16.0	-1.6	1.7
Indonesia	23.0	21.3	13.9	5.3	44.0
Singapore	16.5	16.3	13.5	-0.7	-3.6
Malaysia	15.2	15.8	13.1	2.0	6.2
China	20.0	19.2	13.1	-2.2	4.6
India	10.2	9.1	11.7	2.7	23.0
Hong Kong	14.6	13.2	11.7	-4.9	-6.8

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 11,040 permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during February 2007, an increase of 0.8% compared with February 2006 (10,960 movements). People born in New Zealand accounted for the largest proportion of settlers (20%), followed by people born in the United Kingdom (15%), India (10%) and China (9%).

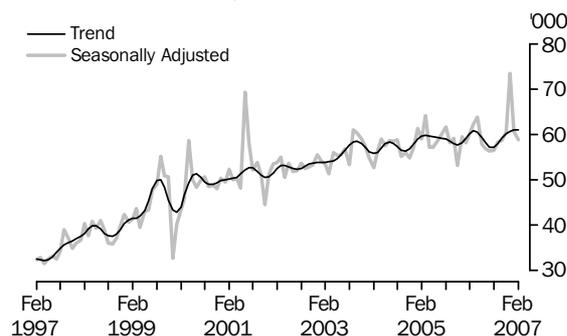
There were 5,390 Australian residents departing permanently from Australia during February 2007, an increase of 6.3% compared with February 2006 (5,060 movements).

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 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). 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).

SHORT-TERM TRAVEL — UNITED KINGDOM *Short-term visitor arrivals*

Trend estimates provide the best method to analyse the underlying direction of the short-term visitor arrivals series for the United Kingdom. Over the ten year period ending February 2007 trend estimates, while showing fluctuations, recorded long-term growth, having almost doubled during the period. In recent years the number of visitor arrivals have risen only slowly. The high point during this ten year period was the current month (February 2007, with 61,000 movements) and the low point was in April 1997 (32,200 movements).

UNITED KINGDOM, Short-term Visitor Arrivals



MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Short-term visitor arrivals continued

In original terms, in the year ended February 2007 short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom represented 13% (735,000 movements) of all short-term visitor arrivals to Australia. This was the same as the percentage for the previous twelve months (706,900 movements) and higher than in the twelve months ended February 1997 (9%, or 377,900 movements).

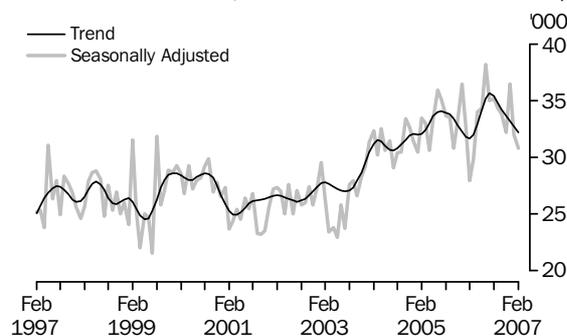
In the year ended February 2007, short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom stated holiday (53%) as their main reason for journey, followed by visiting friends and relatives (34%) and business (6%). In comparison, the main reasons for journey for all short-term visitors to Australia were holiday (52%), visiting friends and relatives (20%) and business (11%). The median age of short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom was 42 years (39 years for all visitors) and the median duration of intended stay was 20 days (10 days for all visitors).

New South Wales (40%), and Victoria and Queensland (each 18%) were the main states/territories of intended stay for short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom in the year ended February 2007. The main destinations for all short-term visitor arrivals to Australia were New South Wales (39%), Queensland (28%) and Victoria (18%).

Short-term resident departures

Trend estimates provide the best method to analyse the underlying direction of the short-term resident departures series for the United Kingdom. Over the ten year period ending February 2007 trend estimates have fluctuated. While there has been long-term growth, currently trend estimates are experiencing a downturn. The high point during this ten year period was in July 2006 (35,600 movements) and the low point was in May 1999 (24,500 movements).

UNITED KINGDOM, Short-term Resident Departures



In original terms, in the year ended February 2007 short-term resident departures to the United Kingdom represented 8% (413,100 movements) of all short-term resident departures from Australia. This was the same as the percentage in the previous twelve months (403,100 movements) and lower than in the twelve months ended February 1997 (11%, or 291,600 movements).

In the year ended February 2007, short-term resident departures to the United Kingdom stated holiday (42%) as their main reason for journey, followed by visiting friends and relatives (37%) and business (9%). In comparison, the main reasons for journey for all short-term residents departing Australia were holiday (47%), visiting friends and relatives (25%) and business (15%). The median age of short-term resident departures to the United Kingdom was 43 years (41 years for all short-term resident departures) and the

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

*Short-term resident
departures continued*

median duration of intended stay was 30 days (15 days for all short-term resident departures).

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.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

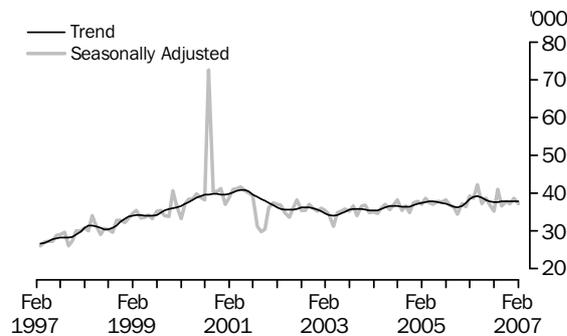
Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates add to the understanding of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) statistics. Seasonally adjusted estimates allow users to analyse short-term movements including irregular impacts on the series, while trend estimates provide a better method to analyse and monitor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

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

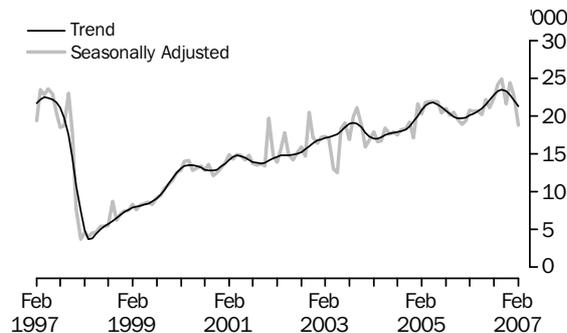
Selected source countries

The graph for the United States of America shows the large increase in the seasonally adjusted series for short-term visitor arrivals in September 2000, during the Olympic Games in Sydney. For Korea the graph shows the severe fall in arrivals in 1997–98, associated with the Asian financial crisis, and subsequent strong and continuous overall growth. The graph for Japan shows the significant impact of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) on the seasonally adjusted arrivals series in mid-2003.

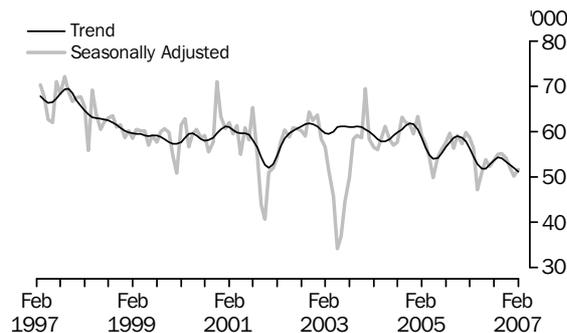
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



KOREA



JAPAN



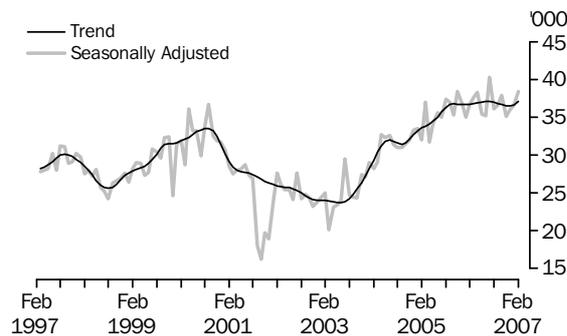
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

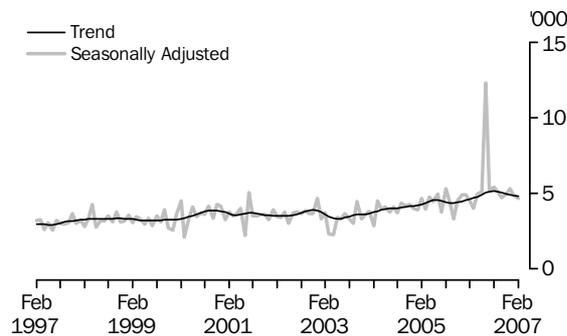
Selected destinations

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

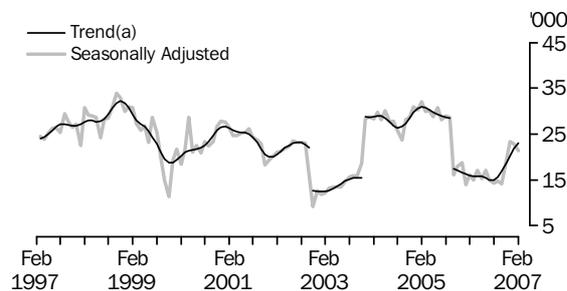
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



GERMANY



INDONESIA



(a) Breaks in trend series from Oct 2002, Dec 2003 and Oct 2005.

TOTAL MOVEMENT, ARRIVALS—Category of Movement

	PERMANENT	LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	SHORT-TERM(a)				Total arrivals(a)
	Settlers	Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally Adjusted)(b)	Overseas visitors (Trend)(c)	
Calendar years									
2004	117 470	98 240	196 850	412 560	4 278.9	5 215.0	..	..	9 906.4
2005	128 750	103 910	209 620	442 280	4 724.7	5 499.0	..	..	10 666.0
2006	133 880	107 040	238 570	479 480	4 898.6	5 532.4	..	..	10 910.5
Financial years									
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 330	401 320	3 813.3	5 057.2	..	..	9 271.8
2004–05	123 420	101 300	202 200	426 920	4 541.6	5 408.3	..	..	10 376.8
2005–06	131 590	103 900	221 920	457 410	4 790.1	5 484.1	..	..	10 731.6
2005									
December	11 360	16 760	10 660	38 780	304.7	601.2	457.0	457.4	944.7
2006									
January	11 370	9 180	28 620	49 170	576.6	466.7	462.3	459.8	1 092.4
February	10 960	7 770	42 620	61 350	343.0	488.5	470.4	461.9	892.9
March	11 010	7 820	16 700	35 530	334.3	476.0	464.2	461.7	845.8
April	11 100	7 860	13 520	32 480	379.2	437.7	463.7	459.0	849.4
May	10 600	5 900	11 130	27 630	349.5	345.5	443.9	455.3	722.6
June	10 740	7 440	14 080	32 250	364.9	382.5	459.4	452.6	779.6
July	10 300	8 880	34 010	53 190	499.6	483.4	448.7	452.5	1 036.2
August	12 160	8 480	16 050	36 680	395.1	413.6	448.1	455.3	845.4
September	11 700	8 540	15 770	36 010	446.9	426.2	464.6	459.9	909.1
October	11 470	8 680	17 610	37 760	521.6	476.2	468.5	464.6	1 035.5
November	11 460	9 500	15 550	36 510	364.6	492.7	467.1	468.3	893.8
December	11 010	17 000	12 900	40 920	323.3	643.4	482.0	470.7	1 007.6
2007									
January	11 780	8 740	35 230	55 750	621.6	458.2	477.3	472.4	1 135.6
February	11 040	8 950	43 350	63 340	351.5	514.7	465.1	472.9	929.6

.. not applicable

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

(b) See paragraphs 16 to 19 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraphs 20 to 22 of Explanatory Notes.

TOTAL MOVEMENT, DEPARTURES—Category of Movement

	PERMANENT		LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term departures	SHORT-TERM(a)				Total departures(a)
	Australian residents	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Australian residents (Original)		Australian residents (Seasonally Adjusted)(b)	Australian residents (Trend)(c)	Overseas visitors		
	no.	no.	no.	'000		'000	'000	'000		
Calendar years										
2004	61 850	87 630	94 190	243 670	4 368.7	..	..	5 258.5	9 870.9
2005	64 400	94 080	93 300	251 780	4 755.6	..	..	5 532.4	10 539.8
2006	69 400	101 210	94 930	265 540	4 940.6	..	..	5 538.1	10 744.2
Financial years										
2003–04	59 080	84 340	93 280	236 700	3 936.8	..	..	5 109.3	9 282.8
2004–05	62 610	91 640	94 710	248 950	4 591.2	..	..	5 457.9	10 298.0
2005–06	67 850	98 110	92 180	258 140	4 834.9	..	..	5 516.2	10 609.3
2005										
December	6 300	7 800	14 360	28 460	526.8	402.3	392.1	479.9	1 035.1	
2006										
January	9 300	14 780	8 620	32 700	346.3	392.7	391.8	580.7	959.7	
February	5 060	8 080	6 140	19 290	295.6	386.9	393.1	465.7	780.6	
March	5 560	8 520	6 300	20 380	361.5	380.3	396.5	488.7	870.6	
April	6 230	8 930	5 880	21 040	415.3	413.7	401.3	480.5	916.9	
May	5 220	8 050	5 290	18 550	402.9	406.3	406.7	382.2	803.6	
June	4 560	6 760	10 460	21 780	484.1	432.1	411.3	384.9	890.8	
July	5 690	8 530	7 850	22 060	412.7	410.1	414.1	421.9	856.6	
August	6 200	9 350	6 420	21 970	395.8	411.6	415.4	476.5	894.3	
September	4 890	6 550	6 400	17 830	491.3	410.7	416.0	386.3	895.4	
October	5 010	6 820	5 820	17 660	391.0	423.0	417.2	460.2	868.9	
November	5 120	6 650	9 760	21 530	374.9	412.0	418.7	504.0	900.4	
December	6 560	8 190	16 010	30 760	569.2	428.5	419.9	506.5	1 106.4	
2007										
January	9 720	14 670	8 780	33 170	369.5	424.0	420.5	610.4	1 013.1	
February	5 390	8 040	8 030	21 450	314.9	411.3	420.2	476.2	812.5	

.. not applicable

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

(b) See paragraphs 16 to 19 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraphs 20 to 22 of Explanatory Notes.

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

Country of residence	2006								2007	
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
New Caledonia	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6
New Zealand	88.9	87.9	87.4	87.5	88.2	89.7	91.7	93.5	95.0	96.2
Papua New Guinea	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	100.3	99.2	98.5	98.5	99.2	101.0	103.2	105.2	107.0	108.3
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7
Denmark	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0
France	5.4	5.5	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8
Germany	12.7	12.5	12.3	12.2	12.1	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.4	12.5
Ireland	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4
Netherlands	4.2	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
Norway	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
Sweden	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9
Switzerland	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
United Kingdom	59.4	58.1	57.2	57.2	58.0	59.2	60.1	60.7	61.0	61.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	100.3	98.5	97.3	97.1	98.0	99.6	101.0	101.9	102.5	102.8
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.4
Spain	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	10.2	10.2	10.4	10.5	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
United Arab Emirates	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.8	7.0	7.2	7.4
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	6.7	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.8
Malaysia	12.1	11.9	12.0	12.3	12.6	12.9	13.3	13.6	13.8	14.0
Philippines	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.8
Singapore	20.9	21.1	21.4	21.8	22.2	22.3	22.2	22.1	22.1	22.0
Thailand	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	51.6	51.6	52.1	53.0	54.0	54.7	55.3	55.8	56.3	56.6
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	25.9	26.0	26.2	26.6	26.9	27.2	27.4	27.5	27.8	28.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.3
Japan	51.9	51.9	52.7	53.7	54.3	54.1	53.4	52.7	52.0	51.2
Korea	21.0	21.5	22.0	22.8	23.3	23.5	23.3	22.8	22.1	21.3
Taiwan (Province of China)	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.7	7.9	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.5	7.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	119.5	120.0	121.8	124.0	125.6	125.7	124.8	123.4	122.0	120.5
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	7.3	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.3
<i>Total(d)</i>	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.2	9.2
AMERICAS—										
Canada	9.5	9.4	9.3	9.2	9.1	9.0	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.8
United States of America	38.8	38.3	37.8	37.6	37.6	37.8	37.9	37.9	37.8	37.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	52.0	51.5	50.9	50.6	50.6	50.7	50.7	50.6	50.5	50.4
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	5.0	5.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7
Total(d)(e)	455.3	452.6	452.5	455.3	459.9	464.6	468.3	470.7	472.4	472.9

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

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

(c) See paragraphs 20 to 22 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

Country of residence	2006								2007	
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.4	2.7	2.5	1.9
New Caledonia	3.5	3.1	3.2	2.6	3.3	3.1	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.4
New Zealand	90.9	90.9	85.7	82.9	90.7	89.6	91.2	92.5	99.2	93.9
Papua New Guinea	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	2.6	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7
Total(d)	102.7	102.4	96.9	93.2	101.8	100.6	102.6	104.8	111.6	105.2
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	1.7	1.9
Denmark	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.1	1.9	1.9
France	5.2	5.7	5.6	6.0	5.9	5.6	5.7	5.5	6.0	5.9
Germany	12.0	12.5	11.9	12.6	12.0	11.7	12.4	12.4	12.2	12.7
Ireland	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.7	4.8	5.3	5.2	5.5	5.3
Netherlands	4.0	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.0	4.2	4.1	4.8	4.3	4.0
Norway	1.3	1.4	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.1
Sweden	3.6	2.9	2.8	2.7	2.8	2.8	3.0	2.9	3.0	2.7
Switzerland	3.6	3.4	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.3	3.3
United Kingdom	57.8	56.9	56.4	56.5	58.3	58.7	60.4	73.4	60.6	58.8
Total(d)	97.5	97.4	95.9	96.9	97.6	98.8	101.7	115.1	102.4	100.2
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	4.2	4.6	4.3	4.2	4.8	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.2
Spain	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
Total(d)	10.3	10.7	10.0	10.1	11.1	10.9	10.8	10.8	11.2	10.8
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	1.1	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.3
United Arab Emirates	2.2	2.1	2.0	1.8	2.5	2.5	2.4	2.4	3.1	2.7
Total(d)	6.1	7.3	6.3	5.8	6.3	7.0	6.6	7.0	7.3	7.4
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	7.0	6.4	6.2	7.0	7.2	6.9	7.4	7.0	7.0	6.4
Malaysia	10.3	12.5	13.1	13.5	9.2	14.3	13.6	14.2	13.5	13.6
Philippines	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	2.9	3.6	3.8	3.8
Singapore	18.0	20.6	22.1	22.9	23.1	21.6	21.0	21.7	24.6	20.7
Thailand	6.0	6.2	6.3	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.8	6.6	6.6
Total(d)	47.2	51.5	53.7	55.2	52.0	55.0	54.2	56.5	58.6	54.7
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	24.7	25.6	25.5	27.1	27.4	27.7	28.2	25.6	27.0	29.9
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	13.4	12.8	13.7	12.8	12.6	13.5	12.4	12.5	13.0	11.6
Japan	51.0	53.9	52.4	53.6	55.0	55.2	54.1	52.0	50.2	51.7
Korea	20.2	22.1	21.0	22.4	24.2	24.9	21.6	24.4	22.6	18.8
Taiwan (Province of China)	6.3	7.3	7.8	7.4	7.5	9.4	7.7	7.5	6.1	8.4
Total(d)	115.8	121.9	120.7	123.6	126.7	130.8	124.2	122.2	119.3	120.7
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	6.7	8.3	6.9	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.3	6.8	7.3	7.5
Total(d)	8.4	10.2	8.8	9.3	8.7	8.8	9.4	8.7	9.0	9.6
AMERICAS										
Canada	9.4	9.2	9.6	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.7	8.6	9.0
United States of America	37.2	38.6	37.0	35.3	41.0	36.7	37.9	37.3	38.6	37.2
Total(d)	50.1	51.8	50.1	48.1	54.1	49.9	50.9	49.9	51.1	50.1
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.3	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.6	4.9	4.8	5.2	5.1	4.6
Total(d)	5.9	6.3	6.3	6.0	6.3	6.7	6.6	6.8	6.8	6.3
Total(d)(e)	443.9	459.4	448.7	448.1	464.6	468.5	467.1	482.0	477.3	465.1

(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) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraphs 16 to 19 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

Country of residence	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006				2007	
	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	28.4	29.6	27.4	28.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	5.0	2.3	1.8
New Caledonia	37.7	39.2	38.1	37.7	3.0	2.7	3.7	4.2	6.5	4.3
New Zealand	1 098.9	1 075.8	1 082.0	1 090.8	114.4	97.0	88.4	100.9	72.4	64.3
Papua New Guinea	27.8	30.5	26.7	29.2	2.6	2.3	2.9	3.9	2.9	1.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>1 226.9</i>	<i>1 211.2</i>	<i>1 207.9</i>	<i>1 221.6</i>	<i>125.0</i>	<i>107.4</i>	<i>100.2</i>	<i>119.3</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>74.7</i>
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	18.9	19.2	18.5	19.7	1.3	2.1	2.0	2.2	2.0	2.5
Denmark	22.6	23.0	22.0	22.5	1.7	2.5	2.1	3.2	2.5	3.0
France	63.8	67.4	59.0	65.6	4.8	5.7	6.1	7.2	6.1	6.7
Germany	146.5	148.2	142.4	150.4	11.9	15.1	13.9	16.1	13.0	16.5
Ireland	59.8	59.1	56.5	59.5	4.3	5.1	5.6	9.9	5.6	5.1
Netherlands	49.7	51.2	48.9	50.2	3.7	5.6	5.0	7.1	4.9	5.0
Norway	16.5	15.6	16.8	15.3	1.0	1.2	1.5	2.5	1.7	1.9
Sweden	35.3	35.6	34.2	36.4	2.0	3.3	3.8	6.3	4.2	4.2
Switzerland	41.5	42.5	41.5	41.3	3.8	4.1	4.5	6.7	4.5	3.8
United Kingdom	708.8	734.2	699.5	709.3	41.2	60.4	74.6	134.3	70.1	77.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>1 187.5</i>	<i>1 221.4</i>	<i>1 162.7</i>	<i>1 195.0</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>107.9</i>	<i>121.6</i>	<i>198.7</i>	<i>117.5</i>	<i>128.9</i>
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	50.9	51.7	49.5	50.8	4.6	4.2	4.3	7.8	5.1	3.9
Spain	16.9	18.2	15.8	17.5	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.8	1.5	1.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>121.5</i>	<i>125.6</i>	<i>117.6</i>	<i>122.5</i>	<i>10.2</i>	<i>11.0</i>	<i>12.3</i>	<i>18.8</i>	<i>13.9</i>	<i>11.1</i>
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	15.6	15.0	15.6	15.2	1.3	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.5	1.5
United Arab Emirates	22.5	24.7	20.8	22.9	1.9	1.6	1.6	2.3	2.3	2.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>72.5</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>73.4</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.1</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>8.1</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.7</i>
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	83.5	83.6	82.4	81.8	5.7	12.7	5.4	9.8	5.6	7.2
Malaysia	166.0	150.3	169.0	152.5	10.5	15.2	13.7	17.9	7.7	17.1
Philippines	33.7	37.5	32.6	34.9	3.0	3.7	2.8	3.8	2.8	3.2
Singapore	266.1	253.4	267.5	251.8	18.3	20.9	27.1	34.8	13.5	22.7
Thailand	76.9	74.0	79.3	74.8	4.8	7.0	4.6	6.5	4.6	5.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>654.1</i>	<i>632.1</i>	<i>657.1</i>	<i>625.7</i>	<i>44.8</i>	<i>62.3</i>	<i>56.5</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>36.9</i>	<i>60.2</i>
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	285.0	308.5	274.4	292.3	21.7	23.9	29.8	27.4	28.6	54.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	159.5	154.8	148.9	158.8	10.3	12.2	10.1	16.7	9.3	17.9
Japan	685.3	651.0	700.8	674.4	52.1	55.0	59.0	55.3	50.0	55.3
Korea	250.6	260.8	237.3	242.9	19.2	23.4	24.6	28.6	33.2	19.8
Taiwan (Province of China)	110.9	93.8	103.8	102.3	6.5	7.7	5.6	6.5	7.1	10.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>1 494.0</i>	<i>1 471.7</i>	<i>1 467.6</i>	<i>1 473.5</i>	<i>109.9</i>	<i>122.3</i>	<i>129.2</i>	<i>134.9</i>	<i>128.5</i>	<i>157.4</i>
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	67.9	83.8	59.2	78.9	6.2	6.7	6.6	7.7	6.3	7.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>106.0</i>	<i>79.0</i>	<i>99.3</i>	<i>7.8</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>8.6</i>	<i>10.3</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>10.1</i>
AMERICAS—										
Canada	102.5	109.9	103.1	106.5	6.6	8.8	10.6	12.6	11.9	12.4
United States of America	446.3	456.1	445.5	452.5	30.0	33.3	37.1	44.4	37.5	42.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>584.4</i>	<i>611.1</i>	<i>581.1</i>	<i>598.8</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>46.1</i>	<i>51.6</i>	<i>62.9</i>	<i>54.3</i>	<i>59.4</i>
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	52.5	56.9	50.0	54.7	4.5	4.5	5.2	9.8	3.7	4.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	<i>70.3</i>	<i>77.1</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>74.0</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>6.2</i>
Total(c)(d)	5 499.0	5 532.4	5 408.3	5 484.1	426.2	476.2	492.7	643.4	458.2	514.7

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

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

(c) Includes other.

(d) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006				2007	
	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	1 718.2	1 711.9	1 650.7	1 716.1	135.2	158.2	167.7	148.7	127.6	151.9
1 and under 2 weeks	1 587.3	1 576.4	1 593.4	1 550.0	135.6	142.6	142.1	159.2	123.5	139.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	1 128.0	1 135.5	1 107.1	1 135.4	77.7	87.9	90.8	195.2	85.3	94.8
1 and under 2 months	434.1	443.6	438.6	435.6	27.9	32.9	33.9	81.4	41.8	42.8
2 and under 3 months	154.9	159.9	151.1	157.3	10.7	13.6	16.2	20.9	17.7	12.9
3 and under 6 months	211.7	223.6	208.3	216.7	18.4	19.3	23.2	21.7	22.9	25.1
6 and under 12 months	264.8	281.5	259.2	273.0	20.8	21.9	18.8	16.4	39.3	47.7
Total(b)	5 499.0	5 532.4	5 408.3	5 484.1	426.2	476.2	492.7	643.4	458.2	514.7
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	170.7	171.0	161.0	169.8	18.5	19.5	14.8	8.0	8.4	11.4
Business	565.0	615.5	518.4	596.0	50.2	57.3	61.5	38.5	50.2	54.1
Visiting friends/relatives	1 116.7	1 126.0	1 097.6	1 108.9	86.5	92.2	97.1	180.2	84.5	93.7
Holiday	2 952.1	2 886.5	2 866.0	2 895.1	218.9	252.2	267.7	364.6	232.4	263.8
Employment	107.3	155.4	84.1	137.4	13.1	14.0	13.8	16.9	15.0	13.8
Education	261.4	275.7	248.6	271.2	13.7	15.8	12.4	10.6	38.7	53.8
Other & not stated(c)	325.9	302.3	432.6	305.6	25.3	25.2	25.5	24.6	29.0	24.1
Total	5 499.0	5 532.4	5 408.3	5 484.1	426.2	476.2	492.7	643.4	458.2	514.7

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

(b) Includes not stated.
(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

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

	2006								2007	
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	16.8	17.0	17.4	17.5	17.4	16.9	16.3	15.5	14.6	13.8
New Caledonia	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.4
New Zealand	70.1	70.9	72.1	73.2	74.0	74.3	74.3	74.0	73.8	73.5
Norfolk Island	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9
Papua New Guinea	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
Vanuatu	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	102.0	103.5	105.2	106.6	107.2	107.0	106.3	105.3	104.3	103.3
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	6.2	6.2	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.7	5.7
Germany	4.9	5.0	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.8
Ireland	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Netherlands	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6
United Kingdom	34.2	35.2	35.6	35.4	34.8	34.2	33.7	33.2	32.7	32.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	55.0	56.2	56.7	56.4	55.6	54.8	54.2	53.8	53.3	52.8
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	3.7	3.9	4.0	3.8	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4
Italy	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.0	7.4	6.8
Spain	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	23.2	24.0	24.3	24.0	23.3	22.6	21.9	21.4	20.8	20.1
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	2.1	1.9	1.7	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.6	1.7
Turkey	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.6
<i>Total(d)</i>	11.5	11.4	11.3	11.3	11.4	11.6	11.8	11.8	11.6	11.4
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	15.7	15.4	15.0	14.9	15.6	16.9	18.6	20.3	21.8	23.0
Malaysia	13.8	13.5	13.3	13.3	13.5	13.8	14.2	14.6	14.9	15.2
Philippines	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.0
Singapore	17.4	17.3	17.1	17.0	16.9	16.9	16.8	16.8	16.6	16.5
Thailand	23.7	24.0	24.1	24.1	24.3	24.9	25.9	27.0	28.0	28.9
Viet Nam	10.1	10.3	10.5	10.7	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.5	11.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	90.9	90.9	90.6	90.8	92.0	94.5	97.6	100.8	103.6	105.9
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	21.1	21.5	21.8	21.9	21.7	21.5	21.3	20.9	20.5	20.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	16.1	16.4	16.6	17.0	17.2	17.1	16.6	16.0	15.3	14.6
Japan	7.5	7.2	7.2	7.4	7.9	8.6	9.5	10.4	11.2	11.9
Korea	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7
Taiwan (Province of China)	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	50.6	51.0	51.5	52.2	52.8	53.3	53.6	53.6	53.4	52.9
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	8.9	9.0	9.0	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.3	9.7	10.0	10.2
Sri Lanka	2.2	2.1	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	14.0	14.1	13.9	13.7	13.6	13.6	13.9	14.3	14.7	15.0
AMERICAS—										
Canada	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.8	7.6	7.5	7.2	7.0	6.8
United States of America	37.0	37.1	37.1	37.0	36.8	36.7	36.5	36.5	36.6	37.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	49.7	50.1	50.2	50.1	49.8	49.3	48.9	48.6	48.5	48.7
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.9	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7	4.6	4.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.0	7.9
Total(d)(e)	406.7	411.3	414.1	415.4	416.0	417.2	418.7	419.9	420.5	420.2

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

(b) See paragraphs 7 to 9 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraphs 20 to 22 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

	2006								2007	
	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	17.1	17.3	16.7	17.2	17.1	19.1	16.1	14.7	14.5	13.2
New Caledonia	0.7	1.3	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.4	1.6
New Zealand	71.0	70.3	71.4	74.5	72.7	76.1	75.2	73.8	70.8	75.0
Norfolk Island	2.0	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.9	2.0	1.9
Papua New Guinea	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	4.0	4.3	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.8
Vanuatu	2.8	3.3	3.6	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	103.2	104.4	103.6	107.4	105.5	111.4	106.6	104.4	101.1	104.6
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	6.5	6.4	6.1	5.5	6.2	5.2	5.9	5.8	5.1	6.1
Germany	5.1	12.3	5.1	5.4	5.1	4.7	4.9	5.3	4.8	4.6
Ireland	2.4	3.1	2.8	2.3	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.9	2.6	2.7
Netherlands	2.0	2.4	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.2	2.0
Switzerland	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	2.2	1.6	1.7
United Kingdom	34.3	38.2	35.0	35.2	34.3	33.8	32.2	36.4	32.0	30.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	55.4	67.7	55.6	55.6	55.6	53.9	52.5	58.4	51.1	52.0
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	3.6	5.6	3.4	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.6
Italy	9.7	9.4	9.1	9.4	8.6	9.4	8.6	8.4	8.1	5.1
Spain	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.7	2.2	1.6	2.3	1.8	2.2	1.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	23.7	28.0	22.4	24.3	22.3	22.9	21.2	22.2	22.1	18.2
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	2.4	2.9	1.5	0.1	1.5	2.4	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.8
Turkey	2.0	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	12.0	13.1	10.5	9.6	10.9	13.0	12.2	12.1	11.3	10.2
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	15.3	17.0	15.0	14.3	14.8	14.2	19.1	23.3	22.8	21.3
Malaysia	14.4	13.5	13.1	12.0	14.1	14.1	14.1	15.0	14.1	15.8
Philippines	6.9	7.1	7.5	7.1	6.8	7.3	7.7	7.6	6.6	6.7
Singapore	17.0	17.2	17.5	16.9	16.2	17.3	16.3	18.5	15.5	16.3
Thailand	23.1	25.1	24.1	24.2	24.2	24.5	23.1	28.3	30.9	27.6
Viet Nam	9.0	9.8	10.5	10.6	11.4	12.1	10.4	10.9	11.3	12.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	88.4	94.0	91.1	88.3	91.6	93.0	93.5	107.3	105.6	103.5
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	22.9	22.2	21.3	20.8	21.6	22.1	22.2	20.4	20.3	19.2
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15.1	16.6	15.6	17.7	17.2	17.8	16.9	15.5	16.0	13.2
Japan	7.0	6.9	7.5	7.9	8.2	7.8	8.8	10.0	13.8	11.1
Korea	2.4	2.5	2.9	2.3	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.8	3.0	2.2
Taiwan (Province of China)	3.0	2.8	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.2	3.6	3.3	3.1	3.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	50.7	51.6	50.6	52.0	52.9	53.5	54.5	52.6	56.4	49.6
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	9.4	9.0	9.5	8.9	8.5	8.6	9.2	9.2	12.1	9.1
Sri Lanka	2.4	2.2	1.7	1.9	1.2	1.8	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	14.5	14.3	14.1	14.7	12.2	13.2	13.6	14.0	17.2	13.7
AMERICAS—										
Canada	8.8	8.0	7.6	7.8	7.9	8.1	7.1	7.2	7.1	6.6
United States of America	35.4	35.2	40.3	36.1	36.6	37.9	35.1	36.0	36.6	38.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	48.3	48.6	52.4	49.7	49.5	51.2	47.1	47.6	48.7	50.1
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	5.1	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.7	5.2	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.3
<i>Total(d)</i>	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.9	8.7	8.2	7.9	8.0	7.8
Total(d)(e)	406.3	432.1	410.1	411.6	410.7	423.0	412.0	428.5	424.0	411.3

(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) See paragraphs 7 to 9 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) See paragraphs 16 to 19 of Explanatory Notes.

(d) Includes other.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006				2007	
	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	196.9	202.3	188.7	199.9	21.3	21.5	14.6	17.2	13.1	8.7
New Caledonia	15.3	13.9	15.4	14.8	1.8	1.2	1.1	1.3	1.1	0.7
New Zealand	835.6	864.7	843.0	836.3	78.4	68.6	67.2	116.6	70.3	75.9
Norfolk Island	20.5	22.8	23.1	20.1	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.1	1.7	1.9
Papua New Guinea	41.7	45.7	38.8	43.1	4.6	4.3	4.0	3.7	3.3	3.1
Vanuatu	37.9	40.2	37.0	38.1	4.2	4.0	3.6	4.5	3.8	2.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 200.6	1 249.7	1 192.9	1 211.1	118.3	106.6	97.0	154.4	98.0	96.5
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	70.6	72.5	66.6	73.1	10.6	3.8	3.4	6.3	2.8	2.4
Germany	54.0	69.9	51.6	65.7	6.6	3.4	4.0	5.6	3.0	2.6
Ireland	31.0	33.1	30.3	31.3	3.9	2.6	1.1	3.7	1.0	1.2
Netherlands	18.1	22.5	17.9	21.6	2.4	1.2	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.9
United Kingdom	404.4	412.8	384.9	409.3	44.1	25.8	20.0	40.0	18.7	16.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	637.3	674.7	609.9	661.5	73.2	40.3	32.9	65.6	30.5	26.6
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	48.9	45.4	47.2	48.3	4.1	1.4	0.8	1.6	0.9	1.0
Italy	92.2	108.7	91.3	102.7	17.0	6.8	3.9	6.4	3.1	1.6
Spain	22.2	24.8	20.2	24.5	3.7	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.0	0.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	255.3	279.2	247.5	270.8	34.4	14.2	9.4	16.5	7.9	5.9
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	27.4	20.7	27.2	28.5	1.7	1.2	1.1	1.2	0.6	0.8
Turkey	20.3	22.7	18.6	20.3	2.2	1.4	0.8	1.0	0.4	0.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	136.1	137.1	122.9	142.5	11.7	9.2	11.4	15.9	9.5	6.6
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	319.9	194.7	344.0	241.9	19.7	15.4	16.9	22.8	18.6	13.9
Malaysia	159.9	168.0	155.5	163.9	16.6	13.2	11.8	20.9	14.7	13.1
Philippines	82.6	85.6	81.0	83.8	6.2	6.2	7.4	14.4	6.8	5.5
Singapore	188.4	211.1	175.9	204.7	16.4	16.2	16.7	22.6	15.2	13.5
Thailand	202.9	288.1	187.0	246.4	29.6	30.6	24.0	32.7	27.0	22.5
Viet Nam	120.8	125.3	114.8	119.3	11.4	10.2	10.1	22.2	15.9	11.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 110.2	1 111.4	1 093.0	1 096.2	103.1	95.1	90.8	142.4	103.2	82.9
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	235.2	251.0	214.2	239.9	30.3	25.5	20.7	24.3	18.3	13.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	185.7	196.2	173.3	190.7	16.4	17.5	19.6	22.5	15.9	11.7
Japan	97.8	100.3	96.3	100.3	11.4	8.4	7.3	11.8	13.4	9.7
Korea	29.5	31.5	28.5	30.7	3.1	2.9	2.5	3.6	2.4	1.7
Taiwan (Province of China)	37.6	37.7	39.4	37.2	3.3	3.0	4.1	5.6	2.7	3.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	589.3	620.6	554.6	602.5	64.7	57.5	54.7	68.3	52.9	39.7
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	93.6	106.0	84.0	99.2	8.6	10.2	17.2	18.3	10.1	11.7
Sri Lanka	25.3	22.6	25.1	26.0	1.3	1.1	2.4	3.9	1.4	1.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	147.2	160.1	134.2	155.2	12.7	14.7	24.3	26.3	13.4	15.9
AMERICAS—										
Canada	88.1	90.5	85.5	88.4	8.8	4.0	3.9	10.7	8.0	4.5
United States of America	426.4	440.3	394.5	437.8	46.6	34.9	32.6	47.4	32.9	25.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	570.0	587.5	531.8	581.2	60.9	44.1	44.2	65.7	45.8	34.2
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	48.9	57.2	49.4	52.5	5.7	4.5	5.6	8.1	3.9	3.5
<i>Total(c)</i>	80.6	94.3	79.1	86.4	9.0	7.7	9.1	12.6	7.2	5.9
Total(c)(d)	4 755.6	4 940.6	4 591.2	4 834.9	491.3	391.0	374.9	569.2	369.5	314.9

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

(b) See paragraphs 7 to 9 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) Includes other.

(d) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006				2007	
	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	624.5	657.3	610.1	635.6	56.5	59.4	63.3	41.9	39.9	50.4
1 and under 2 weeks	1 384.3	1 401.7	1 335.1	1 384.9	151.2	133.1	112.2	122.3	113.8	100.3
2 weeks and under 1 month	1 332.8	1 408.2	1 276.5	1 364.6	160.5	111.7	85.3	194.7	117.7	88.7
1 and under 2 months	774.8	810.6	746.3	789.8	79.0	46.9	48.7	148.7	46.5	38.9
2 and under 3 months	236.8	248.8	231.7	244.7	17.1	12.6	30.7	33.2	13.1	11.0
3 and under 6 months	222.3	230.4	213.9	228.9	15.4	16.0	23.5	16.5	15.0	11.2
6 and under 12 months	180.1	183.5	177.6	186.5	11.5	11.3	11.3	11.7	23.6	14.4
Total(b)	4 755.6	4 940.6	4 591.2	4 834.9	491.3	391.0	374.9	569.2	369.5	314.9
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	193.7	189.1	184.2	187.2	23.2	19.2	18.4	6.7	9.5	12.4
Business	697.3	736.6	679.3	719.5	66.6	72.7	66.5	38.7	55.0	56.8
Visiting friends/relatives	1 206.6	1 244.9	1 170.2	1 217.1	102.7	82.0	99.9	197.5	82.0	82.2
Holiday	2 229.2	2 332.7	2 142.6	2 272.0	259.4	185.3	157.2	281.2	178.4	135.3
Employment	108.4	113.2	103.8	109.8	7.6	10.2	9.3	8.2	16.5	10.0
Education	53.8	56.8	52.3	56.6	9.0	3.5	4.4	5.0	5.5	1.7
Other & not stated(c)	266.6	267.2	258.8	272.8	22.7	18.1	19.2	31.9	22.5	16.4
Total	4 755.6	4 940.6	4 591.2	4 834.9	491.3	391.0	374.9	569.2	369.5	314.9

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

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

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

State where spent most time	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006				2007	
	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	2 170.6	2 141.9	2 152.9	2 150.7	134.2	176.8	196.7	190.4	255.9	197.2
Victoria	931.8	940.2	933.2	921.9	62.2	70.5	91.5	97.9	111.6	82.8
Queensland	1 631.4	1 625.5	1 594.1	1 638.6	135.9	145.7	137.6	128.4	144.8	121.1
South Australia	144.3	160.2	139.0	152.2	10.1	11.0	13.6	18.2	18.6	14.4
Western Australia	511.7	501.5	495.3	504.0	31.1	40.2	46.9	55.5	61.4	46.3
Tasmania	41.9	46.5	39.3	45.4	2.1	3.6	4.8	5.0	7.1	5.7
Northern Territory	57.4	76.3	62.2	59.4	7.4	9.4	7.6	5.3	6.3	5.8
Australian Capital Territory	42.9	44.8	41.4	43.5	3.1	2.9	5.2	5.5	4.6	2.8
Other Territories	0.4	1.1	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	—
Total	5 532.4	5 538.1	5 457.9	5 516.2	386.3	460.2	504.0	506.5	610.4	476.2

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

PERMANENT MOVEMENT, SETTLERS—Country of Birth(a): Original

Country of birth	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006				2007	
	2005	2006	2004-05	2005-06	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Major group—										
Oceania and Antarctica	22 340	23 750	21 130	22 780	1 860	2 020	1 680	2 320	3 390	2 420
North-West Europe	25 300	26 820	21 500	26 900	2 530	2 630	2 520	1 940	2 390	1 950
Southern and Eastern Europe	3 600	3 360	3 620	3 510	300	300	350	310	310	290
North Africa and the Middle East	11 840	10 730	12 960	11 150	1 080	760	910	650	530	750
South-East Asia	17 500	18 580	16 870	18 080	1 470	1 710	1 670	1 720	1 190	1 480
North-East Asia	14 980	15 560	15 730	15 270	1 350	1 190	1 200	1 290	1 190	1 380
Southern and Central Asia	17 440	20 100	15 810	18 770	1 760	1 610	1 760	1 490	1 590	1 660
Americas	4 220	4 210	3 980	4 350	360	340	330	410	360	340
Sub-Saharan Africa	10 760	10 190	11 130	10 050	960	850	980	820	780	740
Total(b)	128 750	133 880	123 420	131 590	11 700	11 470	11 460	11 010	11 780	11 040
Selected source countries—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	10 240	10 970	11 100	10 580	970	840	860	900	830	1 010
Fiji	1 760	1 660	1 740	1 830	110	120	100	160	130	110
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 130	990	1 270	1 030	70	60	60	90	70	80
India	9 920	12 450	9 410	11 290	1 040	1 030	980	890	1 120	1 050
Indonesia	1 860	1 780	1 930	1 850	140	150	140	160	130	110
Iraq	2 200	2 440	1 940	2 430	270	220	120	100	110	150
Lebanon	1 420	1 380	1 450	1 290	130	70	90	90	80	140
Malaysia	2 980	2 930	2 940	2 970	170	330	290	240	180	190
New Zealand	18 500	20 350	17 350	19 030	1 630	1 750	1 480	2 000	3 090	2 170
Philippines	4 620	5 160	4 240	4 870	410	470	440	470	320	470
Serbia and Montenegro	550	540	670	510	40	50	70	50	40	60
Singapore	2 790	2 130	3 040	2 690	120	120	160	170	80	130
South Africa	4 210	3 810	4 590	3 950	340	290	350	360	430	220
Sri Lanka	2 440	2 500	2 310	2 360	200	240	170	210	150	200
Sudan	4 480	3 360	5 650	3 780	350	220	360	200	100	170
Taiwan (Province of China)	720	700	780	750	50	40	60	60	50	70
United Kingdom	21 770	23 320	18 220	23 290	2 190	2 310	2 210	1 620	2 030	1 660
United States of America	1 600	1 470	1 580	1 560	140	120	100	160	110	130
Viet Nam	2 460	2 920	2 200	2 660	240	300	270	320	170	280
Zimbabwe	1 120	1 020	1 260	1 100	80	50	90	90	60	40

(a) 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 28).

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

SCOPE

5 The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia, and unauthorised arrivals.

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

10 OAD statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed. Sample standard errors can be found in the Standard Errors section of this publication.

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

12 The statistics in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. As a result, sums of the components may not add exactly to totals. Analysis featured in the Key Points and Main Features of this publication is based on unrounded data. Calculations made on rounded data may differ to those published.

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

13 The imprecision due to sampling errors should not be confused with errors arising from imperfections in reporting, which may occur in any data collection, whether sampled or not. Every effort is made to minimise such errors, both through careful design of the passenger cards and through checks on the information once it is received. During the edit process some items are corrected where they conflict with other known information. Missing replies to certain items such as age, state and country of stay/residence are also imputed by reference to other related items. Information on non-response rates and data imputation appears in Appendix 2.

14 Errors of this kind differ from discrepancies arising from the fact that certain information reflects the travellers' intentions at the time the passenger cards were completed. These intentions are, of course, subject to change. Particularly affected is the distinction between permanent and temporary movement and in the latter case, length of intended stay, country in which most time will be spent and main reason for journey.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

19 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.

20 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.

21 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).

22 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 (e.g. Total). 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.

23 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

■ *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.

24 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 web site.

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

- *Short-term Visitor Arrival Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001) – issued monthly
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) – issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) – issued annually
- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Time Series Spreadsheets*. These spreadsheets can be accessed on this site from the Details tab.

26 Related statistics are also published by DIAC, the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources and Tourism Research Australia.

27 Current publications and other products produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products* (cat. no. 1101.0). The Catalogue is available from any ABS office or this site. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details the products to be released in the week ahead.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

Citizenship (nationality)

Country of birth

Age (date of birth)

Sex

Marital status (not available for Australian or New Zealand citizens)

Category of travel

Permanent migrant

 Previous/future country of residence

 State of intended address/lived

Overseas visitor

 Intended/actual length of stay

 Main reason for journey

 Country of residence

 State or territory of intended address on arrival

 State or territory in which most time spent on departure

Australian residents

 Intended/actual length of stay overseas

 Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad

 State or territory of intended address/state or territory lived

Occupation (not available for short-term movements)

Country of embarkation/disembarkation

Airport/Port of arrival/departure

Arrival/departure date

Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

APPENDIX 1 PASSENGER CARDS

INCOMING CARD - FRONT

<p>Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:</p> <p>Do you have tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>	<p>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 2250mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$900, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ 10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, farm animals outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
<p>DECLARATION</p> <p><i>The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</i></p>	<p>YOUR SIGNATURE</p> <p><input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Day <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Month <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Year <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p>
<p>TURN OVER THE CARD </p> <p>English</p>	

INCOMING CARD - BACK

<p>YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Phone <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/> OR <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)</p> <p>Name <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Phone <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>Mail address <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p>
<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation? <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Month <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Year <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p>	<p>PLEASE X AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 35%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia Years <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Months <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/> Days <input style="width: 20px;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your country of residence <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input style="width: 100%;" type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; text-align: center;"> <p>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p> </div>
<p><small>Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports.</small></p>	<p style="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">03051504</p>
<p><small>© Commonwealth of Australia 2005 15 (Design date 03/05)</small></p>	

Incoming passenger card used from March 2005.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES

SCANNING AND IMAGING

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

DEFECTIVE CARDS

There are a small number of unreadable or damaged passenger cards for each month. The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) receives a count of these cards from the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC) by movement direction, box type (category of traveller) and port of clearance. The information on these cards is then physically processed by the ABS and included in the estimates presented here.

DURATION OF STAY

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

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

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

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

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

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

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

July 2001 to June 2002

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

July 2002 onwards

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

NON-RESPONSE

A1 NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION (a)—February 2007

<i>OAD Variables</i>	<i>Incoming</i>	<i>Outgoing</i>
	%	%
Citizenship (nationality)	0.1	0.1
Country of birth	1.4	0.8
Age (date of birth)	—	—
Sex	—	—
Marital status(b)	25.4	48.7
Category of travel	1.7	0.8
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	(c) 59.5	10.1
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	5.1	1.3
Main reason for journey	3.7	. .
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	0.8	2.2
Main reason for journey	. .	3.4
Occupation(d)	5.6	5.6
Country of embarkment/disembarkment	3.6	3.1
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	34.1	. .

. . 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.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY/TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

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

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

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

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (table 6 in this issue) referencing these three months were revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons responding 'Other/Not Stated' using past trends for each country of citizenship and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of the estimated 'Other/Not Stated' total amongst the remaining categories. 'Not Stated' rates are now separately available from February 1999 onwards.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST TIME

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

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (table 11 in this issue) referencing these months were revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons indicating the Northern Territory as their main state of stay using past trends and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of these estimates amongst the remaining states and territories.

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

DATA IMPUTATIONS

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

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

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>February 2007</i>
	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	7.5
Long-term residents returning	1.7
Long-term visitors arriving	3.8
Short-term residents returning	0.6
Short-term visitors arriving	7.9
Residents departing permanently	3.0
Long-term residents departing	3.1
Long-term visitors departing	4.2
Short-term residents departing	1.7
Short-term visitors departing	8.2

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

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

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

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

Country of stay

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

Country of stay *continued*

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

<i>Box type</i>	<i>February 2007</i>
	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b)	59.5
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	5.0
C: Resident returning to Australia	8.9
D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing	4.3
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.6
F: Australian resident departing permanently	10.1

- (a) As on initial data supplied by DIAC.
 (b) See DATA IMPUTATIONS, Country of previous residence, in this Appendix.

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

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

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>February 2007</i>
	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers(c)	59.5
Long-term residents returning	0.9
Long-term visitors arriving	0.5
Short-term residents returning	0.7
Short-term visitors arriving	0.3
Residents departing permanently	0.7
Long-term residents departing	—
Long-term visitors departing	0.4
Short-term residents departing	0.2
Short-term visitors departing	0.2

- 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.

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.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

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.

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.

TECHNICAL NOTE TREND REVISIONS

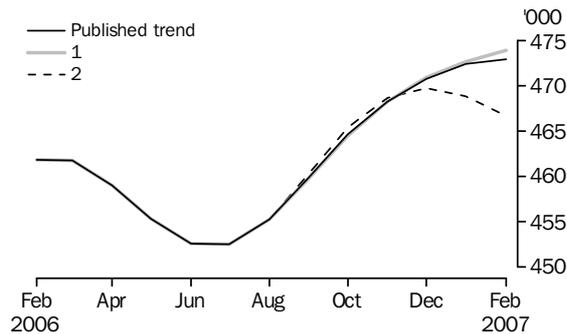
EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

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

Visitor arrivals

- 1 The March seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 2.9% higher than February.
- 2 The March seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 2.9% lower than February.

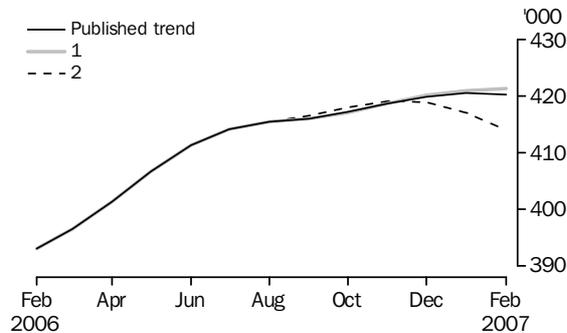
WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES



Resident departures

- 1 The March seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 3.2% higher than February.
- 2 The March seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 3.2% lower than February.

WHAT IF...? REVISIONS TO TREND ESTIMATES



2 The figures of 2.9% for visitor arrivals and 3.2% for resident departures were chosen because they represent the average absolute monthly percentage change for visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last ten years, respectively.

3 Under concurrent seasonal adjustment, the most recent seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are likely to be revised when original estimates for subsequent months become available. The trend revision is a combined result of the revision of the seasonally adjusted estimates and the revision derived from the use of asymmetric moving averages as future data become available. ABS research shows that about 75% of the total revision to the trend estimate at the current end of the time series is due to the use of different asymmetric moving averages when the original estimate for the next time period becomes available. To assess the reliability of the trend estimate at the current end, the 'what-if' 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

TECHNICAL NOTE TREND REVISIONS *continued*

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY
ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON
TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

An example of the use of this table is as follows. If the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 1,000, then the standard error on this estimate is 219; i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 781 and 1,219 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 562 and 1,438.

The larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 5,000,000 the relative standard error will be less than 0.2%.

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

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES *continued*

An example of the use of this procedure is as follows. Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia from Germany during January 2004 and January 2005 are 7,500 and 10,000 respectively. The difference between the 2004 and 2005 figure is 2,500 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 392 and 455. The standard error on the difference is approximately 637 (1.4×455), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 1,226 and 3,774.

GLOSSARY

Australian resident	An Australian resident is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing an incoming or outgoing passenger card.
Category of movement	<p>Overseas Arrivals and Departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main categories of movement:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ permanent movements;■ long-term movements (one year or more); and■ short-term movements (less than one year). <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
Country of residence	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
Intended length of stay	On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'intended length of stay abroad'.
Long-term arrivals	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Main destination	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.
Main reason for journey	<p>On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to main reason for journey have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ convention/conference■ business■ visiting friends/relatives■ holiday■ employment■ education■ other. <p>In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'other' category included 'in transit' and the 'holiday' category included both 'student vacation' and 'accompanying business visitor'.</p>
Overseas Arrivals and Departures	Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on incoming or outgoing passenger cards. Statistics on Overseas Arrivals and Departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

GLOSSARY *continued*

Permanent arrivals	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);■ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and■ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Citizenship (DIAC). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIAC.</p>
Permanent departures	<p>Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.</p>
Short-term arrivals	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and■ Australian residents returning after a stay of less than 12 months overseas.
Short-term departures	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and■ overseas visitors departing after a stay of less than 12 months in Australia.
State where spent most time	<p>Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the state or territory in which they spent the most time. This differs from 'state of clearance' which is available on request.</p>

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