

SUPPLEMENT

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND
DEPARTURES**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) THURS 9 MAY 2002

KEY FIGURES

| | Sept qtr 2001 '000 | % change between Sept qtr 2001 and Sept qtr 1999 |
|---|-----------------------------------|---|
| Short-term(a) | | |
| Visitor arrivals | 1,197.8 | 9.2 |
| Resident departures | 938.2 | 4.4 |
| Permanent(a) | | |
| Arrivals | 22.8 | -0.8 |
| Departures | 11.6 | 20.1 |
| Total permanent and long-term(a) | | |
| Arrivals | 88.8 | 17.9 |
| Departures | 53.1 | 16.6 |

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

- There were 1.2 million short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the September quarter 2001, comprised of 446,900 arrivals during July, 384,600 arrivals during August and 366,300 arrivals during September.
 - The number of short-term visitor arrivals during the September quarter 2001 (1,197,800) increased by 9% compared to the September quarter 1999 (1,097,200).
 - New Zealand was the main source country for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia (19% of all short-term visitor arrivals during the September quarter 2001).
 - There were 938,200 short-term resident departures during the September quarter 2001, comprised of 313,500 departures during July, 291,700 departures during August and 333,000 departures during September.
 - The number of short-term resident departures during the September quarter 2001 increased by 4% compared to the corresponding period in 1999.
 - The number of short-term resident departures to the United States of America during the month of September 2001 was 36% lower than for September 1999, and the lowest figure recorded since 1988.
 - During the September quarter 2001 there were 22,800 permanent arrivals and 65,900 long-term arrivals. During the same period, there were 11,600 permanent departures and 41,500 long-term departures.
 - The net gain from permanent and long-term migration during the September quarter 2001 was 35,650 people, 20% more than the September quarter 1999 (29,700).
- For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Katrina Phelan on Canberra 02 6252 6573.

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

There have been 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 is giving priority to processing passenger cards for July 2001 and subsequent months before finalising processing for earlier months— August 2000 through to June 2001.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has received final monthly OAD data for October 2001 to December 2001 from DIMIA. It is expected that ABS will publish these data in a quarterly compendium *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, October to December 2001* (Cat. no. 3401.0) on 16 May 2002. Further release dates for other outstanding quarters will be advised when known, on the Demography Theme page on the ABS web site <www.abs.gov.au>, then select Themes/Demography; in future issues of this publication; and in *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0). Preliminary estimates of short-term visitor arrivals will continue to be published on a monthly basis in this publication.



DATA NOTES

For data quality and revision issues see Appendix 2 on page 19.



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains final data for July to September 2001. Tables 1–5 and tables 7–8 of the standard publication are included, however the table format has been amended to accommodate three months of data. Due to the non-sequential processing of the data, year-to-date totals are not available. Where appropriate, data for July to September 1999 have been provided for comparative purposes: data for the corresponding period in 2000 are not yet available.

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



Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 1,197,800 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the September quarter 2001, an increase of 9% compared to the September quarter 1999. Short-term visitor arrivals for the September quarter 2001 were comprised of 446,900 arrivals during the month of July (15% higher than arrivals during July 1999), 384,600 arrivals during August (8% higher than in August 1999) and 366,300 arrivals during September (4% higher than in September 1999).

The main source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the September quarter 2001 were New Zealand (19% of all visitor arrivals), Japan (16%), the United Kingdom (10%), the United States of America (9%) and Singapore (5%). Compared to the corresponding period in 1999, Japan was the only source country in the top ten to record a decline in short-term visitor arrivals, falling by 1% (186,900 visitors in the September quarter 2001, compared to 188,100 in the September quarter 1999). The largest proportional increases were for visitor arrivals from the Northeast Asian countries of China (up 79%) and Korea (60%). Increases were also recorded for short-term visitor arrivals from Singapore (18%), Malaysia (15%), Germany (15%), the United Kingdom (13%), the United States of America (11%), Hong Kong (9%) and New Zealand (8%).

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

During the September quarter 2001 there were 938,200 short-term departures of Australian residents, 4% higher than the September quarter 1999. Of these, 313,500 departed during July (9% higher than the number of short-term resident departures during July 1999), 291,700 departed during August (4% higher than in August 1999) and 333,000 departed during September (1% higher than in September 1999). The number of Australian residents travelling overseas short-term during September 2001 may have been influenced by the events in the United States of America on 11th September 2001. While there were 23,600 Australian residents who travelled to the United States of America short-term during September 2001, this was 36% lower than for September 1999, and the lowest September figure recorded since 1988.

The main destinations for Australian residents departing short-term during the September quarter 2001 were New Zealand (16% of all short-term resident departures), the United Kingdom and Indonesia (each 10%), the United States of America (8%) and Thailand (5%).

During the September quarter 2001:

153,600 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 24% compared to the September quarter 1999;

95,400 Australian residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 3%;

95,300 Australian residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 4%;

72,500 Australian residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 23%;

47,800 Australian residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 27%; and

45,300 Australian residents mainly visited Singapore, an increase of 14%.

MAIN FEATURES

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

Almost half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the September quarter 2001 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (580,600, or 48%). A further 16% (195,800) stated that they were here mainly to visit friends or relatives, 9% (106,500) were on business trips, 5% (64,500) were here for educational purposes, and 3% (39,900) were here for a convention or conference.

Similarly, almost half (451,500, or 48%) of all Australian residents departing overseas short-term stated that their main reason for travelling was for a holiday. A further 22% (203,600) were travelling mainly to visit friends or relatives, 15% (139,700) for business, and 4% (35,400) for a convention or conference.

MAIN STATE OF STAY

During the September quarter 2001, 41% of all short-term overseas visitors to Australia stated, at their time of departure, that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales. A further 32% had spent most of their time in Queensland, 14% in Victoria and 8% in Western Australia.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 22,800 permanent (settler) arrivals in Australia during the September quarter 2001, 1% lower than the number of permanent arrivals during the corresponding quarter in 1999. This was comprised of 7,900 arrivals during July, 7,580 during August and 7,350 during September. In each of these months, New Zealand was the main source country for settler arrivals, with the New Zealand-born accounting for 16% of all permanent arrivals for the quarter. The United Kingdom-born were the second largest settler group, accounting for 9% of all permanent arrivals.

Over the same period, there were 11,600 permanent departures from Australia. This was comprised of 3,950 departures during July, 4,190 during August and 3,490 during September.

There were 65,900 long-term arrivals and 41,500 long-term departures for the September quarter 2001.

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 p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 4,946.2 | .. | .. | n.y.a. |
| 2001 p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 4,816.6 | .. | .. | n.y.a. |
| <i>Year ended 30 June</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. | 5,061.3 | .. | .. | n.y.a. |
| <i>2000 —</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 8,240 | 6,690 | 19,790 | 34,720 | 330.4 | 429.0 | 402.0 | 414.0 | 794.2 |
| August p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 368.3 | 404.1 | 420.3 | n.y.a. |
| September p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 406.5 | 463.5 | 427.3 | n.y.a. |
| October p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 435.6 | 421.0 | 432.9 | n.y.a. |
| November p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 460.9 | 434.4 | 435.1 | n.y.a. |
| December p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 565.7 | 438.3 | 433.3 | n.y.a. |
| <i>2001 —</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| January p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 425.9 | 427.1 | 428.7 | n.y.a. |
| February p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 438.7 | 422.5 | 423.4 | n.y.a. |
| March p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 434.5 | 417.4 | 419.9 | n.y.a. |
| April p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 402.6 | 418.6 | 419.5 | n.y.a. |
| May p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 328.0 | 412.9 | 420.4 | n.y.a. |
| June p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 365.7 | 433.8 | 419.7 | n.y.a. |
| July | 7,900 | 6,670 | 24,450 | 39,030 | 349.4 | 446.9 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 835.3 |
| August | 7,580 | 6,120 | 11,090 | 24,790 | 288.5 | 384.6 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 697.9 |
| September | 7,350 | 6,680 | 10,910 | 24,940 | 314.7 | 366.3 | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | 705.9 |

(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 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 p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | .. | .. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| 2001 p | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. | .. | .. | n.y.a. | n.y.a. |
| <i>Year ended 30 June</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 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. |
| <i>2000 —</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| July | 3,670 | 7,310 | 5,970 | 16,950 | 296.9 | 271.1 | 280.9 | 374.0 | 687.9 |
| August 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. |
| September 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. |
| October 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. |
| November 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. |
| December 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. |
| <i>2001 —</i> | | | | | | | | | |
| 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>July</i> | | <i>August</i> | | <i>September</i> | | <i>Quarter ended September</i> | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> |
| ARRIVALS | | | | | | | | |
| Intended length of stay | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 week | 85.3 | 96.5 | 106.5 | 116.2 | 102.7 | 96.8 | 294.5 | 309.5 |
| 1 and under 2 weeks(b) | 118.5 | 135.6 | 116.8 | 125.2 | 112.8 | 122.6 | 348.0 | 383.5 |
| 2 weeks and under 1 month | 91.6 | 108.8 | 76.8 | 83.1 | 71.7 | 73.6 | 240.1 | 265.5 |
| 1 and under 2 months | 41.2 | 46.6 | 25.8 | 24.9 | 27.9 | 27.0 | 94.9 | 98.5 |
| 2 and under 3 months | 11.9 | 11.2 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 9.0 | 10.1 | 27.9 | 28.8 |
| 3 and under 6 months | 15.8 | 18.6 | 11.5 | 12.5 | 14.7 | 18.0 | 42.0 | 49.1 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 24.3 | 29.5 | 11.2 | 15.2 | 14.3 | 18.1 | 49.8 | 62.8 |
| Total | 388.5 | 446.9 | 355.6 | 384.6 | 353.1 | 366.3 | 1,097.2 | 1,197.8 |
| Main reason for journey | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | 10.6 | 14.7 | 9.3 | 8.3 | 11.5 | 16.8 | 31.4 | 39.9 |
| Business | 35.7 | 37.1 | 38.0 | 38.8 | 36.6 | 30.6 | 110.3 | 106.5 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 67.6 | 70.3 | 56.7 | 59.8 | 67.0 | 65.7 | 191.3 | 195.8 |
| Holiday | 205.8 | 212.2 | 212.2 | 194.9 | 197.9 | 173.6 | 616.0 | 580.6 |
| Employment | 4.2 | 4.9 | 3.6 | 4.7 | 3.7 | 5.5 | 11.5 | 15.1 |
| Education | 29.3 | 42.2 | 7.5 | 11.7 | 7.5 | 10.5 | 44.3 | 64.5 |
| Other and not stated(c) | 35.1 | 65.5 | 28.3 | 66.4 | 29.0 | 63.5 | 92.4 | 195.4 |
| Total | 388.5 | 446.9 | 355.6 | 384.6 | 353.1 | 366.3 | 1,097.2 | 1,197.8 |
| DEPARTURES | | | | | | | | |
| Intended length of stay | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 week | 32.4 | 38.2 | 38.3 | 39.6 | 34.7 | 38.6 | 105.3 | 116.4 |
| 1 and under 2 weeks(b) | 88.8 | 100.9 | 78.5 | 90.7 | 99.8 | 107.1 | 267.0 | 298.7 |
| 2 weeks and under 1 month | 72.2 | 72.7 | 63.6 | 66.0 | 105.0 | 103.9 | 240.8 | 242.7 |
| 1 and under 2 months | 43.8 | 47.8 | 51.9 | 49.8 | 57.5 | 50.1 | 153.1 | 147.8 |
| 2 and under 3 months | 17.9 | 22.0 | 19.2 | 15.7 | 15.8 | 12.2 | 52.9 | 49.9 |
| 3 and under 6 months | 18.6 | 17.3 | 16.7 | 14.1 | 9.1 | 11.3 | 44.4 | 42.7 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 13.0 | 14.7 | 13.0 | 15.7 | 8.9 | 9.7 | 34.9 | 40.0 |
| Total | 286.6 | 313.5 | 281.1 | 291.7 | 330.7 | 333.0 | 898.4 | 938.2 |
| Main reason for journey | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | 13.7 | 10.3 | 14.5 | 12.0 | 16.0 | 13.0 | 44.2 | 35.4 |
| Business | 43.1 | 48.3 | 45.1 | 44.8 | 46.0 | 46.6 | 134.2 | 139.7 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 65.1 | 70.8 | 62.6 | 64.5 | 71.6 | 68.3 | 199.3 | 203.6 |
| Holiday | 141.0 | 146.9 | 137.4 | 136.0 | 167.5 | 168.6 | 445.9 | 451.5 |
| Employment | 6.8 | 6.7 | 6.8 | 8.1 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 19.8 | 20.2 |
| Education | 3.7 | 3.8 | 3.5 | 3.8 | 8.4 | 9.1 | 15.6 | 16.6 |
| Other and not stated(c) | 13.2 | 26.6 | 11.2 | 22.5 | 14.9 | 22.1 | 39.3 | 71.2 |
| Total | 286.6 | 313.5 | 281.1 | 291.7 | 330.7 | 333.0 | 898.4 | 938.2 |

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

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

| <i>Country of birth(a)</i> | <i>July</i> | | <i>August</i> | | <i>September</i> | | <i>Quarter ended September</i> | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|---------------|
| | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> |
| Major group — | | | | | | | | |
| Oceania and Antarctica | 1,940 | 1,660 | 1,920 | 1,510 | 1,790 | 1,500 | 5,650 | 4,670 |
| Europe and the Former USSR | 1,540r | 1,150 | 1,820r | 1,690 | 1,820r | 1,530 | 5,180r | 4,370 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 590r | 560 | 470r | 520 | 620r | 490 | 1,680r | 1,570 |
| Southeast Asia | 930 | 1,460 | 960r | 1,120 | 960 | 1,190 | 2,840 | 3,770 |
| Northeast Asia | 1,060 | 1,180 | 1,050 | 940 | 820 | 820 | 2,930 | 2,930 |
| Southern Asia | 610r | 860 | 740r | 780 | 640 | 700 | 1,990r | 2,340 |
| The Americas | 220 | 260 | 200 | 230 | 220 | 260 | 640 | 750 |
| Africa (excluding North Africa) | 700 | 780 | 670 | 800 | 730r | 850 | 2,100r | 2,430 |
| Total(b) | 7,580r | 7,900 | 7,840r | 7,580 | 7,600r | 7,350 | 23,020r | 22,830 |
| Major source countries — | | | | | | | | |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 50r | 10 | 80r | 40 | 50 | 20 | 180r | 80 |
| China (excl. SARs and Taiwan) | 630 | 610 | 660 | 570 | 490r | 520 | 1,790r | 1,690 |
| Fiji | 190 | 150 | 230 | 190 | 160 | 160 | 580 | 490 |
| Former USSR and Baltic States | 80 | 90 | 80 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 250 | 290 |
| Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c) | 190r | 120 | 220r | 260 | 230r | 150 | 640r | 520 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 150 | 140 | 130 | 70 | 110r | 80 | 390r | 290 |
| India | 270 | 520 | 290 | 440 | 330 | 420 | 890 | 1,380 |
| New Zealand | 1,570 | 1,330 | 1,520 | 1,180 | 1,470 | 1,190 | 4,560 | 3,690 |
| Philippines | 240 | 250 | 310 | 220 | 310 | 220 | 860 | 690 |
| South Africa | 560 | 550 | 490 | 470 | 580 | 560 | 1,640 | 1,580 |
| Taiwan | 180 | 280 | 140 | 190 | 110 | 120 | 430 | 590 |
| United Kingdom | 790 | 530 | 940 | 750 | 960 | 820 | 2,700 | 2,090 |
| United States of America | 100 | 110 | 80 | 100 | 90 | 100 | 280 | 320 |
| Viet Nam | 160 | 130 | 120 | 130 | 120 | 180 | 390 | 440 |

(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)
(‘000)**

| <i>Country of residence(b)</i> | <i>July</i> | | <i>August</i> | | <i>September</i> | | <i>Quarter ended September</i> | |
|--|--------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> |
| OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA — | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 1.8 | 1.7 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 5.8 | 5.6 |
| New Caledonia | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 5.0 | 5.5 |
| New Zealand | 67.6 | 74.5 | 72.8 | 74.5 | 75.3 | 84.1 | 215.7 | 233.1 |
| Papua New Guinea | 5.8 | 3.5 | 2.6 | 3.1 | 4.4 | 3.7 | 12.8 | 10.3 |
| Other | 3.3 | 2.9 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 3.0 | 2.7 | 8.4 | 8.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>80.0</i> | <i>84.2</i> | <i>81.5</i> | <i>83.8</i> | <i>86.2</i> | <i>94.6</i> | <i>247.7</i> | <i>262.6</i> |
| EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR — | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 1.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 | 1.2 | 1.3 | 1.3 | 4.5 | 4.6 |
| Belgium | 1.2 | 1.3 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.9 | 2.6 | 2.9 |
| Denmark | 1.7 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 0.8 | 1.6 | 1.5 | 4.2 | 3.9 |
| Former USSR & Baltic States | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 2.0 | 2.3 |
| France | 6.4 | 6.7 | 4.5 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.3 | 14.3 | 14.5 |
| Germany | 9.6 | 12.6 | 9.1 | 9.6 | 10.9 | 11.9 | 29.6 | 34.0 |
| Greece | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 2.0 | 1.6 |
| Ireland | 3.4 | 4.1 | 2.7 | 3.1 | 3.4 | 4.3 | 9.4 | 11.5 |
| Italy | 4.9 | 5.3 | 7.3 | 6.2 | 4.2 | 3.3 | 16.4 | 14.8 |
| Netherlands | 4.8 | 5.4 | 3.4 | 2.9 | 5.0 | 4.8 | 13.2 | 13.1 |
| Norway | 1.3 | 1.8 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.2 | 2.8 | 3.7 |
| Spain | 1.6 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.0 | 4.6 | 4.5 |
| Sweden | 2.0 | 2.2 | 1.1 | 1.2 | 1.7 | 2.0 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Switzerland | 3.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.1 | 4.0 | 4.2 | 9.9 | 9.8 |
| United Kingdom | 35.2 | 46.8 | 33.4 | 35.3 | 39.3 | 39.8 | 107.9 | 121.9 |
| Other | 2.5 | 3.7 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 3.2 | 8.0 | 9.4 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>81.5</i> | <i>100.4</i> | <i>72.4</i> | <i>73.5</i> | <i>82.5</i> | <i>84.0</i> | <i>236.4</i> | <i>257.9</i> |
| MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA — | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 1.1 | 1.1 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.0 | 1.4 | 3.1 | 3.4 |
| Other | 9.1 | 9.1 | 6.2 | 6.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 17.3 | 17.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>10.1</i> | <i>10.1</i> | <i>7.3</i> | <i>7.4</i> | <i>3.1</i> | <i>3.8</i> | <i>20.4</i> | <i>21.4</i> |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei | 0.5 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.5 | 0.6 | 1.5 | 2.0 |
| Indonesia | 9.1 | 10.6 | 6.0 | 5.3 | 5.2 | 5.9 | 20.4 | 21.8 |
| Malaysia | 9.8 | 12.1 | 10.0 | 11.1 | 13.6 | 15.4 | 33.4 | 38.6 |
| Philippines | 2.8 | 2.5 | 3.1 | 2.0 | 2.9 | 2.3 | 8.8 | 6.8 |
| Singapore | 17.1 | 22.7 | 16.9 | 21.6 | 21.6 | 21.1 | 55.6 | 65.4 |
| Thailand | 5.3 | 7.3 | 3.9 | 5.5 | 3.4 | 5.3 | 12.6 | 18.0 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.6 | 0.7 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.5 | 2.5 | 4.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>45.5</i> | <i>57.6</i> | <i>41.1</i> | <i>47.5</i> | <i>48.1</i> | <i>52.0</i> | <i>134.7</i> | <i>157.2</i> |
| NORTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | |
| China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)(c) | 8.7 | 16.0 | 7.2 | 13.4 | 6.9r | 11.5 | 22.8r | 40.9 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China)(c) | 15.4 | 17.3 | 10.8 | 12.2 | 10.7r | 10.6 | 36.9r | 40.1 |
| Japan | 63.6 | 62.9 | 69.8 | 74.4 | 54.7 | 49.6 | 188.1 | 186.9 |
| Korea | 9.4 | 16.5 | 8.3 | 12.2 | 6.8 | 10.5 | 24.6 | 39.2 |
| Taiwan | 17.6 | 11.7 | 12.3 | 8.7 | 10.1 | 6.3 | 40.0 | 26.6 |
| Other | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.2 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>115.0</i> | <i>124.6</i> | <i>108.8</i> | <i>121.2</i> | <i>89.4</i> | <i>88.6</i> | <i>313.1</i> | <i>334.4</i> |
| SOUTHERN ASIA — | | | | | | | | |
| India | 2.9 | 4.0 | 2.1 | 2.9 | 2.4 | 3.7 | 7.4 | 10.7 |
| Other | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.2 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.2 | 3.5 | 3.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>4.3</i> | <i>5.6</i> | <i>3.3</i> | <i>4.0</i> | <i>3.3</i> | <i>4.9</i> | <i>10.9</i> | <i>14.5</i> |
| THE AMERICAS — | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5.6 | 6.9 | 4.6 | 5.3 | 5.1 | 5.3 | 15.3 | 17.5 |
| United States of America | 37.8 | 47.6 | 30.1 | 33.5 | 27.1 | 24.1 | 95.0 | 105.2 |
| Other | 2.7 | 3.6 | 1.7 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 6.9 | 8.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>46.1</i> | <i>58.1</i> | <i>36.4</i> | <i>41.2</i> | <i>34.8</i> | <i>32.0</i> | <i>117.2</i> | <i>131.2</i> |
| AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 4.5 | 4.5 | 3.9 | 4.6 | 4.6 | 4.9 | 13.0 | 14.0 |
| Other | 1.0 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 1.4 | 0.8 | 1.2 | 2.5 | 4.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>5.6</i> | <i>6.2</i> | <i>4.6</i> | <i>5.9</i> | <i>5.4</i> | <i>6.1</i> | <i>15.5</i> | <i>18.3</i> |
| Not stated/Inadequately described | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.1 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 1.2 | 0.4 |
| Total | 388.5 | 446.9 | 355.6 | 384.6 | 353.1 | 366.3 | 1,097.2 | 1,197.8 |

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

| Main destination(b) | July | | August | | September | | Quarter ended September | |
|--|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|--------------|
| | 1999 | 2001 | 1999 | 2001 | 1999 | 2001 | 1999 | 2001 |
| OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA — | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 12.8 | 9.5 | 10.5 | 7.8 | 13.8 | 9.9 | 37.1 | 27.2 |
| New Caledonia | 1.2 | 2.3 | 0.7 | 1.3 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 3.5 | 5.9 |
| New Zealand | 38.7 | 46.5 | 39.2 | 53.1 | 46.0 | 54.0 | 123.9 | 153.6 |
| Norfolk Island | 1.1 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 3.2 | 2.1 | 6.4 | 5.7 |
| Papua New Guinea | 3.1 | 2.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 | 5.3 | 2.9 | 11.6 | 8.4 |
| Vanuatu | 3.1 | 3.0 | 3.3 | 3.0 | 4.0 | 3.7 | 10.4 | 9.8 |
| Other | 3.4 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 2.9 | 9.6 | 8.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>63.5</i> | <i>68.4</i> | <i>60.9</i> | <i>72.2</i> | <i>78.1</i> | <i>77.8</i> | <i>202.5</i> | <i>218.5</i> |
| EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR — | | | | | | | | |
| France | 3.2 | 3.8 | 4.6 | 3.3 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 12.9 | 12.8 |
| Germany | 2.9 | 5.2 | 4.0 | 3.9 | 4.0 | 4.8 | 10.9 | 13.8 |
| Greece | 6.4 | 7.8 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 3.4 | 3.6 | 14.6 | 15.7 |
| Ireland | 2.1 | 3.4 | 2.3 | 3.0 | 3.6 | 2.8 | 8.0 | 9.2 |
| Italy | 6.0 | 8.9 | 5.9 | 7.1 | 8.0 | 10.8 | 19.9 | 26.7 |
| Netherlands | 1.7 | 1.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 5.4 | 4.6 |
| Poland | 1.0 | 1.5 | 0.7 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.0 | 2.5 | 3.3 |
| Spain | 1.0 | 1.8 | 1.9 | 1.4 | 1.5 | 1.9 | 4.4 | 5.1 |
| Switzerland | 1.1 | 1.7 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.5 | 1.2 | 3.6 | 4.0 |
| United Kingdom | 26.8 | 31.8 | 36.7 | 32.7 | 35.2 | 30.9 | 98.7 | 95.4 |
| Other | 11.9 | 14.4 | 10.7 | 11.2 | 10.6 | 8.9 | 33.2 | 34.5 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>64.2</i> | <i>81.6</i> | <i>74.8</i> | <i>70.4</i> | <i>75.1</i> | <i>73.3</i> | <i>214.1</i> | <i>225.2</i> |
| MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA — | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.6 | 2.1 | 1.3 |
| Lebanon | 3.2 | 3.2 | 1.7 | 1.3 | 1.9 | 1.5 | 6.9 | 6.0 |
| Turkey | 1.9 | 2.6 | 1.4 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 4.9 | 5.6 |
| Other | 2.3 | 3.5 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.2 | 4.3 | 6.6 | 10.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>7.8</i> | <i>9.5</i> | <i>6.0</i> | <i>5.7</i> | <i>6.7</i> | <i>8.0</i> | <i>20.4</i> | <i>23.1</i> |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 35.0 | 33.1 | 30.6 | 29.2 | 26.3 | 33.0 | 92.0 | 95.3 |
| Malaysia | 11.9 | 10.7 | 10.2 | 9.5 | 11.8 | 11.3 | 33.9 | 31.5 |
| Philippines | 3.4 | 3.3 | 3.3 | 4.1 | 3.7 | 3.6 | 10.4 | 11.0 |
| Singapore | 12.9 | 15.3 | 12.4 | 13.9 | 14.4 | 16.1 | 39.6 | 45.3 |
| Thailand | 12.7 | 16.3 | 11.3 | 13.4 | 13.7 | 18.1 | 37.8 | 47.8 |
| Viet Nam | 3.8 | 3.8 | 2.4 | 3.6 | 3.4 | 5.0 | 9.6 | 12.3 |
| Other | 0.8 | 1.9 | 0.7 | 1.5 | 0.3 | 2.2 | 1.8 | 5.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>80.5</i> | <i>84.4</i> | <i>70.9</i> | <i>75.1</i> | <i>73.7</i> | <i>89.1</i> | <i>225.1</i> | <i>248.7</i> |
| NORTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | |
| China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)(c) | 5.8 | 7.1 | 5.5 | 7.6 | 10.8r | 15.5 | 22.0r | 30.2 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China)(c) | 10.5 | 9.3 | 11.7 | 11.1 | 13.2r | 11.4 | 35.4r | 31.8 |
| Japan | 4.4 | 6.5 | 3.1 | 4.9 | 9.4 | 8.3 | 16.9 | 19.7 |
| Korea | 1.5 | 2.2 | 1.3 | 1.2 | 1.4 | 2.5 | 4.2 | 5.9 |
| Taiwan | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 2.3 | 2.6 | 3.0 | 7.1 | 7.5 |
| Other | 0.4 | — | — | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.6 | 0.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>24.6</i> | <i>27.4</i> | <i>24.1</i> | <i>27.1</i> | <i>37.6</i> | <i>40.8</i> | <i>86.3</i> | <i>95.2</i> |
| SOUTHERN ASIA — | | | | | | | | |
| India | 2.0 | 1.9 | 1.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 2.7 | 6.6 | 7.1 |
| Sri Lanka | 1.1 | 1.3 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 1.4 | 1.1 | 3.2 | 3.2 |
| Other | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 1.6 | 2.0 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>4.0</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>3.3</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>5.9</i> | <i>5.8</i> | <i>13.2</i> | <i>14.2</i> |
| THE AMERICAS — | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 5.7 | 7.0 | 5.1 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 6.6 | 16.7 | 19.4 |
| United States of America | 28.4 | 24.6 | 28.2 | 24.3 | 37.0 | 23.6 | 93.7 | 72.5 |
| Other | 2.6 | 2.1 | 1.8 | 1.8 | 2.8 | 2.9 | 7.1 | 6.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>36.7</i> | <i>33.7</i> | <i>35.1</i> | <i>31.9</i> | <i>45.7</i> | <i>33.1</i> | <i>117.5</i> | <i>98.7</i> |
| AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 2.5 | 2.6 | 3.4 | 2.5 | 3.8 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 8.2 |
| Other | 1.8 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.2 | 2.8 | 1.7 | 6.1 | 5.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>4.3</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>5.0</i> | <i>4.7</i> | <i>6.6</i> | <i>4.9</i> | <i>15.9</i> | <i>13.8</i> |
| Not stated/Inadequately described | 1.1 | 0.3 | 1.0 | 0.3 | 1.2 | 0.3 | 3.3 | 0.9 |
| Total | 286.6 | 313.5 | 281.1 | 291.7 | 330.7 | 333.0 | 898.4 | 938.2 |

(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**

| <i>State/Territory in which most time was spent</i> | ('000) | | | | | | | |
|---|---------------|--------------|---------------|--------------|------------------|--------------|--------------------------------|----------------|
| | <i>July</i> | | <i>August</i> | | <i>September</i> | | <i>Quarter ended September</i> | |
| | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> | <i>1999</i> | <i>2001</i> |
| New South Wales | 130.1 | 173.4 | 162.1 | 172.9 | 133.6 | 139.9 | 425.9 | 486.3 |
| Victoria | 46.1 | 56.0 | 49.3 | 59.3 | 40.8 | 47.2 | 136.2 | 162.4 |
| Queensland | 115.1 | 125.3 | 134.6 | 144.3 | 110.1 | 110.6 | 359.8 | 380.2 |
| South Australia | 6.4 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 8.7 | 7.7 | 7.2 | 22.8 | 23.9 |
| Western Australia | 28.6 | 29.6 | 36.5 | 36.8 | 30.1 | 33.5 | 95.1 | 100.0 |
| Tasmania | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.6 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 3.9 | 5.0 |
| Northern Territory(b) | 5.4 | 8.5 | 6.2 | 11.2 | 5.2 | 7.0 | 16.7 | 26.7 |
| Australian Capital Territory | 2.4 | 3.8 | 2.8 | 5.5 | 2.3 | 4.2 | 7.5 | 13.5 |
| Other Territories(c) | 0.8 | — | 0.2 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 | 1.2 | 0.2 |
| Total | 336.0 | 406.2 | 402.0 | 440.5 | 331.2 | 351.5 | 1,069.1 | 1,198.2 |

(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 produced by the ABS are listed in the *Catalogue of Publications and Products, Australia* (Cat. no. 1101.0). The ABS also issues, on Tuesdays and Fridays, a *Release Advice* (Cat. no. 1105.0) which lists publications to be released in the next few days. Both are available from any ABS office or the ABS web site.

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

ADDITIONAL STATISTICS AVAILABLE

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

- Citizenship (Nationality)
- Country of birth
- Age (Date of birth)
- Sex
- Marital status (not available for Australia or New Zealand citizens)
- Category of travel
- Permanent migrant
 - Previous/future country of residence
 - State of intended address/lived
- Overseas visitor
 - Intended/actual length of stay
 - Main reason for journey
 - Country of residence
 - State of intended address/in which most time spent
- Australian residents
 - Intended/actual length of stay overseas
 - Country spent/intend to spend most time abroad
 - State or Territory of intended address/State or Territory lived
- Occupation (not available for short-term movements)
- Country of embarkation/disembarkation
- Airport/Port of arrival/departure
- Arrival/departure date
- Intention to live in Australia for next 12 months (not available for short-term movements)

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

SYMBOLS AND OTHER USAGES

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

G L O S S A R Y

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

G L O S S A R Y

Main reason for journey On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to *main reason for journey* have been published using the following categories:

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

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

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

Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) Overseas Arrivals and Departures refer to the arrival or departure of Australian residents or overseas visitors, through Australian airports (or sea ports), which have been recorded on Incoming or Outgoing Passenger Cards. Statistics on Overseas Arrivals and Departures relate to the number of movements of travellers rather than the number of travellers (i.e. the multiple movements of individual persons during a given reference period are all counted).

Permanent arrivals Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:

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

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

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

Short-term arrivals Short-term arrivals comprise:

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

Short-term departure Short-term departures comprise:

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

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

▶ Given names

▶ Passport number

◆ Flight number or name of ship

▶ Intended address in Australia
State

▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes No

▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:
Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes No
Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes No

YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, Yes

▶ Are you bringing into Australia:

- Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes No
- More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes No
- Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes No
- Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes No
- AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes No
- Food of any type – includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked – anything you can eat or cook? Yes No
- Wooden articles, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes No
- 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 No
- Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes No
- Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes No
- Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes No

DECLARATION
The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.

YOUR SIGNATURE

DAY MONTH YEAR

TURN OVER THE CARD English

INCOMING CARD – BACK

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH

▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship?

◆ What is your usual occupation?

▶ Nationality as shown on passport

▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR

PLEASE AND ANSWER A OR B OR C

A Migrating permanently to Australia

B Visitor or temporary entrant

YEARS MONTHS DAYS
 OR

▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia

▶ Your country of residence

▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)

Convention/conference 1 Employment 4 Holiday 7
Business 2 Education 5 Other 8
Visiting friends or relatives 3 Exhibition 6

C Resident returning to Australia

▶ Country where you spent most time abroad

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.

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15 (Design date 06/99)

OUTGOING CARD

Outgoing passenger card • Australia

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH

▶ Family/surname

▶ Given names

▶ Passport number

▶ Flight number or name of ship

▶ Country where you will get off this flight

▶ What is your usual occupation?

◆ Nationality as shown on passport

▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR

PLEASE AND ANSWER D OR E OR F

D Visitor or temporary entrant departing

▶ City or State where you spent most time

E Australian resident departing temporarily

▶ In which State do you live? NSW Vic Qld SA WA Tas NT ACT Other

▶ Intended length of stay overseas YEARS MONTHS DAYS OR

▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad

▶ Main reason for overseas travel (X one only)

Convention/conference 1 Employment 5
Business 2 Education 6
Visiting friends or relatives 3 Exhibition 7
Holiday 4 Other 8

F Australian resident departing permanently

▶ In which State did you live?
NSW Vic Qld SA WA Tas NT ACT Other

▶ What is your country of future residence?

DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete.

YOUR SIGNATURE

DAY MONTH YEAR

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 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, JULY–SEPTEMBER 2001(a)

| OAD variables | July..... | | August..... | | September..... | |
|--|-----------|----------|-------------|----------|----------------|----------|
| | Incoming | Outgoing | Incoming | Outgoing | Incoming | Outgoing |
| | % | % | % | % | % | % |
| Citizenship (Nationality) | 0.16 | 0.10 | 0.16 | 0.08 | 0.14 | 0.06 |
| Country of birth | 1.75 | 2.87 | 0.11 | 1.24 | 1.08 | 1.50 |
| Age (Date of birth) | — | — | — | — | — | — |
| Sex | 0.96 | 1.39 | 0.14 | 0.20 | 0.09 | 0.11 |
| Marital Status(b) | 48.36 | 55.42 | 48.95 | 57.39 | 50.41 | 52.81 |
| Category of travel | 1.67 | 1.40 | 1.72 | 1.27 | 1.78 | 1.13 |
| Permanent migrant | | | | | | |
| Previous/future country of residence | 15.28 | 10.14 | 19.06 | 9.23 | 16.31 | 15.67 |
| Overseas visitor | | | | | | |
| Intended/actual length of stay | 8.67 | 3.56 | 8.55 | 3.47 | 8.75 | 3.28 |
| Main reason for journey | 5.91 | .. | 8.64 | .. | 8.94 | .. |
| Australian residents | | | | | | |
| Actual/intended time away from | | | | | | |
| Australia | 2.37 | 4.53 | 2.43 | 4.21 | 2.30 | 3.79 |
| Main reason for journey | .. | 5.85 | .. | 4.88 | .. | 4.98 |
| Occupation(c) | 5.91 | 6.70 | — | — | 7.76 | 6.99 |
| Country of | | | | | | |
| embarkation/disembarkation | 4.59 | 3.23 | 4.20 | 2.74 | 3.80 | 2.58 |
| Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months | 28.57 | .. | 30.72 | .. | 31.43 | .. |

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

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

INTENDED LENGTH OF STAY / TIME AWAY FROM AUSTRALIA

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

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

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

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

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

STATE IN WHICH MOST TIME
WAS SPENT

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

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

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

SEPTEMBER 1998 PROCESSING

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

DATA IMPUTATIONS

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

A.2 DISTRIBUTION OF NON-RESPONSE RATES FOR STATE OF STAY BY
CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER, JULY–SEPTEMBER 2001(a)

| <i>Category of traveller</i> | <i>July</i> | <i>August</i> | <i>September</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|---------------|------------------|
| | % | % | % |
| Permanent arrivals—settlers | 6.2 | 6.2 | 5.7 |
| Long-term residents returning | 2.4 | 1.9 | 1.4 |
| Long-term visitors arriving | 4.1 | 4.8 | 5.3 |
| Short-term residents returning | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Short-term visitors arriving | 8.7 | 8.0 | 7.9 |
| Residents departing permanently | 4.9 | 5.2 | 4.3 |
| Long-term residents departing | 4.1 | 3.4 | 3.9 |
| Long-term visitors departing | 26.3 | 26.2 | 27.4 |
| Short-term residents departing | 4.3 | 4.7 | 3.6 |
| Short-term visitors departing | 9.0 | 8.8 | 8.4 |

(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, JULY–SEPTEMBER 2001(a)

| Box type | July | August | September |
|--|------|--------|-----------|
| | % | % | % |
| A: Migrating permanently to Australia | 15.3 | 19.1 | 16.3 |
| B: Visitor or temporary entrant | 9.8 | 10.9 | 10.2 |
| C: Resident returning to Australia | 12.6 | 12.5 | 10.6 |
| D: Visitor or temporary entrant departing | 52.0 | 32.5 | 33.1 |
| E: Australian resident departing temporarily | 2.2 | 2.0 | 1.8 |
| F: Australian resident departing permanently | 10.2 | 9.2 | 15.7 |

(a) As on initial data supplied by DIMIA.

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

A4. COUNTRY OF STAY NON-RESPONSE RATES BY CATEGORY OF TRAVELLER, JULY–SEPTEMBER 2001(a)(b)

| Category of traveller | July | August | September |
|---------------------------------|------|--------|-----------|
| | % | % | % |
| Permanent arrivals—settlers | 3.3 | 3.8 | 3.3 |
| Long-term residents returning | 1.8 | 2.2 | 1.3 |
| Long-term visitors arriving | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.1 |
| Short-term residents returning | 2.2 | 1.7 | 1.7 |
| Short-term visitors arriving | 1.7 | 1.5 | 1.4 |
| Residents departing permanently | 0.4 | 0.9 | 0.9 |
| Long-term residents departing | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Long-term visitors departing | 1.0 | 1.2 | 1.1 |
| Short-term residents departing | 0.5 | 0.6 | 0.6 |
| Short-term visitors departing | 2.3 | 1.0 | 0.9 |

(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.

FOR MORE INFORMATION...

- INTERNET* **www.abs.gov.au** the ABS web site is the best place to start for access to summary data from our latest publications, information about the ABS, advice about upcoming releases, our catalogue, and Australia Now—a statistical profile.
- LIBRARY* A range of ABS publications is available from public and tertiary libraries Australia-wide. Contact your nearest library to determine whether it has the ABS statistics you require, or visit our web site for a list of libraries.
- CPI INFOLINE* For current and historical Consumer Price Index data, call 1902 981 074 (call cost 77c per minute).
- DIAL-A-STATISTIC* For the latest figures for National Accounts, Balance of Payments, Labour Force, Average Weekly Earnings, Estimated Resident Population and the Consumer Price Index call 1900 986 400 (call cost 77c per minute).

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