

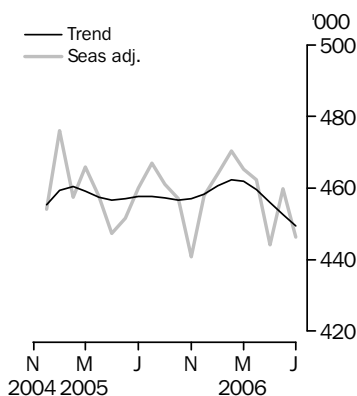
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

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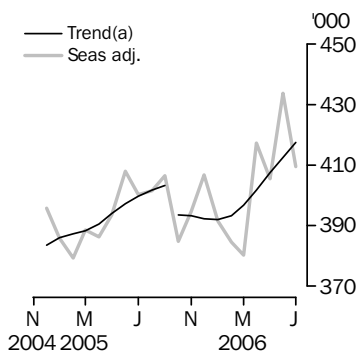
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



(a) Break in trend series from October 2005.

KEY FIGURES

	Jul '06	Jun '06 to Jul '06	Jul '05 to Jul '06
	'000	% change	% change
Short-term visitor arrivals			
Trend	449.4	-0.7	-1.8
Seasonally adjusted	446.4	-2.9	..
Original	483.4	..	..
Short-term resident departures			
Trend(a)	417.6	1.2	4.4
Seasonally adjusted	409.6	-5.6	..
Original	412.7	..	..

.. not applicable

(a) Break in trend series from October 2005.

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- Trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during July 2006 (449,400 movements) decreased by 0.7% compared with June 2006. This followed monthly decreases of 0.8% each for May 2006 and June 2006.
- Currently, short-term visitor arrivals are 2.8% lower than when the series last peaked in February 2006 (462,300 movements) and 1.8% lower than in July 2005.
- During July 2006, short-term resident departures (417,600 movements) increased by 1.2% compared with June 2006. This followed monthly increases of 1.4% for May 2006 and 1.3% for June 2006.
- The short-term resident departures trend series is now experiencing consistent growth, following a period of stability after the trend break in October 2005.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES

- Seasonally adjusted estimates for short-term visitor arrivals during July 2006 (446,400 movements) decreased by 2.9% compared with June 2006 and followed a monthly decrease of 3.9% for May 2006 and a monthly increase of 3.5% for June 2006.
- Short-term resident departures for July 2006 (409,600 movements) decreased by 5.6% compared with June 2006 and followed a monthly decrease of 2.8% for May 2006 and a monthly increase of 6.9% for June 2006.

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- In original movement terms, there were 483,400 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia and 412,700 short-term resident departures from Australia during July 2006.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE	RELEASE DATE
August 2006	5 October 2006
September 2006	6 November 2006
October 2006	5 December 2006
November 2006	11 January 2007
December 2006	6 February 2007
January 2007	7 March 2007



EARLY ESTIMATES

Early estimates of short-term visitor arrivals for August 2006 will be available on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) web site on 19 September 2006. These estimates can be accessed by going to the ABS web site at <<http://www.abs.gov.au>>. Select All statistics – Access to all ABS products & statistics, then By Catalogue Number, then 3. Demography, then 34. Migration. Choose *Short-term Visitor Arrival Estimates, Australia* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001).

DATA NOTES

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

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

REVISIONS

The seasonally adjusted and trend series have been updated following the annual review of the seasonal adjustment process. This review provides the opportunity to confirm the extent to which movements are due to seasonal or irregular influences. As a result, the seasonally adjusted and trend estimates of a small number of series have been revised. Additionally, seasonally adjusted and trend series estimates may show minor revisions due to the usual monthly concurrent adjustments.



ABBREVIATIONS

DIMA	Australian Government Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs
NZ	New Zealand
OAD	overseas arrivals and departures
SAR	Special Administrative Region
SARS	Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome
TRIPS	Travel and Immigration Processing System

Susan Linacre
Acting Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

In trend terms, short-term visitor arrivals to Australia in July 2006 (449,400 movements) were 0.7% lower than in June 2006 and 1.8% lower than in July 2005. Short-term visitor arrivals are currently 2.8% lower than when the series last peaked in February 2006 (462,300 movements).

The following table presents the top ten source countries (based on original estimates) for short-term visitor arrivals during July 2006. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also presented for these countries, along with the percentage change in trend compared with June 2006 and July 2005.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS, Major Source Countries—July 2006

	<i>Trend</i>	<i>Seasonally Adjusted</i>	<i>Original</i>	<i>Jun 06 to Jul 06</i>	<i>Jul 05 to Jul 06</i>
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
New Zealand	88.5	86.2	101.9	-0.8	-3.7
Japan	49.5	50.3	50.4	-1.6	-10.1
United States of America	38.5	37.5	44.9	-0.9	2.3
United Kingdom	57.2	56.3	44.8	-1.6	-2.7
China	25.3	24.8	32.1	-1.0	16.0
Korea	21.2	20.4	23.3	0.3	0.3
Singapore	20.7	22.0	19.0	-0.1	-11.1
Hong Kong	13.3	13.7	17.5	0.4	-3.9
Germany	12.3	11.8	11.8	-1.7	-1.7
Malaysia	11.9	13.0	11.4	0.3	-14.6

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

In trend terms, short-term resident departures from Australia in July 2006 (417,600 movements) were 1.2% higher than in June 2006. Following the trend break in October 2005 the series was stable, with consistent increases observed in recent months.

The following table presents the top ten destinations (based on original estimates) for short-term resident departures during July 2006. Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are also presented for these countries, along with the percentage change in trend compared with June 2006 and July 2005.

A trend break was introduced from October 2005 (see Explanatory Note 22). In original terms, short-term resident departures to Indonesia ranked 4th in September 2005 and fell from the top ten in December 2005. In July 2006 short-term resident departures to Indonesia were ranked in 6th position.

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES *continued*

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES, Major Destinations—July 2006

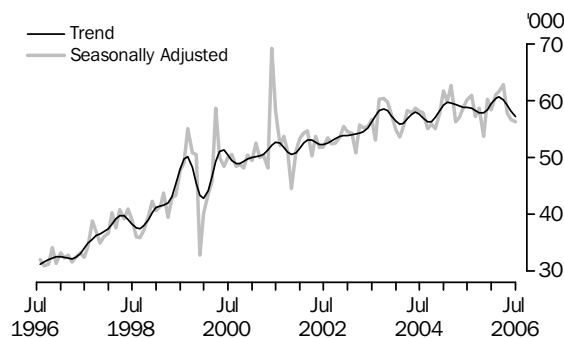
	Trend	Seasonally Adjusted	Original	Jun 06 to Jul 06	Jul 05 to Jul 06
	'000	'000	'000	Trend % change	Trend % change
New Zealand	70.0	70.4	62.7	0.1	0.1
United Kingdom	36.8	35.2	42.6	4.4	8.1
United States of America	37.7	39.9	35.7	0.7	5.8
Thailand	24.4	23.9	25.0	1.5	51.9
Singapore	17.6	17.8	18.9	0.2	14.0
Indonesia(a)	16.3	15.4	18.8	0.9	-43.2
Fiji	17.1	16.8	18.5	1.1	5.2
China	22.4	21.6	16.7	2.0	10.7
Malaysia	13.8	13.2	14.1	-1.7	10.2
Hong Kong	15.9	15.3	12.8	-0.7	-5.0

(a) Break in trend series from October 2005.

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

Trend estimates for July 2006 show the number of short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom represented 13% (57,200 movements) of all short-term visitor arrivals to Australia. Over the ten year period to July 2006 the trend has been upwards, although growth over the past two to three years has been relatively slow compared with earlier years. The high point in the series was in March 2006 (60,600 movements) and the low point in July 1996 (30,900 movements). The July 2006 trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom was 2% lower than in June 2006 and 3% lower than in July 2005.

UNITED KINGDOM, Short-term Visitor Arrivals



In original terms, short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom in July 2006 stated holiday (52%) as the main reason for journey followed by visiting friends and relatives (29%) and business (8%). In comparison, the main reasons for journey for all short-term visitors to Australia were holiday (48%), visiting friends and relatives (17%) and business and education (each 11%). The median age of short-term visitor arrivals from the United Kingdom was 34 years (also 34 years for all visitors) and the median intended duration of stay was 21 days (11 days for all visitors).

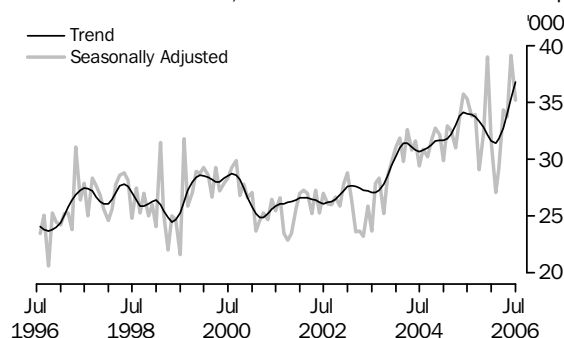
New South Wales (43%), Queensland (24%), Victoria (14%) and Western Australia (13%) were the main states/territories of intended stay for short-term visitors from the United Kingdom in July 2006. The main destinations for all short-term visitors to Australia were New South Wales (38%), Queensland (33%) and Victoria (16%).

MAIN FEATURES *continued*

Short-term resident departures

Trend estimates for July 2006 show that the number of short-term resident departures to the United Kingdom represented 9% (36,800 movements) of all short-term resident departures. Over the ten year period to July 2006 the trend series has fluctuated. The current month (July 2006) is the high point in the series while the low point was in October 1996 (23,700 movements). The July 2006 trend estimate was 4% higher than in June 2006 and 8% higher than in July 2005.

UNITED KINGDOM, Short-term Resident Departures



In original terms, 47% of Australian residents travelling to the United Kingdom in July 2006 stated holiday as their main reason for journey, followed by visiting friends and relatives (37%) and business (7%). In comparison, the main reasons for journey for all residents departing Australia short-term were holiday (49%), visiting friends and relatives (24%) and business (14%). The median age of residents departing short-term to the United Kingdom was 44 years (41 years for all short-term resident departures) and the median intended duration of stay was 30 days (15 days for all short-term resident departures).

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 10,300 permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during July 2006, an increase of 3.4% compared with July 2005 (9,970 movements). People born in the United Kingdom accounted for the largest proportion of settlers (16%), followed by people born in New Zealand (15%), India (10%) and China (8%).

There were 5,690 Australian residents departing permanently from Australia during July 2006, an increase of 3.2% compared with July 2005 (5,510 movements).

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

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

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

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES

INTRODUCTION

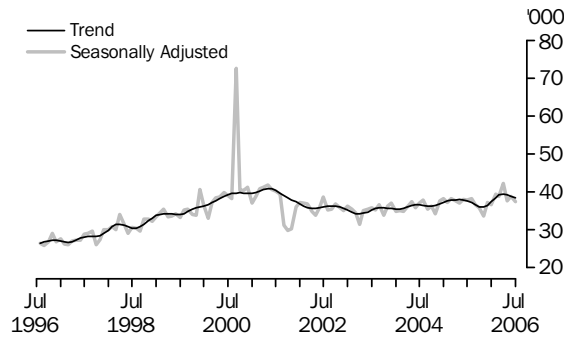
Seasonally adjusted and trend estimates add to the understanding of overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) statistics. Seasonally adjusted estimates allow users to analyse short-term movements including irregular impacts on the series, while trend estimates provide a better method to analyse and monitor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

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

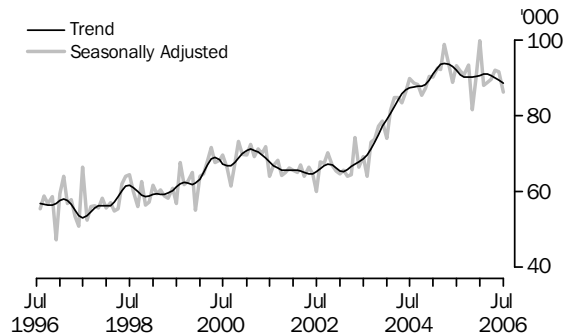
Selected source countries

The graph for the United States of America shows the large increase in the seasonally adjusted series for short-term visitor arrivals in September 2000, during the Olympic Games in Sydney. For New Zealand the graph shows, in the trend series, a recent plateau in growth following strong increases which commenced in early 2003. The graph for Japan shows the significant impact of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) on the seasonally adjusted arrivals series in mid-2003.

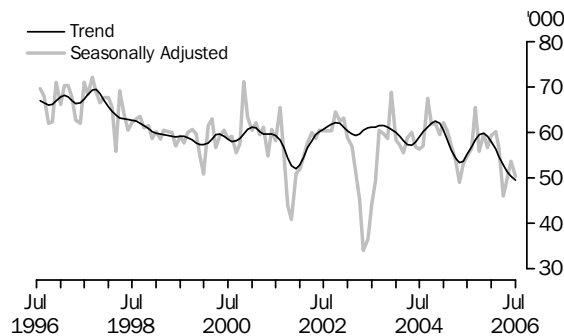
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



NEW ZEALAND



JAPAN



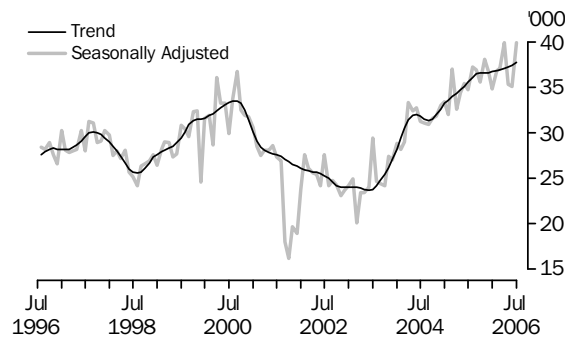
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

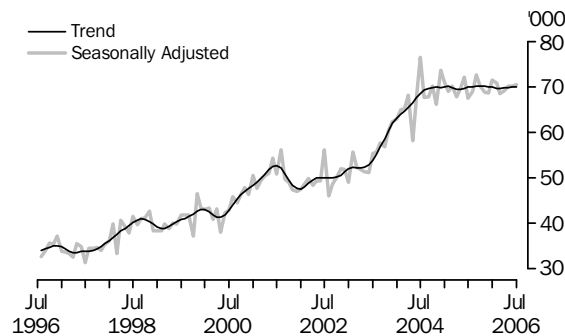
Selected destinations

For residents departing to the United States of America the graph illustrates the effect of the 11 September 2001 terrorist attacks in that country on short-term departures of Australian residents to the United States of America. The graph for New Zealand illustrates that the trend series for departures of Australian residents, which had experienced strong long-term growth, has plateaued since mid 2004. For Indonesia the graph shows the impact of the 12 October 2002 Bali bombing and the reduced level of travel experienced in the next twelve months. The effect of the 1 October 2005 Bali bombing is also evident and another break in the trend series was introduced.

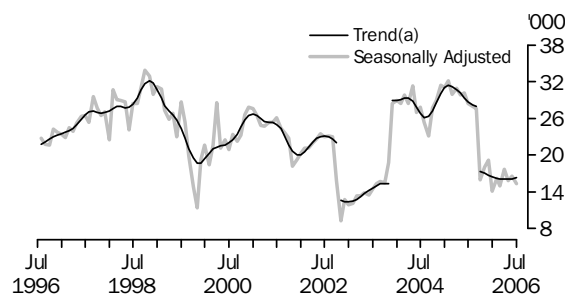
UNITED STATES OF AMERICA



NEW ZEALAND



INDONESIA



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

TOTAL MOVEMENT, ARRIVALS—Category of Movement

	PERMANENT		LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	SHORT-TERM(a)				Total arrivals(a)
	Settlers	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Australian residents		Overseas visitors (Original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally Adjusted)(b)	Overseas visitors (Trend)(c)	Total	
Calendar years										
2003	103 890	98 840	185 730	388 450	3 330.8	4 745.9	..	..	8 465.1
2004	117 470	98 240	196 850	412 560	4 278.9	5 215.0	..	..	9 906.4
2005	128 750	103 910	209 620	442 280	4 724.7	5 499.0	..	..	10 666.0
Financial years										
2003–04	111 590	98 400	191 330	401 320	3 813.3	5 057.2	..	..	9 271.8
2004–05	123 420	101 300	202 200	426 920	4 541.6	5 408.3	..	..	10 376.8
2005–06	131 590	103 900	221 920	457 410	4 790.1	5 484.1	..	..	10 731.6
2005										
May	9 940	5 830	9 660	25 430	329.3	353.9	447.3	456.6	708.7	
June	9 970	7 160	12 140	29 260	354.4	379.8	451.6	457.0	763.4	
July	9 970	8 300	31 500	49 770	480.1	502.0	460.1	457.6	1 031.8	
August	11 500	7 750	13 130	32 390	383.1	432.2	467.1	457.8	847.7	
September	11 140	8 140	12 710	31 990	446.5	414.4	461.1	457.3	893.0	
October	11 050	8 260	15 000	34 310	490.4	464.7	457.1	456.7	989.4	
November	10 800	8 730	12 240	31 770	337.8	472.7	440.8	457.0	842.2	
December	11 360	16 760	10 660	38 780	304.7	601.2	457.9	458.3	944.7	
2006										
January	11 370	9 180	28 620	49 170	576.6	466.7	464.0	460.6	1 092.4	
February	10 960	7 770	42 620	61 350	343.0	488.5	470.4	462.3	892.9	
March	11 010	7 820	16 700	35 530	334.3	476.0	465.4	462.0	845.8	
April	11 100	7 860	13 520	32 480	379.2	437.7	462.3	459.6	849.4	
May	10 600	5 900	11 130	27 630	349.5	345.5	444.2	456.1	722.6	
June	10 740	7 440	14 080	32 250	364.9	382.5	459.8	452.6	779.6	
July	10 300	8 880	34 010	53 190	499.6	483.4	446.4	449.4	1 036.2	

.. not applicable

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

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

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

TOTAL MOVEMENT, DEPARTURES—Category of Movement

	PERMANENT		LONG-TERM		Total permanent and long-term departures	SHORT-TERM(a)				Total departures(a)
	Australian residents	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	Australian residents (Original)		Australian residents (Seasonally Adjusted)(b)	Australian residents (Trend)(c)	Overseas visitors		
	no.	no.	no.	'000		'000	'000	'000	'000	
Calendar years										
2003	54 120	83 990	86 780	224 890	3 388.0	..	..	4 789.8	8 402.6
2004	61 850	87 630	94 190	243 670	4 368.7	..	..	5 258.5	9 870.9
2005	64 400	94 080	93 300	251 780	4 755.6	..	..	5 532.4	10 539.8
Financial years										
2003–04	59 080	84 340	93 280	236 700	3 936.8	..	..	5 109.3	9 282.8
2004–05	62 610	91 640	94 710	248 950	4 591.2	..	..	5 457.9	10 298.0
2005–06	67 850	98 110	92 180	258 140	4 834.9	..	..	5 516.2	10 609.3
2005										
May	4 790	7 910	5 530	18 230	395.8	393.5	394.0	391.9	806.0	
June	4 310	5 820	9 950	20 080	450.0	408.0	397.3	393.8	863.9	
July	5 510	7 710	8 030	21 250	414.1	400.2	399.9	432.4	867.8	
August	5 690	8 610	6 330	20 640	387.6	401.5	401.8	496.5	904.7	
September	4 740	6 160	6 200	17 100	486.6	406.6	403.4	376.4	880.1	
October	4 920	6 360	5 520	16 810	355.3	384.9	393.5	443.6	815.7	
November	4 750	6 360	9 030	20 150	358.8	394.8	393.2	504.7	883.6	
December	6 300	7 800	14 360	28 460	526.8	406.8	392.3	479.9	1 035.1	
2006										
January	9 300	14 780	8 620	32 700	346.3	391.5	392.1	580.7	959.7	
February	5 060	8 080	6 140	19 290	295.6	384.5	393.4	465.7	780.6	
March	5 560	8 520	6 300	20 380	361.5	380.3	396.7	488.7	870.6	
April	6 230	8 930	5 880	21 040	415.3	417.3	401.7	480.5	916.9	
May	5 220	8 050	5 290	18 550	402.9	405.5	407.4	382.2	803.6	
June	4 560	6 760	10 460	21 780	484.1	433.7	412.6	384.9	890.8	
July	5 690	8 530	7 850	22 060	412.7	409.6	417.6	421.9	856.6	

.. not applicable

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

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

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

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

Country of residence	2005			2006						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
New Caledonia	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
New Zealand	90.1	90.2	90.4	90.6	90.9	90.9	90.5	89.9	89.3	88.5
Papua New Guinea	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	100.6	100.7	100.8	101.2	101.7	102.0	101.9	101.4	100.8	100.2
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
Denmark	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.9	1.9	1.9
France	5.5	5.5	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5	5.4	5.4	5.4	5.4
Germany	12.4	12.3	12.3	12.5	12.7	12.8	12.8	12.7	12.5	12.3
Ireland	5.0	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9	4.9
Netherlands	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2
Norway	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2
Sweden	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Switzerland	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6
United Kingdom	57.9	57.8	58.4	59.4	60.3	60.6	60.1	59.2	58.1	57.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	97.9	97.7	98.5	100.0	101.4	101.8	101.2	100.1	98.6	97.3
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3
Spain	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	10.1	10.2	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.2	10.3
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.2
United Arab Emirates	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.3
Malaysia	13.7	13.8	13.8	13.6	13.2	12.6	12.3	12.0	11.9	11.9
Philippines	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1
Singapore	22.1	21.7	21.4	21.2	21.1	21.0	20.9	20.8	20.7	20.7
Thailand	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1	6.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	54.3	53.9	53.6	53.2	52.7	52.2	51.7	51.4	51.1	51.1
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	23.9	24.5	25.0	25.5	25.9	26.0	25.9	25.8	25.6	25.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	13.4	13.4	13.5	13.6	13.6	13.6	13.4	13.3	13.3	13.3
Japan	59.5	59.8	59.2	58.0	56.4	54.6	52.8	51.3	50.3	49.5
Korea	20.0	19.8	19.8	19.9	20.1	20.5	20.8	21.0	21.1	21.2
Taiwan (Province of China)	9.4	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.2	7.8	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	126.4	126.9	126.6	125.8	124.4	122.7	120.7	118.9	117.6	116.6
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.6	6.9	7.1	7.3	7.4	7.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	7.8	7.8	7.9	8.1	8.4	8.7	8.9	9.1	9.2	9.3
AMERICAS—										
Canada	8.3	8.4	8.6	8.9	9.2	9.5	9.6	9.6	9.7	9.7
United States of America	36.1	36.0	36.5	37.5	38.5	39.2	39.4	39.2	38.9	38.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	47.4	47.6	48.4	49.8	51.3	52.3	52.7	52.6	52.3	51.9
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
<i>Total(d)</i>	6.1	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2
Total(d)(e)	456.7	457.0	458.3	460.6	462.3	462.0	459.6	456.1	452.6	449.4

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

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

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

(d) Includes other.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

Country of residence	2005			2006						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.2	2.1	2.3	2.3	2.5	2.6	2.5
New Caledonia	3.0	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.1	3.2
New Zealand	93.3	81.6	90.2	99.8	87.9	88.7	89.5	91.9	91.6	86.2
Papua New Guinea	2.2	2.3	2.1	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	103.6	91.6	100.7	109.9	99.0	99.9	101.1	103.5	103.1	97.5
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.7	1.6	1.3	1.8	1.4
Denmark	1.7	1.7	2.0	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.0	1.9	1.8	1.9
France	5.4	5.6	5.6	5.5	6.1	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.6	5.5
Germany	12.2	12.2	12.2	12.8	12.1	12.4	14.6	11.9	12.5	11.8
Ireland	5.0	4.6	5.1	4.9	4.5	4.6	5.5	4.7	4.8	4.8
Netherlands	4.0	4.0	4.4	4.2	4.2	4.4	4.3	4.1	4.2	4.4
Norway	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1
Sweden	3.0	2.9	3.2	3.1	3.3	2.8	3.1	3.6	2.9	2.8
Switzerland	3.7	3.0	3.2	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.2	3.7	3.4	3.6
United Kingdom	58.7	53.8	60.2	58.4	61.0	61.6	62.7	57.9	56.7	56.3
<i>Total(d)</i>	98.2	92.9	100.9	99.2	102.0	101.7	106.5	97.6	97.1	95.7
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.3	3.9	4.0	4.2	4.5	4.4
Spain	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.5	1.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	10.0	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	9.9	10.2	10.3	10.7	10.1
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	1.4	1.3	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.8	1.2
United Arab Emirates	2.0	1.8	2.0	1.8	1.8	1.6	1.9	2.2	2.1	2.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	6.2	5.9	6.2	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.3	6.2	7.3	6.4
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	7.1	6.6	7.2	6.6	7.1	6.9	6.9	6.9	6.3	6.1
Malaysia	16.6	12.7	14.2	13.4	14.1	12.4	12.4	10.2	12.4	13.0
Philippines	3.0	2.9	2.5	3.1	2.7	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
Singapore	23.2	20.2	20.4	21.5	22.1	20.8	22.1	18.6	20.6	22.0
Thailand	6.2	6.3	6.5	5.7	7.2	6.2	5.8	6.1	6.2	6.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	58.6	51.0	53.2	52.7	55.4	51.6	53.0	47.5	51.4	53.3
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	22.0	28.4	24.3	22.1	27.7	26.7	27.0	24.7	25.3	24.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	12.7	12.9	15.0	12.8	14.1	13.5	13.2	13.6	12.7	13.7
Japan	55.9	59.6	56.7	59.3	60.2	56.7	46.1	49.8	53.6	50.3
Korea	20.8	19.6	19.1	19.4	20.7	20.8	20.7	20.1	22.5	20.4
Taiwan (Province of China)	8.7	8.9	8.5	9.1	8.2	8.2	7.5	5.8	7.3	7.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	120.2	129.7	123.8	123.0	131.2	126.2	114.8	114.2	121.7	117.3
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	6.3	6.6	5.6	6.1	6.6	8.0	6.6	6.7	8.3	7.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	7.9	8.3	7.1	7.8	8.4	9.9	8.4	8.4	10.2	8.9
AMERICAS—										
Canada	7.7	8.0	9.0	8.9	9.2	9.7	9.8	9.5	9.4	9.9
United States of America	35.9	33.7	37.3	36.7	39.5	38.9	42.2	37.6	38.8	37.5
<i>Total(d)</i>	46.6	44.9	49.4	48.8	52.2	52.8	55.6	50.6	52.0	50.9
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.1	4.7	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.5	5.0	4.3	4.7	4.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	5.6	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.0	7.3	6.4	5.9	6.3	6.3
Total(d)(e)	457.1	440.8	457.9	464.0	470.4	465.4	462.3	444.2	459.8	446.4

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

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

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

(d) Includes other.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006					
	2004	2005	2004-05	2005-06	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<i>Country of residence</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	25.8	28.4	27.4	28.4	2.0	2.3	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.0
New Caledonia	36.1	37.7	38.1	37.7	3.9	2.4	2.8	3.2	2.2	2.5
New Zealand	1 032.7	1 098.9	1 082.0	1 090.8	61.0	81.6	95.1	81.8	93.0	101.9
Papua New Guinea	25.8	27.8	26.7	29.2	1.7	2.2	2.6	2.4	2.7	2.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 155.0	1 226.9	1 207.9	1 221.6	71.3	91.6	105.8	92.2	103.0	112.9
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
Austria	18.4	18.9	18.5	19.7	2.3	1.5	1.0	0.7	0.9	1.8
Denmark	20.5	22.6	22.0	22.5	3.2	1.9	1.3	0.8	1.2	1.8
France	58.1	63.8	59.0	65.6	6.7	4.6	4.4	2.9	4.1	8.8
Germany	140.6	146.5	142.4	150.4	15.6	14.5	11.2	6.6	6.6	11.8
Ireland	53.7	59.8	56.5	59.5	4.5	4.8	4.4	2.5	4.8	4.9
Netherlands	48.2	49.7	48.9	50.2	5.3	4.5	2.9	2.0	2.1	5.5
Norway	16.8	16.5	16.8	15.3	2.1	1.3	1.1	0.5	0.9	1.3
Sweden	33.4	35.3	34.2	36.4	5.0	3.0	2.1	1.4	1.5	1.8
Switzerland	41.2	41.5	41.5	41.3	4.2	3.5	3.0	1.7	1.6	3.3
United Kingdom	676.2	708.8	699.5	709.3	78.9	78.4	58.9	28.8	28.5	44.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 129.6	1 187.5	1 162.7	1 195.0	130.1	120.1	92.1	49.1	53.4	88.2
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Italy	47.1	50.9	49.5	50.8	4.0	3.0	2.2	2.3	3.2	5.4
Spain	15.8	16.9	15.8	17.5	1.4	1.2	1.1	1.1	0.9	1.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	113.3	121.5	117.6	122.5	10.5	8.4	6.6	5.9	7.1	10.9
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Israel	14.4	15.6	15.6	15.2	1.5	1.5	1.3	0.8	1.0	1.1
United Arab Emirates	19.8	22.5	20.8	22.9	1.3	1.0	1.4	1.1	2.0	5.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	64.0	72.5	68.2	73.4	5.4	5.1	4.9	3.2	5.9	13.4
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	84.4	83.5	82.4	81.8	8.0	6.4	5.4	5.0	6.5	7.8
Malaysia	166.8	166.0	169.0	152.5	15.0	10.9	10.7	12.7	9.6	11.4
Philippines	31.2	33.7	32.6	34.9	2.3	3.6	4.5	3.6	2.6	2.7
Singapore	251.2	266.1	267.5	251.8	18.4	18.6	19.2	17.8	26.6	19.0
Thailand	79.8	76.9	79.3	74.8	5.7	7.6	11.2	5.7	4.4	7.1
<i>Total(c)</i>	638.7	654.1	657.1	625.7	52.2	49.4	53.6	46.8	52.5	51.5
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	251.3	285.0	274.4	292.3	35.4	21.5	24.4	19.7	16.9	32.1
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	137.2	159.5	148.9	158.8	13.4	12.0	16.9	9.1	9.9	17.5
Japan	710.4	685.3	700.8	674.4	62.2	64.4	44.5	41.7	42.7	50.4
Korea	211.9	250.6	237.3	242.9	22.0	19.0	18.7	17.1	17.9	23.3
Taiwan (Province of China)	98.8	110.9	103.8	102.3	9.5	7.6	6.8	6.0	7.3	10.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 411.8	1 494.0	1 467.6	1 473.5	142.9	124.8	111.6	93.9	95.0	134.6
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	55.6	67.9	59.2	78.9	6.5	7.6	6.9	10.5	7.6	6.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	73.8	87.7	79.0	99.3	8.6	9.6	8.9	11.8	9.0	8.9
AMERICAS—										
Canada	98.2	102.5	103.1	106.5	12.6	11.9	7.7	6.3	5.3	8.3
United States of America	433.3	446.3	445.5	452.5	45.2	42.5	36.6	29.9	43.4	44.9
<i>Total(c)</i>	561.5	584.4	581.1	598.8	61.4	58.8	47.7	38.6	51.4	57.4
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	50.4	52.5	50.0	54.7	4.0	5.6	5.2	3.0	4.2	3.8
<i>Total(c)</i>	67.2	70.3	66.9	74.0	6.0	8.2	6.6	4.0	5.3	5.7
Total(c)(d)	5 215.0	5 499.0	5 408.3	5 484.1	488.5	476.0	437.7	345.5	382.5	483.4

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

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

(c) Includes other.

(d) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006					
	2004	2005	2004-05	2005-06	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	1 552.0	1 718.2	1 650.7	1 716.1	147.8	164.3	137.7	133.7	128.5	118.9
1 and under 2 weeks	1 506.1	1 587.3	1 593.4	1 550.0	117.4	128.2	137.3	102.3	112.1	141.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	1 068.3	1 128.0	1 107.1	1 135.4	89.2	98.1	92.8	56.7	70.0	103.9
1 and under 2 months	427.4	434.1	438.6	435.6	41.7	36.0	26.8	18.6	29.3	48.4
2 and under 3 months	153.1	154.9	151.1	157.3	14.7	11.9	11.5	8.1	13.4	14.2
3 and under 6 months	229.1	211.7	208.3	216.7	25.1	17.5	14.7	13.7	13.5	22.0
6 and under 12 months	279.0	264.8	259.2	273.0	52.7	20.0	16.9	12.4	15.7	34.3
Total(b)	5 215.0	5 499.0	5 408.3	5 484.0	488.5	476.0	437.7	345.5	382.5	483.4
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	150.8	170.7	161.0	169.8	13.2	12.9	11.9	12.9	15.6	18.5
Business	494.8	565.0	518.4	596.0	54.4	56.5	47.0	52.6	46.6	54.1
Visiting friends/relatives	1 036.2	1 116.7	1 097.6	1 108.9	85.7	98.5	101.9	63.7	77.6	84.1
Holiday	2 685.1	2 952.1	2 866.0	2 895.1	240.7	249.0	227.8	172.7	189.5	229.9
Employment	100.1	107.3	84.1	137.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.5	11.9	13.4
Education	253.5	261.4	248.6	271.2	58.3	17.2	15.3	10.8	17.0	55.0
Other & not stated(c)	494.6	325.9	432.6	305.6	24.8	30.1	22.0	21.2	24.4	28.5
Total	5 215.0	5 499.0	5 408.3	5 484.0	488.5	476.0	437.7	345.5	382.5	483.4

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

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

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

	2005			2006						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	16.6	16.7	16.7	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.8	16.9	17.1
New Caledonia	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.0
New Zealand	70.1	70.1	70.0	69.9	69.7	69.7	69.8	69.8	69.9	70.0
Norfolk Island	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.8	2.0	2.2	2.3
Papua New Guinea	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Vanuatu	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.1	3.0	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3
<i>Total(d)</i>	101.3	101.3	101.0	100.7	100.5	100.6	101.1	101.7	102.4	103.0
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.3	6.4	6.4
Germany	4.4	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.1
Ireland	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.9
Netherlands	1.6	1.6	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.1	2.1
United Kingdom	33.3	32.8	32.1	31.6	31.4	31.8	32.7	34.0	35.3	36.8
<i>Total(d)</i>	52.6	52.2	51.7	51.3	51.4	52.0	53.1	54.8	56.5	58.4
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	3.6	3.4	3.2	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.4	3.7	4.0	4.3
Italy	8.3	8.5	8.7	8.8	8.8	8.9	8.9	9.0	9.2	9.2
Spain	1.8	1.8	1.9	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	20.5	20.3	20.0	20.0	20.3	21.0	22.0	23.0	24.0	24.8
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	2.3	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3
Turkey	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	2.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	12.1	11.9	11.5	11.1	11.0	11.1	11.4	11.7	11.9	12.1
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	17.3	17.0	16.7	16.5	16.2	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.1	16.3
Malaysia	13.3	13.8	14.1	14.4	14.5	14.5	14.4	14.2	14.0	13.8
Philippines	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	7.0	7.1	7.3
Singapore	16.3	16.5	16.8	17.0	17.2	17.4	17.5	17.6	17.6	17.6
Thailand	19.0	20.2	21.2	22.0	22.5	22.8	23.2	23.6	24.0	24.4
Viet Nam	10.4	9.9	9.4	9.3	9.4	9.7	9.9	10.1	10.1	10.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	86.1	87.3	88.1	88.8	89.4	90.1	90.9	91.7	92.3	93.1
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	20.2	19.7	19.1	18.8	19.0	19.6	20.4	21.2	22.0	22.4
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15.7	15.4	15.3	15.4	15.6	15.9	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.9
Japan	8.4	8.9	9.3	9.5	9.3	8.8	8.1	7.5	7.0	6.5
Korea	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
Taiwan (Province of China)	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	50.2	50.0	49.8	49.9	50.1	50.3	50.5	50.7	50.9	50.8
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.5	8.7	9.0	9.2	9.4
Sri Lanka	2.1	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.1
<i>Total(d)</i>	13.0	12.9	12.8	12.9	13.0	13.3	13.7	14.1	14.4	14.6
AMERICAS—										
Canada	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.2	7.5	7.8	8.1	8.3	8.3
United States of America	36.6	36.6	36.6	36.7	36.8	36.9	37.1	37.2	37.4	37.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	48.6	48.4	48.3	48.4	48.6	48.9	49.3	49.7	50.1	50.4
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.7	4.8	4.9	5.0	5.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	6.8	6.9	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0
Total(d)(e)	393.5	393.2	392.3	392.1	393.4	396.7	401.7	407.4	412.6	417.6

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

(b) 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 Destinations(b): **Seasonally Adjusted(c)**

	2005			2006						
	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	15.8	16.3	17.7	17.5	16.5	14.1	17.8	17.0	17.4	16.8
New Caledonia	1.1	1.3	1.3	1.6	1.4	1.2	1.2	0.7	1.2	1.0
New Zealand	70.2	68.8	68.7	71.5	70.8	68.4	69.1	70.2	70.2	70.4
Norfolk Island	1.6	1.8	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.7	2.0	2.3	2.4
Papua New Guinea	3.7	3.7	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.9
Vanuatu	3.3	3.4	3.0	3.3	3.2	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.3	3.6
<i>Total(d)</i>	100.8	99.7	101.0	103.4	101.4	95.9	101.4	102.4	104.3	102.7
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	5.7	6.1	6.0	5.8	5.9	5.8	6.1	6.5	6.5	6.2
Germany	3.1	4.5	4.9	4.8	4.4	4.0	5.0	5.1	12.1	5.1
Ireland	2.1	2.7	2.6	2.4	2.6	2.7	2.8	2.4	3.1	2.9
Netherlands	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	2.1	2.4	1.8
Switzerland	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.1
United Kingdom	29.1	32.3	39.0	31.6	27.1	29.2	34.3	33.7	39.1	35.2
<i>Total(d)</i>	46.2	53.1	59.7	51.6	46.3	48.4	55.1	54.8	68.7	55.9
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	3.4	3.1	3.9	3.6	2.0	2.1	3.8	3.6	5.5	3.4
Italy	8.1	7.7	8.3	11.3	8.3	7.5	9.0	9.6	9.5	9.2
Spain	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.8	1.8	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.1	2.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	19.5	18.0	21.8	23.0	18.3	18.4	21.6	23.6	28.5	22.2
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	2.7	2.0	2.2	1.3	2.5	1.7	2.5	2.6	2.8	1.5
Turkey	1.5	1.4	1.6	1.2	1.4	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0	2.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	12.5	12.5	12.7	9.6	10.1	10.6	12.3	12.2	13.1	10.5
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	16.0	18.0	19.2	14.1	16.2	15.0	17.7	15.8	16.6	15.4
Malaysia	13.3	14.5	13.9	14.2	14.6	14.1	15.0	14.5	13.8	13.2
Philippines	6.9	6.7	8.4	6.6	7.2	5.9	7.2	6.8	7.2	7.5
Singapore	16.0	16.5	17.0	16.8	16.5	18.3	21.5	16.9	17.4	17.8
Thailand	19.8	21.0	22.3	22.9	21.1	22.2	23.8	23.4	25.0	23.9
Viet Nam	11.2	7.5	10.0	8.9	9.2	9.3	12.1	8.8	9.8	10.4
<i>Total(d)</i>	86.4	87.3	94.0	86.5	87.5	87.7	99.7	89.2	94.0	91.7
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	19.5	22.2	16.8	19.1	20.2	16.4	21.0	23.0	22.5	21.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15.5	15.4	14.9	15.9	14.1	17.2	16.8	15.1	16.5	15.3
Japan	7.2	8.1	9.2	10.8	10.7	8.3	7.6	6.8	7.1	7.1
Korea	1.8	2.5	2.8	2.5	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.4	2.5	2.9
Taiwan (Province of China)	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	2.8	3.0	2.8	3.0
<i>Total(d)</i>	47.6	51.7	47.6	51.9	50.9	47.9	51.3	50.5	52.1	50.2
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	9.2	7.7	7.8	8.5	8.3	8.4	8.3	9.4	9.1	9.6
Sri Lanka	2.1	1.8	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.3	2.5	2.5	2.3	1.7
<i>Total(d)</i>	14.2	12.3	12.6	13.1	12.8	13.2	13.2	14.7	14.5	14.5
AMERICAS—										
Canada	8.8	7.4	6.5	5.1	6.4	7.3	8.1	9.0	8.2	7.7
United States of America	35.6	38.1	36.7	34.8	36.8	37.1	39.9	35.3	35.1	39.9
<i>Total(d)</i>	47.9	51.3	48.3	43.9	48.0	48.9	52.5	48.1	48.1	51.9
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.2	4.4	4.5	5.1	5.1	5.0	4.6
<i>Total(d)</i>	7.1	6.7	7.5	7.1	7.6	7.7	8.2	7.9	7.8	8.0
Total(d)(e)	384.9	394.8	406.8	391.5	384.5	380.3	417.3	405.5	433.7	409.6

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

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

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

(d) Includes other.

(e) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

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

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006					
	2004	2005	2004-05	2005-06	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
<i>Main destination</i>	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—										
Fiji	175.4	196.9	188.7	199.9	11.1	13.5	17.1	14.8	18.3	18.5
New Caledonia	15.5	15.3	15.4	14.8	0.6	1.0	1.3	0.7	1.6	1.2
New Zealand	815.8	835.6	843.0	836.3	71.4	76.3	75.1	51.4	54.7	62.7
Norfolk Island	25.5	20.5	23.1	20.1	1.6	1.8	1.6	1.8	1.8	1.9
Papua New Guinea	36.2	41.7	38.8	43.1	2.7	3.4	4.2	3.6	4.1	4.5
Vanuatu	34.6	37.9	37.0	38.1	2.1	2.9	2.7	2.3	3.3	4.1
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 151.1	1 200.6	1 192.9	1 211.1	92.6	102.2	106.7	79.7	90.1	97.5
NORTH-WEST EUROPE—										
France	63.8	70.6	66.6	73.1	2.3	4.0	6.1	9.8	10.9	6.1
Germany	48.2	54.0	51.6	65.7	2.5	3.3	4.2	8.1	17.3	5.5
Ireland	27.9	31.0	30.3	31.3	1.1	1.8	2.3	3.3	5.5	3.8
Netherlands	18.7	18.1	17.9	21.6	0.7	1.5	1.9	3.0	3.7	2.0
United Kingdom	375.1	404.4	384.9	409.3	14.5	24.2	33.7	49.2	55.1	42.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	590.8	637.3	609.9	661.5	24.2	38.1	51.6	80.2	101.7	66.3
SOUTHERN AND EASTERN EUROPE—										
Greece	41.0	48.9	47.2	48.3	0.6	1.1	3.1	6.9	12.2	7.1
Italy	91.4	92.2	91.3	102.7	2.7	4.9	10.2	16.0	15.2	10.7
Spain	20.6	22.2	20.2	24.5	1.0	1.6	2.0	3.4	2.8	2.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	239.0	255.3	247.5	270.8	6.3	11.6	20.8	41.3	51.5	35.7
NORTH AFRICA AND THE MIDDLE EAST—										
Lebanon	33.0	27.4	27.2	28.5	1.0	1.2	1.8	2.8	5.2	2.7
Turkey	16.4	20.3	18.6	20.3	0.6	1.1	2.4	4.3	4.0	2.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	124.0	136.1	122.9	142.5	6.5	10.8	12.3	13.8	16.6	11.3
SOUTH-EAST ASIA—										
Indonesia	335.1	319.9	344.0	241.9	10.5	13.3	16.0	13.1	20.5	18.8
Malaysia	144.4	159.9	155.5	163.9	11.6	13.7	13.9	11.7	14.0	14.1
Philippines	78.6	82.6	81.0	83.8	6.1	6.8	8.0	6.7	5.9	6.2
Singapore	159.0	188.4	175.9	204.7	13.6	19.4	21.8	15.5	18.3	18.9
Thailand	188.2	202.9	187.0	246.4	17.5	19.0	24.2	17.4	25.7	25.0
Viet Nam	105.0	120.8	114.8	119.3	8.1	9.8	9.4	6.3	9.5	7.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	1 044.8	1 110.2	1 093.0	1 096.2	69.9	84.9	95.8	72.8	97.3	93.5
NORTH-EAST ASIA—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	182.0	235.2	214.2	239.9	14.1	17.6	25.1	20.3	20.6	16.7
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	152.6	185.7	173.3	190.7	13.0	18.9	17.3	12.3	16.2	12.8
Japan	89.0	97.8	96.3	100.3	8.9	8.3	8.8	6.3	6.6	7.0
Korea	27.5	29.5	28.5	30.7	2.4	2.5	3.5	2.2	2.6	2.1
Taiwan (Province of China)	40.5	37.6	39.4	37.2	2.8	3.2	2.4	2.7	2.7	2.4
<i>Total(c)</i>	494.4	589.3	554.6	602.5	41.3	50.8	57.4	44.0	49.6	41.4
SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ASIA—										
India	73.4	93.6	84.0	99.2	11.1	7.0	6.0	5.0	5.3	5.0
Sri Lanka	24.4	25.3	25.1	26.0	1.7	1.7	2.3	1.3	2.2	1.6
<i>Total(c)</i>	125.2	147.2	134.2	155.2	15.3	11.6	10.4	8.0	9.1	8.7
AMERICAS—										
Canada	79.2	88.1	85.5	88.4	4.6	4.4	5.8	13.1	10.8	8.9
United States of America	376.1	426.4	394.5	437.8	24.5	33.4	40.4	36.7	42.2	35.7
<i>Total(c)</i>	502.4	570.0	531.8	581.2	32.9	42.8	50.3	52.9	56.8	47.8
SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA—										
South Africa	46.4	48.9	49.4	52.5	3.8	5.0	4.7	3.7	4.7	4.0
<i>Total(c)</i>	75.8	80.6	79.1	86.4	6.0	7.8	7.7	6.4	7.5	7.6
Total(c)(d)	4 368.7	4 755.6	4 591.2	4 834.9	295.6	361.5	415.3	402.9	484.1	412.7

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

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

(c) Includes other.

(d) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006					
	2004	2005	2004-05	2005-06	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	557.3	624.5	610.1	635.6	54.5	62.1	58.7	57.3	54.4	51.2
1 and under 2 weeks	1 273.8	1 384.3	1 335.1	1 384.9	89.0	111.4	131.2	98.1	116.9	119.2
2 weeks and under 1 month	1 210.7	1 332.8	1 276.5	1 364.6	82.1	97.1	119.2	100.9	139.0	110.6
1 and under 2 months	709.0	774.8	746.3	789.8	31.1	44.7	54.4	72.2	99.8	67.5
2 and under 3 months	225.5	236.8	231.7	244.7	9.7	13.4	17.4	25.6	30.6	26.0
3 and under 6 months	206.7	222.3	213.9	228.9	13.9	15.2	17.1	30.7	29.7	23.1
6 and under 12 months	185.7	180.1	177.6	186.5	15.3	17.6	17.2	18.0	13.7	15.0
Total(b)	4 368.7	4 755.6	4 591.2	4 834.9	295.6	361.5	415.3	402.9	484.1	412.7
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	171.4	193.7	184.2	187.2	12.7	14.8	15.6	22.2	17.7	14.1
Business	649.4	697.3	679.3	719.5	62.4	66.6	61.6	70.4	62.4	59.0
Visiting friends/relatives	1 107.1	1 206.6	1 170.2	1 217.1	69.2	89.0	100.8	99.1	126.9	100.4
Holiday	2 032.4	2 229.2	2 142.6	2 272.0	122.7	159.7	196.8	178.4	234.4	203.2
Employment	101.4	108.4	103.8	109.8	9.1	8.9	9.0	9.2	8.7	9.8
Education	54.3	53.8	52.3	56.6	2.5	3.2	5.5	2.2	6.2	4.2
Other & not stated(c)	252.7	266.6	258.8	272.8	16.9	19.3	26.1	21.4	27.7	22.0
Total	4 368.7	4 755.6	4 591.2	4 834.9	295.6	361.5	415.3	402.9	484.1	412.7

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

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

State where spent most time	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006					
	2004	2005	2004-05	2005-06	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000	'000
New South Wales	2 026.4	2 170.6	2 152.9	2 150.7	199.7	197.8	188.4	148.6	143.4	154.8
Victoria	974.6	931.8	933.2	921.9	79.8	90.3	85.8	62.8	66.0	61.4
Queensland	1 515.8	1 631.4	1 594.1	1 638.6	119.1	123.4	129.7	116.3	121.1	151.5
South Australia	136.5	144.3	139.0	152.2	12.3	16.7	15.9	10.3	9.6	11.2
Western Australia	459.2	511.7	495.3	504.0	42.5	47.3	48.2	33.0	35.4	29.1
Tasmania	44.0	41.9	39.3	45.4	5.7	5.6	4.5	2.6	1.7	2.4
Northern Territory	59.0	57.4	62.2	59.4	3.2	3.8	4.3	5.7	4.9	7.8
Australian Capital Territory	42.7	42.9	41.4	43.5	3.5	3.9	3.8	2.9	2.9	3.5
Other Territories	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.6	—	—	—	0.1	0.1	0.1
Total(b)	5 258.5	5 532.4	5 457.9	5 516.2	465.7	488.7	480.5	382.2	384.9	421.9

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

(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.

Country of birth	CALENDAR YEAR		FINANCIAL YEAR		2006					
	2004	2005	2004-05	2005-06	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul
	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.	no.
Major group—										
Oceania and Antarctica	19 180	22 340	21 130	22 780	2 110	1 900	1 950	1 820	1 750	1 840
North-West Europe	20 030	25 300	21 500	26 900	2 060	2 090	2 330	1 860	2 030	1 880
Southern and Eastern Europe	3 640	3 600	3 620	3 510	330	260	240	260	210	200
North Africa and the Middle East	12 370	11 840	12 960	11 150	820	1 100	790	1 000	1 090	820
South-East Asia	17 200	17 500	16 870	18 080	1 380	1 560	1 500	1 610	1 540	1 400
North-East Asia	15 690	14 980	15 730	15 270	1 290	1 310	1 290	1 170	1 250	1 390
Southern and Central Asia	14 100	17 440	15 810	18 770	1 620	1 680	1 700	1 740	1 750	1 670
Americas	3 740	4 220	3 980	4 350	370	340	380	360	280	350
Sub-Saharan Africa	10 860	10 760	11 130	10 050	940	730	880	730	800	710
Total(b)	117 470	128 750	123 420	131 590	10 960	11 010	11 100	10 600	10 740	10 300
Selected source countries—										
China (excludes SARs and Taiwan Province)	11 380	10 240	11 100	10 580	920	990	850	830	920	870
Fiji	1 730	1 760	1 740	1 830	160	110	150	160	130	140
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1 250	1 130	1 270	1 030	70	80	120	70	70	110
India	8 910	9 920	9 410	11 290	960	1 080	1 080	1 090	1 160	1 080
Indonesia	2 370	1 860	1 930	1 850	150	140	130	140	150	140
Iraq	1 590	2 200	1 940	2 430	150	210	190	290	290	290
Lebanon	1 380	1 420	1 450	1 290	70	100	100	140	150	150
Malaysia	3 150	2 980	2 940	2 970	180	260	240	310	190	180
New Zealand	15 500	18 500	17 350	19 030	1 750	1 660	1 650	1 540	1 510	1 560
Philippines	4 360	4 620	4 240	4 870	390	420	420	480	450	440
Serbia and Montenegro	740	550	670	510	50	30	50	40	20	30
Singapore	2 810	2 790	3 040	2 690	180	260	190	210	290	100
South Africa	5 350	4 210	4 590	3 950	320	290	310	240	320	310
Sri Lanka	1 840	2 440	2 310	2 360	180	200	270	190	180	200
Sudan	5 610	4 480	5 650	3 780	310	470	250	280	350	100
Taiwan (Province of China)	850	720	780	750	70	50	60	40	50	70
United Kingdom	16 820	21 770	18 220	23 290	1 780	1 850	2 040	1 630	1 770	1 610
United States of America	1 500	1 600	1 580	1 560	110	110	100	160	100	140
Viet Nam	2 280	2 460	2 200	2 660	250	230	200	180	170	210
Zimbabwe	1 480	1 120	1 260	1 100	80	70	130	90	80	110

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

(b) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

1 This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 28).

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

SCOPE

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

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ESTIMATION METHOD

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

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

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

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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

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

19 Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month, such as the effect of major sporting and cultural events, changes in airfares and the fluctuation of the Australian dollar relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation. Trend estimates take these irregular influences into account.

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

21 While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring Trends* (cat. no. 1349.0).

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

■ *Chinese New Year* — Chinese New Year often falls in February but on some occasions falls in January. The movement of Chinese New Year between the boundary of January and February can cause biased seasonally adjusted and trend estimates. The 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).

■ *Ramadan* — Ramadan is the ninth month of the Islamic calendar and starts eleven days earlier each year in the Western calendar, so adjustments for this effect apply to different months over the years. The adjustment was made after the detection of a significant influence on travel for Malaysia and Indonesia associated with the end of the Islamic month of Ramadan. The estimates for Total South-east Asia were also corrected as a consequence of the Malaysia and Indonesia series corrections. Other time series did not have a significant Ramadan effect and were not corrected.

24 For a detailed discussion and analysis of OAD time series estimates, see the *ABS Demography Working Paper 2004/2 – Interpretation and Use of Overseas Arrivals and Departures Estimates* (cat. no. 3106.0.55.002), available on the ABS web site.

RELATED PRODUCTS

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

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

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

Citizenship (nationality)

Country of birth

Age (date of birth)

Sex

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

Category of travel

Permanent migrant

 Previous/future country of residence

 State of intended address/lived

Overseas visitor

 Intended/actual length of stay

 Main reason for journey

 Country of residence

 State or territory of intended address on arrival

 State or territory in which most time spent on departure

Australian residents

 Intended/actual length of stay overseas

 Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad

 State or territory of intended address/state or territory lived

Occupation (not available for short-term movements)

Country of embarkation/disembarkation

Airport/Port of arrival/departure

Arrival/departure date

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

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 DIMA. This continued cooperation is very much appreciated; without it, the statistics published would not be available. Information received by the ABS is treated in strict confidence as required by the *Census and Statistics Act 1905*.

APPENDIX 1 PASSENGER CARDS

INCOMING CARD - FRONT

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

INCOMING CARD - BACK

<p>■ YOUR CONTACT DETAILS IN AUSTRALIA</p> <p>Phone <input type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail <input type="text"/></p> <p>OR</p> <p>Address <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input type="text"/></p>	<p>EMERGENCY CONTACT DETAILS (FAMILY OR FRIEND)</p> <p>Name <input type="text"/></p> <p>E-mail, Phone OR Mail address <input type="text"/></p>
<p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</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>▶ PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Your intended length of stay in Australia Years <input 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>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-top: 5px;"> <p>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</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="text-align: center; font-size: 1.2em;">03051504</p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: 0.8em;">© Commonwealth of Australia 2005 15 (Design date 03/05)</p>

Incoming passenger card used from March 2005.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES

SCANNING AND IMAGING

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

DEFECTIVE CARDS

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

DURATION OF STAY

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

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

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

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

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

Under the Trans-Tasman Agreement, New Zealand (NZ) citizens are not required to have a visa to travel to Australia. As a result, on arrival in Australia their visa documentation cannot be used to determine whether they are either a permanent migrant or a temporary visitor, or an Australian resident returning from NZ. DIMA 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, DIMA 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 DIMA from Box A to Box C back to Box A.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

July 2002 onwards

From July 2002, DIMA 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)—July 2006

	<i>Incoming</i>	<i>Outgoing</i>
<i>OAD Variables</i>	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.1	—
Country of Birth	1.5	1.6
Age (Date of birth)	—	—
Sex	—	—
Marital Status(b)	29.9	44.7
Category of travel	1.7	0.8
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	(c) 59.1	9.3
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	6.0	1.2
Main reason for journey	4.5	. .
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from Australia	0.8	2.3
Main reason for journey	. .	3.9
Occupation(d)	6.2	5.5
Country of embarkment/disembarkment	3.6	2.8
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	33.9	. .

. . not applicable

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

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

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

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

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 DIMA 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 DIMA, with the percentage of 'Other' and 'Not Stated' dropping in October 1998 to 8% and 7% in November 1998.

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST TIME

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

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

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

DATA IMPUTATIONS

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

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

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>July 2006</i>
	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	5.0
Long-term residents returning	2.2
Long-term visitors arriving	3.0
Short-term residents returning	0.5
Short-term visitors arriving	5.8
Residents departing permanently	2.9
Long-term residents departing	3.0
Long-term visitors departing	3.5
Short-term residents departing	2.3
Short-term visitors departing	6.8

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

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

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

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

Country of stay

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

Country of stay *continued*

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

	<i>July</i> 2006
<i>Box type</i>	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia(b)	59.1
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	5.7
C: Resident returning to Australia	8.7
D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing	5.1
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.7
F: Australian resident departing permanently	9.3

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

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

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

	<i>July</i> 2006
<i>Category of traveller</i>	%
Permanent arrivals – settlers	3.1
Long-term residents returning	1.5
Long-term visitors arriving	0.4
Short-term residents returning	0.8
Short-term visitors arriving	0.3
Residents departing permanently	0.6
Long-term residents departing	0.1
Long-term visitors departing	0.3
Short-term residents departing	0.1
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 DIMA's input processing system. This problem may affect in the order of 10% of all September 1998 records used in estimation and result in incorrect details for citizenship, date of birth, sex and country of birth.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS
DURING 1999

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

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 DIMA. 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.

OCTOBER 2005 PROCESSING

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

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

CHANGE TO PROCESSING OF INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY

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

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

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

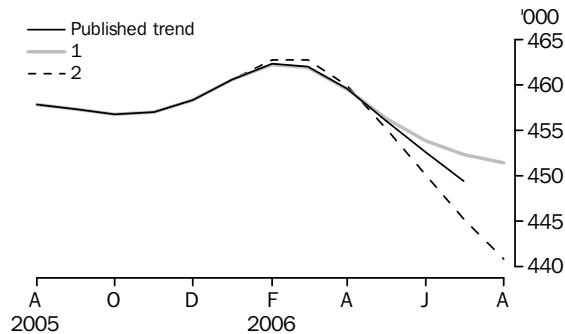
TECHNICAL NOTE TREND REVISIONS

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

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

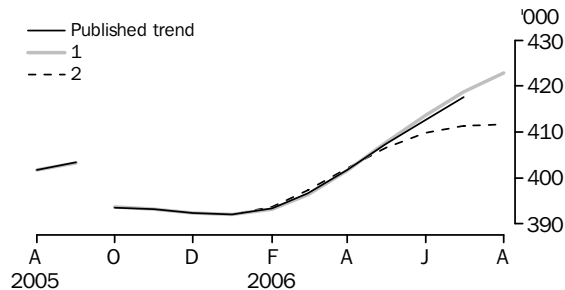
Visitor arrivals

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



Resident departures

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



Note: Break in series from October 2005.

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

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

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

APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERROR ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

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

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

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

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

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES *continued*

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

GLOSSARY

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

GLOSSARY *continued*

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

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