

SUPPLEMENT

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND
DEPARTURES**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THUR 15 AUG 2002

KEY FIGURES

	<i>Jun qtr 2002 '000</i>	<i>% change between Jun qtr 2002 and Jun qtr 2000</i>	<i>Year ended Jun 2002 '000</i>	<i>% change between year ended Jun 2002 and year ended Jun 2000</i>
Short-term(a)				
Visitor arrivals	1 029.6	-4.0	4 768.3	2.5
Resident departures	881.1	-1.7	3 367.9	1.1
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	22.6	2.0	88.9	-3.7
Departures	10.9	7.7	48.2	17.4
Total permanent and long-term(a)				
Arrivals	70.3	12.6	353.4	15.8
Departures	50.3	7.3	219.7	11.0

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

- There were 1.0 million short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2002, comprised of 360,300 arrivals during April, 329,900 arrivals during May and 339,400 arrivals during June. The number of short-term visitor arrivals during the June quarter 2002 (1,029,600) decreased by 4% compared to the June quarter 2000 (1,072,900).
- The number of short-term visitor arrivals for the year ended June 2002 (4,768,300) was 3% higher than for the year ended June 2000 (4,651,800).
- New Zealand was the main source country for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia (accounting for 19% of all short-term visitor arrivals during the June quarter 2002), followed by Japan (15%) and the United States of America (9%).
- There were 881,100 short-term resident departures during the June quarter 2002, comprised of 267,900 departures during April, 294,500 departures during May and 318,600 departures during June. The number of short-term resident departures during the June quarter 2002 decreased by 2% compared to the June quarter 2000.
- The number of short-term resident departures for the year ended June 2002 (3,367,900) was 1% higher than for the year ended June 2000 (3,332,300).
- During the June quarter 2002 there were 22,600 permanent arrivals and 47,700 long-term arrivals. During the same period, there were 10,900 permanent departures and 39,400 long-term departures.
- The net gain from permanent and long-term migration during the June quarter 2002 was 20,000 people, 29% more than in the June quarter 2000 (15,500). For the year ended June 2002, the net gain was 133,700, compared to 107,300 for the year ended June 2000.

■ For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Catherine Owen on Canberra 02 6252 5640.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

There have been significant delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data from August 2000 onwards from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Because of the use of overseas arrivals and departures data in population estimates which affects state and territory government funding, DIMIA has given priority to processing passenger cards for July 2001 and subsequent months before finalising processing for earlier months—August 2000 through to June 2001. Data from this earlier period is now becoming available, with data for the September quarter 2000 released on 8 August 2002. Firm release dates for other outstanding quarters will be announced when known on the Demography Theme page on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, then select Themes/Demography; in future issues of this publication; and in the electronic Release Advice issued daily on the ABS web site.

The next preliminary estimates, *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, July 2002* (cat. no. 3401.0) will be released on 22 August 2002. The ABS is considering a number of options for the ongoing release of preliminary and final OAD data. These are outlined in the working paper 2002/1 *Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics Dissemination Plan* available on the Demography Theme page on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, then select Themes/Demography/Working Papers. Comments on the options contained in the working paper should be directed to Catherine Owen, email catherine.owen@abs.gov.au or telephone (02) 6252 5640, by 15 August 2002.

DATA NOTES

For data quality and revision issues see Appendix 2 on page 20.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains final data for April to June 2002, and the financial year ended June 2002. Tables 1–5 and tables 7–8 of the standard publication are included, however the table format has been amended to accommodate three months of data. Due to the non-sequential processing of the data backlog, year-to-date totals are not available. Where appropriate, data for April to June 2000 have been provided for comparative purposes: data for the corresponding period in 2001 are not yet available.

Final seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for July 2001 to June 2002 have not been included in relevant tables, and will not be available until the backlog of data is fully processed (currently expected to be late 2002 or early 2003).

Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 1,029,600 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2002, a decrease of 4% compared to the June quarter 2000. Short-term visitor arrivals for the June quarter 2002 were comprised of 360,300 arrivals during April (11% lower than arrivals during April 2000), 329,900 arrivals during May (3% higher than in May 2000) and 339,400 arrivals during June (2% lower than in June 2000). For the year ended June 2002, short-term visitor arrivals totalled 4,768,300, with monthly arrivals fluctuating between a low of 329,900 in May 2002, and a high of 523,200 in December 2001. Total short-term visitor arrivals for the twelve months were 3% higher than for the twelve months ended June 2000 (4,651,800).

The main source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2002 were New Zealand (19% of all short-term visitor arrivals), Japan (15%), the United States of America and the United Kingdom (each 9%) and Singapore (7%). Compared to the corresponding period in 2000, four of the top ten source countries recorded a decrease in the number of short-term visitor arrivals: Hong Kong (down 17%), New Zealand and the United States (each down 10%) and the United Kingdom (down 9%). The largest proportional increase was for short-term visitor arrivals from China (57%), continuing the pattern of increase in Chinese resident arrivals whereby each month of the 2001–02 financial year recorded substantially higher visitor numbers than in the corresponding month in 1999–2000. During the June quarter 2002, increases were also recorded for short-term visitor arrivals from Korea (18%), Malaysia (14%), Thailand (6%) and Singapore and Japan (each 2%).

The main source countries of short-term visitor arrivals for the year ended June 2002 virtually paralleled those for the June quarter, with New Zealand being the top source country (17% of all short-term visitor arrivals), followed by Japan (14%), the United Kingdom (13%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). With the exception of arrivals from Japan and the United States of America, the number of short-term visitor arrivals from each of these countries was higher than in the year ended June 2000.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

During the June quarter 2002 there were 881,100 short-term departures of Australian residents, 2% lower than in the June quarter 2000. Of these, 267,900 departed during April (13% lower than the number of short-term resident departures during April 2000), 294,500 departed during May (3% higher than in May 2000) and 318,600 departed during June (5% higher than in June 2000). For the year ended June 2002, short-term departures of Australian residents totalled 3,367,900, with monthly departures fluctuating between a low of 218,600 in February 2002, and a high of 333,200 in December 2001. Total short-term resident departures for the twelve months were 1% higher than for the twelve months ended June 2000.

The main destinations of Australian residents departing short-term during the June quarter 2002 were New Zealand (14% of all short-term resident departures), the United Kingdom (11%), the United States of America (9%), Indonesia (7%), Singapore (5%) and Thailand, Hong Kong and China (each 4%).

MAIN FEATURES

RESIDENT DEPARTURES *CONTINUED*

During the June quarter 2002:

124,500 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 15% compared to the June quarter 2000;

98,700 Australian residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 7%;

80,700 Australian residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 25%;

65,700 Australian residents mainly visited the Indonesia, a decrease of 2%;

39,700 Australian residents mainly visited Singapore, an increase of 1%;

38,600 Australian residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 3%;

34,400 Australian residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 1%; and

31,900 Australian residents mainly visited China, an increase of 40%.

For the year ended June 2002, the main destinations of Australians travelling overseas short-term were New Zealand (18% of all short-term resident departures), the United Kingdom (9%), the United States of America and Indonesia (each 8%), and Thailand and Singapore (each 5%). With the exception of travellers to the United States of America and the United Kingdom, the number of Australian residents travelling short-term to each of these countries was higher in the year ended June 2002 than in the year ended June 2000.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Almost half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the June quarter 2002 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (499,400, or 48%). A further 16% (165,500) stated that they came to Australia mainly to visit friends or relatives, 11% (112,600) for business trips, 4% (38,300) for a convention or conference, and a further 4% (36,500) for educational purposes. Overall in the year ended June 2002, holidays were the most common reason given for visiting Australia (48% of all short-term visitor arrivals), followed by visiting friends or relatives (18%), business (9%) and education (4%).

Similarly, the most common reason given by Australian residents departing overseas short-term during the June quarter 2002 was that they were taking a holiday (373,600 or 42%). A further 25% (217,300) were travelling mainly to visit friends or relatives, 17% (151,500) for business trips, 5% (42,600) for a convention or conference and 3% (25,800) for employment reasons. The distribution for the June quarter was consistent with that for the year ended June 2002, whereby 44% of Australian residents departing short-term were travelling for a holiday, 25% to visit friends and relatives, 16% for business, 4% to attend a convention or conference and 3% for employment reasons.

MAIN STATE OF STAY

During the June quarter 2002, 43% of all short-term overseas visitors to Australia stated, at their time of departure, that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales. A further 27% had spent most of their time in Queensland, 15% in Victoria and 10% in Western Australia. Compared to the corresponding period in 2000, New South Wales, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia all recorded lower visitor numbers, although the proportional distribution of visitors across the States remained relatively unchanged.

MAIN FEATURES

MAIN STATE OF STAY *CONTINUED*

For the year ended June 2002, 42% of all short-term visitors stated, at their time of departure, that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales, 27% in Queensland, 16% in Victoria and 9% in Western Australia.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 22,600 permanent (settler) arrivals in Australia during the June quarter 2002, 2% higher than the number of permanent arrivals during the corresponding quarter in 2000. This was comprised of 7,080 arrivals during April, 7,300 during May and 8,180 during June. New Zealand was the main source country for settler arrivals, with the New Zealand-born accounting for 16% of all permanent arrivals during the quarter. The United Kingdom-born were the second largest settler group, accounting for 10% of all permanent arrivals.

Permanent arrivals for the year ended June 2002 totalled 88,900, 4% lower than for the year ended June 2000. In each month of the year ended June 2002, New Zealand was the main source country for permanent arrivals, contributing 18% of all permanent arrivals for the year. The United Kingdom (10%) was the second top source country for permanent arrivals, followed by China (8%) and South Africa (6%).

During the June quarter 2002 there were 10,900 permanent departures from Australia, comprised of 4,190 departures during April, 3,470 during May and 3,280 during June. This brought the total number of permanent departures for the year ended June 2002 to 48,200, 17% higher than for the year ended June 2000.

There were 47,700 long-term arrivals and 39,400 long-term departures for the June quarter 2002. This contributed to a net gain from permanent and long-term migration for the June quarter 2002 of 20,000 people, 29% higher than the corresponding period in 2000.

The number of long-term arrivals for the year ended June 2002 (264,500) increased by 24% compared to the year ended June 2000 (212,800), while the number of long-term departures increased by 9% over the same period (171,400 for the year ended June 2002, compared to 156,800 for the year ended June 2000). Overall, the net gain from permanent and long-term migration for the year ended June 2002 was 133,700 people, 25% higher than in the year ended June 2000 (107,300 people).

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals Settlers	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals (a) (‘000)				Total arrivals (a) (‘000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted)(b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate)(c)	
Year ended 31 December									
1999	88,010	76,130	125,730	289,870	3,226.1	4,459.5	..	..	7,975.5
2000 p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	(d) 4,947.2	..	..	n.y.a.
2001 p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	(e) 4,871.0	..	..	n.y.a.
Year ended 30 June									
2000	92,270	79,650	133,200	305,120	3,299.9	4,651.8	..	..	8,256.8
2001 p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	(f) 5,062.4	..	..	n.y.a.
2002	88,900	88,600	175,870	353,370	3,345.0	4,768.3	..	..	8,466.6
2001 —									
April p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	402.6	418.4	418.7	n.y.a.
May p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	328.0	411.1	419.4	n.y.a.
June p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	365.7	432.3	419.5	n.y.a.
July	7,900	6,670	24,450	39,030	349.4	446.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	835.3
August	7,580	6,120	11,090	24,790	288.5	384.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	697.9
September	7,350	6,680	10,910	24,940	314.7	366.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	705.9
October	7,020	6,770	11,870	25,660	346.1	378.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	750.3
November	6,760	7,720	8,870	23,350	225.7	376.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	625.2
December	7,570	14,680	9,120	31,360	198.7	523.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	753.2
2002 —									
January	7,980	7,810	25,030	40,820	367.5	379.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	787.6
February	6,880	7,240	29,610	43,730	227.2	437.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	708.1
March	7,310	7,440	14,660	29,400	253.9	446.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	729.8
April	7,080	5,580	11,380	24,030	265.6	360.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	649.9
May	7,300	5,290	8,870	21,460	246.9	329.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	598.3
June	8,180	6,610	10,020	24,810	260.8	339.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	625.0

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 14, 15 and 18 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16–18 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Includes final data for January to September 2000. (e) Includes final data for July to December 2001. (f) Includes final data for July to September 2000.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent departures	Long-term departures		Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures (a) (‘000)				Total departures (a) (‘000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted)(b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate)(c)	Overseas visitors	
Year ended 31 December									
1999	38,230	83,430	64,010	185,660	3,210.0	..	..	4,449.5	7,845.2
2000 p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	..	..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2001 p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	..	..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
Year ended 30 June									
2000	41,080	84,920	71,850	197,850	3,332.3	..	..	4,635.2	8,165.3
2001 p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	..	..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
2002	48,240	92,070	79,380	219,690	3,367.9	..	..	4,837.8	8,425.3
2001 —									
April p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
May p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
July	3,950	8,230	6,720	18,900	313.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	406.2	738.7
August	4,190	9,100	5,750	19,040	291.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	440.5	751.2
September	3,490	6,060	5,620	15,170	333.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	351.5	699.6
October	3,530	5,980	4,730	14,240	246.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	358.2	619.0
November	3,360	5,350	6,890	15,600	227.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	395.0	637.9
December	4,330	6,850	11,900	23,080	333.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	426.1	782.3
2002 —									
January	6,680	13,700	6,480	26,860	239.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	491.3	757.6
February	3,680	7,780	6,460	17,930	218.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	404.0	640.6
March	4,080	7,980	6,510	18,570	283.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	441.4	743.4
April	4,190	8,030	5,150	17,370	267.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	419.5	704.8
May	3,470	7,280	5,530	16,280	294.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	356.7	667.5
June	3,280	5,730	7,650	16,650	318.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	347.5	682.7

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 14, 15 and 18 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 16–18 of the Explanatory Notes.

TABLE 3. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a)—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY ('000)

	<i>April</i>		<i>May</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Year ended June</i>	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
ARRIVALS										
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	113.1	113.2	113.5	117.8	106.0	98.2	332.6	329.2	1,294.2	1,286.6
1 and under 2 weeks	135.8	116.6	99.0	106.6	111.1	106.8	345.9	330.0	1,430.0	1,446.4
2 weeks and under 1 month	90.0	62.2	52.5	51.1	64.7	63.9	207.1	177.3	954.6	1,005.0
1 and under 2 months	27.4	25.3	19.3	18.7	26.0	26.7	72.8	70.8	412.8	415.8
2 and under 3 months	9.3	9.9	8.5	8.6	11.7	14.3	29.5	32.8	140.4	147.6
3 and under 6 months	15.5	16.5	13.6	15.0	13.5	14.8	42.6	46.3	197.6	215.8
6 and under 12 months	14.6	16.6	12.9	12.0	15.0	14.8	42.4	43.4	222.1	251.1
Total(b)	405.6	360.3	319.3	329.9	347.9	339.4	1,072.9	1,029.6	4,651.8	4,768.3
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	11.1	15.7	11.6	15.2	9.8	7.3	32.5	38.3	116.3	134.7
Business	38.3	40.1	44.7	39.1	39.8	33.4	122.8	112.6	458.9	429.1
Visiting friends/relatives	87.7	63.2	57.5	45.7	69.6	56.6	214.8	165.5	904.2	854.7
Holiday	221.7	178.3	166.1	159.2	184.2	161.9	572.0	499.4	2,590.5	2,296.4
Employment	3.9	8.5	3.5	6.5	3.2	5.7	10.6	20.7	44.3	79.3
Education	9.8	13.2	9.1	9.2	11.5	14.2	30.5	36.5	163.1	211.6
Other and not stated(c)	33.0	41.3	26.9	55.0	29.8	60.4	89.8	156.7	374.5	762.4
Total	405.6	360.3	319.3	329.9	347.9	339.4	1,072.9	1,029.6	4,651.8	4,768.3
DEPARTURES										
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	38.9	37.5	36.7	37.8	36.4	36.1	112.1	111.4	416.2	432.1
1 and under 2 weeks	101.9	83.0	69.3	75.3	79.9	85.7	251.1	244.0	954.0	989.2
2 weeks and under 1 month	83.0	69.2	66.8	67.7	78.1	90.6	227.9	227.6	882.6	882.1
1 and under 2 months	42.7	32.6	49.6	52.7	59.0	56.5	151.4	141.9	552.5	532.5
2 and under 3 months	11.3	12.8	20.9	20.8	18.7	19.0	50.9	52.6	192.5	183.5
3 and under 6 months	14.6	15.1	24.1	24.6	20.1	18.7	58.9	58.3	176.8	175.5
6 and under 12 months	15.2	17.6	17.5	15.7	11.5	12.0	44.2	45.3	157.6	173.0
Total(b)	307.7	267.9	284.9	294.5	303.8	318.6	896.4	881.1	3,332.3	3,367.9
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	15.4	13.5	16.3	14.1	15.4	14.9	47.1	42.6	152.0	130.7
Business	47.7	53.2	54.7	49.2	50.2	49.1	152.6	151.5	553.3	543.5
Visiting friends/relatives	69.1	60.1	68.0	76.8	80.3	80.4	217.5	217.3	818.2	826.8
Holiday	147.9	112.8	122.0	123.5	132.6	137.3	402.5	373.6	1,515.1	1,467.6
Employment	8.3	8.6	8.3	9.0	7.1	8.1	23.7	25.8	86.5	98.2
Education	3.5	3.3	2.5	2.3	4.4	4.5	10.4	10.1	45.4	46.6
Other and not stated(c)	15.7	16.4	13.1	19.6	13.7	24.2	42.6	60.2	161.7	254.4
Total	307.7	267.9	284.9	294.5	303.8	318.6	896.4	881.1	3,332.3	3,367.9

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

TABLE 4. PERMANENT (SETTLER) ARRIVALS: COUNTRY OF BIRTH(a)

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>April</i>		<i>May</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Year ended June</i>	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
Major group —										
Oceania and Antarctica	2,370	1,530	2,060	1,440	1,980	1,510	6,420	4,470	26,040	19,150
Europe and the Former USSR	1,330	1,420	1,260	1,490	1,460	1,670	4,040	4,580	18,800	17,410
Middle East and North Africa	320	440	370	510	370	790	1,070	1,750	6,030	6,000
Southeast Asia	980	1,030	1,000	1,450	980	1,410	2,960	3,880	11,270	14,460
Northeast Asia	1,030	880	790	930	830	990	2,650	2,790	11,340	10,720
Southern Asia	860	800	820	830	800	910	2,470	2,530	8,450	9,190
The Americas	190	200	160	190	190	240	540	630	2,420	2,630
Africa (excluding North Africa)	720	790	550	450	690	670	1,960	1,900	7,860	9,310
Total(b)	7,800	7,080	7,010	7,300	7,310	8,180	22,120	22,560	92,270	88,900
Major source countries —										
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	40	70	30	90	30	170	110	670	400
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	580	560	510	600	530	640	1,610	1,800	6,810	6,710
Fiji	150	90	120	120	130	130	410	340	1,860	1,610
Former USSR and Baltic States	60	100	60	110	90	130	210	340	1,010	1,150
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	130	180	130	230	130	170	390	570	2,360	2,080
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	180	70	60	80	100	90	340	240	1,470	930
India	500	370	560	380	580	460	1,640	1,220	4,630	5,090
Indonesia	260	170	180	230	300	350	740	740	2,940	4,220
New Zealand	2,050	1,320	1,750	1,170	1,680	1,230	5,480	3,710	21,890	15,660
Philippines	280	270	280	350	260	410	820	1,030	3,190	2,840
South Africa	540	480	320	220	440	380	1,300	1,070	5,690	5,710
Taiwan	150	140	110	110	90	110	360	360	1,700	1,720
United Kingdom	730	710	580	740	630	870	1,940	2,310	9,200	8,750
United States of America	90	60	70	80	100	130	250	270	1,060	1,140
Viet Nam	130	190	140	190	150	160	410	540	1,500	1,920

(a) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (b) Includes not stated/inadequately described. (c) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

**TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) —ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)**

Country of residence(b)	April		May		June		Quarter ended June		Year ended June	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —										
Fiji	2.8	1.8	2.0	1.5	1.1	1.7	5.9	5.1	27.0	24.0
New Caledonia	1.8	1.7	1.9	2.6	1.6	1.3	5.3	5.6	24.4	29.1
New Zealand	78.1	60.9	60.3	60.3	74.0	70.1	212.4	191.2	773.1	787.7
Papua New Guinea	3.5	2.7	2.9	2.7	4.3	2.8	10.7	8.1	48.2	35.7
Other	3.6	2.5	3.0	2.4	2.1	2.5	8.7	7.4	35.8	31.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>89.8</i>	<i>69.6</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>69.5</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>78.4</i>	<i>242.9</i>	<i>217.5</i>	<i>908.6</i>	<i>907.5</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —										
Austria	1.2	1.1	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.7	2.9	2.5	18.7	18.9
Belgium	0.9	0.8	0.4	0.6	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.9	11.1	10.8
Denmark	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.9	3.0	2.8	19.2	18.3
Former USSR & Baltic States	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.7	0.4	2.0	1.7	10.1	9.3
France	4.0	4.2	3.1	2.7	3.2	3.2	10.3	10.1	53.5	52.0
Germany	10.6	9.7	7.5	6.2	6.5	5.9	24.6	21.8	147.2	136.8
Greece	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.7	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.7	9.3	7.5
Ireland	3.2	3.1	2.3	2.3	4.0	4.3	9.5	9.6	44.0	50.6
Italy	2.6	2.2	2.5	2.3	3.2	2.4	8.3	6.9	54.4	41.1
Netherlands	3.6	3.1	2.5	2.3	2.2	2.3	8.3	7.7	55.4	54.6
Norway	1.1	0.8	0.5	0.5	1.0	0.9	2.7	2.2	14.1	16.4
Spain	0.8	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.7	2.3	2.2	12.9	12.7
Sweden	1.9	1.6	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.3	4.5	3.9	33.0	30.2
Switzerland	3.0	2.3	2.4	2.1	2.2	1.7	7.6	6.2	48.2	43.4
United Kingdom	52.4	40.0	27.2	28.5	25.8	27.0	105.4	95.6	554.4	627.1
Other	3.0	3.5	2.5	2.8	3.0	2.0	8.5	8.3	45.9	42.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>90.8</i>	<i>75.4</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>54.9</i>	<i>203.3</i>	<i>185.0</i>	<i>1,131.5</i>	<i>1,172.2</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —										
Israel	1.1	1.4	0.8	1.1	0.6	0.8	2.5	3.2	12.7	15.7
Other	1.6	1.8	1.4	1.6	2.8	2.7	5.9	6.1	39.8	40.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>2.2</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.6</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>56.3</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —										
Brunei	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.4	1.1	1.8	5.9	7.9
Indonesia	6.5	6.4	4.8	5.8	7.4	7.4	18.7	19.7	83.1	94.7
Malaysia	12.5	13.0	14.9	19.1	9.1	9.6	36.6	41.7	146.8	154.3
Philippines	5.3	3.1	3.7	3.2	2.7	1.8	11.8	8.2	39.5	29.9
Singapore	21.2	18.3	21.0	26.1	32.1	31.8	74.4	76.2	277.0	295.8
Thailand	13.1	12.7	6.4	7.1	3.6	4.6	23.0	24.3	68.0	80.0
Other	1.7	2.1	1.2	1.1	1.2	1.4	4.1	4.6	14.1	20.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.9</i>	<i>56.4</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>63.0</i>	<i>56.6</i>	<i>57.0</i>	<i>169.7</i>	<i>176.5</i>	<i>634.4</i>	<i>682.7</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	7.9	15.1	9.0	12.6	7.6	10.5	24.4	38.2	105.0	172.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	15.3	9.8	9.4	9.1	10.7	10.5	35.4	29.3	149.0	148.6
Japan	54.7	57.7	51.3	50.5	48.7	50.2	154.7	158.3	705.5	659.2
Korea	13.2	15.1	10.1	12.2	9.6	11.5	32.9	38.9	139.4	181.1
Taiwan	13.9	7.6	10.2	8.9	12.4	7.5	36.5	24.1	140.9	99.1
Other	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.4	2.9	2.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>105.2</i>	<i>105.4</i>	<i>90.2</i>	<i>93.5</i>	<i>89.2</i>	<i>90.3</i>	<i>284.6</i>	<i>289.2</i>	<i>1,242.8</i>	<i>1,262.4</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —										
India	3.5	4.2	6.1	7.3	3.7	3.3	13.3	14.8	38.6	47.3
Other	1.4	1.3	1.0	0.9	1.0	0.8	3.5	3.1	16.0	14.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>8.3</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>61.4</i>
THE AMERICAS —										
Canada	5.6	5.8	4.4	4.8	4.2	4.0	14.2	14.6	79.9	93.0
United States of America	34.7	30.0	30.3	27.2	42.4	39.7	107.3	97.0	436.9	424.4
Other	2.9	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.0	2.4	7.3	7.1	34.3	33.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>43.3</i>	<i>38.3</i>	<i>37.0</i>	<i>34.3</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>46.2</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>551.1</i>	<i>551.1</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —										
South Africa	6.2	5.1	3.4	3.1	4.4	3.7	14.0	11.8	57.6	55.7
Other	1.5	1.4	1.1	0.6	1.0	1.1	3.7	3.2	14.2	17.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>72.7</i>
Not stated/Inadequately described	0.3	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.8	0.3	4.4	2.0
Total	405.6	360.3	319.3	329.9	347.9	339.4	1,072.9	1,029.6	4,651.8	4,768.3

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 7. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS
MAIN DESTINATION(b)**
(**'000**)

<i>Main destination(b)</i>	<i>April</i>		<i>May</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Year ended June</i>	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —										
Fiji	10.9	8.6	7.4	9.6	3.1	12.5	21.4	30.7	107.2	113.3
New Caledonia	2.1	1.2	0.9	1.8	1.4	2.1	4.4	5.1	14.3	18.5
New Zealand	47.7	49.2	28.8	37.5	31.9	37.9	108.5	124.5	506.7	592.2
Norfolk Island	2.2	1.9	2.9	2.0	2.6	2.0	7.6	5.9	27.7	25.0
Papua New Guinea	3.1	2.6	4.1	2.5	3.7	2.5	10.9	7.6	43.6	30.6
Vanuatu	3.3	2.3	2.5	2.0	3.0	2.6	8.8	6.9	36.7	30.8
Other	3.4	2.6	3.6	1.9	3.4	3.2	10.4	7.7	40.5	33.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>68.5</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>57.3</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>62.6</i>	<i>172.1</i>	<i>188.4</i>	<i>776.8</i>	<i>843.7</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —										
France	4.2	3.4	4.9	6.1	5.8	6.5	14.9	15.9	44.3	45.2
Germany	2.7	3.6	5.8	4.2	4.6	5.3	13.2	13.1	39.5	43.5
Greece	4.1	3.1	7.3	5.3	7.0	7.1	18.4	15.4	42.1	38.2
Ireland	2.1	1.8	3.3	3.1	2.9	3.1	8.4	8.0	25.9	26.1
Italy	6.5	6.4	9.3	9.6	8.6	8.7	24.4	24.6	64.7	70.8
Netherlands	2.1	1.2	2.8	1.8	2.3	2.0	7.2	5.0	19.5	13.2
Poland	0.6	0.9	2.1	1.6	1.3	1.9	4.0	4.4	8.5	10.4
Spain	0.7	0.8	2.1	2.6	1.9	1.5	4.7	4.9	14.7	16.5
Switzerland	0.8	0.9	1.1	0.8	1.5	1.7	3.4	3.4	12.4	11.7
United Kingdom	30.1	24.7	38.8	40.4	37.3	33.7	106.3	98.7	330.2	308.0
Other	6.9	6.0	15.6	15.6	14.4	16.0	36.9	37.6	101.4	101.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>52.7</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>91.0</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>87.4</i>	<i>241.6</i>	<i>231.1</i>	<i>703.3</i>	<i>684.8</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —										
Israel	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.7	1.5	1.4	8.3	5.5
Lebanon	1.4	1.0	1.9	2.5	2.3	2.4	5.6	5.8	18.9	17.1
Turkey	2.8	2.9	2.0	3.5	2.3	2.4	7.1	8.8	15.9	19.2
Other	3.4	2.7	2.2	2.5	2.1	2.9	7.7	8.2	33.7	35.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.0</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>8.8</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>77.0</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —										
Indonesia	24.8	18.2	17.0	19.1	25.5	28.5	67.3	65.7	256.8	270.9
Malaysia	11.0	6.6	8.6	7.1	10.5	10.6	30.1	24.3	126.3	109.5
Philippines	5.7	5.0	3.4	5.1	5.0	4.6	14.1	14.6	55.6	58.3
Singapore	14.5	13.7	12.1	12.0	12.8	13.9	39.4	39.7	145.9	163.2
Thailand	13.9	12.4	10.9	11.7	12.5	14.5	37.4	38.6	147.8	163.4
Viet Nam	4.0	4.6	3.3	5.8	4.2	6.0	11.5	16.4	50.1	67.9
Other	3.5	2.9	1.4	1.8	1.7	1.6	6.6	6.3	18.4	27.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>63.4</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>62.5</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>79.7</i>	<i>206.3</i>	<i>205.6</i>	<i>801.0</i>	<i>860.9</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	9.5	11.3	6.6	10.1	6.6	10.5	22.7	31.9	86.3	121.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	13.4	12.4	10.0	11.8	11.4	10.3	34.8	34.4	149.7	142.0
Japan	6.7	7.4	5.0	5.8	5.3	6.4	17.1	19.6	64.6	71.6
Korea	1.6	2.0	2.4	2.2	2.2	2.4	6.2	6.6	19.8	23.9
Taiwan	3.3	2.9	2.3	2.4	3.7	2.8	9.4	8.1	34.9	35.4
Other	0.1	—	—	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.8	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>36.0</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>32.6</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>32.7</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>357.0</i>	<i>396.1</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —										
India	2.8	2.9	1.4	2.2	2.2	1.3	6.4	6.5	41.2	44.8
Sri Lanka	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.0	2.9	2.2	14.8	13.4
Other	2.9	1.2	0.7	0.8	0.6	0.7	4.1	2.6	21.1	17.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>75.3</i>
THE AMERICAS —										
Canada	4.4	3.9	6.9	6.6	7.3	7.0	18.6	17.5	62.5	64.2
United States of America	34.5	24.4	34.7	26.9	38.7	29.3	107.9	80.7	373.7	276.0
Other	2.2	2.1	2.2	1.3	2.4	2.5	6.8	6.0	31.5	30.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>30.5</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>34.8</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>133.4</i>	<i>104.1</i>	<i>467.7</i>	<i>370.8</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —										
South Africa	2.9	3.2	2.1	2.5	2.8	3.6	7.8	9.3	35.5	35.7
Other	1.6	1.7	1.9	1.5	1.9	2.1	5.5	5.2	22.1	21.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>5.7</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>56.8</i>
Not stated/Inadequately described	1.4	0.1	1.1	0.1	1.2	0.2	3.6	0.5	15.0	2.5
Total	307.7	267.9	284.9	294.5	303.8	318.6	896.4	881.1	3,332.3	3,367.9

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes.

**TABLE 8. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — DEPARTURES OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
STATE/TERRITORY IN WHICH MOST TIME WAS SPENT**

<i>State/Territory in which most time was spent</i>	(’000)									
	<i>April</i>		<i>May</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Year ended June</i>	
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2002</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2002</i>
New South Wales	182.2	180.3	158.4	160.4	141.3	137.3	481.9	478.1	1,978.2	2,053.6
Victoria	59.4	66.2	50.6	51.8	50.9	53.9	160.9	171.9	671.8	756.3
Queensland	110.3	107.2	97.8	94.5	100.7	104.0	308.8	305.7	1,302.5	1,300.3
South Australia	13.4	11.9	7.4	7.1	8.5	6.6	29.3	25.6	107.8	114.9
Western Australia	40.3	42.6	37.4	32.4	36.4	34.7	114.0	109.7	448.7	450.3
Tasmania	2.3	2.6	1.8	1.6	1.1	1.4	5.2	5.6	30.4	37.1
Northern Territory(b)	6.4	5.0	4.6	6.0	4.7	6.3	15.7	17.3	59.4	78.0
Australian Capital Territory	2.9	3.7	2.7	2.8	2.2	3.2	7.9	9.7	33.3	46.6
Other Territories(c)	0.1	—	0.2	—	0.1	—	0.4	0.1	2.7	0.7
Total	417.1	419.5	361.0	356.7	346.0	347.5	1,124.0	1,123.6	(d) 4,635.2	4,837.8

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraph on State of stay in Appendix 2. (c) Not available prior to February 1995. Includes Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Jervis Bay. (d) Includes a small number of not stated responses for October 1999.

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 22).

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

SCOPE

5 The statistics in this publication relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are each counted separately). The statistics exclude the movements of operational air and ships' crew, of transit passengers who pass through Australia but are not cleared for entry, and of passengers on pleasure cruises commencing and finishing in Australia aboard ships not then engaged on regular voyages. Similarly, these statistics exclude those persons not travelling under standard visa conditions, such as 'boat people' and the 1999 intake of Kosovo refugees.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

6 The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (Cat. no. 1269.0).

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

8 Following the 1992 amendment to the *Acts Interpretation Act* to include the Indian Ocean Territories of Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands as part of geographic Australia, population estimates commencing with the September quarter 1993 include estimates for these two territories. To reflect this change, another category of the State/Territory classification has been created, known as Other Territories. Other Territories includes Jervis Bay Territory, Christmas Island and the Cocos (Keeling) Islands.

ESTIMATION METHOD

9 Overseas arrival and departure 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.

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

11 The statistics in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. The sums of the components may, due to rounding, not add exactly to totals.

CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

12 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 and country of birth are also imputed by reference to other related items. Information on non-response rates and data imputation appears in Appendix 2.

13 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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

14 Original and seasonally adjusted short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in tables 1 and 2 respectively. In the seasonally adjusted series, account has been taken of normal seasonal factors and trading day effects (arising from the varying numbers of Sundays, Mondays, Tuesdays etc. in the month) and the effect of movement in the date of Easter which may, in successive years, affect figures for different months.

15 Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. 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.

16 The trend estimates for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in tables 1 and 2 respectively. These trend estimates 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.

17 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', an Overview* (Cat. no. 1348.0).

18 Due to the non-sequential processing of the current data backlog, final seasonally adjusted and trend estimates are not yet available and have therefore not been included in relevant tables in this issue. These estimates will be made available when the data backlog has been fully processed (currently expected to be late 2002 or early 2003).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

19 Users of these statistics may also wish to refer to the following ABS publications:

- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (Cat. no. 3101.0)—issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (Cat. no. 3412.0)—issued annually
- *Tourism Indicators, Australia* (Cat. no. 8634.0)—issued quarterly.

20 Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, the Department of Transport and Regional Services and the Bureau of Tourism Research.

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

E X P L A N A T O R Y N O T E S

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

22 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 Australia 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 of intended address/in which most time spent
- 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)

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs
SAR	Special Administrative Region
p	preliminary
n.a.	not available
n.f.d.	not further defined
n.y.a.	not yet available
r	revised
—	nil or rounded to zero
..	not applicable

G L O S S A R Y

Australian resident	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
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 <i>categories of movement</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ permanent movements▪ long-term movements▪ short-term movements. <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	Long-term arrivals comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.
Long-term departures	Long-term departures comprise: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.
Main destination	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

G L O S S A R Y

Main reason for journey 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:

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

In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.

Main State/Territory of stay Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) 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).

Permanent arrivals Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

- travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);
- New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and
- those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).

This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMIA.

Permanent departures Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.

Short-term arrivals Short-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and
- Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.

Short-term departure Short-term departures comprise:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

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

2 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.

3 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 ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

<i>Estimated number of persons</i>	SHORT-TERM DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS		SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITORS		TOTAL ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES.....	
	<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.	%
10 000	550	6	490	5	550	6
5 000	450	9	330	7	410	8
2 000	280	14	230	11	250	13
1 000	200	20	150	15	170	17
750	180	24	140	19	150	20
500	130	26	110	22	125	25
400	120	30	100	25	115	29
300	110	36	84	28	97	32
200	90	45	70	35	80	40
100	63	63	49	49	56	56

4 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 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 130 i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.

5 The larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 10,000 the relative standard error will be less than 6%.

6 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.

7 An example of the use of this procedure is as follows. Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia from Taiwan during January 1994 and January 1995 are 1,500 and 750 respectively. The difference between the 1994 and 1995 figures is 750 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 190 and 140. The standard error on the difference is approximately 266 (1.4 x 190), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 218 and 1,282.

APPENDIX 1 — PASSENGER CARDS (a)

INCOMING CARD – FRONT

<p>Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</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 suffer from 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> <p>1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>6. Food of any type – includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked – anything you can eat or cook? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>7. Wooden articles, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>8. Animals, parts of animals and products in contact with animals including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, coral, shells, bees, bee products, pet food? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p>
<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 <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>
<p>TURN OVER THE CARD </p> <p>English</p>	

INCOMING CARD – BACK

<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 MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <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 MONTHS DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <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 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small; font-weight: bold;">MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p>
<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 Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports.</p>	
<p>© Commonwealth of Australia 1999 15 (Design date 06/99)</p>	

OUTGOING CARD

<p>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</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>▶ Country where you will get off this flight <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 MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p>	<p>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/></p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State do you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas YEARS MONTHS DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 6 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> </div> <div style="width: 30%; border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ In which State did you live? NSW <input type="checkbox"/> Vic <input type="checkbox"/> Qld <input type="checkbox"/> SA <input type="checkbox"/> WA <input type="checkbox"/> Tas <input type="checkbox"/> NT <input type="checkbox"/> ACT <input type="checkbox"/> Other <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/></p> </div> </div> <p>DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete.</p> <p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right; font-size: small; font-weight: bold;">PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</p>
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(a) Incoming card used from November 1999. Outgoing card used from July 2000 when a new question on currency was added to the reverse side. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for information on passenger card changes.

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

SCANNING AND IMAGING

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

DEFECTIVE CARDS

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

DURATION OF STAY

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

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

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

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

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

Travellers on New Zealand (NZ) passports do not need a visa to enter Australia. As a result, on arrival in Australia their visa documentation cannot be used to determine whether they are either a permanent migrant or a temporary visitor, or an Australian resident returning from New Zealand. DIMIA believes that a substantial proportion of holders of NZ passports tick Box A (migrating to Australia) each time they arrive in the country, causing an overcount of NZ migrants entering Australia. To correct the overcounting of NZ migrants, with the introduction of the new processing system from July 2001, DIMIA coded all NZ citizen arrivals who had ticked Box A and had been to Australia previously (based on immigration records) to resident returning (Box C). If these people were visitors previously, this recoding had the effect of incorrectly reducing the number of NZ migrants whilst at the same time incorrectly increasing the number of NZ citizen returning residents. This problem was overcome by moving the NZ citizens that have been changed by DIMIA from Box A to Box C back to Box A. DIMIA are currently investigating methods to allocate NZ citizens to the correct category of travel.

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

NON-RESPONSE

A1. NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION, APRIL–JUNE 2002(a)

OAD variables	April.....		May.....		June.....	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Country of birth	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1
Age (Date of birth)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.2
Marital Status(b)	46.6	56.7	45.7	53.8	44.2	53.8
Category of travel	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.1	1.5	1.2
Permanent migrant						
Previous/future country of residence	18.1	10.1	10.4	10.1	15.0	9.6
Overseas visitor						
Intended/actual length of stay	6.8	2.8	4.9	2.8	4.6	3.2
Main reason for journey	5.8	..	9.8	..	9.6	..
Australian residents						
Actual/intended time away from Australia	2.0	3.8	1.8	2.9	1.8	3.3
Main reason for journey	..	3.7	..	5.2	..	5.9
Occupation(c)	8.3	6.2	7.4	6.0	6.8	5.6
Country of embarkation/disembarkation	4.1	2.3	3.9	2.8	3.8	2.8
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	31.4	..	33.8	..	34.5	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

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

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY / TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

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

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

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

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (table 3 in this publication) referencing these three months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons responding 'Other / Not Stated' using past trends for each country of citizenship and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of the estimated 'Other / Not Stated' total amongst the remaining categories. 'Not Stated' rates are now separately available from February 1999 onwards.

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME
WAS SPENT

For the months of August 1998, September 1998 and October 1998, data entry problems experienced by DIMIA caused an overstatement of the Northern Territory as the main State of stay with a corresponding understatement for the remaining States and Territories. These numbers have returned in November 1998 to levels more comparable with previous years, with DIMIA indicating that they have instigated data quality procedures to address this issue.

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (table 8 in this publication) referencing these months have been revised. The revised data were calculated by estimating the number of persons indicating the Northern Territory as their main State of stay using past trends and proportionally allocating any persons in excess of these estimates amongst the remaining States and Territories.

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

SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING

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

DATA IMPUTATIONS

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

A2. DISTRIBUTION OF NON-RESPONSE RATES FOR STATE OF STAY BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER, APRIL–JUNE 2002(a)

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
	%	%	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	5.8	5.2	5.2
Long-term residents returning	1.2	1.7	1.3
Long-term visitors arriving	4.3	4.2	4.6
Short-term residents returning	0.5	0.5	0.3
Short-term visitors arriving	7.5	7.3	7.1
Residents departing permanently	4.5	4.0	3.6
Long-term residents departing	3.1	3.2	3.7
Long-term visitors departing	27.3	26.2	26.8
Short-term residents departing	2.7	2.3	2.4
Short-term visitors departing	7.4	7.4	8.1

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

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

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

DATA IMPUTATIONS CONTINUED

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

A3. COUNTRY OF STAY/RESIDENCE NON-RESPONSE RATES BY PASSENGER CARD BOX TYPE, APRIL–JUNE 2002(a)

Box type	April	May	June
	%	%	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia	18.2	10.4	15.0
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	10.7	10.3	10.3
C: Resident returning to Australia	10.4	10.8	10.7
D: Visitor or temporary entrant departing	29.8	30.8	33.2
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.9	1.6	2.0
F: Australian resident departing permanently	10.1	10.1	9.6

(a) As on initial data supplied by DIMIA.

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

A4. COUNTRY OF STAY NON-RESPONSE RATES BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER, APRIL–JUNE 2002(a)(b)

Category of traveller	April	May	June
	%	%	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	4.6	4.7	5.6
Long-term residents returning	1.5	1.3	1.5
Long-term visitors arriving	1.6	1.2	0.8
Short-term residents returning	1.4	1.1	1.1
Short-term visitors arriving	1.4	1.3	1.0
Residents departing permanently	0.4	0.8	0.9
Long-term residents departing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Long-term visitors departing	1.7	1.8	2.0
Short-term residents departing	0.4	0.3	0.4
Short-term visitors departing	0.7	0.9	0.8

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

(b) Non-response rates are weighted.

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