

SUPPLEMENT

# OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) WED 16 OCT 2002

## KEY FIGURES

	Dec qtr 2000 '000	% change between Dec qtr 2000 and Dec qtr 1999	Year ended Dec 2000 '000	% change between year ended Dec 2000 and year ended Dec 1999
<b>Short-term(a)</b>				
Visitor arrivals	1 446.4	13.5	4 931.4	10.6
Resident departures	936.5	14.8	3 498.2	9.0
<b>Permanent(a)</b>				
Arrivals	26.5	16.6	97.2	10.4
Departures	11.0	17.4	43.8	14.6
<b>Total permanent and long-term(a)</b>				
Arrivals	81.0	10.1	317.6	9.6
Departures	54.4	11.2	206.1	11.0

(a) Original

## KEY POINTS

- There were 1.4 million short-term visitor arrivals during the December quarter 2000, an increase of 13% compared to the December quarter 1999.
  - The number of short-term visitor arrivals for the year ended December 2000 (4,931,400) was 11% higher than for the year ended December 1999 (4,459,500). This partly reflects the increased levels of inbound tourism resulting from the Olympic Games held in Sydney during September 2000, and the continuing post-Olympics tourism boom.
  - The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals increased in each month of the December quarter 2000.
  - New Zealand was the main source country for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the December quarter 2000, accounting for 15% of all short-term visitor arrivals.
  - There were 936,500 short-term resident departures during the December quarter 2000, an increase of 15% compared to the December quarter 1999.
  - The number of short-term resident departures for the year ended December 2000 (3,498,200) was 9% higher than for the year ended December 1999 (3,210,000).
  - During the December quarter 2000 there were 26,500 permanent arrivals and 54,500 long-term arrivals. During the same period, there were 11,000 permanent departures and 43,500 long-term departures.
  - The net gain from permanent and long-term movement during the December quarter 2000 was 26,600 people, 8% higher than the corresponding quarter in 1999. For the year ended December 2000, the net gain was 111,400 people, compared to 104,200 for the year ended December 1999.
- For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Catherine Owen on Canberra 02 6252 5640.

## NOTES

### FORTHCOMING ISSUES

There have been significant delays in the receipt of final Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) data from August 2000 onwards from the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Because of the use of overseas arrivals and departures data in population estimates which affects state and territory government funding, DIMIA has given priority to processing passenger cards for July 2001 and subsequent months before finalising processing for earlier months—August 2000 through to June 2001. Data from this earlier period is now becoming available: data for the September quarter 2000 was released on 8 August 2002, and data for the December quarter 2000 is released in this issue. Firm release dates for other outstanding quarters will be announced when known on the Demography Theme page on the ABS web site <<http://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 September 2002 issue of *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia*, containing preliminary estimates for September 2002 and final data for August 2002, is scheduled for release on 24 October 2002.

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### DATA NOTES

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 re-issued on page 8 of this publication.

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

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### CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains final data for October to December 2000. Tables 1–5 and tables 7–8 of the standard publication are included, however the table format has been amended to accommodate three months of data.

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Dennis Trewin  
Australian Statistician

## MAIN FEATURES

### SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

#### VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 1,446,400 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the December quarter 2000, an increase of 13% compared to the December quarter 1999, and the highest December quarter arrivals figure on record. This continued the trend of high visitor numbers that was evident during the September quarter 2000 in the lead up to the Sydney Olympic Games, and indicates that tourist interest in Australia continued to thrive in the post-Olympic period. Short-term visitor arrivals for the December quarter 2000 were comprised of 426,500 arrivals during the month of October (7% higher than arrivals during October 1999), 459,900 arrivals during November (10% higher than in November 1999) and 559,900 arrivals during December (22% higher than in December 1999). The number of short-term visitor arrivals during the month of December represented the highest single monthly movement on record.

For the year ended December 2000, short-term visitor arrivals totalled 4,931,400, with monthly arrivals fluctuating between a low of 319,300 in May and a high of 559,900 in December. Total short-term visitor arrivals for the year were 11% higher than for the year ended December 1999. This reflects, in part, the increased visitor numbers resulting from the Olympic Games held in Sydney during September 2000.

The main source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the December quarter 2000 were New Zealand (15% of all visitor arrivals), the United Kingdom (14%), Japan (13%), the United States of America (9%), and Singapore (7%). Compared to the corresponding period in 1999, Germany was the only country among the top ten source countries to record a decline in short-term visitor arrivals (down 13%). The largest proportional increases were for visitor arrivals from China (28%), Malaysia (20%) and Singapore (19%), followed by New Zealand (16%) and the United Kingdom (15%).

The main source countries of short-term visitor arrivals for the 2000 calendar year were similar to those for the December quarter. New Zealand contributed 17% of all short-term visitor arrivals for the year, followed by Japan (15%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (10%), Singapore (6%), and Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Germany and Taiwan (each 3%). With the exception of Germany and Taiwan, the number of short-term visitor arrivals from each of these countries was higher than in the 1999 calendar year.

#### RESIDENT DEPARTURES

During the December quarter 2000 there were 936,500 short-term departures of Australian residents, 15% higher than the December quarter 1999. Of these, 283,700 departed during October (8% higher than the number of short-term resident departures during October 1999), 274,500 departed during November (12% higher than in November 1999) and 378,300 departed during December (22% higher than in December 1999). For the year ended December 2000, short-term departures of Australian residents totalled 3,498,200, with monthly departures fluctuating between a low of 211,800 in February and a high of 378,300 in December. Total short-term resident departures for the year were 9% higher than for the 1999 calendar year.

## MAIN FEATURES

### RESIDENT DEPARTURES *CONTINUED*

The main destinations for Australian residents departing short-term during the December quarter 2000 were New Zealand (17% of all short-term resident departures), the United States of America (11%), Indonesia (8%) and the United Kingdom (7%).

During the December quarter 2000:

156,800 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 10% compared to the December quarter 1999;

102,500 Australian residents mainly visited the United States of America, an increase of 9%;

76,500 Australian residents mainly visited Indonesia an increase of 70%;

67,700 Australian residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 4%;

47,800 Australian residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 19%; and

41,900 Australian residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 5%.

For the year ended December 2000, the main destinations of Australians travelling overseas short-term were New Zealand (15% of all short-term resident departures), the United States of America (11%), the United Kingdom (10%), Indonesia (8%), and Hong Kong, Singapore, Thailand and Malaysia (each 4%). With the exception of Indonesia, which remained relatively stable, the number of Australian residents travelling short-term to each of these countries was higher in the year ended December 2000 than in the year ended December 1999.

### MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

More than half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the December quarter 2000 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (788,600, or 55%). A further 23% (338,100) stated that they came to Australia mainly to visit friends or relatives, 8% (120,600) for business trips, 3% (43,800) for a convention or conference and 2% (30,200) for educational purposes. This distribution changed little compared to the corresponding period in 1999, with the exception of a small decline in those who were holidaying (down three percentage points). However, while the proportion of holiday-makers declined there was still a greater number of holiday arrivals than in the corresponding period in 1999 (an increase of 58,000). Overall during 2000, holiday was the most common reason given for visiting Australia (54% of all short-term visitor arrivals), followed by visiting friends or relatives (20%), business (10%) and education (4%).

Similarly, the most common reason given by Australian residents departing overseas short-term during the December quarter 2000 was taking a holiday (401,200, or 43%). A further 30% (278,200) were travelling mainly to visit friends or relatives, 14% (134,000) for business, 4% (35,500) for a convention or conference and 2% (20,300) for employment. For the twelve months to December 2000, 45% of short-term resident departures were travelling mainly for a holiday, 25% to visit friends or relatives, 16% for business, 4% for a convention or conference and 2% for employment.

## MAIN FEATURES

### MAIN STATE OF STAY

During the December quarter 2000, 47% of all short-term overseas visitors to Australia stated at departure that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales. This was influenced by a particularly high number of visitors to New South Wales who departed during the month of October (54% of all short-term visitor departures during October), reflecting the departure of many overseas visitors who had attended the Olympic Games held in Sydney during the previous month. A further 24% of short-term visitor departures during the December quarter 2000 had spent most of their time in Queensland, 14% in Victoria and 10% in Western Australia. For the year 2000 as a whole, 45% of departing short-term visitors stated that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales, 26% in Queensland, 14% in Victoria and 9% in Western Australia.

### PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 26,500 permanent (settler) arrivals in Australia during the December quarter 2000, 17% higher than the number of permanent arrivals during the corresponding quarter in 1999. This was comprised of 8,300 arrivals during October, 8,100 during November and 10,100 during December. In each of these months, New Zealand was the main source country for permanent arrivals, with people born in New Zealand accounting for 22% of all permanent arrivals for the quarter. People born in the United Kingdom were the second largest settler group, accounting for 9% of all permanent arrivals.

Permanent arrivals for the 2000 calendar year totalled 97,200, 10% higher than for the 1999 calendar year. In each month of the year 2000, New Zealand was the main source country for settler arrivals, contributing 24% of permanent arrivals for the year. The United Kingdom (9%) was the second main source country for permanent arrivals, followed by China (7%), India (6%) and South Africa (5%).

During the December quarter 2000, there were 11,000 permanent departures from Australia (an increase of 17% over the same period in 1999). This was comprised of 3,300 departures during October, 3,200 during November and 4,400 during December. This brought the total number of permanent departures for the year to 43,800, 15% higher than during 1999.

There were 54,500 long-term arrivals and 43,500 long-term departures for the December quarter 2000. This contributed to a net gain from permanent and long-term movement during the quarter of 26,600 people, 8% more than in the corresponding quarter in 1999 (24,600).

The number of long-term arrivals for the 2000 calendar year (220,400) increased by 9% compared to the 1999 calendar year (201,900), while the number of long-term departures increased by 10% over the same period (162,300 in 2000, compared to 147,400 in 1999). Overall, the net gain from permanent and long-term movement for the 2000 calendar year was 111,400 people, 7% higher than for the 1999 calendar year (104,200 people) and the highest net gain since 1989 (137,200 people).

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

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	Overseas visitors	
							(Seasonally adjusted)(b)	(Trend estimate)(c)	
Year ended 31 December									
1999	88,010	76,130	125,730	289,870	3,226.1	4,459.5	..	..	7,975.5
2000	97,180	80,310	140,080	317,560	n.y.a.	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.
Year ended 30 June									
1999	84,140	67,910	119,890	271,950	3,191.6	4,288.0	..	..	7,751.6
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.
2000 —									
July	8,240	6,690	19,790	34,720	330.4	429.0	401.6	405.0	794.2
August	8,650	6,290	8,620	23,570	283.0	372.9	406.0	407.4	679.4
September	7,260	5,960	8,730	21,950	328.4	403.0	458.2	412.6	753.3
October	8,280	6,240	10,940	25,460	369.6	426.5	420.0	419.4	821.6
November	8,100	7,540	8,200	23,840	275.8	459.9	437.2	425.5	759.5
December	10,120	13,690	7,930	31,740	228.9	559.9	428.3	428.6	820.6
2001 —									
January p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	425.9	431.1	427.9	n.y.a.
February p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	438.7	420.1	424.2	n.y.a.
March p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	434.5	414.6	420.2	n.y.a.
April p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	402.6	417.7	418.3	n.y.a.
May p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	328.0	409.7	418.9	n.y.a.
June p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	365.7	437.7	418.6	n.y.a.
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

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 14, 15 and 18 of the Explanatory Notes. Seasonally adjusted estimates for January 2001 onwards are not yet final. (c) See paragraphs 16–18 of the Explanatory Notes. Trend estimates for January 2001 onwards are not yet final. (d) Includes final data for July to December 2001. (e) Includes final data for July to December 2000.

TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	TABLE 2. TOTAL MOVEMENT—DEPARTURES, CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT								
	Long-term departures			Total permanent and long-term departures	Short-term departures (a) (‘000)				Total departures (a) (‘000)
	Permanent departures	Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents (original)	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted)(b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate)(c)	Overseas visitors	
Year ended 31 December									
1999	38,230	83,430	64,010	185,660	3,210.0	..	..	4,449.5	7,845.2
2000	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.
Year ended 30 June									
1999	35,180	82,860	57,420	175,460	3,188.7	..	..	4,279.1	7,643.2
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.
2000 —									
July	3,670	7,310	5,970	16,950	296.9	271.1	287.4	374.0	687.9
August	3,880	8,350	4,730	16,950	290.4	308.5	289.3	421.5	728.8
September	3,270	5,790	5,400	14,450	356.2	284.3	292.0	344.9	715.6
October	3,330	6,250	5,190	14,770	283.7	295.6	295.4	436.7	735.1
November	3,230	5,990	6,820	16,040	274.5	301.2	298.7	468.9	759.4
December	4,400	7,370	11,860	23,630	378.3	301.1	301.6	469.3	871.2
2001 —									
January 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.
February 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.
March 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.
April p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
May p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
June p	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	n.y.a.
July	3,950	8,230	6,720	18,900	313.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	406.2	738.7
August	4,190	9,100	5,750	19,040	291.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	440.5	751.2
September	3,490	6,060	5,620	15,170	333.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	351.5	699.6

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

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

	<i>October</i>		<i>November</i>		<i>December</i>		<i>Quarter ended December</i>		<i>Year ended December</i>	
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>ARRIVALS</b>										
<b>Intended length of stay</b>										
Under 1 week	105.3	113.7	121.6	137.5	95.5	115.1	322.4	366.4	1,217.1	1,345.5
1 and under 2 weeks(b)	123.1	133.3	128.3	147.4	126.6	160.9	378.0	441.6	1,403.0	1,521.4
2 weeks and under 1 month	83.3	91.3	77.1	89.6	116.4	158.8	276.7	339.7	909.7	1,052.6
1 and under 2 months	37.4	36.0	33.4	33.5	70.0	72.8	140.9	142.2	404.1	428.7
2 and under 3 months	12.2	12.9	15.8	13.1	18.5	18.0	46.5	44.0	136.0	142.1
3 and under 6 months	16.9	18.9	22.4	20.4	19.3	19.8	58.6	59.1	184.7	205.7
6 and under 12 months	18.7	20.5	18.0	18.4	14.5	14.5	51.3	53.4	205.0	235.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>397.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>416.7</b>	<b>459.9</b>	<b>460.8</b>	<b>559.9</b>	<b>1,274.4</b>	<b>1,446.4</b>	<b>4,459.5</b>	<b>4,931.4</b>
<b>Main reason for journey</b>										
Convention/conference	12.1	17.4	11.4	17.5	3.6	8.9	27.1	43.8	107.1	136.0
Business	37.9	45.8	44.2	46.6	27.0	28.2	109.1	120.6	441.0	484.5
Visiting friends/relatives	77.0	83.2	83.6	92.2	120.7	162.7	281.3	338.1	864.4	977.9
Holiday	221.8	221.1	237.0	255.2	271.8	312.2	730.5	788.6	2,502.7	2,657.1
Employment	3.4	4.2	3.9	4.1	2.9	3.3	10.2	11.6	44.6	50.4
Education	10.8	14.6	5.8	7.8	6.5	7.8	23.1	30.2	152.7	180.3
Other and not stated(c)	33.9	40.2	30.8	36.5	28.3	36.8	93.0	113.5	347.0	445.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>397.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>416.7</b>	<b>459.9</b>	<b>460.8</b>	<b>559.9</b>	<b>1,274.4</b>	<b>1,446.4</b>	<b>4,459.5</b>	<b>4,931.4</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>										
<b>Intended length of stay</b>										
Under 1 week	35.6	41.1	37.5	46.2	22.1	25.3	95.1	112.6	390.0	441.6
1 and under 2 weeks(b)	87.6	94.9	72.7	86.4	59.5	86.9	219.8	268.3	913.7	1,007.0
2 weeks and under 1 month	70.8	74.8	54.5	57.7	91.4	111.9	216.7	244.4	861.2	915.2
1 and under 2 months	35.1	39.6	30.0	33.6	87.8	106.9	152.9	180.1	524.9	596.9
2 and under 3 months	12.3	9.4	23.3	21.4	25.2	24.3	60.8	55.1	191.9	190.7
3 and under 6 months	11.4	11.9	16.4	18.5	12.6	11.4	40.4	41.8	175.3	182.7
6 and under 12 months	9.3	11.9	9.9	10.6	10.6	11.7	29.8	34.1	152.9	164.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>262.0</b>	<b>283.7</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>309.3</b>	<b>378.3</b>	<b>815.6</b>	<b>936.5</b>	<b>3,210.0</b>	<b>3,498.2</b>
<b>Main reason for journey</b>										
Convention/conference	13.6	13.7	11.0	14.9	3.8	6.8	28.3	35.5	141.0	154.2
Business	48.0	55.8	49.1	49.4	25.0	28.9	122.1	134.0	525.8	572.1
Visiting friends/relatives	55.9	58.9	62.4	74.3	113.5	145.1	231.7	278.2	799.8	887.5
Holiday	121.2	126.0	99.1	108.0	142.6	167.2	362.9	401.2	1,466.6	1,565.2
Employment	6.3	6.0	6.8	7.4	6.7	6.9	19.8	20.3	81.1	87.4
Education	2.8	3.3	3.7	4.2	3.1	3.3	9.5	10.8	44.4	44.5
Other and not stated(c)	14.2	20.0	12.4	16.2	14.6	20.2	41.2	56.4	151.4	187.3
<b>Total</b>	<b>262.0</b>	<b>283.7</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>309.3</b>	<b>378.3</b>	<b>815.6</b>	<b>936.5</b>	<b>3,210.0</b>	<b>3,498.2</b>

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

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

**TABLE 3a. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a)—ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS AND DEPARTURES OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS BY INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY AND MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY—SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000 (RE-ISSUED)**

	('000)							
	July		August		September		Quarter ended September	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
<b>ARRIVALS</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	85.3	102.5	106.5	105.5	102.7	93.8	294.5	301.8
1 and under 2 weeks(b)	118.5	126.9	116.8	121.0	112.8	127.9	348.0	375.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	91.6	98.1	76.8	76.2	71.7	100.9	240.1	275.2
1 and under 2 months	41.2	42.4	25.8	28.9	27.9	38.2	94.9	109.4
2 and under 3 months	11.9	12.2	7.0	10.0	9.0	9.8	27.9	32.0
3 and under 6 months	15.8	19.0	11.5	14.5	14.7	16.1	42.0	49.6
6 and under 12 months	24.3	27.9	11.2	16.8	14.3	16.2	49.8	60.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>388.5</b>	<b>429.0</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>372.9</b>	<b>353.1</b>	<b>403.0</b>	<b>1,097.2</b>	<b>1,204.8</b>
<b>Main reason for journey</b>								
Convention/conference	10.6	12.9	9.3	8.8	11.5	12.8	31.4	34.5
Business	35.7	43.0	38.0	39.9	36.6	41.5	110.3	124.4
Visiting friends/relatives	67.6	76.5	56.7	70.3	67.0	61.5	191.3	208.3
Holiday	205.8	214.2	212.2	205.5	197.9	204.8	616.0	624.6
Employment	4.2	4.5	3.6	5.2	3.7	6.4	11.5	16.1
Education	29.3	34.6	7.5	8.3	7.5	11.5	44.3	54.4
Other and not stated(c)	35.1	43.3	28.3	34.9	29.0	64.4	92.4	142.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>388.5</b>	<b>429.0</b>	<b>355.6</b>	<b>372.9</b>	<b>353.1</b>	<b>403.0</b>	<b>1,097.2</b>	<b>1,204.8</b>
<b>DEPARTURES</b>								
<b>Intended length of stay</b>								
Under 1 week	32.4	37.7	38.3	41.7	34.7	33.9	105.3	113.3
1 and under 2 weeks(b)	88.8	83.7	78.5	84.3	99.8	103.6	267.0	271.7
2 weeks and under 1 month	72.2	70.0	63.6	62.4	105.0	113.3	240.8	245.7
1 and under 2 months	43.8	49.6	51.9	52.5	57.5	68.2	153.1	170.3
2 and under 3 months	17.9	20.9	19.2	21.2	15.8	14.7	52.9	56.8
3 and under 6 months	18.6	20.9	16.7	15.0	9.1	12.9	44.4	48.8
6 and under 12 months	13.0	14.1	13.0	13.3	8.9	9.7	34.9	37.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>286.6</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>281.1</b>	<b>290.4</b>	<b>330.7</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>898.4</b>	<b>943.5</b>
<b>Main reason for journey</b>								
Convention/conference	13.7	13.4	14.5	13.4	16.0	12.6	44.2	39.4
Business	43.1	46.5	45.1	46.9	46.0	47.6	134.2	141.0
Visiting friends/relatives	65.1	70.7	62.6	66.6	71.6	84.9	199.3	222.1
Holiday	141.0	140.0	137.4	136.0 r	167.5	181.7 r	445.9	457.6 r
Employment	6.8	8.2	6.8	6.3 r	6.2	5.8 r	19.8	20.3 r
Education	3.7	3.2	3.5	4.6 r	8.4	5.7 r	15.6	13.5 r
Other and not stated(c)	13.2	15.0	11.2	16.6 r	14.9	18.0 r	39.3	49.7 r
<b>Total</b>	<b>286.6</b>	<b>296.9</b>	<b>281.1</b>	<b>290.4</b>	<b>330.7</b>	<b>356.2</b>	<b>898.4</b>	<b>943.5</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) Includes not stated. (c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.



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

Country of birth(a)	October		November		December		Quarter ended December		Year ended December	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
<b>Major group —</b>										
Oceania and Antarctica	2,010	2,180	1,840	1,990	2,390	2,760	6,240	6,930	24,030	27,640
Europe and the Former USSR	1,730	1,820	1,790	1,960	1,460	1,660	4,990	5,450	19,180	18,870
Middle East and North Africa	640	610	570	630	510	510	1,730	1,750	5,740	6,300
Southeast Asia	880	1,180	810	1,090	1,060	1,370	2,750	3,630	11,510	12,480
Northeast Asia	800	890	760	870	1,040	1,590	2,600	3,350	10,890	12,150
Southern Asia	620	730	640	730	590	1,180	1,850	2,630	6,570	9,590
The Americas	220	220	240	240	250	280	710	730	2,440	2,490
Africa (excluding North Africa)	590	660	600	600	660	770	1,850	2,030	7,560	7,620
<b>Total(b)</b>	<b>7,500</b>	<b>8,280</b>	<b>7,260</b>	<b>8,100</b>	<b>7,980</b>	<b>10,120</b>	<b>22,740</b>	<b>26,500</b>	<b>88,010</b>	<b>97,180</b>
<b>Major source countries —</b>										
Bosnia-Herzegovina	20	100	50	110	30	50	100	260	710	860
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	500	560	460	550	590	990	1,560	2,100	6,440	7,260
Fiji	150	120	100	140	180	210	430	470	1,790	1,760
Former USSR and Baltic States	100	80	110	60	130	90	330	230	960	890
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	210	230	190	300	190	190	600	720	2,440	2,410
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	90	100	110	90	120	150	320	350	1,590	1,440
India	340	380	320	390	300	600	960	1,370	3,240	5,560
Indonesia	250	380	170	200	250	430	670	1,000	3,100	3,390
New Zealand	1,700	1,870	1,570	1,680	1,970	2,280	5,240	5,830	20,070	23,340
Philippines	300	290	240	260	300	290	830	850	3,390	3,080
South Africa	380	480	400	400	490	600	1,280	1,490	5,510	5,330
Taiwan	120	100	90	110	160	260	360	470	1,510	2,000
United Kingdom	960	830	990	860	620	820	2,570	2,510	9,600	8,700
United States of America	90	90	90	110	130	130	310	330	1,080	1,090
Viet Nam	100	140	120	140	140	120	360	400	1,720	1,650

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

**TABLE 5. SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a) —ARRIVALS OF OVERSEAS VISITORS  
COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE(b)  
(<sup>'000</sup>)**

<i>Country of residence(b)</i>	<i>October</i>		<i>November</i>		<i>December</i>		<i>Quarter ended December</i>		<i>Year ended December</i>	
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
<b>OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —</b>										
Fiji	2.6	1.9	2.8	2.0	3.6	3.0	9.0	6.8	25.9	23.2
New Caledonia	1.9	2.0	2.0	2.1	2.1	2.7	6.0	6.9	25.0	25.3
New Zealand	71.8	74.4	60.4	72.5	58.2	74.1	190.5	221.1	728.8	817.0
Papua New Guinea	4.7	3.3	3.7	3.4	5.9	5.0	14.4	11.8	50.4	44.5
Other	3.6	2.9	3.3	3.7	3.5	5.8	10.5	12.4	36.5	39.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>84.6</i>	<i>72.2</i>	<i>83.8</i>	<i>73.5</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>230.3</i>	<i>259.0</i>	<i>866.6</i>	<i>949.6</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>										
Austria	1.8	2.1	1.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	5.9	6.3	17.4	18.6
Belgium	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.1	1.9	1.4	4.0	4.1	10.4	11.8
Denmark	2.1	2.4	1.7	2.1	2.0	2.2	5.8	6.7	18.5	20.7
Former USSR & Baltic States	0.7	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.6	1.3	3.3	3.7	9.3	15.3
France	4.3	5.3	5.1	5.2	5.7	5.0	15.1	15.6	49.1	57.3
Germany	17.5	15.5	14.9	14.6	18.6	14.3	51.0	44.4	144.5	143.3
Greece	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.0	2.0	1.4	3.8	3.3	9.3	9.6
Ireland	5.0	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.4	6.0	14.0	15.2	40.4	46.4
Italy	4.1	5.7	4.4	4.6	8.5	8.1	17.0	18.3	51.4	57.9
Netherlands	7.0	8.2	5.8	7.0	5.3	7.2	18.1	22.4	52.3	61.3
Norway	1.2	1.6	1.0	1.4	1.8	2.2	3.9	5.1	11.9	16.6
Spain	1.0	2.1	1.4	1.7	0.9	1.2	3.3	5.0	12.8	16.4
Sweden	3.0	3.8	3.8	4.1	5.6	6.2	12.3	14.1	29.5	36.8
Switzerland	5.3	4.7	5.3	5.1	6.5	6.3	17.1	16.1	45.1	47.8
United Kingdom	54.3	52.6	67.6	61.6	57.2	91.7	179.1	205.9	528.4	580.4
Other	4.4	5.6	5.3	5.6	6.7	6.2	16.4	17.4	42.0	55.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>113.7</i>	<i>117.7</i>	<i>125.6</i>	<i>123.0</i>	<i>130.8</i>	<i>162.9</i>	<i>370.2</i>	<i>403.6</i>	<i>1,072.3</i>	<i>1,195.3</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>										
Israel	0.9	1.4	1.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	3.4	4.0	12.5	13.1
Other	2.1	2.7	2.3	2.5	4.9	5.0	9.2	10.2	40.0	42.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>3.0</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.4</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>6.3</i>	<i>12.7</i>	<i>14.1</i>	<i>52.4</i>	<i>55.5</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>										
Brunei	0.3	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.7	1.1	1.5	2.1	6.2	6.6
Indonesia	5.4	8.4	3.8	5.6	8.7	17.6	17.9	31.6	91.0	98.1
Malaysia	10.6	11.1	12.5	15.1	14.7	19.0	37.7	45.1	139.8	152.1
Philippines	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.1	3.7	2.9	10.3	9.3	40.3	39.2
Singapore	18.7	22.4	34.3	37.5	35.4	45.3	88.4	105.2	267.0	285.7
Thailand	7.4	8.9	4.3	5.0	5.9	7.1	17.5	21.0	61.8	72.8
Other	0.9	1.4	1.0	0.9	1.4	1.9	3.3	4.3	12.0	17.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>59.7</i>	<i>67.6</i>	<i>70.5</i>	<i>94.9</i>	<i>176.8</i>	<i>218.6</i>	<i>618.0</i>	<i>671.5</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)(c)	9.5	9.9	9.0	10.9	9.1	14.6	27.6	35.5	92.6	120.3
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(c)	10.7	11.6	10.4	12.2	13.3	15.0	34.3	38.7	139.6	154.1
Japan	54.5	54.2	57.8	68.9	58.4	69.0	170.7	192.1	707.5	721.0
Korea	10.1	10.8	12.4	14.4	14.7	17.0	37.2	42.3	108.6	157.4
Taiwan	7.8	8.5	9.9	8.8	10.1	8.0	27.8	25.3	147.5	134.3
Other	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.6	1.0	3.0	3.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>92.8</i>	<i>95.4</i>	<i>99.6</i>	<i>115.6</i>	<i>105.7</i>	<i>123.9</i>	<i>298.1</i>	<i>334.9</i>	<i>1,198.8</i>	<i>1,290.5</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>										
India	3.1	3.7	2.9	2.9	3.2	4.0	9.3	10.5	33.6	41.5
Other	1.0	1.3	1.3	1.3	2.3	1.9	4.6	4.5	15.3	17.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>4.2</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.9</i>	<i>13.8</i>	<i>15.0</i>	<i>48.9</i>	<i>58.4</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>										
Canada	7.2	8.0	8.4	9.6	9.7	11.2	25.4	28.7	78.4	88.3
United States of America	36.4	42.6	34.2	40.9	45.1	46.6	115.7	130.1	417.0	488.1
Other	2.9	4.2	2.3	3.4	4.2	4.7	9.3	12.2	32.2	44.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>54.8</i>	<i>44.9</i>	<i>53.8</i>	<i>59.0</i>	<i>62.4</i>	<i>150.4</i>	<i>171.1</i>	<i>527.6</i>	<i>620.9</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>										
South Africa	4.3	5.8	5.3	5.3	7.2	7.2	16.8	18.4	57.9	59.5
Other	0.8	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.9	1.9	4.0	4.4	12.8	17.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>7.1</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>6.5</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>20.8</i>	<i>22.8</i>	<i>70.8</i>	<i>77.0</i>
Not stated/Inadequately described	0.4	1.8	0.4	1.6	0.5	3.9	1.3	7.3	4.0	12.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>397.0</b>	<b>426.5</b>	<b>416.7</b>	<b>459.9</b>	<b>460.8</b>	<b>559.9</b>	<b>1,274.4</b>	<b>1,446.4</b>	<b>4,459.5</b>	<b>4,931.4</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraph on September 1999 processing in Appendix 2.

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

<i>Main destination(b)</i>	<i>October</i>		<i>November</i>		<i>December</i>		<i>Quarter ended December</i>		<i>Year ended December</i>	
	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000	1999	2000
<b>OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —</b>										
Fiji	8.5	5.7	8.3	6.7	9.5	9.4	26.3	21.8	115.3	75.1
New Caledonia	0.7	1.9	1.5	1.2	1.4	1.6	3.7	4.7	12.2	17.7
New Zealand	35.1	42.4	44.0	45.2	64.1	69.3	143.2	156.8	488.9	527.7
Norfolk Island	3.3	2.1	2.2	4.2	2.6	2.2	8.1	8.5	27.8	28.8
Papua New Guinea	3.5	2.6	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.7	11.1	9.2	41.0	38.5
Vanuatu	3.8	3.2	2.3	3.0	3.2	3.6	9.3	9.8	32.2	36.0
Other	3.5	2.1	3.2	2.8	6.0	7.7	12.7	12.6	35.3	39.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>58.4</i>	<i>60.0</i>	<i>65.9</i>	<i>67.0</i>	<i>90.0</i>	<i>96.4</i>	<i>214.4</i>	<i>223.4</i>	<i>752.5</i>	<i>763.2</i>
<b>EUROPE &amp; THE FORMER USSR —</b>										
France	2.6	4.6	2.7	3.5	4.0	5.0	9.3	13.1	42.8	50.7
Germany	3.3	2.8	2.4	3.7	2.3	3.8	8.1	10.3	38.3	44.4
Greece	1.9	2.8	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.8	4.9	6.5	37.6	45.9
Ireland	1.9	2.1	1.0	1.0	3.4	2.7	6.4	5.7	24.7	26.7
Italy	4.2	5.1	3.5	3.3	3.7	5.8	11.3	14.2	64.2	73.0
Netherlands	1.5	1.8	1.2	1.3	1.6	0.8	4.2	3.8	17.7	19.1
Poland	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.6	0.7	1.6	1.2	7.8	8.5
Spain	1.9	2.0	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.7	3.1	3.2	14.8	15.0
Switzerland	0.7	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.3	1.4	2.8	2.7	12.3	13.1
United Kingdom	23.3	22.6	19.3	19.0	27.7	26.1	70.3	67.7	312.7	338.8
Other	5.9	5.7	5.5	5.6	6.5	7.2	17.9	18.5	90.6	109.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>47.6</i>	<i>50.5</i>	<i>39.1</i>	<i>40.6</i>	<i>53.2</i>	<i>55.9</i>	<i>139.9</i>	<i>147.0</i>	<i>663.6</i>	<i>744.4</i>
<b>MIDDLE EAST &amp; NORTH AFRICA —</b>										
Israel	0.9	0.2	0.6	0.4	0.6	0.4	2.2	1.1	8.6	7.7
Lebanon	0.4	1.1	1.6	1.4	1.8	2.0	3.7	4.5	20.8	21.9
Turkey	1.1	1.5	0.5	0.6	0.3	0.8	1.9	2.9	15.3	16.0
Other	1.6	2.7	2.6	2.8	3.5	4.5	7.8	10.0	31.0	38.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>5.5</i>	<i>5.4</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>6.2</i>	<i>7.7</i>	<i>15.6</i>	<i>18.5</i>	<i>75.8</i>	<i>83.7</i>
<b>SOUTHEAST ASIA —</b>										
Indonesia	17.9	27.8	10.2	23.6	16.8	25.1	45.0	76.5	280.6	279.9
Malaysia	13.2	13.9	8.2	10.2	12.1	14.1	33.4	38.2	119.9	135.4
Philippines	5.4	5.4	4.8	4.5	6.3	12.0	16.6	21.9	55.2	63.4
Singapore	11.5	11.6	10.7	12.9	9.3	13.6	31.5	38.1	140.8	153.5
Thailand	15.8	14.6	13.7	14.8	10.4	12.5	39.9	41.9	137.0	151.5
Viet Nam	3.2	3.3	3.1	5.0	6.6	12.3	12.8	20.6	51.8	59.9
Other	1.2	2.3	1.4	2.0	1.7	3.7	4.4	8.0	11.6	25.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>68.2</i>	<i>78.9</i>	<i>52.2</i>	<i>73.1</i>	<i>63.2</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>183.6</i>	<i>245.2</i>	<i>797.0</i>	<i>869.2</i>
<b>NORTHEAST ASIA —</b>										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)(c)	7.9	9.2	7.1	6.7	8.2	11.1	23.2	27.0	83.4	92.8
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(c)	11.2	13.1	11.8	14.8	17.1	19.9	40.1	47.8	143.9	154.8
Japan	5.6	6.6	5.9	5.4	4.9	5.2	16.4	17.1	64.7	64.7
Korea	1.7	1.7	1.4	1.9	1.7	2.7	4.8	6.3	17.5	22.8
Taiwan	2.5	2.9	3.1	2.7	4.7	5.2	10.3	10.8	32.1	37.3
Other	0.3	0.3	—	0.3	—	0.3	0.4	0.9	2.1	2.1
<i>Total</i>	<i>29.2</i>	<i>33.7</i>	<i>29.3</i>	<i>31.9</i>	<i>36.7</i>	<i>44.4</i>	<i>95.1</i>	<i>110.1</i>	<i>343.7</i>	<i>374.5</i>
<b>SOUTHERN ASIA —</b>										
India	4.5	3.3	6.4	8.5	6.4	8.7	17.3	20.4	40.7	45.2
Sri Lanka	0.8	0.6	1.8	1.8	3.4	2.6	5.9	5.0	14.3	13.8
Other	3.0	2.0	3.4	3.0	2.1	3.1	8.5	8.1	18.6	20.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>5.8</i>	<i>11.5</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>11.9</i>	<i>14.4</i>	<i>31.6</i>	<i>33.6</i>	<i>73.6</i>	<i>79.5</i>
<b>THE AMERICAS —</b>										
Canada	2.6	4.8	2.7	5.2	6.4	8.9	11.6	19.0	56.0	73.9
United States of America	35.0	33.5	28.9	27.2	30.4	41.8	94.2	102.5	347.0	395.2
Other	3.0	3.5	3.8	4.2	3.5	5.3	10.2	13.0	32.6	35.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>40.5</i>	<i>41.8</i>	<i>35.3</i>	<i>36.6</i>	<i>40.3</i>	<i>56.1</i>	<i>116.1</i>	<i>134.5</i>	<i>435.6</i>	<i>504.0</i>
<b>AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —</b>										
South Africa	2.6	2.6	2.9	2.1	3.6	4.3	9.1	9.1	32.4	35.2
Other	2.2	2.0	1.8	2.7	1.5	1.7	5.5	6.5	19.8	22.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.8</i>	<i>4.6</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>6.0</i>	<i>14.6</i>	<i>15.5</i>	<i>52.3</i>	<i>57.9</i>
Not stated/Inadequately described	1.0	2.8	1.0	1.9	2.6	4.0	4.6	8.7	15.8	21.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>262.0</b>	<b>283.7</b>	<b>244.3</b>	<b>274.5</b>	<b>309.3</b>	<b>378.3</b>	<b>815.6</b>	<b>936.5</b>	<b>3,210.0</b>	<b>3,498.2</b>

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (c) See paragraph on September 1999 processing in Appendix 2.

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

(**'000**)

<i>State/territory in which most time was spent</i>	<i>October</i>		<i>November</i>		<i>December</i>		<i>Quarter ended December</i>		<i>Year ended December</i>	
	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>1999</i>	<i>2000</i>
New South Wales	146.9	235.5	172.0	212.4	161.2	203.5	480.1	651.4	1,861.3	2,215.8
Victoria	52.8	51.1	61.9	68.6	63.7	74.7	178.4	194.4	644.1	707.7
Queensland	110.7	102.8	119.8	120.0	105.2	111.0	335.7	333.9	1,289.1	1,291.2
South Australia	9.4	7.7	8.1	9.3	10.1	12.1	27.6	29.1	105.8	109.2
Western Australia	32.3	30.5	40.9	47.3	41.8	53.7	115.0	131.5	428.9	457.3
Tasmania	1.9	1.8	3.4	3.2	3.7	4.6	9.0	9.6	29.7	30.9
Northern Territory(b)	6.8	3.8	3.4	3.9	3.1	4.2	13.3	11.9	48.7	58.6
Australian Capital Territory	2.8	3.0	3.1	3.7	3.6	4.3	9.5	11.0	33.5	37.5
Other Territories(c)	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.5	0.3	1.2	0.9	2.2	3.2	3.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>364.6</b>	<b>436.7</b>	<b>412.7</b>	<b>468.9</b>	<b>392.6</b>	<b>469.3</b>	<b>1,169.9</b>	<b>1 374.9</b>	<b>4,449.5</b>	<b>4,911.5</b>

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### INTRODUCTION

**1** This publication contains statistics of persons arriving in, and departing from, Australia, together with the major characteristics of travellers. More detailed statistics can be made available on request (see paragraph 22).

### SOURCE OF THE STATISTICS

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

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

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

### SCOPE

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

### COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION

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

### ESTIMATION METHOD

**9** Overseas arrival and departure statistics are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. All permanent movements and all movements with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated. All movements with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics which would have been obtained if details of all these movements had been processed.

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

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

### CORRECTIONS AND IMPUTATIONS

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES

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

**15** Seasonal adjustment is a means of removing the estimated effects of normal seasonal variation from the series so that the effects of other influences on the series may be more clearly recognised. Seasonal adjustment procedures do not aim to remove the irregular or non-seasonal influences which may be present in any particular month, such as the effect of major sporting and cultural events, changes in airfares and the fluctuation of \$A relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

**16** The trend estimates for short-term overseas visitor arrivals and short-term Australian resident departures are shown in tables 1 and 2 respectively. These trend estimates are derived by applying a 13-term Henderson-weighted moving average to all months of the respective seasonally adjusted series except the first and last six months. Trend series are created for the last six months by applying surrogates of the Henderson weighted moving average to the seasonally adjusted series.

**17** While this technique enables smoothed data for the latest period to be produced, it does result in revisions to the smoothed series, principally of recent months, as additional observations become available. There may also be revisions as a result of the re-estimation of the seasonal factors. For further information, see *A Guide to Interpreting Time Series—Monitoring 'Trends', an Overview* (cat. no. 1348.0).

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

### RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

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

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

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

## EXPLANATORY NOTES

### ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

Citizenship (Nationality)

Country of birth

Age (Date of birth)

Sex

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

Category of travel

Permanent migrant

Previous/future country of residence

State of intended address/lived

Overseas visitor

Intended/actual length of stay

Main reason for journey

Country of residence

State of intended address/in which most time spent

Australian residents

Intended/actual length of stay overseas

Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad

State or Territory of intended address/State or Territory lived

Occupation (not available for short-term movements)

Country of embarkation/disembarkation

Airport/Port of arrival/departure

Arrival/departure date

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

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

### SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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



## G L O S S A R Y

<b>Australian resident</b>	Australian residence is self-defined as reported by travellers when completing Incoming and Outgoing Passenger Cards.
<b>Category of movement</b>	<p>Overseas Arrivals and Departures are classified according to length of stay (in Australia or overseas), recorded in months and days by travellers on passenger cards. There are three main <i>categories of movement</i>:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ permanent movements</li> <li>▪ long-term movements</li> <li>▪ short-term movements.</li> </ul> <p>A significant number of travellers (i.e. overseas visitors to Australia on arrival and Australian residents going abroad) state exactly 12 months or one year as their intended period of stay. Many of them stay for less than that period and on their departure from, or return to, Australia are therefore classified as short-term. Accordingly in an attempt to maintain consistency between arrivals and departures, movements of travellers who report their actual or intended period of stay as being one year exactly are randomly allocated to long-term or short-term, in proportion to the number of movements of travellers who report their actual length of stay as up to one month more, or one month less, than one year.</p>
<b>Country of residence</b>	Country of residence refers to the country in which travellers regard themselves as living or as last having lived.
<b>Intended length of stay</b>	On arrival in Australia, all overseas visitors are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay in Australia'. On departure from Australia, all Australian residents are asked to state their 'Intended length of stay abroad'.
<b>Long-term arrivals</b>	<p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li> <li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Long-term departures</b>	<p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently); and</li> <li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.</li> </ul>
<b>Main destination</b>	Australian residents travelling overseas are asked on departure for the name of the country in which they intend to spend most time.

## G L O S S A R Y

<b>Main reason for journey</b>	<p>On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to <i>main reason for journey</i> have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ convention/conference</li> <li>▪ business</li> <li>▪ visiting friends/relatives</li> <li>▪ holiday</li> <li>▪ employment</li> <li>▪ education</li> <li>▪ other</li> </ul> <p>In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.</p>
<b>Main State/Territory of stay</b>	Overseas visitors are asked on departure for the name of the State or Territory in which they spent the most time.
<b>Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD)</b>	Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on Overseas Arrivals and Departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).
<b>Permanent arrivals</b>	<p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ travellers who hold migrant visas (regardless of stated intended period of stay);</li> <li>▪ New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle; and</li> <li>▪ those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens).</li> </ul> <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMIA.</p>
<b>Permanent departures</b>	Permanent departures are Australian residents (including former settlers) who on departure state that they intend to settle permanently in another country.
<b>Short-term arrivals</b>	<p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ overseas visitors whose intended stay in Australia is less than 12 months; and</li> <li>▪ Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas.</li> </ul>
<b>Short-term departure</b>	<p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and</li> <li>▪ overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.</li> </ul>

## STANDARD ERRORS

### RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

- 1** Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability i.e. they may differ from those that would be obtained from full enumeration.
- 2** The sampling error associated with any estimate can be estimated from the sample results and one measure so derived is the standard error. Given an estimate and the standard error on that estimate, there are about two chances in three that the sample estimate will differ by less than one standard error from the figure that would have been obtained from full enumeration, and about nineteen chances in twenty that the difference will be less than two standard errors. The relative standard error is the standard error on the estimate expressed as a percentage of the estimate.
- 3** It would be impractical to publish estimates of standard errors for all figures in individual tables. However, the following table of standard errors and relative standard errors gives an indication of the magnitude of the sampling error associated with any estimate of a particular size for short-term and total movement.

### APPROXIMATE STANDARD ERRORS ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

<i>Estimated number of persons</i>	SHORT-TERM DEPARTURE OR ARRIVAL OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENTS		SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITORS		TOTAL ARRIVALS OR DEPARTURES.....	
	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>	<i>Standard error</i>	<i>Relative standard error</i>
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%
10 000	550	6	490	5	550	6
5 000	450	9	330	7	410	8
2 000	280	14	230	11	250	13
1 000	200	20	150	15	170	17
750	180	24	140	19	150	20
500	130	26	110	22	125	25
400	120	30	100	25	115	29
300	110	36	84	28	97	32
200	90	45	70	35	80	40
100	63	63	49	49	56	56

- 4** An example of the use of this table is as follows. If the estimate of the number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad is 500, then the standard error on this estimate is 130 i.e. there are two chances in three that the actual number of Australian resident departures for short-term visits abroad will lie between 370 and 630 and nineteen chances in twenty that it will lie between 240 and 760.
- 5** The larger the size of an estimate the smaller the relative standard error. For any estimate of greater than 10,000 the relative standard error will be less than 6%.
- 6** The estimate of the difference between an estimate in two different periods or between different estimates from the same period is also subject to sampling error. The standard error on the difference between any two estimates which are subject to sampling error can be approximated by using the larger standard error of the estimates inflated by a factor of 1.4.
- 7** An example of the use of this procedure is as follows. Assume the estimates of the number of arrivals to Australia from Taiwan during January 1994 and January 1995 are 1,500 and 750 respectively. The difference between the 1994 and 1995 figures is 750 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 190 and 140. The standard error on the difference is approximately 266 (1.4 x 190), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 218 and 1,282.

## APPENDIX 1 — PASSENGER CARDS(a)

### INCOMING CARD – FRONT

<b>Incoming passenger card • Australia</b>		<b>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes</b>	
<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b>		<b>Are you bringing into Australia:</b>	
▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/>	▶ Given names <input type="text"/>	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"/>	
▶ Passport number <input type="text"/>	▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/>	2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/>		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"/>	
State <input type="text"/>		4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? 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"/>	
▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:		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"/>	
Do you suffer from tuberculosis? 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"/>	
Do you have any criminal conviction/s? 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"/>	
<b>DECLARATION</b> <i>The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</i>		9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> <input type="text"/>		10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
DAY <input type="text"/> MONTH <input type="text"/> YEAR <input type="text"/>		11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>	
<b>TURN OVER THE CARD</b>		English	

### INCOMING CARD – BACK

<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b>		<b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</b>	
▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/>	<b>A Migrating permanently to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>B Visitor or temporary entrant</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	<b>C Resident returning to Australia</b> <input type="checkbox"/>
▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/>	YEARS MONTHS DAYS OR		
▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/>	▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia <input type="text"/>		
▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR <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			
▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/>			
<b>MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</b>			
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

<b>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</b>		<b>PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</b>	
<b>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</b>		<b>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	
▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/>	▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/>	<b>E Australian resident departing temporarily</b> <input type="checkbox"/>	
▶ Given names <input type="text"/>	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"/>		
▶ Passport number <input type="text"/>	▶ Intended length of stay overseas YEARS MONTHS DAYS OR		
▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/>	▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/>		
▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input type="text"/>	▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only)		
▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/>	Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 5		
▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/>	Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 6		
▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/>	Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 7		
Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8			
<b>DECLARATION</b> <i>The information I have given is true, correct and complete.</i>			
<b>YOUR SIGNATURE</b> <input type="text"/>			
DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/>			
<b>PRESENT THIS CARD ON DEPARTURE WITH YOUR BOARDING PASS AND PASSPORT.</b>			

(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

AUGUST 2000 TO JUNE 2001 PROCESSING	Passenger cards for this period could not be successfully processed using the scanning system introduced by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA) in July 2001. To process these cards DIMIA have used the manual data entry system that was used for processing cards prior to August 2000.
DURATION OF STAY	<p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>
TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL	Each month there are records for long-term residents returning to Australia and long-term visitors departing Australia which could not be matched with DIMIA's Travel and Immigration Processing System (TRIPS) records. Records have been created directly from TRIPS records that did not match with a passenger card and then added to the ABS processing system.
NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS	Travellers on New Zealand (NZ) passports do not need a visa to enter Australia. As a result, on arrival in Australia their visa documentation cannot be used to determine whether they are either a permanent migrant or a temporary visitor, or an Australian resident returning from New Zealand. DIMIA believes that a substantial proportion of holders of NZ passports tick Box A (migrating to Australia) each time they arrive in the country, causing an overcount of NZ migrants entering Australia. To correct the overcounting of NZ migrants, with the introduction of the new processing system from July 2001, DIMIA coded all NZ citizen arrivals who had ticked Box A and had been to Australia previously (based on immigration records) to resident returning (Box C). If these people were visitors previously, this recoding had the effect of incorrectly reducing the number of NZ migrants whilst at the same time incorrectly increasing the number of NZ citizen returning residents. This problem was overcome by moving the NZ citizens that have been changed by DIMIA from Box A to Box C back to Box A. DIMIA are currently investigating methods to allocate NZ citizens to the correct category of travel.

## APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

### NON-RESPONSE

#### A1. NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION, OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2000(a)

	October.....		November.....		December.....	
<i>OAD variables</i>	<i>Incoming</i>	<i>Outgoing</i>	<i>Incoming</i>	<i>Outgoing</i>	<i>Incoming</i>	<i>Outgoing</i>
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Country of birth	1.3	1.8	0.8	2.4	0.7	2.4
Age (Date of birth)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sex	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marital Status(b)	49.4	62.9	52.1	59.0	51.0	50.0
Category of travel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent migrant						
Previous/future country of residence	30.2	10.5	29.3	12.2	42.5	17.4
Overseas visitor						
Intended/actual length of stay	1.3	—	1.1	—	1.1	—
Main reason for journey	3.2	..	3.3	..	3.2	..
Australian residents						
Actual/intended time away from						
Australia	0.1	1.4	0.1	1.5	0.1	1.6
Main reason for journey	..	2.7	..	2.3	..	2.8
Occupation(c)	3.6	2.5	4.6	2.7	4.0	2.2
Country of						
embarkation/disembarkation	3.2	2.5	3.3	2.1	3.3	2.1
Whether intend to live in Australia for						
next 12 months	1.6	..	1.4	..	1.1	..

(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, OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2000(a)

Category of traveller	October	November	December
	%	%	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	4.4	4.3	3.5
Long-term residents returning	0.3	0.5	0.4
Long-term visitors arriving	5.1	5.8	4.4
Short-term residents returning	1.0	0.8	1.0
Short-term visitors arriving	8.6	10.0	8.7
Residents departing permanently	3.9	4.0	3.4
Long-term residents departing	3.2	3.1	3.3
Long-term visitors departing	0.3	0.5	0.5
Short-term residents departing	2.2	2.5	1.9
Short-term visitors departing	5.8	6.2	6.7

(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.

## 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, OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2000(a)

Box type	October	November	December
	%	%	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia	30.2	29.3	42.5
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	1.9	1.8	1.6
C: Resident returning to Australia	6.1	6.7	6.5
D: Visitor or temporary entrant departing	5.1	5.4	6.7
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.8	1.6	2.2
F: Australian resident departing permanently	10.5	12.2	17.4

(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, OCTOBER–DECEMBER 2000(a)(b)

Category of traveller	October	November	December
	%	%	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	2.4	2.1	2.7
Long-term residents returning	2.0	1.6	1.8
Long-term visitors arriving	0.3	0.3	0.3
Short-term residents returning	2.0	1.5	1.8
Short-term visitors arriving	0.4	0.3	0.2
Residents departing permanently	0.6	0.6	1.0
Long-term residents departing	0.1	0.1	0.1
Long-term visitors departing	0.7	0.8	0.6
Short-term residents departing	0.9	0.6	0.8
Short-term visitors departing	0.6	0.4	0.4

(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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ISSN 1031-0495

RRP \$19.50