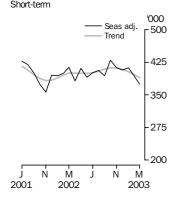


OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

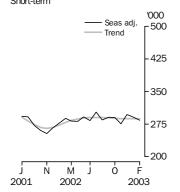
AUSTRALIA

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Visitor arrivals (p)



Resident departures Short-term



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

MARCH 2003 PRELIMINARY

	Mar 2003 '000	% change between Feb 2003 and Mar 2003	Jul 2002 to Mar 2003 '000	% change on corresponding period in 2001/2002
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	389.9	-1.7		
Original	398.6	• •	3,771.2	0.9

FEBRUARY 2003 KEY FIGURES

	February 2003 '000	July 2002 to February 2003 '000	% change on corresponding period in 2002
Short-term(a)			
Visitor arrivals	427.5	3,372.6	2.4
Resident departures	216.4	2,303.8	4.6
Permanent(a)			
Arrivals	7.3	59.8	1.3
Departures	4.0	34.5	3.9
Total permanent &			
long-term(a)			
Arrivals	49.7	268.6	5.9
Departures	17.1	153.2	1.6
	(a) Original		

KEY POINTS

- Preliminary estimates indicate that there were 398,600 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during March 2003.
- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals in March 2003 was 389,900 representing a decrease of 2% from the previous month and a continuing decline in the trend since the series peaked in October 2002 (5% lower).
- The total number of short-term visitor arrivals for the nine months to March 2003 reached 3,771,200 an increase of 1% compared to the nine months to March 2002 (3,738,700).
- During February 2003 there were 216,400 short-term departures of Australian residents, bringing the total to 2,303,800 for the eight months to February 2003. The trend estimate for short-term resident departures in February 2003 (288,100) continues to remain relatively unchanged since April 2002.
- There were 59,800 permanent arrivals in the eight months to February 2003, an increase of 1% compared to the corresponding period in 2002. For the same period there were 34,500 permanent departures, which increased by 4% from the eight months to February 2002.
- The net gain from permanent and long-term migration during the eight months to February 2003 was 115,400 people. This was 12% higher than the net gain for the eight months to February in 2002 (102,900 people).

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

ISSUE EXPECTED RELEASE DATE

April 2003 20 May 2003 May 2003 25 June 2003

The ABS is reviewing the content, format and timeliness of release of this publication and associated electronic spreadsheet and website releases. For further information refer to the ABS Demography Working Paper 2003/4 - A New Dissemination Strategy for Overseas Arrival and Departure Statistics, available at the ABS website http://www.abs.gov.au under Themes, Demography, ABS Demography Working Papers.

DATA NOTES

For data quality and revision issues see Appendix 2 on page 21.

CHANGES IN THIS

A two page article called *China's Tourists* has been included in this issue.

TREND REVISIONS

Each time new seasonally adjusted estimates become available, trend estimates of short-term arrivals are revised (see paragraphs 15 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes).

The examples in the graphs below shows an illustrative scenario and the consequent revision to previous trend estimates of visitor arrivals and resident departures.

1 The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

April visitor arrivals is 3.30% higher than March March resident departures is 3.30% higher than February.

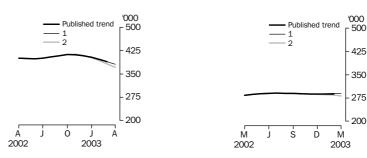
 $\boldsymbol{2}\,$ The seasonally adjusted estimate for:

April visitor arrivals is 3.30% lower than March

March resident departures is 3.30% lower than February.

VISITOR ARRIVALS(p)

RESIDENT DEPARTURES



The percentage change of 3.30 was chosen because it represents the average absolute monthly percentage change for visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last ten years.

Dennis Trewin

Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were 427,500 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during February 2003. This brought the total for the eight months to February 2003 to 3,372,600, an increase of 2% from the corresponding period to February 2002.

Of the top 10 source countries for the eight months to February 2003, there was an increase in the number of short-term visitors from China (up 20%), Japan (up 15%) and Korea (up 12%), compared to the same period in 2002. There was a decrease in the number of visitor arrivals from Singapore (down 6%), Germany (down 2%) and Hong Kong (down 1%).

MAIN STATE OF STAY

During the eight months to February 2003, 41% 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 29% had spent most of their time in Queensland. Compared to the eight months to February 2002, Queensland experienced the largest increase in overseas visitors (up 64,500 or 7%). The Northern Territory had the largest decline (down 8,500), while the fastest decline was experienced by the Australian Capital Territory (down 20%).

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

During February 2003 there were 216,400 short-term departures of Australian residents, bringing the total for the eight months to February 2003 to 2,303,800, an increase of 5% from the corresponding period to February 2002.

Of the top 10 destinations for short-term departures of Australian residents for the eight months to February 2003, there was an increase in the number of residents departures to China (up 22%), Fiji (up 20%) and the United States (up 13%), compared to the same period in 2002. There was a decrease in the number of resident departures to Indonesia (down 23%), Singapore (down 15%) and Malaysia (down 2%).

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 7,300 permanent (settler) arrivals in Australia during February 2003. This brought the total for the eight months to February 2003 to 59,800, an increase of 1% compared to the corresponding period in 2002. New Zealand was the main source country for settler arrivals in the eight months to February 2003, accounting for 14% of all permanent arrivals. The United Kingdom was the second largest source country (13%). During February 2003 there were 4,000 permanent departures from Australia. This brought the total number of permanent departures to 34,500 for the eight months to February 2003. This was 4% higher than in the corresponding period in 2002.

CHINA'S TOURISTS

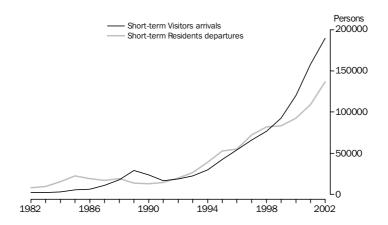
The current population of China is 1.3 billion and for this considerable population there is a rapidly growing travel industry. Most Chinese travel within China, but more and more are venturing overseas, primarily with the aid of packaged-tour groups. Because of increased earning power, a more international outlook and fewer official restrictions, overseas travel for work, study and leisure are booming for the Chinese (Murphy, 2002). The number of Chinese embarking on international travel is dramatically increasing. According to the China National Tourism Administration, it was estimated that 10.5 million Chinese travelled outside of China in 2000, 13% more than in 1999. The World Tourism Organisation estimates the number of Chinese travellers will increase to 100 million by 2020 (Murphy, 2002). It is anticipated that the Chinese will replace the Americans, Japanese and Germans as the world's top travellers (The Economist, 2002).

Australia is among the tourist destinations currently preferred by the Chinese. Countries, such as Canada, Finland and Switzerland are looking at ways to make it easier for the Chinese to get tourists visas. A major worry of the Chinese Government is that tourists may overstay their visas or claim refugee status on arrival (The Economist, 2002). These countries are negotiating with the Chinese Government to join Australia, New Zealand, Germany, Hong Kong, Turkey and most of South East Asia in getting Approved Destination Status (ADS). Under ADS Beijing sets out-bound quotas for packaged tours organised by state-owned travel agencies, whose function is to ensure nobody in their group absconds. In September 2002 Beijing licensed 461 new agencies, on top of the mere 67 that were previously offering such holidays, further adding to China's rapidly expanding travel industry (The Economist, 2002). The Australian Tourism Commission in Shanghai reported the average Chinese tourist stayed 10 nights in Australia and spent A\$4,441. Due to the potential of the Chinese tourist market, some countries are going out of their way to lure the Chinese tourists (Murphy, 2002).

FLOWS TO AND FROM CHINA

With the exception of 1989 to 1991, the number of Australian residents visiting China on a short-term basis, has been greater than the number of Chinese visitors to Australia. In recent times this trend has reversed and now looks set to continue as the Chinese tourist market continues to expand. For the year 2002 there were 190,000 short-term visitor arrivals from China, an increase of 20% on 2001 (158,000), compared to 136,900 short-term resident departures from Australia, an increase of 25% on 2001 (109,300).

SHORT-TERM FLOWS OF VISITORS TO AND FROM CHINA, 1982-2002

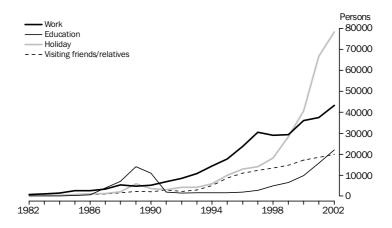


CHINA'S TOURISTS

SHORT-TERM VISITOR
ARRIVALS FROM CHINA

Short-term visitor arrivals from China to Australia have increased from 2,180 persons in 1982 to 190,000 persons in 2002. Since 1982 this represented an average increase of 24% per year in short-term visitor arrivals from China. In 2002 the main reason for journey for short-term visitor arrivals from China was taking a holiday (41%), followed by work (23%) (this category includes those visiting for a convention, conference, employment or business reason), education (12%) and visiting friends/relatives (11%). In 2002, 60% of all short-term visitor arrivals were males, with almost four times as many males (33,800) arriving for work purposes compared to females (9,500). Visiting friends/relatives was the only reason for journey where females out numbered males for both short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures.

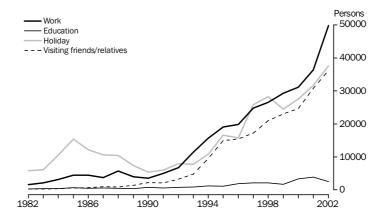
REASONS FOR SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS FROM CHINA, 1982-2002



SHORT-TERM
RESIDENT
DEPARTURES TO
CHINA

Short-term resident departures from Australia to China have increased from 8,110 persons in 1982 to 136,900 persons in 2002. This represented an average increase of 14% per year in short-term resident departures to China since 1982. The main reason for short-term departures of Australian residents to China in 2002 were for work (36%), followed by holiday (28%), visiting friends/relatives (26%) and education (2%). In 2002, 63% of all short-term resident departures were males, with almost six times as many males (42,300) arriving for work purposes compared to females (7,600).

REASON FOR SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES TO CHINA, 1982—2002



REFERENCES

See paragraph 22 of the explanatory notes.

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

		7	. 1	T . 1			arrivals (a)		
		Long-term	arrivals	Total		(1	000)	0	T-4-1
	Permanent			permanent and		Overseas	Overseas visitors	Overseas visitors	Total arrivals
	arrivals	Australian	Overseas	long-term	Australian	visitors	(Seasonally		
Period	Settlers	residents	visitors	arrivals	residents	visitors (original)	(Seasonally adjusted)(b)	(Trend estimate)(c)	(a) ('000)
Year ended 31 December	Settlers	restaents	Visitors	arrivais	residents	(original)	uajusica)(b)	estimate)(c)	(000)
2000	97,180	80,310	140,080	317,560	3,423.0	4,931.4			8,671.9
2001	100,890	85,130	170,390	356,410	3,449.9	4,855.7			8,662.1
2002	89,350	92,400	180,240	361,990	3,394.9	4,841.2		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	8,598.1
Year ended 30 June									
2000	92,270	79,650	133,200	305,120	3,299.9	4,651.8			8,256.8
2001	107,370	82,890	158,310	348,570	3,543.0	5,031.3			8,922.9
2002	88,900	88,600	175,870	353,370	3,345.0	4,768.3			8,466.6
2002(d) —									
January	7,980	7,810	25,030	40,820	367.5	379.3	393.8	389.3	787.6
February	6,880	7,240	29,610	43,730	227.2	437.2	399.4	395.5	708.1
March	7,310	7,440	14,660	29,400	253.9	446.5	413.4	399.9	729.8
April	7,080	5,580	11,380	24,030	265.6	360.3	382.6	400.7	649.9
May	7,300	5,290	8,870	21,460	246.9	329.9	411.2	399.5	598.3
June	8,180	6,610	10,020	24,810	260.8	339.4	391.3	399.2	625.0
July	7,590	7,570	25,790	40,950	342.9	418.2	401.1	401.0	802.0
August	8,230	7,200	11,940	27,370	292.3	371.9	406.5	404.6	691.6
September	7,570	7,010	10,680	25,250	308.3	358.6	393.7	409.3	692.1
October	6,780	7,360	13,300	27,450	372.5	428.9	430.2	412.4	828.8
November	7,210	8,520	9,780	25,500	252.4	437.0	413.2	412.3	714.9
December	7,250	14,790	9,200	31,230	204.6	534.0	407.1	409.0	769.8
2003 —									
January	7,870	8,610	24,690	41,170	401.1	396.6	413.1	403.3	838.9
February	7,310	7,310	35,040	49,670	243.5	427.5	393.5	396.6	720.6
March p	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	n.y.a	398.6	374.3	389.9	n.y.a

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 15, 16 and 18 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 17–18 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Monthly numbers do not add to yearly total because of rounding.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

		Long-term	departures	Total			departures (a) 000)		
Period	Permanent departures	Australian residents	Overseas visitors	permanent and long-term departures	Australian residents (original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted)(b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate)(c)	Overseas visitors	Total departures (a) ('000)
Year ended 31 December	acpartares	restaents	VISILOTS	acpariares	(original)	uajustea)(b)	estimate/(e)	71511075	(000)
2000	43,820	88,090	74,210	206,120	3,498.2			4,911.5	8,615.8
2001	47,600	93,460	75,070	216,130	3,442.6			4,918.1	8,576.8
2002	49,080	89,990	83,870	222,940	3,461.0			4,894.7	8,578.7
Year ended 30 June									
2000	41,080	84,920	71,850	197,850	3,332.3			4,635.2	8,165.3
2001	46,520	92,950	73,430	212,900	3,577.3			5,055.8	8,846.1
2002	48,240	92,070	79,380	219,690	3,367.9			4,837.8	8,425.3
2002(d) —									
January	6,680	13,700	6,480	26,860	239.5	277.9	272.7	491.3	757.6
February	3,680	7,780	6,460	17,930	218.6	288.8	278.8	404.0	640.6
March	4,080	7,980	6,510	18,570	283.5	282.7	284.0	441.4	743.4
April	4,190	8,030	5,150	17,370	267.9	281.4	287.2	419.5	704.8
May	3,470	7,280	5,530	16,280	294.5	291.8	289.2	356.7	667.5
June	3,280	5,730	7,650	16,650	318.6	283.4	290.1	347.5	682.7
July	4,070	7,530	7,590	19,200	318.7	302.8	290.4	369.4	707.3
August	4,600	8,510	6,190	19,300	283.4	284.6	290.2	432.6	735.3
September	3,490	5,660	5,980	15,130	351.6	290.9	289.5	337.5	704.2
October	3,470	5,600	5,370	14,430	268.4	289.9	288.5	392.9	675.7
November	3,550	5,310	7,920	16,790	251.1	276.1	287.9	455.2	723.1
December	4,510	6,870	13,050	24,430	365.1	297.1	287.7	446.9	836.4
2003 —									
January	6,840	12,620	7,440	26,900	249.1	290.5	287.5	510.5	786.5
February	3,980	7,170	5,910	17,050	216.4	283.9	288.1	397.7	631.1

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 15, 16 and 18 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 17–18 of the Explanatory Notes. (d) Monthly numbers do not add to yearly total because of rounding.

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')

		(.000)		Eight would be to Eshamou		M d CE l		
	Year ended D		Quarter ended I		Eight months to		Month of Feb	
	2001	2002	2001	2002	2002	2003	2002	2003
			ARRIVALS					
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	1,300.9	1,357.9	305.9	375.9	831.1	913.7	117.4	120.5
1 and under 2 weeks	1,509.9	1,435.5	372.9	395.3	983.8	959.7	127.7	112.0
2 weeks and under 1 month	1,037.5	997.8	307.2	325.1	727.9	720.2	82.6	77.9
1 and under 2 months	420.5	411.0	136.8	137.4	308.9	304.3	37.5	36.1
2 and under 3 months	139.7	150.3	45.0	46.1	102.6	105.6	13.0	13.3
3 and under 6 months	205.3	228.7	56.8	64.5	151.5	165.7	22.4	23.7
6 and under 12 months	242.1	260.0	53.2	55.6	186.3	203.5	36.7	44.1
Total(b)	4,855.7	4,841.2	1,277.9	1,399.8	3,292.2	3,372.6	437.2	427.5
Main reason for journey								
Convention/conference	135.6	129.9	33.0	31.2	86.4	83.1	8.6	9.4
Business	434.5	442.5	102.9	116.0	277.5	295.8	37.7	40.7
Visiting friends/relatives	942.4	847.6	272.4	291.4	601.5	599.9	68.1	69.6
Holiday	2,484.3	2,401.5	624.2	770.3	1,583.8	1,727.1	206.4	213.1
Employment	56.8	81.9	17.7	16.7	49.1	48.6	7.2	5.9
Education	209.6	218.9	28.1	30.2	158.6	175.4	37.0	45.4
Other and not stated(c)	592.6	719.0	199.6	144.1	535.2	442.8	72.2	43.4
Total	4,855.7	4,841.2	1,277.9	1,399.8	3,292.2	3,372.6	437.2	427.5
	,	,	DEPARTURES		,	,		
Intended length of stay								
Under 1 week	439.9	415.3	97.3	95.1	274.5	253.2	32.4	32.1
1 and under 2 weeks	1,046.4	1,008.5	221.8	243.1	660.5	673.1	65.2	59.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	881.2	924.2	213.5	240.7	577.9	633.2	59.1	61.6
1 and under 2 months	538.2	567.2	148.5	174.1	353.4	393.1	27.0	26.9
2 and under 3 months	183.4	193.7	51.6	58.6	119.8	129.6	8.6	8.1
3 and under 6 months	182.2	183.5	41.2	42.6	105.2	115.3	10.7	11.2
6 and under 12 months	171.3	168.6	33.2	30.5	111.9	106.4	15.5	16.5
Total(b)	3,442.6	3,461.0	807.0	884.7	2,203.3	2,303.8	218.6	216.4
Main reason for journey								
Convention/conference	134.9	135.2	23.0	27.8	73.8	80.1	9.0	9.3
Business	552.4	560.4	115.3	131.9	342.7	357.3	43.7	46.1
Visiting friends/relatives	851.2	879.7	228.9	267.5	540.7	603.7	51.5	54.6
Holiday	1,522.0	1,479.2	345.7	356.9	975.5	985.6	83.2	78.5
Employment	95.8	101.4	23.7	23.0	64.9	67.7	8.9	8.5
Education	49.7	44.0	10.2	9.8	34.1	30.9	2.1	1.8
Other and not stated(c)	236.6	261.0	60.3	67.8	171.6	178.5	20.2	17.5
Total	3,442.6	3,461.0	807.0	884.7	2,203.3	2,303.8	218.6	216.4

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

	Year ended D	ecember	Quarter ended	December	Eight months to February		Month of February	
Country of birth(a)	2001	2002	2001	2002	2002	2003	2002	2003
Major group —								
Oceania and Antarctica	25,770	17,230	4,440	3,660	13,150	10,500	1,550	1,320
Europe and the Former USSR	17,780	18,500	4,470	4,750	11,370	13,250	1,140	1,500
Middle East and North Africa	6,260	8,210	1,420	2,480	3,840	6,760	400	880
Southeast Asia	14,440	14,520	3,670	3,610	9,420	9,680	1,030	1,150
Northeast Asia	13,690	10,740	2,220	2,300	6,950	6,920	940	910
Southern Asia	10,690	9,130	2,050	1,990	5,890	5,660	680	620
The Americas	2,780	2,910	660	750	1,800	2,140	180	220
Africa (excluding North Africa)	9,450	8,090	2,410	1,700	6,600	4,900	950	700
Total(b)	100,890	89,350	21,350	21,240	59,040	59,810	6,880	7,310
Major source countries —								
Bosnia-Herzegovina	510	270	140	30	260	100	30	10
China	8,090	6,950	1,420	1,530	4,200	4,430	610	570
Fiji	2,140	1,410	410	340	1,160	1,050	110	150
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,220	1,210	310	260	740	790	70	60
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,200	1,820	620	320	1,370	1,070	120	90
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1,330	950	180	240	610	690	70	90
India	6,230	4,720	1,290	1,120	3,460	3,100	340	410
Indonesia	4,730	3,060	1,300	670	3,200	1,970	270	220
New Zealand	21,210	14,080	3,600	2,930	10,660	8,410	1,290	1,070
Philippines	2,750	3,270	520	720	1,590	2,090	210	280
South Africa	6,190	4,670	1,420	830	4,140	2,640	600	340
Taiwan	2,400	1,360	300	180	1,280	810	180	130
United Kingdom	8,500	10,160	2,140	2,790	5,630	7,740	560	970
United States of America	1,220	1,230	300	320	790	860	80	70
Viet Nam	1,650	2,280	470	560	1,180	1,600	140	190

⁽a) See paragraphs 7 and 8 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)

('000')

('000)								
	Year ended D		Quarter ended		Eight months to		Month of Fe	
Country of residence(b)	2001	2002	2001	2002	2002	2003	2002	2003
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —	24.5	22.2	7.7	7.5	167	16.6	1.0	2.0
Fiji New Caledonia	24.5	23.2	7.7	7.5	16.7	16.6	1.9 3.3	2.0
New Zealand	28.7 814.9	30.5 790.1	7.4 203.5	8.1 213.0	21.5 529.4	23.5 531.5	3.3 44.8	3.0 45.5
Papua New Guinea	39.0	31.2	8.8	6.9	24.8	18.6	2.3	1.7
Other	33.2	30.0	8.3	8.3	21.6	19.8	2.3	1.7
Total	940.3	905.0	235.7	243.8	614.2	610.0	54.7	54.0
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —								
Austria	17.9	19.0	6.1	6.1	14.7	14.6	2.2	2.0
Belgium	10.5	10.8	3.6	3.9	8.2	8.3	0.7	0.9
Denmark	18.3	18.9	5.7	6.5	13.7	14.3	2.1	2.2
Former USSR & Baltic States	9.9	8.9	3.0	2.9	6.8	6.5	0.7	0.8
France	50.0	49.6	14.5	13.2	37.7	35.2	4.6	4.8
Germany	147.6	134.8	42.7	43.3	102.3	100.3	14.4	13.8
Greece	7.1	7.0	2.5	2.1	5.4	4.5	0.6	0.5
Ireland Italy	51.6 43.3	48.0 43.3	16.2 10.8	14.8 14.7	35.9 31.2	33.8 35.3	4.1 2.7	4.3 3.5
Netherlands	43.3 56.5	43.3 53.0	18.6	14.7	42.3	33.3 40.4	5.8	5.5 5.5
Norway	16.6	16.9	4.6	5.0	12.4	13.3	2.4	2.8
Spain	12.4	12.5	3.3	3.9	9.5	9.6	1.0	0.9
Sweden	31.7	30.9	11.4	12.1	23.5	25.1	3.5	3.9
Switzerland	46.2	41.5	15.5	15.0	33.6	32.1	3.7	4.1
United Kingdom	617.2	642.7	203.0	224.5	457.2	474.9	71.3	70.9
Other	42.2	42.8	13.5	14.5	30.9	30.8	3.8	4.0
Total	1,179.0	1,180.5	375.1	401.5	865.2	879.0	123.6	125.0
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA -	_							
Israel	14.6	15.1	4.2	3.9	10.6	9.3	1.6	1.2
Other	41.6	36.4	8.8	8.3	32.4	28.2	3.0	3.0
Total	56.2	51.5	13.1	12.2	42.9	37.5	4.6	4.2
SOUTHEAST ASIA —								
Brunei	7.3	7.2	2.1	1.6	5.6	4.5	1.0	0.9
Indonesia	97.9	89.4	31.1	25.6	66.9	61.5	7.8	7.8
Malaysia	149.4	159.0	38.8	44.7	101.8	105.5	17.4	15.1
Philippines Singapore	30.4 296.0	28.5 286.9	7.3 89.9	6.4 92.1	18.0 195.1	15.7 183.7	2.1 25.8	1.7 22.0
Thailand	79.9	82.7	18.8	19.6	47.4	50.5	5.8	5.8
Other	18.1	20.2	5.6	5.5	13.8	13.3	2.1	1.5
Total	679.0	673.8	193.8	195.5	448.7	434.8	62.1	54.9
NORTHEAST ASIA —								
China	158.0	190.0	39.2	50.7	121.8	145.8	26.2	27.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	154.1	150.9	36.2	37.7	103.8	102.5	17.9	12.5
Japan	673.6	715.5	136.7	196.0	431.6	496.1	56.5	58.9
Korea	175.6	189.7	51.6	57.4	127.4	143.3	14.2	17.9
Taiwan	110.1	97.4	20.3	19.1	67.2	64.4	10.8	9.6
Other	2.9	1.9	0.5	0.5	1.5	1.5	0.2	0.3
Total	1,274.3	1,345.5	284.6	361.4	853.4	953.5	125.8	126.1
SOUTHERN ASIA —								
India	48.2	45.0	11.5	11.5	28.6	26.5	3.5	3.7
Other Total	15.8 <i>64.0</i>	13.9 58.9	3.4 14.9	3.8 15.3	9.6 <i>38.3</i>	9.6 <i>36.1</i>	1.3 4.8	1.4 5.0
	00	20.,	1	10.0	20.0	20.1		2.0
THE AMERICAS — Canada	93.1	90.9	28.5	27.5	68.1	64.3	10.9	10.2
United States of America	446.4	434.5	101.0	114.1	286.1	291.8	42.3	40.3
Other	37.9	30.8	9.1	7.8	23.6	20.0	2.6	2.5
Total	577.4	556.2	138.6	149.4	377.8	376.2	55.8	53.0
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —								
South Africa	54.9	51.0	16.8	15.0	37.9	32.4	4.0	3.5
Other Total	16.6 71.5	16.3 <i>67.3</i>	4.6 21.5	4.8 19.8	12.3 50.2	11.1 <i>43.4</i>	1.6 5.6	1.5 5.0
Not Stated	14.0	2.6	0.6	1.1	1.4	2.2	0.3	0.4
Total	4,855.7	4,841.2	1,277.9	1,399.8	3,292.2	3,372.6	437.2	427.5

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

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

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

TABLE 6. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a)—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)

			('000')					
	Quarter ei			Nine mon			Month of M	A arch
-	Marci	h		Marc	h			
Country of wariday on (h)	2002	2003p	%	2002	2003p	%	2002	2003p
Country of residence(b) OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—	2002	2003p	change	2002	2005p	change	2002	2003p
New Zealand	159.9	153.2	-4.2	596.4	592.2	-0.7	67.0	60.7
Total	191.7	182.7	-4.2 -4.7	690.4	678.5	-0.7 -1.7	75.8	68.5
10.00	171.7	102.7	***	0,0.0	0,0.5	1.,	75.0	00.5
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR—								
Germany	38.2	38.8	1.5	115.0	113.6	-1.2	12.7	13.3
Italy	8.6	10.6	22.7	34.2	38.4	12.2	3.0	3.1
Netherlands	15.2	14.6	-3.5	46.9	44.7	-4.5	4.6	4.3
Sweden	9.5	10.3	8.2	26.2	27.8	5.8	2.8	2.6
Switzerland	12.0	12.5	4.6	37.3	35.9	-3.6	3.7	3.8
United Kingdom	206.7	194.2	-6.0	531.5	534.6	0.6	74.3	59.7
Total	354.2	343.7	-3.0	987.2	985.0	-0.2	122.0	106.0
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA—								
Total	12.5	11.6	-7.0	46.9	41.2	-12.2	4.0	3.8
SOUTHEAST ASIA—								
Indonesia	22.1	20.7	-6.4	75.0	68.4	-8.9	8.1	6.9
Malaysia	35.2	33.0	-6.4	112.6	115.1	2.2	10.8	9.6
Philippines	7.5	5.6	-25.1	21.7	18.3	-15.4	3.7	2.6
Singapore	64.2	57.4	-10.7	219.6	203.8	-7.2	24.5	20.1
Thailand	18.8	18.3	-2.5	55.7	57.9	4.0	8.2	7.3
Total	155.3	141.8	-8.7	506.2	483.8	-4.4	57.6	49.0
NORTHEAST ASIA—								
China	53.9	62.6	16.2	134.0	160.5	19.8	12.3	14.8
Japan	177.3	176.2	-0.6	500.9	556.1	11.0	69.3	59.9
Korea	51.5	60.0	16.7	142.2	159.4	12.1	14.8	16.1
Taiwan	28.1	25.6	-9.1	75.0	70.8	-5.7	7.8	6.3
Total	354.2	361.2	2.0	973.2	1,063.2	9.3	119.8	109.6
THE AMERICAS—								
Canada	32.4	29.7	-8.4	78.4	73.5	-6.2	10.3	9.2
United States of America	121.1	112.9	-6.8	327.4	329.3	0.6	41.2	37.4
Total	162.4	150.1	-7.6	432.3	425.1	-1.7	54.4	49.0
AFRICA (excluding North Africa)—								
South Africa	13.0	11.3	-13.4	43.8	37.4	-14.7	5.9	5.0
Total	17.9	15.4	-13.7	57.6	49.8	-13.6	7.4	6.3
Total	1,263.0	824.1	-34.7	3,738.7	3,771.2	0.9	446.5	398.6

⁽a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 4, 5, 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

('000')

Main decinational Main M		W 1.15	,	('000')		Et 1	T 1	Month of February	
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA	- ation(h)								oruary 2003
Fig. 1942 128.3 28.4 35.7 22.6 86.8 6.6 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0		2001	2002	2001	2002	2002	2003	2002	2003
New Zealand Sep 59,5 Sep 73 Sep 15,7 Sep 11,7 Sep 14,7 Sep 14,7 Sep 15,7 Sep 1		94.2	128.3	28.4	35.7	72.6	86.8	6.8	6.1
Sorfolk Island	onia	19.8	17.3	4.6	4.5	11.7	10.9	0.5	0.6
Papua New Coninea								48.2	55.5
Vanuatus 37.1 28.7 8.1 7.3 21.6 19.3 1.1 Obber 37.1 33.7 10.1 10.5 23.1 23.2 2.2 fortal 849.1 865.9 223.5 246.7 574.7 605.2 65. EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR — France 4.2 8 445. 9.2 10.6 27.6 28.2 2.2 5 246.7 574.7 605.2 65. EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR — France 4.2 8 445. 9.2 10.6 27.6 28.2 2.2 3.1 8 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0								2.5	2.5
Deber	Guinea							3.0	2.5
Relicable Reli								1.5	0.9
Parince Common									2.1 70.1
France (049.1	003.9	223.3	240.7	3/4./	003.2	05.1	70.1
Germany 42.8 44.5 9.2 10.6 27.6 28.2 20.5	& THE FORMER USSR —								
Groce 40,0 37,2 3.7 3.5 21,2 20,3 0.0		45.9	51.0	8.8	11.3	26.2	31.8	1.6	1.8
reland 26.8 25.5 4.9 5.1 16.4 16.2 1.1 tatly 74.6 75.0 10.7 13.4 41.4 46.3 22.		42.8		9.2		27.6	28.2	2.0	2.1
tally selected and								0.9	1.0
Setherlands								1.0	1.5
Poland 90 8.3 1.8 1.3 5.4 3.2 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.1 3.2 3.4 9.5 11.4 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.1 3.2 3.4 9.5 11.4 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.1 3.2 3.4 9.5 11.4 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.1 3.2 3.4 9.5 11.4 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.1 3.2 3.4 9.5 11.4 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.1 3.2 3.4 9.5 11.4 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.1 3.2 3.4 9.5 11.4 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 16.0 15.8 19.8 58.0 65.2 3.3 cotal 688.0 714.7 121.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27. WINDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA — state of 16.0 5.5 1.3 1.4 3.6 3.1 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.5 21.0 2.6 4.7 10.1 13.9 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.5 21.0 2.6 4.7 10.1 13.9 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.5 18.3 2.4 2.2 9.2 7.6 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.5 18.3 2.4 2.2 9.2 7.6 0.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.5 14.3 19.3 46.8 53.5 4.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.5 18.3 19.3 46.8 53.5 4.0 polar pipe in 16.0 18.5 14.3 19.3 46.8 53.5 4.0 polar pipe in 16.0 polar pipe in 16.0 16.0 polar pipe in 16.0 polar pipe in 16.0 polar pipe in 16.0 16.8 polar pipe in 16.0 p								2.0	2.3
pignin switzerland 11.6 18.1 3.2 3.4 9.5 11.4 0.0 11.6 13.4 2.1 4.2 7.6 9.7 0.0 11.6 13.4 2.1 4.2 7.6 9.7 0.0 11.6 13.4 2.1 4.2 7.6 9.7 0.0 11.6 15.8 19.8 58.0 65.2 3.3 10.0 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5 10.5									0.9
instructand									0.2 0.8
Datiect Kingdom 300.8 318.3 59.8 66.9 187.0 198.4 144.5 101.6 168.0 174.7 121.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 142.7 407.9 441.5 27.5 101.6 13.9 101.6 1								0.6	1.1
Debar 105.4 107.6 15.8 19.8 58.0 65.2 3.3								14.2	13.8
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA	,uom							3.9	4.3
STATE STAT								27.3	29.7
srael 6.0 5.5 1.3 1.4 3.6 3.1 0. 0. 2.6abanon 18.5 21.0 2.6 4.7 10.1 13.9 0.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.7 10.1 13.9 10.1 13.0 10.0 10.9 13.8 28.9 2. 2. 10.1 13.0 10.0 10.9 23.8 28.9 2. 2. 10.1 13.0 10.0 10.1 13.0 10.0 10.1 13.0 10.0 10								_,	=/
Lebanon	EAST & NORTH AFRICA —								
Furkey 18.5 18.3 2.4 2.2 9.2 7.6 0.0 Dither 39.9 38.6 8.0 10.9 23.8 28.9 2.3 foral 82.9 83.5 14.3 19.3 46.8 53.5 4.3 foral 82.9 foral 82.9 83.5 14.3 19.3 46.8 53.5 4.3 foral 82.9 fo		6.0	5.5	1.3	1.4	3.6	3.1	0.3	0.1
Description				2.6				0.9	0.5
SOUTHEAST ASIA								0.9	0.1
Columber								2.8	2.4
ndonesia		82.9	83.5	14.3	19.3	46.8	53.5	4.9	3.1
Monesia 288.8 241.7 58.7 37.3 185.1 142.5 13.4	ST ASIA —								
Malaysia 116.5 109.5 26.5 28.7 75.7 73.9 9.0 Philippines 56.1 60.3 17.4 18.2 37.6 38.5 4.0 Ringapore 160.2 149.2 40.1 33.4 110.3 93.7 11.1 Rialland 166.0 168.9 41.8 45.1 112.2 113.0 10.0 Print Nam 65.3 79.1 18.3 26.6 45.4 59.3 6.0 Print Nam 65.3 79.1 18.3 26.6 45.4 59.3 6.0 Print Nam 65.3 79.1 18.3 26.6 45.4 59.3 6.0 Print Nam 881.1 839.0 211.7 198.9 584.8 543.4 57.3 NORTHEAST ASIA —	bi Asia —	288.8	241.7	58.7	37.3	185.1	142 5	13.6	7.8
Philippines 56.1 60.3 17.4 18.2 37.6 38.5 4. Singapore 160.2 149.2 40.1 33.4 110.3 93.7 11. Thailand 166.0 168.9 41.8 45.1 112.2 113.0 10. Viet Nam 65.3 79.1 18.3 26.6 45.4 59.3 6. Other 28.2 30.3 8.8 9.6 18.6 22.6 2.1 Foral 881.1 839.0 211.7 198.9 584.8 543.4 57. NORTHEAST ASIA — Thina (excl. SARs and Taiwan) 109.3 136.9 30.3 40.5 77.5 94.9 9.1 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 149.6 140.5 41.7 41.6 94.2 94.0 8.1 Faiwan 34.8 36.8 11.2 11.3 24.1 25.7 2.1 Foral 390.9 412.2 108.1 119.6 258.5 281.1 SOUTHERN ASIA — India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.1 Foral 80.3 79.7 29.7 33.4 56.0 62.9 7. FIELE AMERICAS — Canada 71.0 68.8 13.5 15.6 42.5 49.4 5.1 Foral 398.8 401.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270.8 25. AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — Foral 39.8 40.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270.8 25. AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — Foral 50.5 62.2 14.7 18.8 37.5 43.7 4.6 Foral 50.5 62.2 14.7								9.2	5.7
Singapore 160.2 149.2 40.1 33.4 110.3 93.7 11.1 11.1 11.2 11.3 11.1 11.2 11.3 11.1 11.2 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 11.1 11.3 1								4.3	4.2
Chailand								11.6	10.2
Other 28.2 30.3 8.8 9.6 18.6 22.6 2.1 SORTHEAST ASIA — China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) 109.3 136.9 30.3 40.5 77.5 94.9 9.2 dong Kong (SAR of China) 149.6 140.5 41.7 41.6 94.2 94.0 8.2 apan 71.5 71.4 17.5 18.2 46.3 48.0 44.1 Gorea 23.5 24.6 6.6 7.5 15.2 17.4 0.2 Subher 2.1 1.9 0.8 0.6 1.3 1.1 0. Jotal 390.9 412.2 108.1 119.6 258.5 281.1 26.0 COUTHERN ASIA — India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.1 Abler 19.5 16.6 6.4 6.8 9.5 13.7 0.0 OUTHERN ASIA 1.0 1.0 1.0 1.0		166.0	168.9	41.8	45.1	112.2	113.0	10.5	7.3
NORTHEAST ASIA — China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) 109.3 136.9 30.3 40.5 77.5 94.9 9.5		65.3	79.1	18.3	26.6	45.4	59.3	6.3	6.0
Continua (excl. SARs and Taiwan) 109.3 136.9 30.3 40.5 77.5 94.9 92.		28.2				18.6	22.6	2.0	2.5
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) 109.3 136.9 30.3 40.5 77.5 94.9 9.0 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 149.6 140.5 41.7 41.6 94.2 94.0 83. 4apan 71.5 71.4 17.5 18.2 46.3 48.0 44. Korea 23.5 24.6 6.6 7.5 11.2 11.3 24.1 25.7 2.0 Deter 2.1 1.9 0.8 0.6 1.3 1.1 0. Total SOUTHERN ASIA— India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 SOUTHERN ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 India ASIA India ASIA India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 India ASIA India India ASIA India India ASIA India India ASIA India India		881.1	839.0	211.7	198.9	584.8	543.4	57.6	43.7
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) 109.3 136.9 30.3 40.5 77.5 94.9 9.0 100g Kong (SAR of China) 149.6 140.5 41.7 41.6 94.2 94.0 83. 34apan 71.5 71.4 17.5 18.2 46.3 48.0 44.0 44.0 45.5 15.2 17.4 00.6 17.5 17.5 17.4 17.5 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.2 18.3 18.2 18.3 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 40.6 39.9 41.2 108.1 119.6 258.5 281.1 26.0 26.0 26.0 26.0 27.0 28.0 2	STE ACTA								
Hong Kong (SAR of China) 149.6 149.6 140.5 41.7 41.6 94.2 94.0 8.1 apan 71.5 71.4 17.5 18.2 46.3 48.0 44.0 4.0 Acorea 23.5 24.6 6.6 7.5 15.2 17.4 0.1 Caiwan 34.8 36.8 11.2 11.3 24.1 25.7 2.1 Cotal 390.9 412.2 108.1 119.6 258.5 281.1 26.1 300.1 30		100.2	126.0	20.2	40.5	77.5	04.0	0.2	9.0
apan 71.5 71.4 17.5 18.2 46.3 48.0 4.1	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·								8.9 10.8
Corea 23.5 24.6 6.6 7.5 15.2 17.4 0.7 Paiwan 34.8 36.8 11.2 11.3 24.1 25.7 2.5 Other 2.1 1.9 0.8 0.6 1.3 1.1 0.6 Fotal 390.9 412.2 108.1 119.6 258.5 281.1 26.0 COUTHERN ASIA — ndia 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4. Grit Lanka 14.1 17.4 4.4 6.8 9.5 13.7 0.0 Other 19.5 16.6 6.4 6.8 12.6 13.3 1. Fotal 80.3 79.7 29.7 33.4 56.0 62.9 7. CHE AMERICAS — Canada 71.0 68.8 13.5 15.6 42.5 49.4 5.0 Dirited States of America 293.5 299.1 57.7 75.5 170.5 192.5	(SAK of China)							4.0	5.1
Caiwan 34.8 36.8 11.2 11.3 24.1 25.7 2.5 Other 2.1 1.9 0.8 0.6 1.3 1.1 0. COUTHERN ASIA — India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.5 India 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.5 Init Lanka 14.1 17.4 4.4 6.8 9.5 13.7 0.0 Other 19.5 16.6 6.4 6.8 12.6 13.3 1.7 FOTAI 80.3 79.7 29.7 33.4 56.0 62.9 7. FHE AMERICAS — Canada 71.0 68.8 13.5 15.6 42.5 49.4 5.1 Other 34.3 33.5 11.7 13.4 22.3 28.9 1. Contel 34.3 33.5 11.7 13.4 22.3 28.9 1. Cotal 398.8 401.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270								0.9	2.2
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Gotal 390.9 412.2 108.1 119.6 258.5 281.1 26.0 GOUTHERN ASIA — Addia 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.0 Gri Lanka 14.1 17.4 4.4 6.8 9.5 13.7 0.0 Other 19.5 16.6 6.4 6.8 12.6 13.3 1.7 Otal 80.3 79.7 29.7 33.4 56.0 62.9 7. CHE AMERICAS — Canada 71.0 68.8 13.5 15.6 42.5 49.4 5.1 Other 34.3 33.5 11.7 75.5 170.5 192.5 18.5 Other 34.3 33.5 11.7 13.4 22.3 28.9 1. Other 39.8 401.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270.8 25. 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3.								0.1	0.1
SOUTHERN ASIA — India								26.0	29.7
Africal 46.7 45.8 18.9 19.8 34.0 35.9 4.3 37.5 43.7 0.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1.5 1									
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THE AMERICAS — Canada 71.0 68.8 13.5 15.6 42.5 49.4 5.0 United States of America 293.5 299.1 57.7 75.5 170.5 192.5 18.0 United States of America 34.3 33.5 11.7 13.4 22.3 28.9 1.0 United States of America 398.8 401.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270.8 25.0 AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — South Africa 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3.0 United States of America 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3.0 United States of America 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3.0 United States of America 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3.0 United States of America 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3.0 United States of America 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3.0 United States of America 23.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3.0 United States of America 293.5 299.1 25.0 United States 293.5 299.1 25.								1.7	2.5
Canada 71.0 68.8 13.5 15.6 42.5 49.4 5.4 United States of America 293.5 299.1 57.7 75.5 170.5 192.5 18. Other 34.3 33.5 11.7 13.4 22.3 28.9 1. Sotal 398.8 401.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270.8 25. AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — 1000000000000000000000000000000000000		80.3	/9./	29.7	33.4	30.0	62.9	7.3	9.9
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United States of America 293.5 299.1 57.7 75.5 170.5 192.5 18. Other 34.3 33.5 11.7 13.4 22.3 28.9 1. Other 398.8 401.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270.8 25. AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — South Africa 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3. Other 17.8 20.8 5.5 6.3 14.8 14.0 1. Other 50.5 62.2 14.7 18.8 37.5 43.7 4.		71.0	68.8	13.5	15.6	42.5	49 4	5.0	4.7
Other 34.3 33.5 11.7 13.4 22.3 28.9 1. Fotal 398.8 401.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270.8 25. AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — South Africa 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3. Other 17.8 20.8 5.5 6.3 14.8 14.0 1. Total 50.5 62.2 14.7 18.8 37.5 43.7 4.	es of America							18.7	16.9
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — 398.8 401.4 83.0 104.5 235.3 270.8 25. AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3. Other 17.8 20.8 5.5 6.3 14.8 14.0 1. Total 50.5 62.2 14.7 18.8 37.5 43.7 4.								1.5	3.8
South Africa 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3. Other 17.8 20.8 5.5 6.3 14.8 14.0 1. Fotal 50.5 62.2 14.7 18.8 37.5 43.7 4.0								25.2	25.3
South Africa 32.7 41.4 9.2 12.6 22.7 29.7 3. Other 17.8 20.8 5.5 6.3 14.8 14.0 1. Fotal 50.5 62.2 14.7 18.8 37.5 43.7 4.									
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Total 50.5 62.2 14.7 18.8 37.5 43.7 4.0	a							3.1	3.2
								1.7	1.3
Not stated/Inadequately described 21.1 2.3 0.5 0.8 1.9 1.7 0.5		50.5	02.2	14./	18.8	37.5	43.7	4.8	4.5
	nadequately described	21.1	2.3	0.5	0.8	1.9	1.7	0.3	0.4
					.= - :				
Total 3,442.6 3,461.0 807.0 884.7 2,203.3 2,303.8 218. (a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail.	1							218.6	216.4

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

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

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

('000)Year ended Quarter ended Eight months to February Month of February State/Territory in which December December 2001 2002 2002 2003 2002 2003 most time was spent 2002 2001 New South Wales 488.7 2,100.4 2,058.3 536.1 1,387.7 1,385.9 189.1 179.1 Victoria 753 9 762.8 195.8 204.7 503.3 513.0 62 3 64 9 Queensland 1,333.1 1,347.8 309.6 358.0 890.3 954.8 93.1 95.8 South Australia 116.5 114.1 31.5 31.9 77.7 76.7 8.8 7.9 Western Australia 458.6 460.4 111.3 126.3 297.6 312.7 38.1 38.8 Tasmania 33.0 38.9 10.4 11.4 27.5 26.3 4.4 4.0 Northern Territory(b) 70.6 75.4 20.2 16.6 55.1 46.6 4.4 3.9 Australian Capital Territory 3.2 44.3 41.3 11.5 10.0 33.2 26.4 4.0 Other Territories(c) 2.9 0.1 0.5 0.4 0.0 0.0 0.6 0.3 4.918.1 4.894.7 1.179.3 1,295.0 3.272.8 3.342.6 404.0 397.7 **Total**

TABLE 9. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVAL OF OVERSEAS VISITORS COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b) AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY(c)

('000')Two months to February Percentage Percentage 2001 2002 2003 change change 2001 to 2002 2002 to 2003 % % % ('0000)('000)('000)Country of Residence Major Group-Oceania and Antarctica -7.2 124.8 14.8 115.8 14.2 114.1 13.8 -1.5Europe and the Former USSR 238.4 28.2 232.2 28.4 237.7 28.8 -2.6 2.4 Middle East and North Africa -77 0.8 18.9 7.1 8.5 1.0 7.8 1.0 Southeast Asia 95.8 11.3 97.8 12.0 92.8 11.3 2.0 -5.1 Northeast Asia 243.8 234.5 -3.8 28.8 28.7 251.5 30.5 73 Southern Asia 10.6 1.3 8.9 1.1 9.2 1.1 -16.3 3.4 The Americas 109.6 13.0 108.0 13.2 101.2 12.3 -1.5 -6.3 Africa (excluding North Africa) 10.8 1.3 10.5 1.3 9.1 1.1 -3.3-13.2Total(c) 845.8 100.0 100.0 824.1 100.0 816.5 -3.5 0.9 Selected source countries(b) — 30.9 25.5 25.5 -17.5 0.0 Germany 3.7 3.1 3.1 Hong Kong (SAR of China) 28.3 3.3 27.5 3.4 23.9 2.9 -2.8 -13.4 Indonesia 17.5 2.1 14.0 1.7 13.8 1.7 -20.2 -1.1 Japan 123.5 14.6 108.0 13.2 116.3 14.1 -12.57.7 Korea 35.7 4.5 43.9 19.7 4.2 36.7 5.3 2.7 Malaysia 23.4 2.8 24.4 3.0 23.4 2.8 4.3 -4.3New Zealand 100.1 11.8 92.9 11.4 92.5 11.2 -7.2 -0.4 Singapore 4.3 39.8 4.9 37.3 4.5 10.2 -6.2 36.1 Taiwan 21.0 2.5 20.3 2.5 19.2 2.3 -3.2 -5.3 United Kingdom 132.4 126.4 14.9 16.2 134.5 16.3 4.7 1.6 United States of America 80.8 79.9 75.5 -1.1 9.6 9.8 9.2 -5.5Main Reason for Journey Convention/conference 15.1 1.8 13.5 1.7 15.0 1.8 -10.5 10.6 Business 74.9 8.9 68.1 8.3 73.1 8.9 -9.1 7.3 Visiting friends/relatives 161.7 19.1 133.4 16.3 138.9 16.8 -17.54.1 Holiday 379.0 444.9 52.6 46.4 417.3 50.6 -14.8 10.1 **Employment** 10.1 12 162 2.0 13.2 60.1 -185 1.6 Education 66.5 7.9 66.1 8.1 75.5 9.2 -0.7 14.2 Other and not stated(d) 72.5 8.6 140.2 17.2 91.2 11.1 93.4 -34.9 **Total** 845.8 100.0 816.5 100.0 824.1 100.0 -3.5 0.9

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

⁽a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 10 and 11 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Includes "Exhibition' from July 1998.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

INTRODUCTION

SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

- **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 23).
- **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 incoming and outgoing passenger cards.
- **4** From July 2001, DIMIA adopted a new passenger card processing system which involved electronic imaging of passenger cards and intelligent character recognition of the data stored in the images. This process has yielded several improvements to the processing of passenger card data, most notably the detailed information about missing values. There have also been several changes to data quality. Information on these changes appears in Appendix 2.
- **5** The preliminary estimates of visitor arrivals by country of residence (see table 6, page 10) are based on data from DIMIA's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS). The TRIPS system produces a limited range of data, including country of citizenship, which is used by ABS to produce preliminary estimates by country of usual residence. These preliminary estimates will be revised in the next issue of this publication, when final data is available. For more information see pages 3 and 4 of the June 1997 and the September 1998 issues of this publication.
- **6** 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.

SCOPE

EXPLANATORY NOTES

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

- **7** 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).
- **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.

STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

9 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

- **10** 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.
- **11** Since January 1997 variable sample skips have been used in the selection of records to be sampled. Separate skips are applied for each country of citizenship and the skips may vary for each processing month. Over a year about 3.5% of all short term movements are selected for sampling.
- **12** The statistics in this publication have been rounded to the nearest 100 for short-term movements and to the nearest 10 for permanent and long-term movements. The sums of the components may, due to rounding, not add exactly to totals.

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 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.
- **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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

- **15** 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.
- 16 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.
- **17** 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.
- **18** 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).
- **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
- **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.
- **22** References used in the compilation of the two page article called *China's Tourists* on page 4 of this issue are as follows:
- China National Tourism Administration Internet site, http://www.ctna.com, accessed January 7, 2003.
- Murphy, David 'Following the flags to save tourism' Far Eastern Economic Review Vol. 165, Issue No. 9, March 7, 2002, pp 22-24.
- 'Follow the yellow umbrella' *The Economist* Vol. 365, Issue No. 8293, October 5, 2002.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

SPECIAL ARTICLE REFERENCES

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

23 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 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)

24 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

ASCCSS Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social

Statistics

DIMIA Department of Immigration and Multicultural and

Indigenous Affairs

OAD Overseas Arrivals and Departures

SAR Special Administrative Region

TRIPS Travel and Immigration Processing System

p preliminary

n.y.a. not yet available

revised

nil or rounded to zero

.. not applicable

GLOSSARY

Australian resident

Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.

Category of movement

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*:

- permanent movements
- long-term movements
- short-term movements.

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

Country of residence

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

Intended length of stay

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

Long-term arrivals

Long-term arrivals comprise:

- overseas 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:

- Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and
- overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

Main destination

Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

Main reason for journey

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;
- 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

SHORT-TERM SHORT-TERM TOTAL
DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE ARRIVALS OR
OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS DEPARTURES......

Estimated number of persons	Standard error	Relative standard error	Standard error	Relative standard error	Standard error	Relative standard error
• • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •		• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • •	
	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 (1.4×190) , 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 Incoming passenger card • Australia YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION - IF UNSURE, X Yes Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or **ill**icit drugs? ▶ Family/surname Given names More than 1125mL of alcohol or 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? No ▶ Passport number Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Nο Goods/samples for business/commercial use? No Flight number or name of ship AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? No Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Intended address in Australia No Wooden articles, plants, parts of plants, traditional medicines No or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Animals, parts of animals and animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, Do you intend to live in Australia for bee products, pet food? No the next 12 months? 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie, sporting equipment, shoes, etc? No ▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen: ▶10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Nο No farm animals outside Australia in the past 30 days? Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes No ▶11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? No DECLARATION TURN OVER THE CARD The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences. Day Month Year English INCOMING CARD - BACK PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ PLEASE X AND ANSWER A OR B OR C ► In which country did you board this flight or ship? Migrating permanently Resident returning to Australia B Visitor or temporary entrant to Australia Years Months Country where you Your intended length of spent most time abroad ◆ What is your usual occupation? stay in Australia ➤ Your country of residence Nationality as shown on passport ► Your main reason for coming to Australia (× one only) Convention/conference 1 Employment 4 Holiday Business 2 Education 5 Other MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL 2 Education 5 Other Date Day Month of birth Visiting friends or relatives 3 Exhibition WITH YOUR PASSPORT. 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 leadlet Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports. © Commonwealth of Australia 2002 07021505 15 (Design date 07/02) McMILLAN PRINT **OUTGOING CARD** Outgoing passenger card • Australia PLEASE X AND ANSWER D OR E OR F PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN D Visitor or Australian resident departing temporarily Australian resident temporary entrant ► In which State do NSW departing Given names permanently you live? SA WA Tas City or State where you In which State did NT ACT Other spent most time vou live? Passport number Years Months NSW Intended length of Qld SA stav overseas Flight number or Country of Residence WA Tas name of ship Country where you will spend most time abroad NT ACT Country where you will get off this flight Other Main reason for overseas travel (X one only): What is your usual occupation? Convention/conference 1 Employment Education future residence? Business Visiting friends or relatives Exhibition Nationality as shown on passport Other **DECLARATION** The information I have given is true, correct and complete TURN OVER THE CARD English

(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

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.

ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS 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 for 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.

NON-RESPONSE

A1. NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION, FEBRUARY 2003(a)

	February				
OAD variables	Incoming	Outgoing			
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • •				
	%	%			
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.1	0.1			
Country of birth	0.5	0.9			
Age (Date of birth)		_			
Sex	0.1	0.1			
Marital Status(b)	35.6	58.2			
Category of travel	1.9	1.4			
Permanent migrant					
Previous/future country of residence	23.9	7.7			
Overseas visitor					
Intended/actual length of stay	4.3	2.4			
Main reason for journey	3.6				
Australian residents					
Actual/intended time away from					
Australia	1.6	4.9			
Main reason for journey		4.8			
Occupation(c)	4.0	6.4			
Country of					
embarkation/disembarkation	3.0	2.5			
Whether intend to live in Australia for					
next 12 months	37.3				

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY / TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

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.

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.

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

⁽c) Not available for short-term movements.

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, FEBRUARY 2003(a)

Category of traveller	February
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • •
	%
Decreased and also could be	5.2
Permanent arrivals—settlers	5.3
Long-term residents returning	1.4
Long-term visitors arriving	3.3
Short-term residents returning	0.3
Short-term visitors arriving	8.6
Residents departing permanently	4.2
Long-term residents departing	2.9
Long-term visitors departing	24.2
Short-term residents departing	2.1
Short-term visitors departing	8.7

(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.

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, FEBRUARY 2003(a)

Box type	February	
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		
	%	
A: Migrating permanently to Australia	23.9	
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	7.9	
C: Resident returning to Australia	8.9	
D: Visitor or temporary entrant departing	14.9	
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.4	
F: Australian resident departing permanently	7.7	

(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, FEBRUARY 2003(a)(b)

Category of traveller	February
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • •
	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	4.1
Long-term residents returning	1.2
Long-term visitors arriving	0.5
Short-term residents returning	1.2
Short-term visitors arriving	0.9
Residents departing permanently	0.6
Long-term residents departing	0.2
Long-term visitors departing	0.6
Short-term residents departing	0.3
Short-term visitors departing	0.6

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

SEPTEMBER 1999 PROCESSING

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

PERMANENT ARRIVALS DURING 1999

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

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000 PROCESSING

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

⁽b) Non-response rates are weighted.

FORMAT DECEMBER 2000

CHANGES TO NEW ZEALAND PASSPORT The format of New Zealand passport numbers changed in December 2000 causing a recent decline in preliminary estimates of short-term visitor arrivals from New Zealand and subsequent increasing discrepancy between preliminary and final data. As the number of new and renewed passports issued to New Zealanders increased, the number of New Zealand movements as recorded by TRIPS, declined.

> To resolve the problem, DIMIA has modified the reporting system to identify both kinds of passports. DIMIA have supplied the ABS with correct New Zealand TRIPS backdated to December 2000. The correct data supplied by DIMIA was used in the TRIPS model by the ABS in March 2003, with the updated preliminary estimates of New Zealand visitors published in the February 2003 issue.

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