

SUPPLEMENT

**OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND
DEPARTURES**

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11:30AM (CANBERRA TIME) TUES 17 DEC 2002

KEY FIGURES

	<i>Jun qtr 2001 '000</i>	<i>% change between Jun qtr 2001 and Jun qtr 2000</i>	<i>Year ended Jun 2001 '000</i>	<i>% change between year ended Jun 2001 and year ended Jun 2000</i>
Short-term(a)				
Visitor arrivals	1 105.6	3.0	5 031.3	8.2
Resident departures	923.5	3.0	3 577.3	7.4
Permanent(a)				
Arrivals	25.3	14.3	107.4	16.4
Departures	10.8	6.5	46.5	13.3
Total permanent and long-term(a)				
Arrivals	71.2	14.1	348.6	14.2
Departures	48.8	4.0	212.9	7.6

(a) Original

KEY POINTS

- There were 1.1 million short-term visitor arrivals during the June quarter 2001, an increase of 3% compared to the June quarter 2000.
 - The number of short-term visitor arrivals for the year ended June 2001 (5,031,300) was 8% higher than for the year ended June 2000 (4,651,800).
 - The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals increased in each month of the June quarter 2001.
 - New Zealand was the main source country for short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2001, accounting for 20% of all short-term visitor arrivals. New Zealand was also the main source country for the year ended June 2001 (16%), followed by Japan (14%) and the United Kingdom (12%).
 - There were 923,500 short-term resident departures during the June quarter 2001, an increase of 3% compared to the June quarter 2000.
 - The number of short-term resident departures for the year ended June 2001 (3,577,300) was 7% higher than for the year ended June 2000 (3,332,300).
 - During the June quarter 2001 there were 25,300 permanent arrivals and 45,900 long-term arrivals. During the same period, there were 10,800 permanent departures and 38,000 long-term departures.
 - The net gain from permanent and long-term movement during the June quarter 2001 was 22,400 people, 44% higher than the corresponding quarter in 2000. For the year ended June 2001, the net gain was 135,700 people, compared to 107,300 for the year ended June 2000.
- For more information about these and related statistics, contact the National Information and Referral Service on 1300 135 070, or Rachael Hill on Canberra 02 6252 5640.

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 gave priority to processing passenger cards for July 2001 and subsequent months before finalising processing for earlier months— August 2000 through to June 2001. Data for this earlier period has now been fully processed, with the final outstanding quarter—the June quarter 2001—released in this issue.

The preliminary estimates for November 2002, together with final data for October 2002, will be published in *Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, November 2002*, (cat. no. 3401.0) which will be released on 20 December 2002.



DATA NOTES

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



CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

This issue contains final data for April to June 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. Financial year totals have been included in all tables.



Dennis Trewin
Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENTS

VISITOR ARRIVALS

There were an estimated 1,105,600 short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2001, an increase of 3% compared to the June quarter 2000, and the highest June quarter arrivals figure on record. Short-term visitor arrivals for the June quarter 2001 were comprised of 405,400 arrivals during the month of April (consistent with the number of arrivals during April 2000), 330,200 arrivals during May (3% higher than in May 2000) and 370,000 arrivals during June (6% higher than in June 2000).

For the year ended June 2001, short-term visitor arrivals totalled 5,031,300, with monthly arrivals fluctuating between a low of 330,200 in May 2001 and a high of 559,900 in December 2000. Total short-term visitor arrivals for the year were 8% higher than for the year ended June 2000. This reflects, in part, 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 main source countries of short-term visitor arrivals to Australia during the June quarter 2001 were New Zealand (20% of all visitor arrivals), Japan (14%), the United States of America and the United Kingdom (each 10%), and Singapore (7%). Compared to the corresponding period in 2000, Taiwan was the only one of the top ten source countries to record a decline in short-term visitor arrivals (down 9%). The largest proportional increases were for visitor arrivals from China (33%), Korea (10%), Singapore (8%) and the United States of America (6%).

The main source countries of short-term visitor arrivals for the year ended June 2001 were similar to those for the June quarter 2001. New Zealand contributed 16% of all short-term visitor arrivals for the year, followed by Japan (14%), the United Kingdom (12%), the United States of America (10%), Singapore (6%), and Korea, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Germany and China (each 3%). The number of short-term visitor arrivals from each of the top ten source countries was higher in 2000-01 than in the previous financial year.

RESIDENT DEPARTURES

During the June quarter 2001 there were 923,500 short-term departures of Australian residents, 3% higher than the June quarter 2000. Of these, 299,900 departed during April (3% lower than the number of short-term resident departures during April 2000), 296,000 departed during May (4% higher than in May 2000) and 327,600 departed during June (8% higher than in June 2000).

The main destinations for Australian residents departing short-term during the June quarter 2001 were New Zealand (15% of all short-term resident departures), the United Kingdom and the United States of America (each 10%) and Indonesia (8%).

MAIN FEATURES

RESIDENT DEPARTURES *CONTINUED*

During the June quarter 2001:

135,200 Australian residents mainly visited New Zealand, an increase of 25% compared to the June quarter 2000;

96,400 Australian residents mainly visited the United Kingdom, a decrease of 9%;

90,700 Australian residents mainly visited the United States of America, a decrease of 16%;

71,100 Australian residents mainly visited Indonesia, an increase of 6%;

38,900 Australian residents mainly visited Thailand, an increase of 4%;

38,200 Australian residents mainly visited Singapore, a decrease of 3%; and

37,500 Australian residents mainly visited Hong Kong, an increase of 8%.

For the year ended June 2001, the main destinations of Australians travelling overseas short-term were New Zealand (16% of all short-term resident departures), the United States of America (10%), the United Kingdom (9%), Indonesia (8%), and Thailand, Hong Kong, Singapore and Malaysia (each 4%). With the exception of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, the number of Australian residents travelling short-term to each of these countries was higher in the year ended June 2001 than in the year ended June 2000.

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

More than half of all short-term visitors to Australia during the June quarter 2001 stated on arrival that they had come here mainly for a holiday (601,300 or 54%). A further 20% (222,300) stated that they came to Australia mainly to visit friends or relatives, 10% (108,100) for business trips, 3% (37,100) for educational purposes, and a further 3% (34,100) for a convention or conference. This distribution changed little compared to the corresponding period in 2000. Overall during the year ended June 2001, 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 (9%) and education (4%).

Similarly, the most common reason given by Australian residents departing overseas short-term during the June quarter 2001 was taking a holiday (397,400, or 43%). A further 26% (239,600) were travelling mainly to visit friends or relatives, 17% (153,700) for business, 5% (41,900) for a convention or conference and 2% (23,000) for employment. During the twelve months to June 2001, 44% of short-term resident departures had travelled mainly for a holiday, 26% to visit friends or relatives, 16% for business, 4% for a convention or conference and 3% for employment.

MAIN STATE OF STAY

During the June quarter 2001, 43% of all short-term overseas visitors to Australia stated at departure that they had spent most of their time in New South Wales. A further 28% had spent most of their time in Queensland, 15% in Victoria and 9% in Western Australia. For the 2000–01 financial year 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, 15% in Victoria and 9% in Western Australia.

MAIN FEATURES

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There were 25,300 permanent (settler) arrivals in Australia during the June quarter 2001, 14% higher than the number of permanent arrivals during the corresponding quarter in 2000. This was comprised of 8,500 arrivals during April, 9,500 during May and 7,200 during June. In each of these months, New Zealand was the main source country for permanent arrivals, with people born in New Zealand accounting for 21% of all permanent arrivals for the quarter. People born in the United Kingdom were the second largest settler group, accounting for 8% of all permanent arrivals.

Permanent arrivals for the 2000–01 financial year totalled 107,400, 16% higher than during 1999–2000. In each month of the year ended June 2001, New Zealand was the main source country for settler arrivals, contributing 23% of permanent arrivals for the year. The United Kingdom and China (each 8%) were the next main source countries for permanent arrivals, followed by India (6%) and South Africa (5%).

During the June quarter 2001, there were 10,800 permanent departures from Australia (an increase of 6% over the same period in 2000). This was comprised of 4,200 departures during April (13% higher than in April 2000), 3,500 departures during May (consistent with permanent departures during May 2000) and 3,100 departures during June (5% higher than in June 2000). This brought the total number of permanent departures for the year ended June 2001 to 46,500, 13% higher than during 1999–2000.

There were 45,900 long-term arrivals and 38,000 long-term departures for the June quarter 2001. This contributed to a net gain from permanent and long-term movement during the quarter of 22,400 people, 44% more than in the corresponding quarter in 2000 (15,500).

The number of long-term arrivals for the 2000–01 financial year (241,200) increased by 13% over the previous financial year (212,800), while the number of long-term departures increased by 6% over the same period (166,400 in 2000–01, compared to 156,800 in 1999–2000). Overall, the net gain from permanent and long-term movement for the year ended June 2001 was 135,700 people, 26% higher than for the year ended June 2000 (107,300 people).

TABLE 1. TOTAL MOVEMENT—ARRIVALS: CATEGORY OF MOVEMENT

Period	Permanent arrivals (settlers)	Long-term arrivals		Total permanent and long-term arrivals	Short-term arrivals (a) ('000)				Total arrivals (a) ('000)
		Australian residents	Overseas visitors		Australian residents	Overseas visitors (original)	Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted)(b)	Overseas visitors (Trend estimate)(c)	
<i>Year ended 31 December</i>									
1999	88,010	76,130	125,730	289,870	3,226.1	4,459.5	..	..	7,975.5
2000	97,180	80,310	140,080	317,560	3,423.0	4,931.4	..	..	8,671.9
2001	100,890	85,130	170,390	356,410	3,449.9	4,855.7	..	..	8,662.1
<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	107,370	82,890	158,310	348,570	3,543.0	5,031.3	..	..	8,922.9
<i>2000 —</i>									
July	8,240	6,690	19,790	34,720	330.4	429.0	401.6	405.1	794.2
August	8,650	6,290	8,620	23,570	283.0	372.9	406.0	407.8	679.4
September	7,260	5,960	8,730	21,950	328.4	403.0	458.2	413.0	753.3
October	8,280	6,240	10,940	25,460	369.6	426.5	420.0	418.9	821.6
November	8,100	7,540	8,200	23,840	275.8	459.9	437.2	423.5	759.5
December	10,120	13,690	7,930	31,740	228.9	559.9	428.3	424.9	820.6
<i>2001 —</i>									
January	11,740	8,060	22,850	42,650	415.5	416.6	419.8	423.1	874.8
February	11,760	6,090	29,810	47,660	256.3	429.2	410.3	419.5	733.1
March	7,920	6,150	11,720	25,790	253.1	428.7	409.4	416.6	707.6
April	8,540	5,960	11,320	25,810	288.2	405.4	420.8	416.6	719.3
May	9,540	4,530	8,550	22,620	250.2	330.2	411.3	418.9	603.0
June	7,210	5,700	9,850	22,760	263.6	370.0	439.2	419.7	656.3
July	7,900	6,670	24,450	39,030	349.4	446.9	427.6	416.0	835.3
August	7,580	6,120	11,090	24,790	288.5	384.6	419.8	407.5	697.9
September	7,350	6,680	10,910	24,940	314.7	366.3	400.1	396.4	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 April 2001 onwards are not yet final. (c) See paragraphs 16–18 of the Explanatory Notes. Trend estimates for April 2001 onwards are not yet final.

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	Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted)(b)	Australian residents (Trend estimate)(c)	Overseas visitors	
<i>Year ended 31 December</i>									
1999	38,230	83,430	64,010	185,660	3,210.0	..	..	4,449.5	7,845.2
2000	43,820	88,090	74,210	206,120	3,498.2	..	..	4,911.5	8,615.8
2001	47,600	93,460	75,070	216,130	3,442.6	..	..	4,918.1	8,576.8
<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	46,520	92,950	73,430	212,900	3,577.3	..	..	5,055.8	8,846.1
<i>2000 —</i>									
July	3,670	7,310	5,970	16,950	296.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	374.0	687.9
August	3,880	8,350	4,730	16,950	290.4	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	421.5	728.8
September	3,270	5,790	5,400	14,450	356.2	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	344.9	715.6
October	3,330	6,250	5,190	14,770	283.7	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	436.7	735.1
November	3,230	5,990	6,820	16,040	274.5	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	468.9	759.4
December	4,400	7,370	11,860	23,630	378.3	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	469.3	871.2
<i>2001 —</i>									
January	6,250	13,910	6,410	26,560	263.1	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	531.9	821.6
February	3,540	7,680	5,430	16,650	226.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	392.9	636.5
March	4,140	8,380	5,580	18,100	283.8	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	447.8	749.7
April	4,200	8,300	4,830	17,330	299.9	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	436.9	754.2
May	3,520	7,860	4,660	16,040	296.0	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	367.3	679.3
June	3,100	5,770	6,560	15,420	327.6	n.y.a.	n.y.a.	363.8	706.9
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)

	April		May		June		Quarter ended June		Year ended June	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
ARRIVALS										
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	113.1	114.8	113.5	112.9	106.0	110.0	332.6	337.7	1,294.2	1,353.6
1 and under 2 weeks(b)	135.8	141.2	99.0	112.0	111.1	116.3	345.9	369.4	1,430.0	1,571.0
2 weeks and under 1 month	90.0	83.5	52.5	55.5	64.7	79.3	207.1	218.4	954.6	1,079.6
1 and under 2 months	27.4	27.5	19.3	18.9	26.0	28.2	72.8	74.7	412.8	436.9
2 and under 3 months	9.3	9.5	8.5	7.2	11.7	10.6	29.5	27.3	140.4	141.9
3 and under 6 months	15.5	14.4	13.6	11.7	13.5	13.3	42.6	39.5	197.6	208.1
6 and under 12 months	14.6	14.4	12.9	12.0	15.0	12.3	42.4	38.7	222.1	240.3
Total	405.6	405.4	319.3	330.2	347.9	370.0	1,072.9	1,105.6	4,651.8	5,031.3
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	11.1	12.2	11.6	13.1	9.8	8.8	32.5	34.1	116.3	141.0
Business	38.3	36.0	44.7	38.8	39.8	33.3	122.8	108.1	458.9	470.1
Visiting friends/relatives	87.7	90.9	57.5	61.5	69.6	69.9	214.8	222.3	904.2	1,020.6
Holiday	221.7	217.5	166.1	176.5	184.2	207.2	572.0	601.3	2,590.5	2,692.6
Employment	3.9	3.5	3.5	3.2	3.2	3.2	10.6	9.9	44.3	51.7
Education	9.8	13.6	9.1	7.7	11.5	15.8	30.5	37.1	163.1	201.6
Other and not stated(c)	33.0	31.6	26.9	29.3	29.8	31.8	89.8	92.8	374.5	453.7
Total	405.6	405.4	319.3	330.2	347.9	370.0	1,072.9	1,105.6	4,651.8	5,031.3
DEPARTURES										
Intended length of stay										
Under 1 week	38.9	43.7	36.7	39.9	36.4	35.8	112.1	119.4	416.2	452.1
1 and under 2 weeks(b)	101.9	100.4	69.3	75.0	79.9	90.9	251.1	266.3	954.0	1,065.8
2 weeks and under 1 month	83.0	76.5	66.8	68.3	78.1	84.9	227.9	229.7	882.6	915.1
1 and under 2 months	42.7	36.2	49.6	49.3	59.0	61.5	151.4	146.9	552.5	592.3
2 and under 3 months	11.3	12.8	20.9	19.1	18.7	20.6	50.9	52.4	192.5	193.7
3 and under 6 months	14.6	14.0	24.1	27.2	20.1	21.1	58.9	62.3	176.8	189.0
6 and under 12 months	15.2	16.4	17.5	17.3	11.5	12.9	44.2	46.5	157.6	169.3
Total	307.7	299.9	284.9	296.0	303.8	327.6	896.4	923.5	3,332.3	3,577.3
Main reason for journey										
Convention/conference	15.4	11.7	16.3	15.1	15.4	15.1	47.1	41.9	152.0	151.4
Business	47.7	49.6	54.7	54.2	50.2	49.9	152.6	153.7	553.3	572.4
Visiting friends/relatives	69.1	74.9	68.0	76.7	80.3	87.9	217.5	239.6	818.2	919.0
Holiday	147.9	131.6	122.0	122.9	132.6	143.0	402.5	397.4	1,515.1	1,583.6
Employment	8.3	7.5	8.3	7.1	7.1	8.4	23.7	23.0	86.5	92.5
Education	3.5	4.8	2.5	2.7	4.4	4.9	10.4	12.4	45.4	47.2
Other and not stated(c)	15.7	19.7	13.1	17.4	13.7	18.4	42.6	55.5	161.7	211.2
Total	307.7	299.9	284.9	296.0	303.8	327.6	896.4	923.5	3,332.3	3,577.3

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

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

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

<i>Country of birth(a)</i>	<i>April</i>		<i>May</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Year ended June</i>	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
Major group —										
Oceania and Antarctica	2,370	2,280	2,060	2,570	1,980	1,500	6,420	6,340	26,040	30,130
Europe and the Former USSR	1,330	1,350	1,260	1,320	1,460	1,330	4,040	3,990	18,800	19,190
Middle East and North Africa	320	500	370	580	370	580	1,070	1,650	6,030	6,940
Southeast Asia	980	1,130	1,000	1,150	980	1,250	2,960	3,520	11,270	13,800
Northeast Asia	1,030	1,100	790	1,590	830	830	2,650	3,520	11,340	14,880
Southern Asia	860	940	820	1,490	800	790	2,470	3,230	8,450	11,290
The Americas	190	200	160	230	190	220	540	640	2,420	2,780
Africa (excluding North Africa)	720	1,050	550	610	690	710	1,960	2,380	7,860	8,320
Total(b)	7,800	8,540	7,010	9,540	7,310	7,210	22,120	25,280	92,270	107,370
Major source countries —										
Bosnia-Herzegovina	10	30	70	50	90	40	170	130	670	760
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)	580	640	510	1,090	530	520	1,610	2,250	6,810	8,760
Fiji	150	230	120	230	130	120	410	570	1,860	2,150
Former USSR and Baltic States	60	100	60	100	90	110	210	300	1,010	1,090
Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c)	130	140	130	150	130	140	390	420	2,360	2,340
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	180	130	60	90	100	120	340	340	1,470	1,540
India	500	590	560	740	580	470	1,640	1,800	4,630	6,340
Indonesia	260	390	180	260	300	430	740	1,080	2,940	3,920
New Zealand	2,050	1,870	1,750	2,170	1,680	1,240	5,480	5,270	21,890	25,170
Philippines	280	200	280	300	260	240	820	740	3,190	3,120
South Africa	540	780	320	360	440	390	1,300	1,530	5,690	5,750
Taiwan	150	150	110	210	90	90	360	450	1,700	2,600
United Kingdom	730	700	580	610	630	610	1,940	1,920	9,200	9,040
United States of America	90	100	70	100	100	110	250	300	1,060	1,210
Viet Nam	130	90	140	120	150	140	410	350	1,500	1,640

(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>April</i>		<i>May</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Year ended June</i>	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —										
Fiji	2.8	1.9	2.0	1.8	1.1	1.4	5.9	5.1	27.0	22.3
New Caledonia	1.8	1.6	1.9	1.8	1.6	2.2	5.3	5.7	24.4	27.7
New Zealand	78.1	75.0	60.3	63.4	74.0	77.4	212.4	215.8	773.1	828.4
Papua New Guinea	3.5	4.3	2.9	2.9	4.3	3.2	10.7	10.3	48.2	43.2
Other	3.6	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.1	2.6	8.7	8.3	35.8	39.3
<i>Total</i>	89.8	85.7	70.2	72.6	83.0	86.9	242.9	245.3	908.6	960.9
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —										
Austria	1.2	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.7	0.8	2.9	2.4	18.7	17.5
Belgium	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.5	1.7	1.5	11.1	11.2
Denmark	1.2	1.1	0.8	0.6	1.0	1.0	3.0	2.7	19.2	20.2
Former USSR & Baltic States	0.6	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.0	1.9	10.1	15.1
France	4.0	3.4	3.1	2.6	3.2	2.7	10.3	8.7	53.5	54.2
Germany	10.6	11.0	7.5	7.6	6.5	7.2	24.6	25.8	147.2	147.5
Greece	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.6	1.6	1.2	9.3	9.1
Ireland	3.2	3.5	2.3	2.2	4.0	4.8	9.5	10.6	44.0	49.7
Italy	2.6	2.3	2.5	1.9	3.2	2.5	8.3	6.7	54.4	54.6
Netherlands	3.6	3.5	2.5	2.5	2.2	2.5	8.3	8.5	55.4	61.9
Norway	1.1	1.3	0.5	0.6	1.0	1.0	2.7	2.8	14.1	17.5
Spain	0.8	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.6	2.3	2.0	12.9	16.0
Sweden	1.9	1.9	1.1	1.0	1.5	1.5	4.5	4.4	33.0	35.9
Switzerland	3.0	2.8	2.4	2.1	2.2	2.1	7.6	6.9	48.2	47.5
United Kingdom	52.4	46.1	27.2	25.5	25.8	35.9	105.4	107.4	554.4	605.4
Other	3.0	2.5	2.5	2.1	3.0	2.7	8.5	7.3	45.9	52.9
<i>Total</i>	90.8	82.8	55.8	51.2	56.7	66.9	203.3	200.9	1,131.5	1,216.4
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —										
Israel	1.1	1.2	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.7	2.5	2.7	12.7	13.8
Other	1.6	2.4	1.4	2.0	2.8	3.2	5.9	7.5	39.8	44.1
<i>Total</i>	2.8	3.5	2.2	2.8	3.4	3.9	8.4	10.2	52.6	57.9
SOUTHEAST ASIA —										
Brunei	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.2	1.1	1.5	5.9	6.9
Indonesia	6.5	8.0	4.8	4.6	7.4	6.9	18.7	19.4	83.1	98.3
Malaysia	12.5	11.2	14.9	17.1	9.1	8.9	36.6	37.1	146.8	148.4
Philippines	5.3	4.3	3.7	2.8	2.7	2.0	11.8	9.1	39.5	35.1
Singapore	21.2	22.0	21.0	24.5	32.1	34.3	74.4	80.7	277.0	293.3
Thailand	13.1	14.3	6.4	7.0	3.6	4.0	23.0	25.3	68.0	77.9
Other	1.7	1.3	1.2	1.0	1.2	1.2	4.1	3.5	14.1	16.8
<i>Total</i>	60.9	61.8	52.2	57.4	56.6	57.4	169.7	176.7	634.4	676.7
NORTHEAST ASIA —										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)(c)	7.9	12.7	9.0	11.3	7.6	8.5	24.4	32.5	105.0	143.5
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(c)	15.3	15.6	9.4	8.1	10.7	11.8	35.4	35.5	149.0	154.1
Japan	54.7	58.7	51.3	48.5	48.7	49.1	154.7	156.3	705.5	724.2
Korea	13.2	13.0	10.1	12.0	9.6	11.1	32.9	36.1	139.4	164.6
Taiwan	13.9	10.1	10.2	10.2	12.4	13.1	36.5	33.4	140.9	124.3
Other	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	1.0	2.9	3.6
<i>Total</i>	105.2	110.3	90.2	90.6	89.2	93.9	284.6	294.8	1,242.8	1,314.3
SOUTHERN ASIA —										
India	3.5	4.1	6.1	6.6	3.7	4.2	13.3	14.9	38.6	45.6
Other	1.4	1.6	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.1	3.5	3.8	16.0	17.5
<i>Total</i>	5.0	5.7	7.1	7.6	4.7	5.4	16.8	18.7	54.6	63.2
THE AMERICAS —										
Canada	5.6	6.9	4.4	5.5	4.2	4.2	14.2	16.6	79.9	96.1
United States of America	34.7	35.9	30.3	34.5	42.4	43.1	107.3	113.5	436.9	502.1
Other	2.9	3.1	2.4	2.4	2.0	2.1	7.3	7.6	34.3	46.8
<i>Total</i>	43.3	45.9	37.0	42.4	48.5	49.4	128.8	137.7	551.1	645.0
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —										
South Africa	6.2	4.6	3.4	2.5	4.4	3.6	14.0	10.7	57.6	55.8
Other	1.5	1.8	1.1	0.9	1.0	1.0	3.7	3.7	14.2	17.4
<i>Total</i>	7.7	6.4	4.5	3.4	5.4	4.6	17.6	14.4	71.9	73.2
Not stated/Inadequately described	0.3	3.3	0.2	2.1	0.4	1.6	0.8	6.9	4.4	23.7
Total	405.6	405.4	319.3	330.2	347.9	370.0	1,072.9	1,105.6	4,651.8	5,031.3

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (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)	April		May		June		Quarter ended June		Year ended June	
	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001	2000	2001
OCEANIA AND ANTARCTICA —										
Fiji	10.9	6.4	7.4	5.4	3.1	8.8	21.4	20.6	107.2	69.9
New Caledonia	2.1	2.1	0.9	2.5	1.4	2.4	4.4	7.0	14.3	19.9
New Zealand	47.7	55.6	28.8	38.7	31.9	41.0	108.5	135.2	506.7	574.5
Norfolk Island	2.2	3.8	2.9	3.0	2.6	1.7	7.6	8.5	27.7	31.6
Papua New Guinea	3.1	3.1	4.1	2.6	3.7	3.9	10.9	9.5	43.6	36.1
Vanuatu	3.3	3.7	2.5	3.0	3.0	3.4	8.8	10.1	36.7	38.2
Other	3.4	3.3	3.6	2.6	3.4	4.0	10.4	10.0	40.5	40.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>72.8</i>	<i>78.1</i>	<i>50.2</i>	<i>57.8</i>	<i>49.2</i>	<i>65.2</i>	<i>172.1</i>	<i>201.0</i>	<i>776.8</i>	<i>810.3</i>
EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR —										
France	4.2	4.3	4.9	6.3	5.8	6.2	14.9	16.8	44.3	52.8
Germany	2.7	3.0	5.8	5.6	4.6	3.1	13.2	11.7	39.5	43.5
Greece	4.1	3.0	7.3	5.1	7.0	7.8	18.4	16.0	42.1	43.9
Ireland	2.1	2.2	3.3	2.6	2.9	4.4	8.4	9.3	25.9	27.9
Italy	6.5	7.0	9.3	11.0	8.6	9.4	24.4	27.4	64.7	76.7
Netherlands	2.1	1.2	2.8	2.0	2.3	2.3	7.2	5.5	19.5	17.9
Poland	0.6	0.4	2.1	1.4	1.3	0.9	4.0	2.7	8.5	8.0
Spain	0.7	1.3	2.1	2.0	1.9	1.6	4.7	4.9	14.7	15.5
Switzerland	0.8	0.7	1.1	1.3	1.5	1.4	3.4	3.3	12.4	12.7
United Kingdom	30.1	25.5	38.8	35.9	37.3	35.1	106.3	96.4	330.2	323.2
Other	6.9	7.7	15.6	15.4	14.4	15.0	36.9	38.1	101.4	114.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>60.7</i>	<i>56.2</i>	<i>93.2</i>	<i>88.6</i>	<i>87.7</i>	<i>87.2</i>	<i>241.6</i>	<i>232.0</i>	<i>703.3</i>	<i>736.4</i>
MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA —										
Israel	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.8	1.5	1.8	8.3	7.0
Lebanon	1.4	1.4	1.9	2.0	2.3	2.9	5.6	6.4	18.9	23.5
Turkey	2.8	2.1	2.0	3.6	2.3	2.3	7.1	8.0	15.9	17.4
Other	3.4	3.8	2.2	3.1	2.1	3.1	7.7	9.9	33.7	40.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>8.2</i>	<i>7.9</i>	<i>6.8</i>	<i>9.2</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>9.1</i>	<i>21.9</i>	<i>26.1</i>	<i>76.8</i>	<i>88.3</i>
SOUTHEAST ASIA —										
Indonesia	24.8	21.6	17.0	21.2	25.5	28.4	67.3	71.1	256.8	294.8
Malaysia	11.0	9.4	8.6	8.8	10.5	8.3	30.1	26.5	126.3	134.8
Philippines	5.7	5.6	3.4	4.6	5.0	4.3	14.1	14.5	55.6	62.5
Singapore	14.5	13.8	12.1	12.0	12.8	12.5	39.4	38.2	145.9	153.6
Thailand	13.9	12.7	10.9	10.1	12.5	16.2	37.4	38.9	147.8	157.7
Viet Nam	4.0	4.4	3.3	2.9	4.2	5.7	11.5	12.9	50.1	67.1
Other	3.5	2.8	1.4	2.0	1.7	1.7	6.6	6.5	18.4	27.2
<i>Total</i>	<i>77.4</i>	<i>70.2</i>	<i>56.7</i>	<i>61.5</i>	<i>72.3</i>	<i>77.0</i>	<i>206.3</i>	<i>208.8</i>	<i>801.0</i>	<i>897.7</i>
NORTHEAST ASIA —										
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan)(c)	9.5	11.3	6.6	7.8	6.6	7.3	22.7	26.4	86.3	100.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)(c)	13.4	14.8	10.0	10.8	11.4	11.8	34.8	37.5	149.7	156.8
Japan	6.7	7.7	5.0	6.0	5.3	6.2	17.1	19.9	64.6	67.7
Korea	1.6	1.8	2.4	1.7	2.2	2.2	6.2	5.6	19.8	23.0
Taiwan	3.3	2.8	2.3	2.2	3.7	3.6	9.4	8.6	34.9	35.8
Other	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.8	1.8	2.4
<i>Total</i>	<i>34.7</i>	<i>38.7</i>	<i>26.3</i>	<i>28.7</i>	<i>29.7</i>	<i>31.4</i>	<i>90.6</i>	<i>98.7</i>	<i>357.0</i>	<i>386.4</i>
SOUTHERN ASIA —										
India	2.8	2.3	1.4	2.1	2.2	1.9	6.4	6.3	41.2	48.5
Sri Lanka	1.2	1.5	0.8	0.4	1.0	1.6	2.9	3.5	14.8	14.6
Other	2.9	1.4	0.7	1.2	0.6	0.5	4.1	3.1	21.1	20.5
<i>Total</i>	<i>6.9</i>	<i>5.2</i>	<i>2.9</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>3.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>13.5</i>	<i>12.9</i>	<i>77.2</i>	<i>83.6</i>
THE AMERICAS —										
Canada	4.4	4.6	6.9	7.4	7.3	10.0	18.6	22.0	62.5	77.9
United States of America	34.5	26.3	34.7	29.5	38.7	34.9	107.9	90.7	373.7	372.6
Other	2.2	3.1	2.2	2.7	2.4	1.6	6.8	7.4	31.5	36.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>41.1</i>	<i>34.0</i>	<i>43.8</i>	<i>39.6</i>	<i>48.5</i>	<i>46.5</i>	<i>133.4</i>	<i>120.0</i>	<i>467.7</i>	<i>487.1</i>
AFRICA (excluding North Africa) —										
South Africa	2.9	2.7	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.6	7.8	7.1	35.5	33.8
Other	1.6	1.4	1.9	1.3	1.9	1.4	5.5	4.1	22.1	19.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>4.5</i>	<i>4.1</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>3.2</i>	<i>4.7</i>	<i>4.0</i>	<i>13.3</i>	<i>11.3</i>	<i>57.6</i>	<i>52.9</i>
Not stated/Inadequately described	1.4	5.6	1.1	3.6	1.2	3.4	3.6	12.6	15.0	34.7
Total	307.7	299.9	284.9	296.0	303.8	327.6	896.4	923.5	3,332.3	3,577.3

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of the Explanatory Notes for more detail. (b) See paragraphs 6 and 7 of the Explanatory Notes. (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>April</i>		<i>May</i>		<i>June</i>		<i>Quarter ended June</i>		<i>Year ended June</i>	
	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>	<i>2000</i>	<i>2001</i>
New South Wales	182.2	189.1	158.4	165.9	141.3	142.7	481.9	497.8	1,978.2	2,268.9
Victoria	59.4	67.9	50.6	53.2	50.9	54.7	160.9	175.8	671.8	746.2
Queensland	110.3	112.6	97.8	99.0	100.7	112.5	308.8	324.2	1,302.5	1,327.4
South Australia	13.4	12.3	7.4	6.5	8.5	8.8	29.3	27.6	107.8	113.0
Western Australia	40.3	42.3	37.4	31.1	36.4	36.0	114.0	109.4	448.7	466.1
Tasmania	2.3	2.2	1.8	2.1	1.1	1.3	5.2	5.6	30.4	30.9
Northern Territory(b)	6.4	6.2	4.6	5.8	4.7	4.9	15.7	16.9	59.4	57.7
Australian Capital Territory	2.9	3.7	2.7	2.9	2.2	2.6	7.9	9.2	33.3	40.5
Other Territories(c)	0.1	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.5	2.7	5.2
Total	417.1	436.9	361.0	367.3	346.0	363.8	1,124.0	1 168.0	4,635.2	5,055.8

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

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 <input type="text"/> ▶ Given names <input type="text"/> ▶ Passport number <input type="text"/> ◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/> ▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/> State <input type="text"/> ▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen: Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>		YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes ▶ Are you bringing into Australia: 1. Goods that may be prohibited or subject to restrictions, such as medicines, steroids, firearms, weapons of any kind or illicit drugs? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 2. More than 1125ml of alcohol or 250gm of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty or tax free in Australia with a combined total price of more than AUD\$400, including gifts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 4. Goods/samples for business/commercial use? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 5. AUD\$10,000 or more in Australian or foreign currency equivalent? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 6. Food of any type – includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked – anything you can eat or cook? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Wooden articles, parts of plants, traditional medicines or herbs, seeds, bulbs, straw, nuts? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 8. Animals, parts of animals and products in contact with animals including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, coral, shells, bees, bee products, pet food? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, i.e. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 10. Have you visited a farm outside Australia in the past 30 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 11. Have you been in Africa or South America in the last 6 days? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>
DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.		YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>
		TURN OVER THE CARD English

INCOMING CARD – BACK

PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH ▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/> ◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/> ▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/> ▶ Date of birth DAY MONTH YEAR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/>		PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER A OR B OR C A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/> YEARS MONTHS DAYS ▶ Your intended length of stay in Australia <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> ▶ Your country of residence <input type="text"/> ▶ Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only) Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7 Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8 Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6		C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/> MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.
<small>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.</small>		<small>© Commonwealth of Australia 1999 15 (Design date 06/99)</small>		

OUTGOING CARD

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

(a) Revised card used from November 1999, see paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Explanatory Notes for information on passenger card changes

(a) Incoming card used from November 1999. Outgoing card used from July 2000 when a new question on currency was added to the reverse side. See paragraph 3 of the Explanatory Notes for information on passenger card changes.

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

SCANNING AND IMAGING

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

DEFECTIVE CARDS

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

DURATION OF STAY

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

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

TRIPS AND MATCHING OF MOVEMENTS ON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

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

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

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

APPENDIX 2 — DATA QUALITY ISSUES

NON-RESPONSE

A1. NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION, APRIL–JUNE 2001(a)

OAD variables	April.....		May.....		June.....	
	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing	Incoming	Outgoing
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Citizenship (Nationality)	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.4
Country of birth	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.5	1.2	2.4
Age (Date of birth)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sex	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Marital Status(b)	46.9	57.1	49.5	57.4	51.1	54.6
Category of travel	—	—	—	—	—	—
Permanent migrant						
Previous/future country of residence	30.4	9.5	48.0	10.3	23.6	11.9
Overseas visitor						
Intended/actual length of stay	1.1	—	1.2	0.1	1.1	—
Main reason for journey	3.1	..	3.5	..	2.8	..
Australian residents						
Actual/intended time away from						
Australia	0.1	1.5	—	1.5	—	1.5
Main reason for journey	..	2.6	..	2.6	..	2.8
Occupation(c)	4.8	2.6	5.2	3.2	5.4	3.7
Country of						
embarkation/disembarkation	3.3	2.4	3.5	2.4	3.7	2.6
Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months	1.3	..	1.4	..	1.0	..

(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, APRIL–JUNE 2001(a)

<i>Category of traveller</i>	<i>April</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>
	%	%	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	3.3	4.2	3.5
Long-term residents returning	0.9	0.6	0.7
Long-term visitors arriving	5.1	5.5	5.6
Short-term residents returning	1.2	1.0	0.9
Short-term visitors arriving	10.5	11.6	10.8
Residents departing permanently	4.4	4.0	3.9
Long-term residents departing	3.7	2.8	3.1
Long-term visitors departing	0.4	0.6	0.6
Short-term residents departing	2.6	3.2	1.9
Short-term visitors departing	6.7	6.5	6.4

(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, APRIL–JUNE 2001(a)

Box type	April	May	June
	%	%	%
A: Migrating permanently to Australia	30.4	48.0	23.6
B: Visitor or temporary entrant	2.0	1.8	1.6
C: Resident returning to Australia	6.8	7.6	9.5
D: Visitor or temporary entrant departing	5.1	5.6	6.3
E: Australian resident departing temporarily	1.9	1.6	1.8
F: Australian resident departing permanently	9.5	10.3	11.6

(a) As on initial data supplied by DIMIA.

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

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

Category of traveller	April	May	June
	%	%	%
Permanent arrivals—settlers	2.2	2.3	1.7
Long-term residents returning	1.9	3.3	5.5
Long-term visitors arriving	0.2	0.3	0.1
Short-term residents returning	2.5	1.8	1.5
Short-term visitors arriving	0.3	0.2	0.4
Residents departing permanently	0.5	0.8	0.4
Long-term residents departing	—	—	—
Long-term visitors departing	1.6	0.8	1.2
Short-term residents departing	1.7	1.1	0.9
Short-term visitors departing	0.4	0.5	0.5

(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.
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