

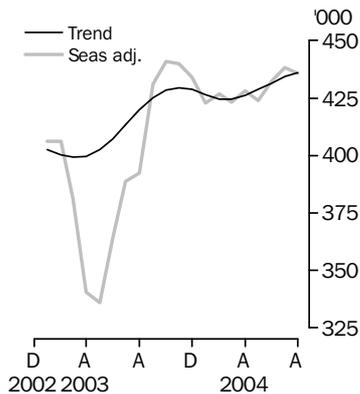
# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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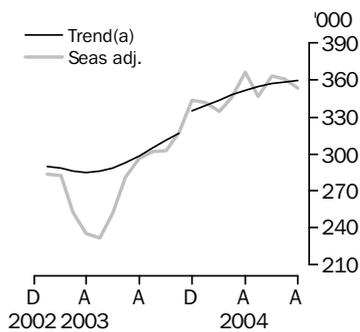
## Visitor arrivals

Short-term



## Resident departures

Short-term



(a) Break in trend series from December 2003.

## KEY FIGURES

	Aug 04	Jul 04 to Aug 04	Aug 03 to Aug 04
	'000	% change	% change
<b>Short-term visitor arrivals</b>			
Trend	436.0	0.4	3.8
Seasonally adjusted	435.8	-0.6	..
Original	405.8	..	..
<b>Short-term resident departures</b>			
Trend	359.4	0.2	20.3
Seasonally adjusted	353.5	-2.1	..
Original	349.1	..	..

.. not applicable

## KEY POINTS

### TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during August 2004 (436,000 movements) increased by 0.4% compared with July 2004. This followed monthly increases of 0.6% for both June and July 2004.
- Currently, short-term visitor arrivals are 2.7% higher than when the series last troughed in March 2004 (424,400 movements).
- During August 2004, short-term resident departures (359,400 movements) increased by 0.2% compared with the previous month and followed revised increases of 0.7% for June and 0.4% for July 2004.
- Short-term resident departures have recorded steady growth over the past year, however, recent estimates indicate this growth rate is slowing. Compared with August 2003 (298,700 movements), short-term resident departures are currently up by 20.3%.

### SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- The seasonally adjusted estimate for short-term visitor arrivals during August 2004 (435,800 movements) decreased of 0.6% compared with July 2004. This followed revised increases of 2.0% for June and 1.3% for July 2004.
- Short-term resident departures for August 2004 (353,500 movements) decreased by 2.1% compared with July 2004 and followed a revised increase of 4.8% for June and a decrease 0.7% for July 2004.

### ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original terms, there were 405,800 short-term visitor arrival movements to Australia during August 2004.
- There were 349,100 short-term resident departures during August 2004.

## INQUIRIES

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

# NOTES

## FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
September 2004	15 November 2004
October 2004	13 December 2004
November 2004	14 January 2005
December 2004	8 February 2005
January 2005	7 March 2005
February 2005	7 April 2005

## EARLY ESTIMATES

Early estimates of short-term visitor arrivals for September 2004 will be available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics web site on 18 October 2004. These estimates can be accessed by going to the AusStats web page <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>> and selecting Publications & Data and then Main Features. Select 34 Migration and then select *Short-term Visitor Arrival Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001).

## DATA NOTES

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

Calculations of percentage and numeric change are based on unrounded data. See paragraph 12 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

## CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

- As of the November 2004 issue, this publication will only be available electronically. As a result of this change, overseas arrivals and departures data will be released earlier than previously advised. The revised release dates are presented above.
- The presentation of information on countries is based on the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. This replaces the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics.
- This publication has been reformatted. See paragraph 29 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.
- An additional section, Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Estimates (page 5), has been included in this publication. This section presents time-series graphs for short-term movements by selected source countries and destinations.
- Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates have been revised as a result of the annual review of seasonal adjustment factors. See the Seasonally Adjusted and Trend Estimates section on page 5 for more detail.

## ABBREVIATIONS

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
DIMIA	Department of Immigration & Multicultural & Indigenous Affairs
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection
SAR	Special Administrative Region
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System

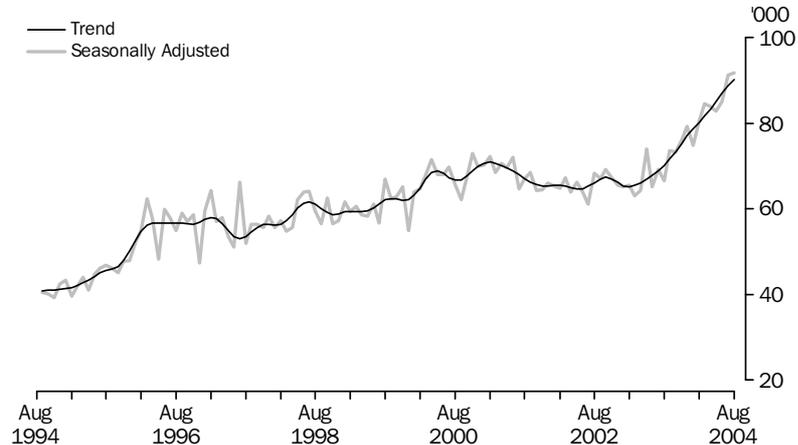
Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## MAIN FEATURES

### TRAVEL BETWEEN NEW ZEALAND AND AUSTRALIA CONTINUES TO RISE

According to trend estimates, the number of short-term visitor arrivals from New Zealand have recorded steady monthly increases since March 2003. Currently, short term visitor arrivals from New Zealand (90,200 movements for August 2004) are 38% higher than when the series last troughed in February 2003 (65,100 movements).

### NEW ZEALAND



Similarly, the number of short-term resident departures to New Zealand have also recorded steady growth since May 2003. During August 2004 there were 68,700 short-term resident departures to New Zealand, up 32% compared with when the series last troughed in April 2003 (52,000 movements).

### SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

The following table presents the top ten source countries (based on original estimates) for short-term visitor arrivals during August 2004. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also presented for these countries, along with the trend percentage change compared with July 2004 and August 2003.

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

	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Jul 04 to Aug 04</i>	<i>Aug 03 to Aug 04</i>
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
New Zealand	90.2	91.7	96.9	1.5	28.5
Japan	55.5	55.7	66.6	-0.2	-8.9
United Kingdom	58.0	57.4	39.4	0.3	2.5
United States of America	38.4	38.9	34.5	1.2	8.3
China	18.8	(a) np	17.6	-0.2	8.1
Korea	17.6	17.3	14.9	-0.3	-8.1
Singapore	19.8	19.7	14.5	-1.2	-12.2
Malaysia	15.6	16.4	13.6	2.3	1.1
Hong Kong	10.6	10.6	10.4	-1.8	-10.6
Germany	11.7	12.3	10.3	1.8	-2.2

(a) np Seasonally adjusted data for short-term visitor arrivals from China is of an unpublishable standard.

## MAIN FEATURES *continued*

### SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

The following table presents the top ten destinations (based on original estimates), for short-term resident departures during August 2004. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also presented for these countries, along with the trend percentage change compared with July 2004 and August 2003.

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

	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Jul 04 to Aug 04</i>	<i>Aug 03 to Aug 04</i>
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
New Zealand	68.7	67.7	61.8	1.3	25.4
United Kingdom	31.1	31.1	37.3	-0.5	14.6
Indonesia	26.4	24.5	30.5	-3.3	(a) np
United States of America	32.3	31.6	28.6	—	34.3
Fiji	13.9	14.2	14.8	-0.4	6.3
China	16.1	16.6	14.3	3.0	36.8
Thailand	14.2	14.1	14.1	-1.5	-2.7
Singapore	12.8	12.3	11.4	1.2	4.8
Malaysia	10.9	9.6	10.1	-1.8	8.8
Hong Kong	11.9	11.1	9.2	0.4	-0.7

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) np not available for publication, due to break in the trend series from December 2003

### PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 10,650 permanent (settler) arrivals into Australia during August 2004, an increase of 7% compared with August 2003 (9,930 movements). Settlers born in the United Kingdom accounted for the largest proportion (14%) followed by New Zealand (11%) and China (10%).

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

There were 5,720 Australian residents departing permanently from Australia during August 2004, an increase of 7% compared with August 2003 (5,350 movements).

### STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

The above presentation of movements in estimates does not take into account whether the change in movement is statistically significant. Care should be taken when interpreting the impact of numeric and/or percentage change. Please see the Standard Errors section on page 31 for more detail.

# SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

## ANNUAL REANALYSIS OF SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates have been revised in this issue following the annual review of seasonal adjustment factors. An improved correction method has also been implemented to remove the effect of Chinese New Year, which generally falls in February but sometimes in January. See paragraph 23 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.

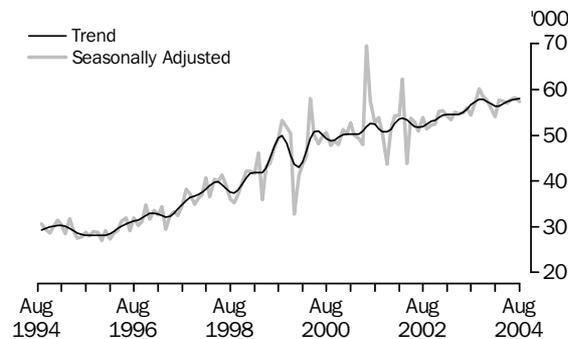
In addition, more countries have been directly seasonally adjusted. This has resulted in revisions to the seasonally adjusted and trend totals for short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures, which are derived indirectly by summing component countries.

## SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

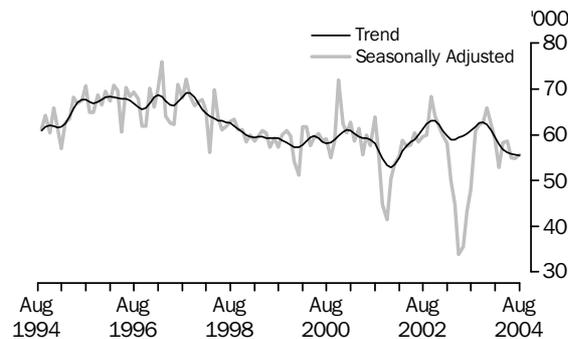
### *Selected Source Countries*

The graphs presented below illustrate the impact of the 2003 Rugby World Cup on arrivals from the United Kingdom in the later half of 2003, and the significant impact of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome on arrivals from Japan. Arrivals from the United States of America have been increasing over the last nine months.

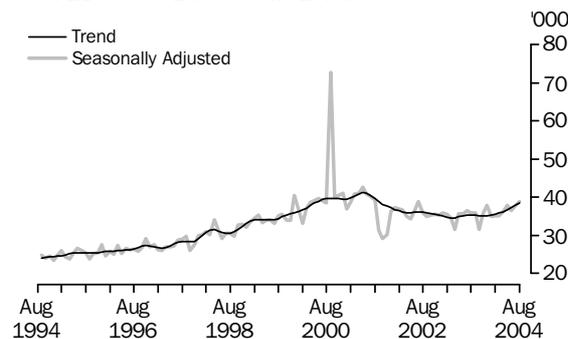
### UNITED KINGDOM



### JAPAN



### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



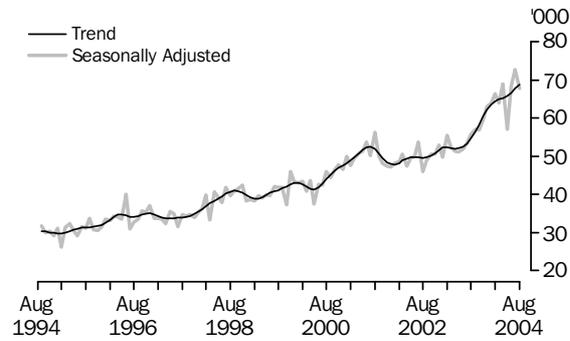
# SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

## SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

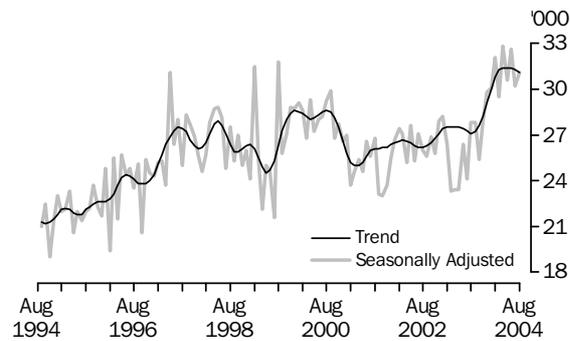
*Selected destinations*

Whilst the trend in departures of Australian residents to New Zealand has continued to increase, departures to the United Kingdom and the United States of America appear to have plateaued. However, departures to Indonesia have declined gradually since April 2004.

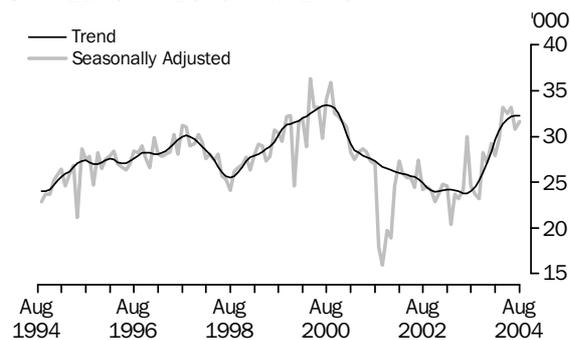
### NEW ZEALAND



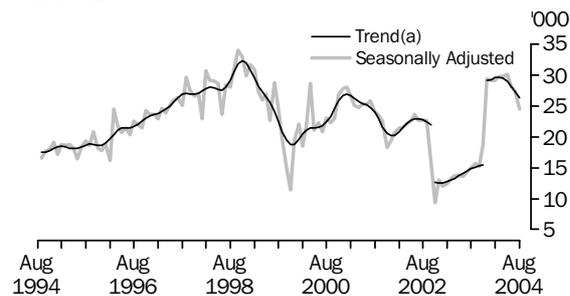
### UNITED KINGDOM



### UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



### INDONESIA



(a) Break in trend series from October 2002 and from December 2003

## 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)	
<b>Calendar years</b>									
2001	100 890	85 130	170 390	356 410	3 449.9	4 855.7	..	..	8 662.1
2002	89 350	92 400	180 240	361 990	3 394.9	4 841.2	..	..	8 598.1
2003	103 890	98 840	185 730	388 450	3 330.8	4 745.9	..	..	8 465.1
<b>Financial years</b>									
2001–02	88 900	88 600	175 870	353 370	3 345.0	4 768.3	..	..	8 466.6
2002–03	93 910	95 780	184 100	373 790	3 309.9	4 655.8	..	..	8 339.4
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 330	401 320	3 813.3	5 057.2	..	..	9 271.8
<b>2003(d)</b>									
June	9 470	7 140	10 190	26 810	210.8	308.3	363.8	407.1	545.9
July	9 750	7 950	27 090	44 790	311.2	415.5	388.8	413.4	771.5
August	9 930	7 480	11 980	29 390	283.9	362.2	392.5	420.0	675.6
September	9 010	7 700	10 810	27 510	313.9	385.6	431.2	425.2	727.0
October	8 100	8 150	13 380	29 620	374.3	435.3	441.0	428.4	839.3
November	8 740	8 890	10 350	27 980	272.8	473.3	440.0	429.5	774.1
December	9 080	15 330	8 710	33 110	237.8	566.6	434.1	428.8	837.5
<b>2004</b>									
January	9 650	8 680	25 760	44 080	466.0	420.2	422.8	426.6	930.2
February	8 820	7 410	38 200	54 420	305.9	454.8	426.9	424.7	815.1
March	9 330	7 180	13 910	30 420	291.3	432.3	423.3	424.4	754.0
April	9 440	7 080	11 720	28 250	339.5	402.8	428.0	426.2	770.6
May	9 690	5 680	8 750	24 120	305.8	341.3	424.0	428.8	671.2
June	10 060	6 880	10 680	27 630	310.8	367.3	432.6	431.5	705.7
July	10 200	8 090	30 460	48 750	431.8	472.0	438.4	434.3	952.6
August	10 650	7 010	12 190	29 850	349.3	405.8	435.8	436.0	784.9

.. 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.

(d) Monthly numbers do not add to yearly totals because of rounding. See paragraph 12 of the 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	'000	
<b>Calendar years</b>										
2001	47 600	93 460	75 070	216 130	3 442.6	..	..	4 918.1	8 576.8	
2002	49 080	89 990	83 870	222 940	3 461.0	..	..	4 894.7	8 578.7	
2003	54 120	83 990	86 780	224 890	3 388.0	..	..	4 789.8	8 402.6	
<b>Financial years</b>										
2001–02	48 240	92 070	79 380	219 690	3 367.9	..	..	4 837.8	8 425.3	
2002–03	50 460	86 210	82 890	219 570	3 293.3	..	..	4 714.6	8 227.5	
2003–04	59 080	84 340	93 280	236 700	3 936.8	..	..	5 109.3	9 282.8	
<b>2003(d)</b>										
June	3 570	5 680	7 430	16 680	275.6	251.7	288.5	312.0	604.3	
July	4 670	6 710	7 560	18 930	296.5	281.1	292.9	368.0	683.4	
August	5 350	7 950	6 560	19 860	296.9	296.7	298.7	413.4	730.2	
September	3 990	5 360	6 160	15 520	354.3	302.2	305.4	359.7	729.6	
October	3 850	5 060	5 570	14 480	277.9	302.9	311.4	400.3	692.7	
November	4 200	5 390	9 710	19 310	287.2	317.7	316.8	492.1	798.6	
December	5 280	6 790	14 430	26 500	420.2	343.5	335.2	476.0	922.7	
<b>2004</b>										
January	7 910	12 300	8 080	28 300	299.7	341.6	339.5	544.1	872.1	
February	4 590	7 060	6 240	17 890	268.2	334.7	344.0	418.5	704.6	
March	5 180	7 320	7 300	19 800	329.7	345.5	348.1	446.1	795.6	
April	5 200	7 710	6 170	19 080	353.6	366.2	351.7	438.7	811.4	
May	4 650	6 980	5 770	17 400	356.2	346.6	354.7	373.1	746.7	
June	4 200	5 700	9 740	19 640	396.5	363.4	357.0	379.1	795.2	
July	4 940	7 160	8 320	20 420	379.5	360.9	358.5	407.3	807.2	
August	5 720	8 370	6 190	20 280	349.1	353.5	359.4	473.7	843.0	

.. not applicable

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

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

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

(d) Monthly numbers do not add to yearly totals because of rounding. See paragraph 12 of Explanatory Notes.

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

Country of residence	2003		2004							
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—</b>										
Fiji	2.2	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2
New Caledonia	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1
New Zealand	75.2	77.2	78.8	80.2	81.7	83.3	85.1	87.0	88.8	90.2
Papua New Guinea	2.4	2.3	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	85.5	87.3	88.8	90.1	91.5	93.2	95.1	97.0	98.9	100.3
<b>NORTH-WEST EUROPE—</b>										
Austria	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.6
Denmark	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
France	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.8	4.7
Germany	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.5	11.7
Ireland	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.4
Netherlands	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.1	4.1	4.2
Norway	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Sweden	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.6	2.6
Switzerland	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.2
United Kingdom	57.8	57.4	56.8	56.4	56.4	56.8	57.3	57.6	57.9	58.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	94.8	94.5	94.0	93.8	93.8	94.0	94.3	94.7	95.0	95.1
<b>SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—</b>										
Italy	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8
Spain	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3	9.3	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.2	9.1
<b>NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—</b>										
Israel	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.3
United Arab Emirates	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	4.9	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.2	5.3	5.5	5.6	5.7
<b>SOUTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
Indonesia	7.1	7.0	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.2	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7
Malaysia	15.3	15.0	14.7	14.4	14.3	14.4	14.6	14.9	15.2	15.6
Philippines	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
Singapore	21.9	21.6	21.3	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.3	20.1	20.0	19.8
Thailand	6.3	6.3	6.5	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.3	6.3	6.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	57.8	56.3	54.7	53.4	52.9	53.0	53.1	53.3	53.5	53.6
<b>NORTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	18.9	19.4	19.7	19.6	19.4	19.1	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.1	11.2	11.4	11.4	11.4	11.3	11.1	10.9	10.7	10.6
Japan	62.8	62.2	61.0	59.5	57.9	56.8	56.2	55.8	55.6	55.5
Korea	18.6	17.8	17.2	16.9	17.0	17.4	17.6	17.7	17.7	17.6
Taiwan (Province of China)	9.1	8.5	7.9	7.7	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.5	8.5	8.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	120.7	119.5	117.5	115.4	113.8	112.9	112.4	112.0	111.5	111.1
<b>SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—</b>										
India	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8	5.8
<b>AMERICAS—</b>										
Canada	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.9	8.2	8.5	8.7	8.9	9.1
United States of America	35.1	35.2	35.4	35.6	35.9	36.2	36.7	37.3	37.9	38.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	45.2	45.3	45.5	45.8	46.3	46.8	47.6	48.4	49.2	49.8
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—</b>										
South Africa	4.4	4.4	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.7	5.6	5.5	5.4
<b>Total(d)(e)</b>	<b>429.5</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>426.6</b>	<b>424.7</b>	<b>424.4</b>	<b>426.2</b>	<b>428.8</b>	<b>431.5</b>	<b>434.3</b>	<b>436.0</b>

(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)(d)

Country of residence	2003		2004							
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—</b>										
Fiji	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.2	1.8	2.6	2.0
New Caledonia	2.9	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.9	3.0	3.1	2.8	3.0	3.1
New Zealand	76.1	79.2	74.8	80.5	84.5	83.8	82.8	85.0	91.2	91.7
Papua New Guinea	2.5	2.4	2.2	2.0	2.1	1.9	2.0	2.2	2.1	2.1
<i>Total(e)</i>	86.5	89.4	84.5	90.2	94.3	93.5	93.3	94.6	101.6	101.8
<b>NORTH-WEST EUROPE—</b>										
Austria	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.6
Denmark	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.9	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5	1.5
France	6.0	4.5	4.7	5.0	5.0	4.9	4.1	6.0	4.5	4.4
Germany	11.0	12.7	11.5	11.8	11.4	11.1	10.6	11.2	11.9	12.3
Netherlands	4.1	4.5	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.3	4.2
Norway	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.4
Sweden	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.7	3.0	2.4	2.5
Switzerland	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.4	3.3	4.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.1
United Kingdom	58.5	57.7	55.7	54.0	57.7	57.5	57.0	57.8	58.1	57.4
<i>Total(e)</i>	95.3	97.1	92.7	92.1	94.6	94.8	92.7	95.7	95.6	94.2
<b>SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—</b>										
Italy	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.7	3.7	3.5	3.8	4.0	3.8	3.6
<i>Total(e)</i>	8.8	9.5	9.4	9.4	9.0	8.9	9.4	9.5	9.1	8.9
<b>NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—</b>										
Israel	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.5
<i>Total(e)</i>	5.8	4.4	5.0	4.7	5.1	5.2	5.5	5.3	5.6	5.9
<b>SOUTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
Indonesia	14.5	6.6	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.0	6.6	8.7	7.2	7.6
Malaysia	16.7	13.6	14.2	13.9	15.7	15.1	11.8	16.0	15.1	16.4
Philippines	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.6
Singapore	20.8	21.9	19.7	23.9	20.0	19.9	20.5	19.7	20.8	19.7
Thailand	6.0	6.2	5.4	7.6	7.8	6.2	5.9	6.0	6.6	6.5
<i>Total(e)</i>	62.6	52.8	51.0	57.0	54.5	52.5	49.2	55.3	53.9	54.5
<b>NORTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.6	10.9	10.7	11.8	11.7	12.2	10.5	10.4	11.1	10.6
Japan	62.5	65.9	62.0	58.8	52.8	58.2	58.6	55.0	54.8	55.7
Korea	18.6	15.3	16.6	17.9	16.7	17.0	18.3	18.2	17.4	17.3
Taiwan (Province of China)	8.8	8.4	8.2	7.0	7.7	7.6	8.1	10.6	7.9	7.6
<i>Total(e)</i>	121.1	120.5	124.2	115.5	109.1	114.4	113.4	112.4	112.4	109.2
<b>SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—</b>										
India	4.3	4.7	4.6	5.4	4.3	4.5	4.4	4.5	4.1	4.3
<i>Total(e)</i>	5.8	6.3	5.8	6.9	5.7	6.2	5.8	6.0	5.7	5.9
<b>AMERICAS—</b>										
Canada	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.8	7.7	8.1	8.6	8.9	9.1	9.0
United States of America	35.8	37.8	34.9	35.1	35.1	36.1	38.0	36.6	37.6	38.9
<i>Total(e)</i>	45.7	48.1	44.8	45.2	45.2	46.8	49.1	47.7	49.0	50.4
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—</b>										
South Africa	6.7	4.4	4.1	4.5	4.3	4.0	4.5	4.9	3.9	3.8
<i>Total(e)</i>	8.4	6.0	5.3	6.0	5.8	5.6	5.6	6.2	5.4	5.0
<b>Total(e)(f)</b>	<b>440.0</b>	<b>434.1</b>	<b>422.8</b>	<b>426.9</b>	<b>423.3</b>	<b>428.0</b>	<b>424.0</b>	<b>432.6</b>	<b>438.4</b>	<b>435.8</b>

(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) Seasonally adjusted data for Ireland, Spain, United Arab Emirates and China are of an unpublizable standard and have not been included separately in this table, but are included in totals where applicable.

(e) Includes other.

(f) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

Country of residence	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2004					
	2002	2003	2002-03	2003-04	March	April	May	June	July	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—</b>										
Fiji	23.2	25.5	23.7	25.6	1.9	2.0	1.9	1.4	2.2	1.7
New Caledonia	30.5	33.6	32.6	34.4	2.5	2.2	2.8	1.9	2.3	2.5
New Zealand	790.1	839.1	793.1	926.1	76.3	88.3	74.6	89.4	108.1	96.9
Papua New Guinea	31.2	27.3	26.7	27.1	1.7	1.9	1.7	2.4	2.7	1.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	905.0	956.5	904.7	1 047.0	84.9	97.3	83.8	97.5	118.4	105.4
<b>NORTH-WEST EUROPE—</b>										
Austria	19.0	18.8	18.9	18.4	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.4
Denmark	18.9	19.0	18.6	20.1	1.7	1.0	0.7	1.1	1.5	0.8
France	49.6	51.4	46.3	57.3	4.7	4.2	2.6	4.0	6.9	5.0
Germany	134.8	137.9	134.0	141.0	13.4	9.1	6.2	5.9	11.6	10.3
Ireland	48.0	53.0	47.2	54.3	4.4	3.4	2.7	4.2	4.5	2.9
Netherlands	53.0	51.0	52.1	49.4	4.0	2.7	2.0	2.1	4.9	2.7
Norway	16.9	17.2	17.5	16.9	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.8	1.7	0.8
Sweden	30.9	31.8	31.8	32.8	3.0	2.0	0.9	1.6	1.7	1.2
Switzerland	41.5	40.9	41.2	41.5	3.4	2.8	1.6	1.7	2.8	1.7
United Kingdom	642.7	672.8	644.2	686.4	68.2	52.2	29.3	30.4	45.3	39.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 074.6	1 113.0	1 070.9	1 138.8	107.5	80.8	48.6	53.7	85.0	67.5
<b>SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—</b>										
Italy	43.3	41.3	42.5	43.7	2.9	2.0	2.1	2.7	5.1	5.7
Spain	12.5	12.5	12.1	14.4	1.1	0.8	1.1	0.9	1.7	1.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	104.1	97.9	98.1	106.5	7.7	5.5	5.6	6.5	10.2	10.8
<b>NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—</b>										
Israel	15.1	13.3	13.2	13.7	1.5	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.2	1.1
United Arab Emirates	13.3	15.2	14.9	15.9	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.7	5.4	3.2
<i>Total(c)</i>	51.2	52.6	50.1	56.4	4.2	3.9	3.0	4.4	11.9	9.0
<b>SOUTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
Indonesia	89.4	90.3	86.9	91.5	6.5	5.8	5.1	8.2	9.5	5.9
Malaysia	159.0	155.6	142.4	175.3	13.7	13.9	14.8	12.0	13.1	13.6
Philippines	28.5	27.0	25.4	30.4	2.9	3.7	3.0	2.3	2.3	2.3
Singapore	286.9	253.4	261.6	252.6	18.5	17.0	19.5	26.3	16.9	14.5
Thailand	82.7	73.2	75.5	78.8	8.3	13.0	5.9	3.7	7.2	5.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	673.8	625.3	617.7	654.1	51.8	55.4	50.0	54.7	51.3	43.3
<b>NORTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	190.0	176.1	177.1	216.9	17.5	17.7	16.2	13.9	26.4	17.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	150.9	129.3	140.7	132.2	10.5	14.1	7.5	8.7	14.4	10.4
Japan	715.5	627.7	658.6	687.5	63.7	55.6	51.7	46.1	57.0	66.6
Korea	189.7	207.3	195.8	215.8	15.2	14.1	16.1	14.2	19.9	14.9
Taiwan (Province of China)	97.4	87.7	80.8	103.9	6.9	7.1	9.1	10.0	10.9	8.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 345.5	1 230.0	1 254.8	1 358.5	114.1	108.8	100.8	93.0	128.8	118.1
<b>SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—</b>										
India	45.0	45.6	41.2	53.8	4.2	4.5	7.3	4.4	3.8	3.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	59.4	62.2	55.9	71.3	5.7	6.3	8.4	5.5	5.6	4.9
<b>AMERICAS</b>										
Canada	90.9	87.9	86.5	92.9	9.3	6.1	5.5	4.9	7.7	6.0
United States of America	434.5	422.1	423.5	430.1	37.9	30.9	29.8	40.4	45.0	34.5
<i>Total(c)</i>	556.2	537.5	537.1	551.9	49.6	39.2	37.2	47.0	55.3	42.6
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—</b>										
South Africa	51.0	52.7	47.5	55.1	5.2	4.1	3.1	4.0	3.6	3.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	67.5	69.2	62.8	72.4	6.7	5.6	3.9	5.1	5.4	4.4
<b>Total(c)(d)</b>	<b>4 841.2</b>	<b>4 745.9</b>	<b>4 655.8</b>	<b>5 057.2</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>402.8</b>	<b>341.3</b>	<b>367.3</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>405.8</b>

(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.

(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		2004					
	2002	2003	2002-03	2003-04	March	April	May	June	July	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Intended length of stay</b>										
Under 1 week	1 357.9	1 320.0	1 281.6	1 474.3	139.2	120.3	127.1	118.6	111.1	128.3
1 and under 2 weeks	1 435.5	1 347.9	1 348.2	1 423.1	118.0	125.0	101.3	110.2	136.6	131.2
2 weeks and under 1 month	997.8	1 008.4	986.3	1 036.3	84.3	84.1	53.0	67.2	110.9	86.7
1 and under 2 months	411.0	416.0	407.7	421.3	35.6	24.6	19.7	29.2	47.8	24.9
2 and under 3 months	150.3	148.6	146.6	154.8	12.7	12.2	9.4	12.0	13.1	7.0
3 and under 6 months	228.7	229.9	222.5	246.9	20.4	17.3	15.8	15.1	21.2	12.8
6 and under 12 months	260.0	275.1	262.9	300.6	22.1	19.3	15.1	15.1	31.5	14.8
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>4 841.2</b>	<b>4 745.9</b>	<b>4 655.8</b>	<b>5 057.2</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>402.8</b>	<b>341.3</b>	<b>367.3</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>405.8</b>
<b>Main reason for journey</b>										
Convention/conference	129.9	142.5	126.0	148.3	13.1	10.7	12.6	10.3	14.8	16.0
Business	442.5	447.5	429.7	487.5	49.0	35.2	44.8	37.7	38.1	43.4
Visiting friends/relatives	847.6	932.2	864.8	985.8	86.7	89.3	60.7	68.9	81.7	70.2
Holiday	2 401.5	2 440.6	2 361.2	2 603.0	219.2	202.6	170.3	188.4	231.9	220.0
Employment	81.9	83.9	67.6	109.4	8.4	8.8	9.0	9.0	7.1	6.2
Education	218.9	225.6	222.8	249.8	17.3	16.4	10.1	16.4	49.5	14.0
Other & not stated(c)	719.0	473.5	583.7	473.4	38.6	39.8	33.7	36.5	48.8	36.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 841.2</b>	<b>4 745.9</b>	<b>4 655.8</b>	<b>5 057.2</b>	<b>432.3</b>	<b>402.8</b>	<b>341.3</b>	<b>367.3</b>	<b>472.0</b>	<b>405.8</b>

(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.

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 12 of Explanatory Notes.

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

	2003		2004							
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—</b>										
Fiji	13.2	13.1	13.2	13.4	13.7	13.9	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.9
New Caledonia	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1
New Zealand	60.4	62.3	63.7	64.5	65.0	65.3	65.9	66.7	67.8	68.7
Norfolk Island	2.9	2.7	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4
Papua New Guinea	3.1	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	3.0
Vanuatu	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	87.7	89.2	90.2	90.8	91.2	91.6	92.2	93.1	94.2	95.1
<b>NORTH-WEST EUROPE—</b>										
France	4.1	4.3	4.5	4.8	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Germany	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0
Ireland	2.2	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
Netherlands	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.4	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7
United Kingdom	28.2	29.1	30.0	30.8	31.3	31.4	31.4	31.4	31.3	31.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	43.2	44.1	45.5	47.0	48.3	49.1	49.6	49.9	50.0	49.8
<b>SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—</b>										
Greece	2.7	2.8	2.9	3.1	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
Italy	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.9	7.0	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4
Spain	1.7	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.5	1.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	17.7	17.9	18.2	18.6	19.0	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4
<b>NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—</b>										
Lebanon	2.2	2.5	2.9	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.6
Turkey	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	9.1	9.7	10.2	10.8	11.1	11.1	10.9	10.4	10.0	9.5
<b>SOUTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
Indonesia	15.4	29.2	29.3	29.6	29.7	29.5	29.0	28.2	27.3	26.4
Malaysia	11.1	11.5	11.7	11.8	11.7	11.6	11.4	11.2	11.1	10.9
Philippines	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.4
Singapore	12.7	12.6	12.4	12.2	12.1	12.2	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.8
Thailand	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.9	14.9	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.2
Viet Nam	7.7	7.5	7.3	7.2	7.3	7.7	8.2	8.8	9.3	9.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	70.5	84.6	84.7	84.8	84.9	84.8	84.5	84.0	83.2	82.5
<b>NORTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	12.1	12.3	12.7	13.0	13.5	14.0	14.6	15.1	15.6	16.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.0	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.6	11.6	11.7	11.8	11.9	11.9
Japan	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.9	7.4	8.0	8.5
Korea	2.1	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.1
Taiwan (Province of China)	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.5	3.6	3.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	36.6	36.7	36.7	36.9	37.3	38.0	39.1	40.3	41.5	42.7
<b>SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—</b>										
India	5.0	4.8	4.7	4.7	5.0	5.3	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.1
Sri Lanka	1.9	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.2	2.3
<i>Total(d)</i>	9.1	8.8	8.6	8.7	9.1	9.5	10.0	10.3	10.5	10.6
<b>AMERICAS—</b>										
Canada	5.5	5.6	5.8	6.0	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.6
United States of America	26.1	27.1	28.3	29.6	30.6	31.4	31.9	32.2	32.3	32.3
<i>Total(d)</i>	35.7	36.9	38.2	39.4	40.4	41.2	41.7	41.9	41.9	41.8
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—</b>										
South Africa	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.6
<i>Total(d)</i>	6.2	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.8
<b>Total(d)(e)</b>	<b>316.8</b>	<b>335.2</b>	<b>339.5</b>	<b>344.0</b>	<b>348.1</b>	<b>351.7</b>	<b>354.7</b>	<b>357.0</b>	<b>358.5</b>	<b>359.4</b>

(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.

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

	2003		2004							
	November	December	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—</b>										
Fiji	13.2	12.8	12.6	13.5	13.9	14.4	14.4	13.3	13.6	14.2
New Caledonia	0.6	1.6	1.2	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.2	1.3
New Zealand	59.4	63.1	64.1	66.5	64.1	69.0	57.2	68.3	72.7	67.7
Papua New Guinea	3.3	3.0	2.9	2.6	2.6	3.3	2.7	2.9	3.3	2.7
<i>Total(e)</i>	85.8	90.4	89.4	93.1	89.6	96.5	84.2	94.1	98.8	94.5
<b>NORTH-WEST EUROPE—</b>										
France	4.4	4.1	4.7	4.8	5.1	5.5	5.1	6.0	5.3	5.0
Germany	3.3	3.6	3.6	3.0	4.3	4.1	4.3	4.0	3.9	3.8
Ireland	2.1	2.5	2.1	2.0	1.9	2.4	2.6	2.3	2.2	2.3
Netherlands	0.9	1.3	1.2	0.4	1.6	2.3	1.7	1.5	1.5	1.6
United Kingdom	27.9	29.8	30.1	32.1	29.5	32.8	30.6	32.6	30.2	31.1
<i>Total(e)</i>	43.3	45.4	45.8	46.2	47.0	51.9	48.9	51.5	48.5	49.1
<b>SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—</b>										
Greece	1.8	2.6	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.1	3.6	3.1	3.3	3.6
Italy	6.7	7.1	9.1	6.4	6.1	7.6	6.8	8.2	6.8	7.2
Spain	2.6	1.9	1.6	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.6	1.7	1.6	1.2
<i>Total(e)</i>	19.4	17.8	20.4	18.1	18.5	20.1	19.2	20.4	19.1	18.7
<b>NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—</b>										
Lebanon	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.2	4.5	4.8	2.7	2.7	2.2	2.9
Turkey	1.9	1.3	1.6	0.7	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.9	1.7	0.7
<i>Total(e)</i>	9.2	10.6	10.3	7.9	12.9	12.7	10.7	9.9	9.6	8.9
<b>SOUTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
Indonesia	18.8	29.4	29.1	29.1	29.8	29.8	30.1	28.2	27.4	24.5
Malaysia	10.8	12.0	11.8	12.2	11.6	11.7	9.9	12.4	12.2	9.6
Philippines	5.8	6.0	6.5	5.5	6.3	6.0	6.6	6.3	6.2	6.4
Singapore	12.2	13.7	12.9	11.0	11.4	12.4	12.8	12.5	13.0	12.3
Thailand	11.5	14.9	14.5	14.9	14.4	16.3	14.4	14.6	14.1	14.1
Viet Nam	7.7	7.7	7.9	5.4	8.1	7.4	8.3	9.1	9.0	10.0
<i>Total(e)</i>	69.9	87.9	85.8	80.8	84.2	86.8	84.4	85.2	84.2	78.6
<b>NORTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	12.1	11.9	12.8	12.4	14.5	14.1	13.7	15.4	15.7	16.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.1	12.1	11.1	11.0	11.8	13.4	11.1
Japan	6.5	7.3	6.7	6.7	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.8	7.7	10.1
<i>Total(e)</i>	35.9	36.4	36.6	36.8	38.1	37.8	37.6	39.8	42.3	44.4
<b>SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—</b>										
India	5.1	4.9	3.9	5.2	4.6	5.4	5.8	5.8	5.8	6.3
Sri Lanka	2.0	1.8	1.4	1.9	1.7	1.8	2.2	2.6	2.1	2.1
<i>Total(e)</i>	8.9	8.4	8.0	8.8	9.0	9.6	10.0	12.7	10.4	10.2
<b>AMERICAS—</b>										
Canada	4.6	6.2	6.0	6.0	5.6	6.4	7.0	6.8	6.2	6.5
United States of America	28.2	27.2	29.2	27.9	29.6	33.2	32.5	33.2	30.8	31.6
<i>Total(e)</i>	37.7	38.4	38.8	36.4	39.4	43.7	43.0	42.3	40.1	41.0
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—</b>										
South Africa	4.3	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.2	3.1	3.5	3.8	3.5
<i>Total(e)</i>	6.7	7.0	5.2	5.4	6.1	5.5	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.7
<b>Total(e)(f)</b>	<b>317.7</b>	<b>343.5</b>	<b>341.6</b>	<b>334.7</b>	<b>345.5</b>	<b>366.2</b>	<b>346.6</b>	<b>363.4</b>	<b>360.9</b>	<b>353.5</b>

(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 paragraph 7 to 9 of Explanatory Notes.

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

(d) Seasonally adjusted data for Norfolk Island, Vanuatu, Korea and Taiwan are of an unpublishable standard and have not been included separately in this table, but are included in totals where applicable.

(e) Includes other.

(f) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2004					
	2002	2003	2002-03	2003-04	March	April	May	June	July	August
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—</b>										
Fiji	128.3	145.2	129.2	161.4	13.1	12.5	12.9	14.9	15.5	14.8
New Caledonia	17.3	15.3	15.8	15.7	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.7	1.6	1.0
New Zealand	597.3	662.8	615.3	739.2	72.2	74.3	43.2	52.3	69.5	61.8
Norfolk Island	27.4	33.4	30.6	30.0	2.5	2.0	2.1	1.9	1.7	2.5
Papua New Guinea	33.3	34.6	34.2	34.9	2.7	3.3	2.5	3.5	3.4	2.9
Vanuatu	28.7	27.2	27.2	30.0	2.6	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.8	2.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	865.9	959.7	888.2	1 057.0	97.5	100.1	68.3	80.3	97.8	88.5
<b>NORTH-WEST EUROPE—</b>										
France	51.0	50.4	51.2	58.0	4.0	5.3	7.0	10.2	5.3	4.9
Germany	44.5	39.6	42.1	44.9	4.3	3.1	6.5	5.5	4.2	4.4
Ireland	25.5	25.8	24.3	27.2	1.4	2.1	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1
Netherlands	15.9	17.2	17.6	17.7	1.6	2.1	2.3	2.3	1.7	2.0
United Kingdom	318.3	312.9	308.9	351.4	24.1	32.8	43.3	44.1	36.8	37.3
<i>Total(c)</i>	502.0	492.6	492.1	550.9	38.7	48.2	68.8	74.3	58.5	57.7
<b>SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—</b>										
Greece	37.2	33.3	33.6	37.5	2.2	2.6	6.1	6.6	7.0	6.0
Italy	75.0	70.9	71.0	84.2	4.8	8.3	10.8	13.2	8.7	8.2
Spain	18.1	18.7	18.8	19.6	1.3	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.1
<i>Total(c)</i>	196.5	192.4	188.0	222.6	13.1	18.7	33.4	35.8	31.0	23.9
<b>NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—</b>										
Lebanon	21.0	23.7	20.3	33.1	4.4	3.7	2.5	4.7	4.3	3.7
Turkey	18.3	13.1	12.7	18.0	1.2	2.0	3.3	3.1	2.0	0.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	82.9	87.6	76.2	118.5	13.1	11.7	11.2	12.9	11.6	9.1
<b>SOUTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
Indonesia	241.7	186.4	194.4	271.1	26.1	24.7	27.1	32.5	34.3	30.5
Malaysia	109.5	100.9	97.8	126.0	11.0	10.2	8.2	13.4	13.3	10.1
Philippines	60.3	59.6	55.7	71.2	7.2	6.2	7.0	5.3	4.9	4.5
Singapore	149.2	124.3	119.1	148.4	11.5	12.6	12.4	13.3	14.5	11.4
Thailand	168.9	128.2	150.5	153.8	12.4	16.0	12.3	14.5	16.0	14.1
Viet Nam	79.1	76.4	74.1	92.1	8.3	5.6	7.0	8.9	6.2	6.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	839.0	704.9	721.9	894.4	79.1	78.5	76.2	90.1	91.6	78.8
<b>NORTH-EAST ASIA—</b>										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	136.9	114.2	117.9	150.2	14.5	15.6	12.9	13.8	12.2	14.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	140.5	115.0	114.8	140.1	13.2	12.1	9.4	10.6	10.9	9.2
Japan	71.4	75.6	72.5	79.6	6.2	8.5	6.6	6.9	7.8	6.8
Korea	24.6	25.1	24.7	27.0	1.4	3.0	2.7	2.1	1.6	1.9
Taiwan (Province of China)	36.8	34.0	33.2	39.4	3.5	2.4	3.2	3.3	2.8	3.5
<i>Total(c)</i>	412.2	366.0	364.8	438.9	39.2	41.8	35.0	37.1	35.4	36.0
<b>SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—</b>										
India	45.8	55.0	46.7	60.6	4.3	3.8	3.1	3.3	3.0	3.8
Sri Lanka	17.4	21.3	19.1	23.0	1.5	1.6	1.1	2.3	2.1	1.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	81.0	98.4	84.4	110.4	8.6	7.5	6.1	7.8	7.0	7.0
<b>AMERICAS—</b>										
Canada	68.8	66.6	70.2	72.1	3.9	4.6	9.6	8.2	7.8	7.8
United States of America	299.1	296.3	287.4	342.1	25.8	31.9	35.3	39.4	27.9	28.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	401.4	404.9	397.9	456.7	33.8	40.5	48.4	49.6	38.6	39.1
<b>SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—</b>										
South Africa	41.4	44.5	43.3	42.9	3.9	3.0	2.2	3.4	3.4	3.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	62.7	68.1	63.5	71.3	6.0	5.3	4.9	6.2	5.4	5.5
<b>Total(c)(d)</b>	<b>3 461.0</b>	<b>3 388.0</b>	<b>3 293.3</b>	<b>3 936.8</b>	<b>329.7</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>396.5</b>	<b>379.5</b>	<b>349.1</b>

(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.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2004					
	2002	2003	2002-03	2003-04	March	April	May	June	July	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
<b>Intended length of stay</b>										
Under 1 week	415.3	414.4	376.5	497.7	51.7	47.4	44.1	44.8	46.6	48.3
1 and under 2 weeks	1 008.5	930.9	940.7	1 120.3	101.1	114.5	94.5	103.8	118.7	102.6
2 weeks and under 1 month	924.2	952.9	899.0	1 100.9	84.4	98.1	88.7	107.9	96.3	83.6
1 and under 2 months	567.2	555.1	553.5	627.3	42.7	43.6	63.5	80.1	62.4	61.9
2 and under 3 months	193.7	188.0	181.1	212.1	14.3	15.8	20.5	23.1	23.5	19.8
3 and under 6 months	183.5	173.1	174.9	195.0	15.5	16.7	27.0	22.0	18.7	16.6
6 and under 12 months	168.6	173.6	167.8	183.5	20.0	17.5	17.9	14.7	13.3	16.4
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>3 461.0</b>	<b>3 388.0</b>	<b>3 293.3</b>	<b>3 936.8</b>	<b>329.7</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>396.5</b>	<b>379.5</b>	<b>349.1</b>
<b>Main reason for journey</b>										
Convention/conference	135.2	137.7	123.1	164.2	18.0	14.9	17.4	16.5	15.4	13.8
Business	560.4	554.4	531.9	615.3	56.8	51.2	63.1	51.9	52.3	54.6
Visiting friends/relatives	879.7	905.5	860.6	1 028.4	81.9	85.4	87.8	103.8	90.3	78.5
Holiday	1 479.2	1 421.7	1 385.1	1 743.9	141.7	167.3	155.7	188.2	187.9	166.5
Employment	101.4	99.6	99.3	102.1	8.7	8.5	9.9	7.3	7.8	8.3
Education	44.0	45.8	42.8	51.6	3.0	4.9	2.3	5.7	3.7	5.6
Other & not stated(c)	261.0	223.4	250.5	231.4	19.8	21.4	20.0	23.1	22.0	21.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>3 461.0</b>	<b>3 388.0</b>	<b>3 293.3</b>	<b>3 936.8</b>	<b>329.7</b>	<b>353.6</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>396.5</b>	<b>379.5</b>	<b>349.1</b>

(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.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 12 of Explanatory Notes.

State where spent most time	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2004					
	2002	2003	2002-03	2003-04	March	April	May	June	July	August
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	2 058.3	1 947.8	1 946.5	1 992.8	176.6	164.7	144.2	136.1	157.9	174.9
Victoria	762.8	803.9	730.8	975.5	91.6	91.8	80.3	79.1	61.6	68.6
Queensland	1 347.8	1 331.1	1 336.0	1 405.9	108.9	115.4	98.1	111.0	138.5	169.5
South Australia	114.1	115.5	109.9	131.2	13.9	13.5	9.5	8.4	8.9	11.2
Western Australia	460.4	450.0	450.5	455.5	42.8	42.6	30.1	32.8	28.8	35.3
Tasmania	38.9	41.1	38.5	47.7	5.3	3.8	3.3	2.8	1.7	1.6
Northern Territory(b)	70.6	56.0	63.1	53.4	3.1	3.0	3.6	4.4	6.8	9.2
Australian Capital Territory	41.3	43.7	38.8	46.8	4.0	3.7	4.0	4.5	3.2	3.4
Other Territories(c)	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4 894.7</b>	<b>4 789.8</b>	<b>4 714.6</b>	<b>5 109.3</b>	<b>446.1</b>	<b>438.7</b>	<b>373.1</b>	<b>379.1</b>	<b>407.3</b>	<b>473.7</b>

— 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.

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

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

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 12 of Explanatory Notes.

Country of birth	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2004					
	2002	2003	2002-03	2003-04	March	April	May	June	July	August
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
<b>Major group—</b>										
Oceania and Antarctica	17 230	16 280	15 520	17 820	1 570	1 430	1 560	1 460	1 440	1 500
North-West Europe	12 840	20 120	15 360	21 570	1 420	1 730	1 440	1 450	1 440	1 810
Southern and Eastern Europe	4 720	4 240	4 430	3 800	270	270	220	310	300	340
North Africa and the Middle East	8 210	11 170	10 550	11 320	920	870	1 150	1 270	1 380	1 420
South-East Asia	14 520	15 840	15 280	16 800	1 500	1 400	1 620	1 730	1 340	1 430
North-East Asia	10 740	10 370	10 350	12 600	1 240	1 310	1 310	1 390	1 700	1 480
Southern and Central Asia	9 210	11 770	10 060	12 960	1 140	1 180	1 290	1 190	1 350	1 250
Americas	2 910	3 250	3 240	3 390	290	300	290	310	350	360
Sub-Saharan Africa	8 090	10 160	8 370	10 630	920	910	780	890	860	990
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>89 350</b>	<b>103 890</b>	<b>93 910</b>	<b>111 590</b>	<b>9 330</b>	<b>9 440</b>	<b>9 690</b>	<b>10 060</b>	<b>10 200</b>	<b>10 650</b>
<b>Selected source countries—</b>										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	6 950	6 670	6 660	8 780	930	940	1 010	1 040	1 150	1 100
Fiji	1 410	1 700	1 610	1 600	120	140	180	100	160	170
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	950	1 080	1 030	1 130	90	120	100	90	140	110
India	4 720	7 220	5 780	8 140	720	770	840	720	820	790
Indonesia	3 060	2 770	3 030	2 580	220	200	210	260	230	210
Iraq	2 310	2 530	2 820	1 900	130	60	170	190	270	250
Lebanon	1 250	1 400	1 610	1 290	170	130	110	160	130	120
Malaysia	2 240	3 510	2 690	3 720	330	300	330	260	220	230
New Zealand	14 080	13 030	12 370	14 420	1 300	1 150	1 230	1 200	1 120	1 170
Philippines	3 270	3 290	3 190	4 110	380	390	460	480	350	380
Serbia and Montenegro	1 820	1 350	1 630	930	60	70	40	70	70	80
Singapore	1 530	1 950	1 750	2 220	220	160	240	310	170	220
South Africa	4 670	5 620	4 600	5 850	540	440	350	510	390	410
Sri Lanka	2 140	1 610	1 850	1 550	160	130	120	130	210	180
Sudan	1 720	3 760	2 780	4 590	380	420	550	580	580	630
Taiwan (Province of China)	1 360	1 050	1 110	880	70	70	40	80	170	90
United Kingdom	10 160	16 940	12 510	18 270	1 210	1 460	1 230	1 230	1 190	1 500
United States of America	1 230	1 310	1 320	1 360	110	120	110	130	140	150
Viet Nam	2 280	2 380	2 570	2 210	210	160	180	240	180	190
Zimbabwe	990	1 550	1 200	1 620	150	190	90	100	150	170

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

(b) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

Note: Components may not sum to totals due to rounding. See paragraph 12 of Explanatory Notes.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 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 and New Zealand citizens. These and other information available to Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) serve as a source for statistics of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD).

**3** In July 1998, DIMIA revised the incoming and outgoing passenger cards and associated procedures as well as computer systems. Following these changes, some questions on the passenger cards were not compulsory and answers to these questions were not checked by Customs officers. The question on marital status was deleted. Data on marital status is now derived from visa applications (only for certain visa classes) and is therefore not available for Australian or New Zealand (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, DIMIA adopted a new passenger card processing system which involved electronic imaging of passenger cards and intelligent character recognition of the data stored in the images. This process has yielded several improvements to the processing of passenger card data, most notably the detailed information about missing values. There have also been several changes to data quality. Information on these changes appears in Appendix 2.

### SCOPE

**5** The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages. Similarly, these statistics exclude those persons not travelling under standard visa conditions, that is, unauthorised arrivals.

### STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

### COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

**7** The classification of countries in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Standard Australian Classification of Countries* (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.

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

*continued*

**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.

### 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 on page 31 of this publication.

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

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

### CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

**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 departure, more detail on the method in general can be found in the *Information Paper, Introduction of Concurrent Seasonal Adjustment into the Retail Trade Series* (cat. no. 8514.0).

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

**23** An improved correction method has been implemented in the seasonal adjustment process, to remove the effects of Chinese New Year from the seasonally adjusted estimates. 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 previous correction method for Chinese New Year assumed that all of the activity due to the holiday fell in the month in which it started. However, it has been shown that the occurrence of Chinese New Year causes an increase in activity leading up to the holiday period and then a gradual decrease in activity during the holiday period. A proximity correction method has been implemented, which assumes a quadratic increase in activity in the seven days leading up to the holiday and then a quadratic decrease in activity in the six days after the date of Chinese New Year. This method is similar to that used for Easter proximity corrections (Zhang, McLaren, Leung, 2001, *Australian Journal of Statistics*, Volume 43, No. 3).

**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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

### RELATED PRODUCTS *continued*

- *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, Time Series Spreadsheets*. These spreadsheets can be accessed electronically by going to the ABS AusStats web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au/ausstats>> and selecting Publications & Data and then Time Series Spreadsheets. Select 34 Migration and then *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0).

**26** Related statistics are also published by DIMIA, the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources and the Bureau of Tourism Research.

**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 the ABS web site <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. The ABS also issues a daily Release Advice on the web site which details the products to be released in the week ahead.

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

**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)

### REFORMATTED PUBLICATION

**29** A number of changes were introduced in the August 2004 issue of this publication. Changes included the introduction of four new tables (tables 3, 4, 7 and 8), a new table structure and a reformatting of the time periods presented in tables 3 to 12. The key figures, key points and main features were also redesigned to give more focus to trend estimates. For more detail about these changes, refer to the Demography Theme Page on the ABS web site.

### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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

# APPENDIX 1 PASSENGER CARDS

INCOMING CARD - FRONT

<p><b>Incoming passenger card • Australia</b></p> <p><b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</b></p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input 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 <b>NOT an Australian citizen</b>: 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><b>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</b></p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>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"/></li> <li>2. More than 1125mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ol> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>6. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>7. Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> <li>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"/></li> <li>9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ol> <hr/> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▶ 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"/></li> <li>▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></li> </ol>
<p><b>DECLARATION</b> The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</p>	<p><b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>TURN OVER THE CARD</b> </p> <p>English</p>	

INCOMING CARD - BACK

<p><b>YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA</b></p> <p>Phone <input type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail <input type="text"/></p> <p>Address <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/></p>	<p><b>EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)</b></p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail, Phone OR Mail address <input type="text"/></p>
<p><b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b></p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/></p>	<p><b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</b></p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>B Visitor or temporary entrant</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> Days <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p style="font-size: small;">Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p><b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px; font-size: small;"> <p><b>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</b></p> </div>
<p>Information sought on this form is required to administer immigration, customs, quarantine, statistical, health, wildlife and currency laws of Australia and its collection is authorised by legislation. It will be disclosed only to agencies administering these areas and those entitled to receive it under Australian law. The leaflet <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</p>	<p style="font-size: large; font-weight: bold;">03041503</p>
<p>© Commonwealth of Australia 2004 15 (Design date 03/04) McMILLAN PRINT</p>	

Incoming passenger card used from July 2004.



## APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES

### SCANNING AND IMAGING

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

### DEFECTIVE CARDS

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

### DURATION OF STAY

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

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

### TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

Each month there are records for long-term residents returning to Australia and long-term visitors departing Australia which could not be matched with DIMIA's 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 New Zealand. DIMIA believes that a substantial proportion of holders of NZ passports tick Box A (migrating to Australia) each time they arrive in the country, causing an overcount of NZ migrants entering Australia.

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

#### *July 2001 to June 2002*

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

## APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

July 2002 onwards

From July 2002, DIMIA 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)—August 2004

	<i>Incoming</i>	<i>Outgoing</i>
<i>OAD Variables</i>	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.1	—
Country of Birth	0.9	0.7
Age (Date of birth)	—	—
Sex	0.1	—
Marital Status(b)(c)	35.0	50.1
Category of travel	1.5	0.8
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	17.9	9.6
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	4.3	1.3
Main reason for journey	5.5	. .
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	0.9	4.8
Main reason for journey	. .	4.5
Occupation(d)	6.5	4.4
Country of embarkment/disembarkment	3.2	2.8
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	20.5	. .

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

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

(c) New Zealand passport holders contribute to a large proportion of the non-response rate due to unavailable visa data.

(d) Not available for short-term movements.

INTENDED LENGTH OF  
STAY/TIME AWAY FROM  
AUSTRALIA

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

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

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

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

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

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

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

### DATA IMPUTATIONS

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

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

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>August 2004</i>
	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	5.9
Long-term residents returning	0.9
Long-term visitors arriving	3.1
Short-term residents returning	0.3
Short-term visitors arriving	6.1
Residents departing permanently	3.3
Long-term residents departing	2.8
Long-term visitors departing	5.3
Short-term residents departing	1.9
Short-term visitors departing	7.4

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

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

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

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

## APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

Country of stay

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

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

<i>Box type</i>	<i>August 2004</i>
	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b)	17.9
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	4.3
C: Resident returning to Australia	7.1
D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing	6.1
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.5
F: Australian resident departing permanently	9.6

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

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

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

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>August 2004</i>
	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	5.3
Long-term residents returning	0.7
Long-term visitors arriving	0.2
Short-term residents returning	0.6
Short-term visitors arriving	0.3
Residents departing permanently	0.6
Long-term residents departing	0.1
Long-term visitors departing	0.7
Short-term residents departing	0.2
Short-term visitors departing	0.1

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

SEPTEMBER 1998  
PROCESSING

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

PERMANENT ARRIVALS  
DURING 1999

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

SEPTEMBER 1999  
PROCESSING

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

## APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

### SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000 PROCESSING

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

### CHANGE TO PROCESSING OF INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

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

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

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

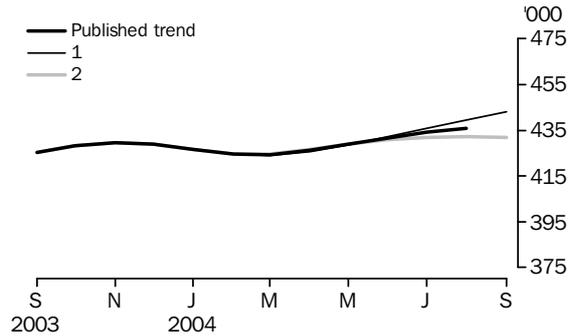
## TECHNICAL NOTE TREND REVISIONS

### 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 effect of two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimate of short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures are presented below.

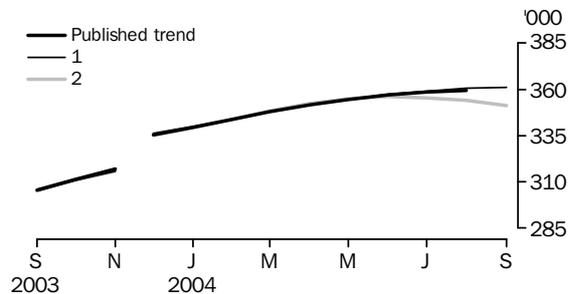
#### Visitor arrivals

- 1 The September seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 3.2% higher than August.
- 2 The September seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 3.2% lower than August.



#### Resident departures

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



(a) Break in the trend series from December 2003.

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

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

## 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	13 296	0.3	9 334	0.2	11 417	0.2
4000000	12 052	0.3	8 436	0.2	10 349	0.3
3000000	10 613	0.4	7 403	0.2	9 113	0.3
2000000	8 866	0.4	6 156	0.3	7 612	0.4
1000000	6 506	0.7	4 488	0.4	5 582	0.6
500000	4 761	1.0	3 268	0.7	4 082	0.8
100000	2 283	2.3	1 559	1.6	1 951	2.0
50000	1 656	3.3	1 131	2.3	1 413	2.8
10000	778	7.8	535	5.4	660	6.6
5000	560	11.2	387	7.7	473	9.5
2000	361	18.0	252	12.6	304	15.2
1000	258	25.8	182	18.2	216	21.6
750	224	29.9	159	21.2	188	25.0
500	184	36.8	131	26.2	153	30.7
400	165	41.2	118	29.5	137	34.3
300	143	47.7	103	34.3	119	39.7
200	117	58.6	85	42.4	97	48.6
100	83	83.0	61	61.0	69	68.5

An example of the use of this table is as follows. If the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 1000, then the standard error on this estimate is 258 i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 742 and 1258 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 484 and 1516.

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

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

## STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

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### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES *continued*

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

## GLOSSARY

<b>Australian resident</b>	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
<b>Category of movement</b>	<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"> <li>■ permanent movements</li> <li>■ long-term movements</li> <li>■ short-term movements.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Country of residence</b>	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
<b>Intended length of stay</b>	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'.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>■ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently)</li> <li>■ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Main destination</b>	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.
<b>Main reason for journey</b>	<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"> <li>■ convention/conference</li> <li>■ business</li> <li>■ visiting friends/relatives</li> <li>■ holiday</li> <li>■ employment</li> <li>■ education</li> <li>■ other.</li> </ul> <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>
<b>Overseas Arrivals and Departures</b>	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*

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