



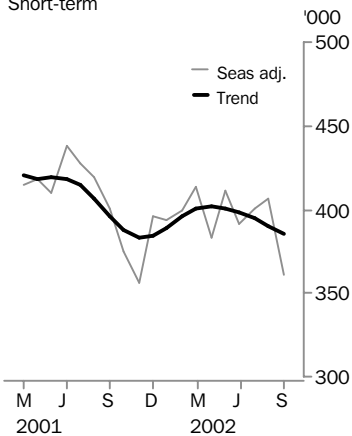
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 24 OCT 2002

Visitor arrivals (p)

Short-term



SEPTEMBER 2002 PRELIMINARY

	Sept 2002 '000	% change between August 2002 and Sept 2002	Jan 2002 to Sept 2002 '000	% change on corresponding period in 2001
Short-term				
Visitor arrivals				
Trend	385.1	-1.3	..	..
Original	326.1	..	3,408.9	-5.1

AUGUST 2002 KEY FIGURES

	August 2002 '000	Jan 2002 to August 2002 '000	% change on corresponding period in 2000
Short-term(a)			
Visitor arrivals	371.9	3,082.8	—
Resident departures	283.4	2,224.8	1.0
Permanent(a)			
Arrivals	8.2	60.5	-4.5
Departures	4.6	34.1	15.1
Total permanent & long-term(a)			
Arrivals	27.4	252.6	17.7
Departures	19.3	152.2	10.9

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

- There were 3,408,900 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia between January 2002 and September 2002, a decrease of 5% compared to the same period in 2001. The main source countries for short-term visitor arrivals for this period were New Zealand (16%), followed by Japan (15%) and the United Kingdom (12%).
- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals in September 2002 was 385,100. This was the fifth month in succession that the trend estimate decreased.
- During the eight months to August 2002, 2,224,800 Australian residents departed overseas short-term, an increase of 1% compared to the same period in 2000. The main destinations were New Zealand (17%) and the United Kingdom (10%), followed by the United States of America (9%) and Indonesia (8%).
- During the month of August 2002 there were 8,200 permanent arrivals. During the same period there were 4,600 permanent departures.
- The net gain from permanent and long-term migration during the eight months to August 2002 was 100,400 people. This was 30% higher than the net gain for the eight months to August 2000 (77,300).

- For further 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 and the December 2000 quarter released on 16 October 2002. Firm release dates for the two outstanding quarters will be announced when known on the Demography Theme page on the Australian Bureau of Statistics (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 for October 2002, together with the final data for September 2002, will be published in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October 2002* (cat. no. 3401.0), which will be released on 21 November 2002.



DATA NOTES

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

Table 8 of the August 2002 issue of the publication contained errors. This table refers to short-term movement — departures of overseas visitors by the state/territory in which most time was spent. The decimal points were incorrectly placed in the columns referencing the seven months to July 2000 and the seven months to July 2002. No other data was affected.



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains preliminary data for September 2002, and final data for August 2002. Due to the non-sequential processing of the data backlog, some year-to-date totals are not yet available. With the exception of table 6, data for 2000 has been provided for comparative purposes: final data for the corresponding period in 2001 are not yet available.

Tables 3, 4, 5, 7 and 8 have been amended to include aggregates for both the financial year to date and the calendar year to date.

Final seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals and short-term resident departures from October 2001 to September 2002 are not yet available. Preliminary seasonally adjusted and trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals have been included in table 1. Final seasonally adjusted and trend estimates will be available when the backlog of data is fully processed (currently expected to be early 2003).



Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were 326,100 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during September 2002. This brought the total for the nine months to September 2002 to 3,408,900, a decrease of 5% compared to the nine months to September 2001.

The major source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the nine months to September 2002 were New Zealand (16% of all short-term visitor arrivals), Japan (15%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (6%). The only countries among the top ten to record increases in short-term visitor arrivals compared to the same period in 2001 were China (14%) and Korea (7%). The largest proportional decreases were for short-term visitor arrivals from Taiwan (a decrease of 14%) and Germany (down 13%), followed by New Zealand and the United States of America (each down 7%).

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

During August 2002 there were 283,400 short-term departures of Australian residents. This brought the total for the eight months to August 2002 to 2,224,800, an increase of 1% compared to the eight months to August 2000.

The main destinations for Australian residents departing short-term during the eight months to August 2002 were New Zealand (17% of all short-term resident departures), the United Kingdom (10%), the United States of America (9%), Indonesia (8%), Thailand and Singapore (each 5%), and Hong Kong and Fiji (each 4%).

During the eight months to August 2002:

373,400 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 16% compared to the eight months to August 2000;

218,000 Australian residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 6%;

192,500 Australian residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 21%;

172,300 Australian residents mainly visited the Indonesia, a decrease of 1%;

105,500 Australian residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 10%;

103,100 Australian residents mainly visited Singapore, which remained relatively stable;

87,300 Australian residents mainly visited Hong Kong, a decrease of 8%;

79,900 Australian residents mainly visited Fiji, an increase of 69%;

79,300 Australian residents mainly visited China, an increase of 45%; and

70,800 Australian residents mainly visited Malaysia, a decrease of 16%.

Australian short-term resident departures to Fiji have been gradually increasing in recent years. When comparing short-term resident departures to Fiji during the eight months to August 2002 to the eight months to August 2000, departures to Fiji had increased by 69%. July and August 2000 were amongst the lowest numbers of short-term resident departures to Fiji since this series began in 1976. This period coincides with the period of civil unrest in Fiji.

MAIN FEATURES

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Almost half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the eight months to August 2002 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (1,464,200 or 47%). A further 16% (498,600) stated that they came to Australia mainly to visit friends or relatives, 9% (290,500) for business trips, 6% (177,700) for education purposes, 3% (84,900) for a convention or conference, and 2% (58,500) for employment purposes. For the month of August, 51% of short-term visitors to Australia stated on arrival they were mainly here for a holiday. This was followed by visiting friends and relatives (14%) and business purposes (9%).

The most common reason given by Australian residents departing overseas short-term during the eight months to August 2002 was that they were taking a holiday (952,600 or 43%). A further 24% (531,000) were travelling mainly to visit friends or relatives, 17% (379,100) for business trips, 4% (94,900) for a convention or conference, 3% (71,700) for employment and 1% (27,800) for education purposes. The main reasons given for travel by Australian residents departing overseas for the month of August were; 47% for a holiday, 22% 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 eight months to August 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, 16% in Victoria and 9% in Western Australia. Compared to the corresponding period in 2000, the Australian Capital Territory recorded an increase of 27% in visitor numbers and visitors to Tasmania increased by 26%. The proportional distribution of visitors across the states and territories remained relatively unchanged.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 8,200 permanent (settler) arrivals in Australia during August 2002. This brought the total for the eight months to August 2002 to 60,500 (a decrease of 5% compared to the eight months to August 2000). New Zealand was the main source country for settler arrivals in the eight months to August 2002, with the New Zealand-born accounting for 17% of all permanent arrivals. The United Kingdom was the second largest source country for settlers, accounting for 10% of all permanent arrivals.

During August 2002 there were 4,600 permanent departures from Australia. This brought the total number of permanent departures for the eight months to August 2002 to 34,100. This was 15% higher than during the eight months to August 2000.

The total number of permanent and long-term arrivals for the eight months to August 2002 (252,600) increased by 18% compared to the eight months to August 2000 (214,600). The number of permanent and long-term departures for the eight months to August 2002 was 152,200, an increase of 11% compared to the eight months to August 2000 (137,200). This brought the net gain from permanent and long-term movement for the eight months to August 2002 to 100,400 people, 30% higher than during the eight months to August 2000 (77,300).

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)	
<i>Year ended 31 December</i>									
1999	88,010	76,130	125,730	289,870	3,226.1	4,459.5	..	..	7,975.5
2000	97,180	80,310	140,080	317,560	3,423.0	4,931.4	..	..	8,671.9
2001 p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	(d) 4,871.0	..	..	n.y.a.
<i>Year ended 30 June</i>									
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.	(e) 5,046.5	..	..	n.y.a.
2002	88,900	88,600	175,870	353,370	3,345.0	4,768.3	..	..	8,466.6
<i>2001 —</i>									
July	7,900	6,670	24,450	39,030	349.4	446.9	427.6	414.7	835.3
August	7,580	6,120	11,090	24,790	288.5	384.6	419.8	406.8	697.9
September	7,350	6,680	10,910	24,940	314.7	366.3	400.1	396.3	705.9
October	7,020	6,770	11,870	25,660	346.1	378.5	374.5	387.5	750.3
November	6,760	7,720	8,870	23,350	225.7	376.2	356.2	383.0	625.2
December	7,570	14,680	9,120	31,360	198.7	523.2	395.6	384.0	753.2
<i>2002 —</i>									
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	400.5	729.8
April	7,080	5,580	11,380	24,030	265.6	360.3	382.6	402.2	649.9
May	7,300	5,290	8,870	21,460	246.9	329.9	411.2	400.8	598.3
June	8,180	6,610	10,020	24,810	260.8	339.4	391.3	398.2	625.0
July	7,590	7,570	25,790	40,950	342.9	418.2	401.1	394.7	802.0
August	8,230	7,200	11,940	27,370	292.3	371.9	406.5	390.2	691.6
September p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	326.1	361.1	385.1	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 19 of the Explanatory Notes. Seasonally adjusted figures from June 2001 to September 2002 are not yet final. (c) See paragraphs 17–19 of the Explanatory Notes. Trend estimate figures from June 2001 to September 2002 are not yet final. (d) Includes final data for July 2000 to December 2000. (e) Includes final data for July 2001 to December 2001.

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	
<i>Year ended 31 December</i>									
1999	38,230	83,430	64,010	185,660	3,210.0	..	..	4,449.5	7,845.2
2000	43,820	88,090	74,210	206,120	3,498.2	..	..	4,911.5	8,615.8
2001 p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	..	..	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
<i>Year ended 30 June</i>									
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
<i>2001 —</i>									
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
<i>2002 —</i>									
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
July	4,070	7,530	7,590	19,200	318.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	369.4	707.3
August	4,600	8,510	6,190	19,300	283.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	432.6	735.3

(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 19 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraphs 17–19 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>Year ended June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Two months to August</i>		<i>Eight months to August</i>		<i>Month of August</i>	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
ARRIVALS										
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	1,294.2	1,286.6	332.6	329.2	208.0	208.5	885.3	879.7	105.5	112.8
1 and under 2 weeks	1,430.0	1,446.4	345.9	330.0	247.9	238.3	951.9	928.4	121.0	120.3
2 weeks and under 1 month	954.6	1,005.0	207.1	177.3	174.3	173.3	612.0	605.5	76.2	74.8
1 and under 2 months	412.8	415.8	72.8	70.8	71.3	65.7	248.3	246.1	28.9	23.7
2 and under 3 months	140.4	147.6	29.5	32.8	22.3	20.5	88.3	94.3	10.0	8.0
3 and under 6 months	197.6	215.8	42.6	46.3	33.5	35.0	130.5	144.9	14.5	15.2
6 and under 12 months	222.1	251.1	42.4	43.4	44.7	48.9	165.8	183.9	16.8	17.2
Total(b)	4,651.8	4,768.3	1,072.9	1,029.6	801.9	790.1	3,082.0	3,082.8	372.9	371.9
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	116.3	134.7	32.5	38.3	21.7	23.1	79.4	84.9	8.8	9.2
Business	458.9	429.1	122.8	112.6	82.9	70.8	322.3	290.5	39.9	34.3
Visiting friends/relatives	904.2	854.7	214.8	165.5	146.8	112.0	578.4	498.6	70.3	50.8
Holiday	2,590.5	2,296.4	572.0	499.4	419.7	372.6	1,663.7	1,464.2	205.5	189.1
Employment	44.3	79.3	10.6	20.7	9.7	12.1	32.3	58.5	5.2	6.4
Education	163.1	211.6	30.5	36.5	42.8	58.6	138.6	177.7	8.3	13.7
Other and not stated(c)	374.5	762.4	89.8	156.7	78.2	140.9	267.3	508.3	34.9	68.4
Total	4,651.8	4,768.3	1,072.9	1,029.6	801.9	790.1	3,082.0	3,082.8	372.9	371.9
DEPARTURES										
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	416.2	432.1	112.1	111.4	79.4	68.6	295.2	287.0	41.7	32.3
1 and under 2 weeks	954.0	989.2	251.1	244.0	168.0	185.0	635.1	653.7	84.3	85.9
2 weeks and under 1 month	882.6	882.1	227.9	227.6	132.4	149.3	557.5	575.2	62.4	68.7
1 and under 2 months	552.5	532.5	151.4	141.9	102.1	97.3	348.6	333.5	52.5	47.8
2 and under 3 months	192.5	183.5	50.9	52.6	42.1	39.5	120.9	121.5	21.2	17.5
3 and under 6 months	176.8	175.5	58.9	58.3	35.9	34.1	128.0	125.8	15.0	16.1
6 and under 12 months	157.6	173.0	44.2	45.3	27.4	28.3	120.3	128.2	13.3	15.0
Total(b)	3,332.3	3,367.9	896.4	881.1	587.3	602.1	2,205.6	2,224.8	290.4	283.4
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	152.0	130.7	47.1	42.6	26.8	22.5	106.2	94.9	13.4	10.9
Business	553.3	543.5	152.6	151.5	93.4	90.7	390.5	379.1	46.9	44.6
Visiting friends/relatives	818.2	826.8	217.5	217.3	137.3	136.7	524.4	531.0	66.6	61.3
Holiday	1,515.1	1,467.6	402.5	373.6	275.9	282.2	982.2	952.6	136.0	134.0
Employment	86.5	98.2	23.7	25.8	14.5	17.3	61.4	71.7	6.3	8.6
Education	45.4	46.6	10.4	10.1	7.8	7.9	28.0	27.8	4.6	4.1
Other and not stated(c)	161.7	254.4	42.6	60.2	31.6	44.8	112.8	167.7	16.6	19.8
Total	3,332.3	3,367.9	896.4	881.1	587.3	602.1	2,205.6	2,224.8	290.4	283.4

(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)

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>Year ended June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Two months to August</i>		<i>Eight months to August</i>		<i>Month of August</i>	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
Major group —										
Oceania and Antarctica	26,040	19,150	6,420	4,470	4,440	2,400	18,600	12,450	2,190	1,210
Europe and the Former USSR	18,800	17,410	4,040	4,580	3,300	3,360	11,930	11,940	1,910	2,000
Middle East and North Africa	6,030	6,000	1,070	1,750	1,290	1,740	3,910	4,750	770	800
Southeast Asia	11,270	14,460	2,960	3,880	2,180	2,650	7,860	9,670	970	1,340
Northeast Asia	11,340	10,720	2,650	2,790	2,210	2,030	8,020	7,590	960	990
Southern Asia	8,450	9,190	2,470	2,530	1,680	1,640	6,280	6,440	910	830
The Americas	2,420	2,630	540	630	480	660	1,560	1,880	260	370
Africa (excluding North Africa)	7,860	9,310	1,960	1,900	1,320	1,350	5,230	5,810	670	700
Total(b)	92,270	88,900	22,120	22,560	16,900	15,830	63,420	60,540	8,650	8,230
Major source countries —										
Bosnia-Herzegovina	670	400	170	110	160	50	550	230	100	30
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	6,810	6,710	1,610	1,800	1,210	1,220	4,680	4,820	580	650
Fiji	1,860	1,610	410	340	320	260	1,170	970	150	160
Former USSR and Baltic States	1,010	1,150	210	340	160	260	590	820	90	140
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	2,360	2,080	390	570	400	400	1,520	1,340	270	270
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	1,470	930	340	240	250	180	1,010	630	100	100
India	4,630	5,090	1,640	1,220	1,070	820	3,850	3,240	520	390
Indonesia	2,940	4,220	740	740	690	650	2,190	2,170	220	240
New Zealand	21,890	15,660	5,480	3,710	3,670	1,890	15,760	10,250	1,810	910
Philippines	3,190	2,840	820	1,030	490	670	1,990	2,290	250	330
South Africa	5,690	5,710	1,300	1,070	840	780	3,620	3,500	390	380
Taiwan	1,700	1,720	360	360	490	320	1,390	1,140	180	120
United Kingdom	9,200	8,750	1,940	2,310	1,500	1,820	5,440	6,340	820	1,060
United States of America	1,060	1,140	250	270	210	300	690	810	120	170
Viet Nam	1,500	1,920	410	540	310	420	1,060	1,430	160	250

(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)**

Country of residence(b)	Year ended June		Quarter ended June		Two months to August		Eight months to August		Month of August	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —										
Fiji	27.0	24.0	5.9	5.1	2.3	3.3	14.4	14.0	1.2	1.7
New Caledonia	24.4	29.1	5.3	5.6	3.5	4.1	16.9	20.3	1.8	2.3
New Zealand	773.1	787.7	212.4	191.2	155.7	145.1	522.6	496.2	73.3	75.0
Papua New Guinea	48.2	35.7	10.7	8.1	7.5	5.5	28.5	22.1	3.0	2.3
Other	35.8	31.0	8.7	7.4	7.1	5.1	24.1	19.6	3.5	2.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>908.6</i>	<i>907.5</i>	<i>242.9</i>	<i>217.5</i>	<i>176.0</i>	<i>163.0</i>	<i>606.5</i>	<i>572.2</i>	<i>82.6</i>	<i>83.8</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —										
Austria	18.7	18.9	2.9	2.5	2.9	3.4	11.1	11.6	1.2	1.4
Belgium	11.1	10.8	1.7	1.9	1.9	1.8	6.4	6.1	0.7	0.5
Denmark	19.2	18.3	3.0	2.8	2.6	2.3	11.8	11.0	1.0	0.8
Former USSR & Baltic States	10.1	9.3	2.0	1.7	1.7	1.3	6.5	5.2	0.9	0.6
France	53.5	52.0	10.3	10.1	11.7	10.4	35.8	33.3	5.4	4.3
Germany	147.2	136.8	24.6	21.8	18.0	19.9	84.6	79.9	8.2	9.1
Greece	9.3	7.5	1.6	1.7	1.2	0.9	4.8	4.4	0.7	0.3
Ireland	44.0	50.6	9.5	9.6	6.7	6.7	27.2	29.5	3.1	3.0
Italy	54.4	41.1	8.3	6.9	12.9	10.3	33.9	25.8	6.9	5.4
Netherlands	55.4	54.6	8.3	7.7	9.0	7.0	33.1	29.9	3.6	2.3
Norway	14.1	16.4	2.7	2.2	2.2	2.5	9.6	10.6	0.7	0.7
Spain	12.9	12.7	2.3	2.2	3.3	2.6	8.2	7.5	1.8	1.4
Sweden	33.0	30.2	4.5	3.9	3.5	3.2	19.4	16.6	1.5	1.1
Switzerland	48.2	43.4	7.6	6.2	5.8	4.5	27.0	22.6	2.3	1.9
United Kingdom	554.4	627.1	105.4	95.6	71.7	76.4	339.0	378.6	33.0	35.3
Other	45.9	42.8	8.5	8.3	6.9	5.5	28.4	25.3	3.6	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,131.5</i>	<i>1,172.2</i>	<i>203.3</i>	<i>185.0</i>	<i>162.0</i>	<i>158.7</i>	<i>687.0</i>	<i>697.9</i>	<i>74.8</i>	<i>70.8</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA—										
Israel	12.7	15.7	2.5	3.2	1.7	2.2	7.9	10.2	0.8	1.2
Other	39.8	40.6	5.9	6.1	15.5	12.2	28.7	26.1	7.4	5.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>52.6</i>	<i>56.3</i>	<i>8.4</i>	<i>9.4</i>	<i>17.2</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —										
Brunei	5.9	7.9	1.1	1.8	1.4	1.4	4.2	5.2	0.8	0.6
Indonesia	83.1	94.7	18.7	19.7	15.7	15.9	60.4	57.6	5.1	5.7
Malaysia	146.8	154.3	36.6	41.7	21.4	21.6	97.1	98.5	11.2	10.7
Philippines	39.5	29.9	11.8	8.2	6.1	4.4	26.5	20.2	3.0	2.4
Singapore	277.0	295.8	74.4	76.2	31.3	36.9	164.4	177.4	14.9	18.4
Thailand	68.0	80.0	23.0	24.3	9.8	11.7	47.7	54.8	4.1	5.2
Other	14.1	20.2	4.1	4.6	3.4	3.4	11.6	13.4	1.1	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>634.4</i>	<i>682.7</i>	<i>169.7</i>	<i>176.5</i>	<i>89.1</i>	<i>95.3</i>	<i>412.0</i>	<i>427.1</i>	<i>40.2</i>	<i>44.5</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	105.0	172.3	24.4	38.2	22.4	34.4	77.0	126.5	9.9	15.0
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	149.0	148.6	35.4	29.3	27.6	31.6	105.4	104.0	10.9	12.2
Japan	705.5	659.2	154.7	158.3	132.6	131.0	479.3	466.6	69.7	69.1
Korea	139.4	181.1	32.9	38.9	27.3	31.2	104.9	121.6	11.6	14.5
Taiwan	140.9	99.1	36.5	24.1	28.7	20.5	101.9	72.7	11.8	9.2
Other	2.9	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.5	2.1	1.4	0.3	0.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>1,242.8</i>	<i>1,262.4</i>	<i>284.6</i>	<i>289.2</i>	<i>239.0</i>	<i>249.3</i>	<i>870.6</i>	<i>892.8</i>	<i>114.2</i>	<i>120.2</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —										
India	38.6	47.3	13.3	14.8	6.1	5.2	28.0	30.3	2.7	2.7
Other	16.0	14.1	3.5	3.1	2.9	2.5	10.9	9.3	1.3	1.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>54.6</i>	<i>61.4</i>	<i>16.8</i>	<i>17.9</i>	<i>9.0</i>	<i>7.6</i>	<i>38.9</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.9</i>
THE AMERICAS —										
Canada	79.9	93.0	14.2	14.6	12.1	10.9	51.4	58.0	5.4	4.6
United States of America	436.9	424.4	107.3	97.0	77.0	75.9	303.1	294.0	33.1	30.7
Other	34.3	33.6	7.3	7.1	6.4	4.8	24.4	20.9	3.1	1.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>551.1</i>	<i>551.1</i>	<i>128.8</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>95.5</i>	<i>91.6</i>	<i>379.0</i>	<i>372.8</i>	<i>41.7</i>	<i>37.2</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —										
South Africa	57.6	55.7	14.0	11.8	8.7	7.5	36.5	32.4	3.7	3.7
Other	14.2	17.0	3.7	3.2	2.9	2.5	10.7	10.6	1.5	0.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>71.9</i>	<i>72.7</i>	<i>17.6</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>11.6</i>	<i>10.0</i>	<i>47.1</i>	<i>43.0</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>4.6</i>
Not stated/Inadequately described	4.4	2.0	0.8	0.3	2.5	0.1	4.3	1.2	2.0	0.1
Total	4,651.8	4,768.3	1,072.9	1,029.6	801.9	790.1	3,082.0	3,082.8	372.9	371.9

(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 paragraphs 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes.

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

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>Quarter ended September</i>			<i>Nine months to September</i>			<i>Month of September</i>	
	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p(c)</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>2001p(d)</i>	<i>2002p(e)</i>	<i>% change</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2002p</i>
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA—								
New Zealand	233.1	204.7	-12.2	596.2	555.8	-6.8	84.1	59.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>262.6</i>	<i>232.1</i>	<i>-11.6</i>	<i>691.5</i>	<i>641.2</i>	<i>-7.3</i>	<i>94.6</i>	<i>69.0</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR—								
Germany	34.0	31.2	-8.4	104.6	91.2	-12.8	11.9	11.2
Italy	14.8	13.7	-7.0	33.7	29.2	-13.2	3.3	3.4
Netherlands	13.1	11.7	-10.8	38.5	34.6	-10.2	4.8	4.6
Sweden	5.3	5.3	0.4	20.7	18.8	-9.1	2.0	2.2
Switzerland	9.8	8.9	-9.2	31.2	27.0	-13.4	4.2	4.4
United Kingdom	121.9	112.7	-7.5	418.1	414.9	-0.8	39.8	36.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>257.9</i>	<i>231.9</i>	<i>-10.1</i>	<i>814.3</i>	<i>771.1</i>	<i>-5.3</i>	<i>84.0</i>	<i>73.2</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA—								
<i>Total</i>	<i>21.4</i>	<i>17.7</i>	<i>-17.0</i>	<i>45.9</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>-13.6</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.3</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA—								
Indonesia	21.8	22.5	3.4	66.6	64.2	-3.6	5.9	6.6
Malaysia	38.6	38.0	-1.5	115.7	114.9	-0.7	15.4	16.4
Philippines	6.8	6.5	-4.1	23.6	22.3	-5.7	2.3	2.1
Singapore	65.4	52.6	-19.6	203.3	193.1	-5.0	21.1	15.7
Thailand	18.0	21.8	21.0	60.4	64.9	7.5	5.3	10.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>157.2</i>	<i>137.6</i>	<i>-12.5</i>	<i>487.5</i>	<i>469.4</i>	<i>-3.7</i>	<i>52.0</i>	<i>42.3</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA—								
China	40.9	48.2	17.7	123.4	140.3	13.7	11.5	13.8
Japan	186.9	185.1	-0.9	540.1	520.7	-3.6	49.6	54.1
Korea	39.2	43.2	10.3	124.4	133.6	7.4	10.5	12.0
Taiwan	26.6	26.2	-1.7	91.1	78.4	-13.9	6.3	5.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>334.4</i>	<i>343.5</i>	<i>2.7</i>	<i>1,003.4</i>	<i>986.9</i>	<i>-1.6</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>94.1</i>
THE AMERICAS—								
Canada	17.5	16.8	-4.2	64.6	63.8	-1.3	5.3	5.8
United States of America	105.2	101.4	-3.6	342.2	319.6	-6.6	24.1	25.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>131.2</i>	<i>125.3</i>	<i>-4.5</i>	<i>435.2</i>	<i>406.5</i>	<i>-6.6</i>	<i>32.0</i>	<i>33.7</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa)—								
South Africa	14.0	12.4	-11.6	44.6	37.2	-16.6	4.9	4.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>18.3</i>	<i>15.8</i>	<i>-13.6</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>48.7</i>	<i>-15.7</i>	<i>6.1</i>	<i>5.8</i>
Total	1,197.8	1,116.2	-6.8	3,593.1	3,408.9	-5.1	366.3	326.1

(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 4, 5, 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) Includes final data for July 2002 and August 2002. (d) Includes final data for July 2001 to September 2001. (e) Includes final data for January 2002 to August 2002.

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

Main destination(b)	Year ended June		Quarter ended June		Two months to August		Eight months to August		Month of August	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —										
Fiji	107.2	113.3	21.4	30.7	3.5	22.1	47.3	79.9	2.0	10.6
New Caledonia	14.3	18.5	4.4	5.1	3.5	3.1	10.6	11.1	1.8	1.2
New Zealand	506.7	592.2	108.5	124.5	82.3	94.3	321.9	373.4	42.8	43.3
Norfolk Island	27.7	25.0	7.6	5.9	4.6	4.0	17.8	17.0	2.1	2.2
Papua New Guinea	43.6	30.6	10.9	7.6	5.7	6.2	26.6	22.0	1.7	3.0
Vanuatu	36.7	30.8	8.8	6.9	6.3	5.2	23.3	18.2	2.4	2.5
Other	40.5	33.2	10.4	7.7	6.2	5.5	24.4	20.6	3.2	2.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>776.8</i>	<i>843.7</i>	<i>172.1</i>	<i>188.4</i>	<i>112.1</i>	<i>140.4</i>	<i>472.0</i>	<i>542.1</i>	<i>56.0</i>	<i>65.5</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —										
France	44.3	45.2	14.9	15.9	7.3	9.3	29.4	32.7	3.2	4.4
Germany	39.5	43.5	13.2	13.1	8.1	8.3	28.7	28.7	4.1	4.2
Greece	42.1	38.2	18.4	15.4	12.3	11.9	34.8	30.6	4.5	4.5
Ireland	25.9	26.1	8.4	8.0	5.8	5.6	17.3	17.7	3.2	2.5
Italy	64.7	70.8	24.4	24.6	14.6	15.6	48.1	49.0	6.9	6.5
Netherlands	19.5	13.2	7.2	5.0	3.7	3.5	13.6	10.5	2.1	1.8
Poland	8.5	10.4	4.0	4.4	1.3	1.2	5.7	6.5	0.6	0.6
Spain	14.7	16.5	4.7	4.9	2.4	3.2	9.6	11.5	1.4	1.5
Switzerland	12.4	11.7	3.4	3.4	2.5	2.5	8.6	8.1	1.3	1.1
United Kingdom	330.2	308.0	106.3	98.7	70.7	65.2	231.9	218.0	35.3	31.4
Other	101.4	101.1	36.9	37.6	28.6	25.2	78.9	76.0	12.1	9.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>703.3</i>	<i>684.8</i>	<i>241.6</i>	<i>231.1</i>	<i>157.3</i>	<i>151.4</i>	<i>506.6</i>	<i>489.4</i>	<i>74.7</i>	<i>68.2</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —										
Israel	8.3	5.5	1.5	1.4	1.6	0.6	5.7	3.5	1.1	0.4
Lebanon	18.9	17.1	5.6	5.8	6.1	5.7	14.4	14.2	3.1	1.9
Turkey	15.9	19.2	7.1	8.8	2.6	3.4	11.8	14.6	1.2	1.8
Other	33.7	35.3	7.7	8.2	4.7	6.5	24.0	23.4	2.5	3.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>24.1</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>16.2</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>55.8</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>7.9</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —										
Indonesia	256.8	270.9	67.3	65.7	54.3	55.4	174.2	172.3	27.7	27.9
Malaysia	126.3	109.5	30.1	24.3	25.7	19.4	84.8	70.8	12.7	9.3
Philippines	55.6	58.3	14.1	14.6	8.4	7.7	37.0	37.6	4.4	3.6
Singapore	145.9	163.2	39.4	39.7	28.3	25.3	103.0	103.1	13.7	10.6
Thailand	147.8	163.4	37.4	38.6	25.8	31.7	95.9	105.5	11.6	15.1
Viet Nam	50.1	67.9	11.5	16.4	8.1	8.9	35.7	46.2	4.2	4.0
Other	18.4	27.7	6.6	6.3	3.5	5.2	15.7	18.5	1.7	2.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>801.0</i>	<i>860.9</i>	<i>206.3</i>	<i>205.6</i>	<i>154.1</i>	<i>153.5</i>	<i>546.3</i>	<i>554.1</i>	<i>76.0</i>	<i>73.1</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	86.3	121.3	22.7	31.9	13.6	18.4	54.7	79.3	7.2	10.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	149.7	142.0	34.8	34.4	20.9	18.8	95.0	87.3	10.5	8.9
Japan	64.6	71.6	17.1	19.6	9.0	9.7	40.2	44.1	3.5	3.6
Korea	19.8	23.9	6.2	6.6	4.0	3.2	14.8	14.6	2.1	1.8
Taiwan	34.9	35.4	9.4	8.1	5.4	5.3	22.9	22.0	2.3	2.4
Other	1.8	1.9	0.4	0.7	0.3	0.1	1.0	1.1	0.1	0.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>357.0</i>	<i>396.1</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>101.2</i>	<i>53.1</i>	<i>55.6</i>	<i>228.7</i>	<i>248.3</i>	<i>25.7</i>	<i>27.3</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —										
India	41.2	44.8	6.4	6.5	4.0	4.5	21.4	23.3	2.4	2.0
Sri Lanka	14.8	13.4	2.9	2.2	1.8	2.8	7.5	8.7	1.0	1.3
Other	21.1	17.1	4.1	2.6	1.7	1.5	10.9	8.3	1.0	0.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>7.5</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>39.9</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.0</i>
THE AMERICAS —										
Canada	62.5	64.2	18.6	17.5	14.2	15.3	48.3	46.6	7.3	7.3
United States of America	373.7	276.0	107.9	80.7	56.8	46.7	242.6	192.5	30.1	22.7
Other	31.5	30.7	6.8	6.0	4.3	4.9	18.4	17.1	1.6	2.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>467.7</i>	<i>370.8</i>	<i>133.4</i>	<i>104.1</i>	<i>75.3</i>	<i>66.9</i>	<i>309.4</i>	<i>256.1</i>	<i>39.0</i>	<i>32.7</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —										
South Africa	35.5	35.7	7.8	9.3	5.7	5.9	22.4	24.2	2.9	2.7
Other	22.1	21.1	5.5	5.2	3.4	3.0	13.9	13.1	1.6	1.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>56.8</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>14.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>8.9</i>	<i>36.3</i>	<i>37.3</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.3</i>
Not stated/Inadequately described	15.0	2.5	3.6	0.5	3.7	0.4	10.7	1.4	2.1	0.2
Total	3,332.3	3,367.9	896.4	881.1	587.3	602.1	2,205.6	2,224.8	290.4	283.4

(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)**

State/Territory in which most time was spent	Year ended		Quarter ended		Two months to		Eight months		Month	
	June		June		August		to August		of August	
	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002	2000	2002
New South Wales	1,978.2	2,053.6	481.9	478.1	328.0	315.5	1,400.2	1,394.0	171.9	170.2
Victoria	671.8	756.3	160.9	171.9	108.4	111.1	465.6	509.2	60.4	58.5
Queensland	1,302.5	1,300.3	308.8	305.7	259.2	267.9	866.2	878.3	135.4	144.3
South Australia	107.8	114.9	29.3	25.6	16.8	16.6	74.1	76.1	11.0	8.9
Western Australia	448.7	450.3	114.0	109.7	60.3	62.9	298.9	301.9	32.6	34.8
Tasmania	30.4	37.1	5.2	5.6	2.7	3.8	20.3	25.4	1.9	2.1
Northern Territory(b)	59.4	78.0	15.7	17.3	13.6	17.1	43.0	48.2	5.4	10.3
Australian Capital Territory	33.3	46.6	7.9	9.7	6.2	7.0	22.6	28.6	2.8	3.5
Other Territories(c)	2.7	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.4	0.1	0.1
Total	(d) 4,635.2	4,837.8	1,124.0	1,123.6	795.4	802.0	3,191.7	3,262.3	421.5	432.6

(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 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.

**TABLE 9. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) — ARRIVAL OF OVERSEAS VISITORS
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b) AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY(c)
(‘000)**

Country of Residence	Eight months to August						Percentage change 2000 to 2002	Percentage change 2001 to 2002
	2000		2001		2002			
	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%	(‘000)	%		
Major Group—								
Oceania and Antarctica	606.5	19.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	572.2	18.6	-5.7	n.y.a.
Europe and the Former USSR	687.0	22.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	697.9	22.6	1.6	n.y.a.
Middle East and North Africa	36.5	1.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	36.3	1.2	-0.5	n.y.a.
Southeast Asia	412.0	13.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	427.1	13.9	3.6	n.y.a.
Northeast Asia	870.6	28.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	892.8	29.0	2.6	n.y.a.
Southern Asia	38.9	1.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	39.6	1.3	1.9	n.y.a.
The Americas	379.0	12.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	372.8	12.1	-1.6	n.y.a.
Africa (excluding North Africa)	47.3	1.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	43.0	1.4	-9.2	n.y.a.
Total(c)	3,082.0	100.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	3 082.8	100.0	—	n.y.a.
Selected source countries(b) —								
Germany	84.6	2.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	79.9	2.6	-5.6	n.y.a.
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	105.4	3.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	104.0	3.4	-1.3	n.y.a.
Indonesia	60.4	2.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	57.6	1.9	-4.6	n.y.a.
Japan	479.3	15.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	466.6	15.1	-2.6	n.y.a.
Korea	104.9	3.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	121.6	3.9	15.9	n.y.a.
Malaysia	97.1	3.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	98.5	3.2	1.4	n.y.a.
New Zealand	522.6	17.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	496.2	16.1	-5.0	n.y.a.
Singapore	164.4	5.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	177.4	5.8	7.9	n.y.a.
Taiwan	101.9	3.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	72.7	2.4	-28.6	n.y.a.
United Kingdom	339.0	11.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	378.6	12.3	11.7	n.y.a.
United States of America	303.1	9.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	294.0	9.5	-3.0	n.y.a.
Main Reason for Journey								
Convention/conference	79.4	2.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	84.9	2.8	6.9	n.y.a.
Business	322.3	10.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	290.5	9.4	-9.9	n.y.a.
Visiting friends/relatives	578.4	18.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	498.6	16.2	-13.8	n.y.a.
Holiday	1,663.7	54.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	1,464.2	47.5	-12.0	n.y.a.
Employment	32.3	1.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	58.5	1.9	81.1	n.y.a.
Education	138.6	4.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	177.7	5.8	28.2	n.y.a.
Other and not stated(d)	267.3	8.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	508.3	16.5	90.2	n.y.a.
Total	3,082.0	100.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	3,082.8	100.0	—	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 7 and 8 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (c) Includes not stated. (d) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

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 23).

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.

5 The preliminary estimates of visitor arrivals by country of residence (see table 6, page 9) 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.

SCOPE

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.

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 Jarvis 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 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 early 2003).

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

20 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.

21 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.

22 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

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
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.

S T A N D A R D E R R O R S

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

Incoming passenger card • Australia PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/> ▶ Given names <input type="text"/> ▶ Passport number <input type="text"/> ◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/> ▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/> ▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen: Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes ▶ Are you bringing into Australia: 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 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"/> 7. Wooden articles, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Animals, parts of animals and 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"/> 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.		YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		TURN OVER THE CARD English

INCOMING CARD – BACK

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/> ◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/> ▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/> ▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>			PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia YEARS MONTHS DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> ▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/> ▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) 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	C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/> MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL 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 leaflet Safeguarding your personal information is available at Australian ports and airports.				
		© Commonwealth of Australia 1999 15 (Design date 06/99)		

OUTGOING CARD

Outgoing passenger card • Australia PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/> ▶ Given names <input type="text"/> ▶ Passport number <input type="text"/> ▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/> ▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input type="text"/> ▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/> ◆ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/> ▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/>	E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 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"/> ▶ Intended length of stay overseas YEARS MONTHS DAYS <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> ▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/> ▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only) 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	F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 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"/> ▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/>
DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete.		YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>	PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.	

(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 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.

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

NON-RESPONSE

A1. NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION, AUGUST 2002(a)

August.....

OAD variables	Incoming	Outgoing
	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.1	—
Country of birth	0.8	1.3
Age (Date of birth)	—	—
Sex	0.1	—
Marital Status(b)	44.4	60.3
Category of travel	1.7	1.2
Permanent migrant		
Previous/future country of residence	22.0	7.6
Overseas visitor		
Intended/actual length of stay	4.7	2.6
Main reason for journey	9.9	..
Australian residents		
Actual/intended time away from		
Australia	1.6	3.9
Main reason for journey	..	4.9
Occupation(c)	6.5	5.7
Country of		
embarkation/disembarkation	3.7	2.7
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	37.6	..

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

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

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY / TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

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

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

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

From the January 1999 issue of this publication, published figures (table 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, AUGUST 2002(a)

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>August</i>
	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	5.5
Long-term residents returning	1.8
Long-term visitors arriving	4.1
Short-term residents returning	0.5
Short-term visitors arriving	7.2
Residents departing permanently	3.9
Long-term residents departing	3.8
Long-term visitors departing	27.5
Short-term residents departing	2.3
Short-term visitors departing	7.8

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

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

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, AUGUST 2002(a)

Box type	August
	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia	22.0
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	10.6
C: Resident returning to Australia	6.8
D: Visitor or temporary entrant departing	24.0
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.9
F: Australian resident departing permanently	7.6

(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, AUGUST 2002(a)(b)

Category of traveller	August
	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	4.4
Long-term residents returning	1.5
Long-term visitors arriving	1.1
Short-term residents returning	1.0
Short-term visitors arriving	1.2
Residents departing permanently	0.7
Long-term residents departing	—
Long-term visitors departing	1.3
Short-term residents departing	0.5
Short-term visitors departing	0.8

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

(b) Non-response rates are weighted.

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 over the last 4 years (1995 to 1998).

PERMANENT ARRIVALS DURING 1999

The number of permanent arrivals during July to December 1999 have been revised in table 1 and table 4 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.

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