

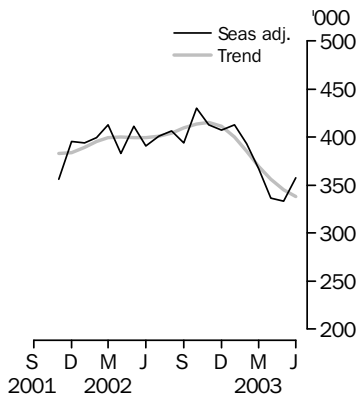
OVERSEAS ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES

AUSTRALIA

EMBARGO: 11.30AM (CANBERRA TIME) MON 11 AUG 2003

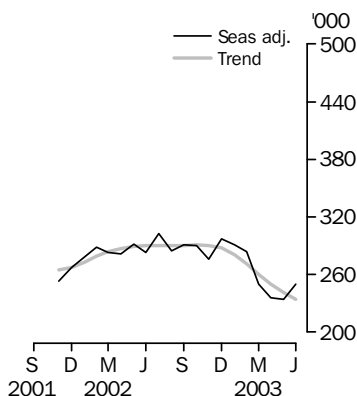
Visitor arrivals

Short-term



Resident departures

Short-term



KEY FIGURES

| | Jun 03 | May 03 to Jun 03 |
|---------------------------------------|-----------|------------------------|
| | '000 | % change |
| Short-term visitor arrivals | | |
| Original | 308.3 | .. |
| Seasonally Adjusted | 358.0 | 7.4 |
| Trend | 337.9 | -2.2 |
| Short-term resident departures | | |
| Original | 275.6 | .. |
| Seasonally Adjusted | 250.2 | 7.0 |
| Trend | 234.6 | -2.9 |

TAKE CARE!
Trend estimates are revised as new monthly data become available. See note on page 2.

.. not applicable

KEY POINTS

TREND ESTIMATES

- The trend estimate for short-term visitor arrivals for June 2003 (337,900) continued to decline since the revised series peaked in November 2002 (down 19%).
- The trend estimate for short-term resident departures for June 2003 (234,600) indicates a continuing down-turn in the revised series since October 2002 (down 19%).

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED

- The seasonally adjusted estimate of short-term visitor arrivals for June (358,000) represents an increase of 7% compared to the previous month and a decrease of 9% compared to June 2002. This is the first monthly increase since January 2003 (up 2%).
- The seasonally adjusted estimate of short-term resident departures for June (250,200) represents an increase of 7% compared to the previous month and a decrease of 12% compared to June 2002. This is the first monthly increase since December 2002 (up 8%).

ORIGINAL ESTIMATES

- There were 308,300 short-term visitor arrivals for June 2003, representing a decrease of 9% compared to June 2002 (339,400). The number of visitor arrivals for the 2002-03 financial year (4,655,800) represents a decrease of 2% on the previous financial year and the number of visitor arrivals for the quarter ended June 2003 (890,700) represents a decrease of 13% compared to the quarter ended June 2002.
- There were 275,600 short-term resident departures for June 2003, representing a decrease of 14% compared to June 2002 (318,600). The number of resident departures for the 2002-03 financial year (3,293,300) represents a decrease of 2% on the previous financial year and the number of resident departures for the quarter ended June 2003 (744,100) represents a decrease of 16% compared to the quarter ended June 2002.

INQUIRIES

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

NOTES

FORTHCOMING ISSUES

| ISSUE | RELEASE DATE |
|----------------|-------------------|
| July 2003 | 10 September 2003 |
| August 2003 | 10 October 2003 |
| September 2003 | 14 November 2003 |
| October 2003 | 12 December 2003 |
| November 2003 | 22 January 2004 |



PRELIMINARY DATA

Preliminary estimates of short-term visitor arrivals for July 2003 will be available on the ABS website <http://www.abs.gov.au> on 14 August 2003. These estimates can be accessed by going to the home page and selecting Main Features (located under Statistical Products and Services) and then 34. Migration. Select *Short-term Visitor Arrivals to Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001).

DATA NOTES

For data quality issues see appendix 2 (page 20).

Caution must be exercised when assessing trend estimates for recent months. For further information see paragraph 18 of Explanatory Notes.

In this publication the term 'people' refers to movements. See paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

There is no special article included in this issue.

A new table structure has been introduced in this issue. See paragraph 23 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Calendar and financial year to date data are no longer a feature of this publication. See paragraph 24 of Explanatory Notes for more detail.

Trend Revisions previously located on page 2 are now in Technical Note - Trend Revisions (page 24).



ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|--------|---|
| ABS | Australian Bureau of Statistics |
| ASCCSS | Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics |
| DIMIA | Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs |
| OAD | Overseas Arrivals and Departures Collection |
| SAR | Special Administrative Region |
| TRIPS | Travel and Immigration Processing System |

R.W. Edwards
Acting Australian Statistician

MAIN FEATURES

SHORT-TERM VISITOR ARRIVALS

The seasonally adjusted estimate for June 2003 is the first monthly increase since January 2003. The number of visitor arrivals since the trend peak in November 2002 have been significantly below earlier levels with the impact of the bombing in Bali (12 October 2002), the anticipation and commencement of military action in Iraq and the emergence of Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) (March 2003). Several additional estimates will be required before a recovery turning point in the series can be confirmed.

Of the top ten source countries for June 2003, there was an increase in the number of visitors from Hong Kong (up 24%), Korea (up 23%), Indonesia (up 7%) and the United Kingdom (up 7%) compared to June 2002. There was a decrease in the number of visitors from Japan (down 41%), Germany (down 18%), Malaysia (down 9%), Singapore (down 5%), New Zealand (down 3%) and the United States (down 3%).

Compared to June 2002, visitor arrivals from China and Taiwan were down 57% and 50% respectively, pushing these countries out of the top ten source countries.

SHORT-TERM VISITOR DEPARTURES

There were 312,000 visitor departures for June 2003. The overall decrease of 10% compared to June 2002 resulted in each State experiencing a decline in visitors. The most notable declines experienced by the Northern Territory (down 18% or 1,200 persons) and New South Wales (down 16% or 21,400 persons).

SHORT-TERM RESIDENT DEPARTURES

Of the top ten destinations for June 2003, there was an increase in the number of Australia residents travelling to Fiji (up 6%), New Zealand (up 3%) and the United Kingdom (up 2%) compared to June 2002. There was a decrease in the number of resident departures to Singapore (down 48%), Indonesia (down 43%), Thailand (down 36%), Malaysia (down 35%), Italy (down 9%), Canada (down 7%) and the United States (down 3%).

Resident departures to China and Hong Kong were down 56% and 40% respectively and consequently these countries are not apart of the top ten destinations for June 2003.

PERMANENT AND LONG-TERM MOVEMENTS

There was 9,500 permanent (settler) arrivals to Australia during June 2003, an increase of 16% (or 1,300 people) compared to June 2002. Settlers born in the United Kingdom (15%) accounted for the largest proportion of permanent arrivals for June 2003. The second largest proportion of Settlers were born in New Zealand (10%).

The net gain from permanent and long-term migration during June 2003 was 10,100 people. This was 24% higher than the net gain for June 2002 (8,200 people).

Care should be exercised in using long-term arrivals data as it is known some individuals who travel multiple times in a year are counted each time they cross Australia's borders (see paragraph 5 of Explanatory Notes).

TOTAL MOVEMENT, ARRIVALS—Category of Movement

| | PERMANENT | | LONG-TERM | | SHORT-TERM (a) | | | | |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|------------------------------|---|-------------------------------|--------------------|
| | Settlers | Australian residents | Overseas visitors | Total permanent and long-term arrivals | Australian residents | Overseas visitors (Original) | Overseas visitors (Seasonally adjusted) (b) | Overseas visitors (Trend) (b) | Total arrivals (a) |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Calendar year | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 97 180 | 80 310 | 140 080 | 317 560 | 3 423.0 | 4 931.4 | .. | .. | 8 671.9 |
| 2001 | 100 890 | 85 130 | 170 390 | 356 410 | 3 449.9 | 4 855.7 | .. | .. | 8 662.1 |
| 2002 | 89 350 | 92 400 | 180 240 | 361 990 | 3 394.9 | 4 841.2 | .. | .. | 8 598.1 |
| Financial year | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000-01 | 107 370 | 82 890 | 158 310 | 348 570 | 3 543.0 | 5 031.3 | .. | .. | 8 922.9 |
| 2001-02 | 88 900 | 88 600 | 175 870 | 353 370 | 3 345.0 | 4 768.3 | .. | .. | 8 466.6 |
| 2002-03 | 93 910 | 95 780 | 184 100 | 373 790 | 3 309.9 | 4 655.8 | .. | .. | 8 339.4 |
| 2002 (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 7 080 | 5 580 | 11 380 | 24 030 | 265.6 | 360.3 | 382.6 | 400.7 | 649.9 |
| May | 7 300 | 5 290 | 8 870 | 21 460 | 246.9 | 329.9 | 411.2 | 399.5 | 598.3 |
| June | 8 180 | 6 610 | 10 020 | 24 810 | 260.8 | 339.4 | 391.3 | 399.2 | 625.0 |
| July | 7 590 | 7 570 | 25 790 | 40 950 | 342.9 | 418.2 | 401.1 | 401.0 | 802.0 |
| August | 8 230 | 7 200 | 11 940 | 27 370 | 292.3 | 371.9 | 406.5 | 404.6 | 691.6 |
| September | 7 570 | 7 010 | 10 680 | 25 250 | 308.3 | 358.6 | 393.7 | 409.4 | 692.1 |
| October | 6 780 | 7 360 | 13 300 | 27 450 | 372.5 | 428.9 | 430.2 | 413.8 | 828.8 |
| November | 7 210 | 8 520 | 9 780 | 25 500 | 252.4 | 437.0 | 413.2 | 415.3 | 714.9 |
| December | 7 250 | 14 790 | 9 200 | 31 230 | 204.6 | 534.0 | 407.1 | 411.1 | 769.8 |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 7 870 | 8 610 | 24 690 | 41 170 | 401.1 | 396.6 | 413.1 | 400.2 | 838.9 |
| February | 7 310 | 7 310 | 35 040 | 49 670 | 243.5 | 427.5 | 393.5 | 385.3 | 720.6 |
| March | 8 410 | 7 370 | 15 360 | 31 140 | 249.2 | 392.5 | 367.6 | 369.7 | 672.8 |
| April | 8 230 | 7 250 | 9 880 | 25 350 | 227.2 | 321.5 | 336.2 | 356.2 | 574.1 |
| May | 8 000 | 5 660 | 8 250 | 21 910 | 205.1 | 260.9 | 333.4 | 345.6 | 487.9 |
| June | 9 470 | 7 140 | 10 190 | 26 810 | 210.8 | 308.3 | 358.0 | 337.9 | 545.9 |

.. not applicable

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

(b) See paragraphs 14 to 18 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) Monthly numbers do not add to yearly total because of rounding.

TOTAL MOVEMENT, DEPARTURES—Category of Movement

| | PERMANENT | | LONG-TERM | | SHORT-TERM (a) | | | | |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-------------------|--|---------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| | Australian residents | Australian residents | Overseas visitors | Total permanent and long-term departures | Australian residents (Original) | Australian residents (Seasonally adjusted) (b) | Australian residents (Trend) (b) | Overseas visitors | Total departures (a) |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Calendar year | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000 | 43 820 | 88 090 | 74 210 | 206 120 | 3 498.2 | .. | .. | 4 911.5 | 8 615.8 |
| 2001 | 47 600 | 93 460 | 75 070 | 216 130 | 3 442.6 | .. | .. | 4 918.1 | 8 576.8 |
| 2002 | 49 080 | 89 990 | 83 870 | 222 940 | 3 461.0 | .. | .. | 4 894.7 | 8 578.7 |
| Financial year | | | | | | | | | |
| 2000-01 | 46 520 | 92 950 | 73 430 | 212 900 | 3 577.3 | .. | .. | 5 055.8 | 8 846.1 |
| 2001-02 | 48 240 | 92 070 | 79 380 | 219 690 | 3 367.9 | .. | .. | 4 837.8 | 8 425.3 |
| 2002-03 | 50 460 | 86 210 | 82 890 | 219 570 | 3 293.3 | .. | .. | 4 714.6 | 8 227.5 |
| 2002 (c) | | | | | | | | | |
| April | 4 190 | 8 030 | 5 150 | 17 370 | 267.9 | 281.4 | 287.2 | 419.5 | 704.8 |
| May | 3 470 | 7 280 | 5 530 | 16 280 | 294.5 | 291.8 | 289.2 | 356.7 | 667.5 |
| June | 3 280 | 5 730 | 7 650 | 16 650 | 318.6 | 283.4 | 290.1 | 347.5 | 682.7 |
| July | 4 070 | 7 530 | 7 590 | 19 200 | 318.7 | 302.8 | 290.4 | 369.4 | 707.3 |
| August | 4 600 | 8 510 | 6 190 | 19 300 | 283.4 | 284.6 | 290.2 | 432.6 | 735.3 |
| September | 3 490 | 5 660 | 5 980 | 15 130 | 351.6 | 290.9 | 290.2 | 337.5 | 704.2 |
| October | 3 470 | 5 600 | 5 370 | 14 430 | 268.4 | 289.9 | 290.6 | 392.9 | 675.7 |
| November | 3 550 | 5 310 | 7 920 | 16 790 | 251.1 | 276.1 | 290.4 | 455.2 | 723.1 |
| December | 4 510 | 6 870 | 13 050 | 24 430 | 365.1 | 297.1 | 287.5 | 446.9 | 836.4 |
| 2003 | | | | | | | | | |
| January | 6 840 | 12 620 | 7 440 | 26 900 | 249.1 | 290.5 | 280.8 | 510.5 | 786.5 |
| February | 3 980 | 7 170 | 5 910 | 17 050 | 216.4 | 283.9 | 271.1 | 397.7 | 631.1 |
| March | 4 230 | 7 340 | 6 080 | 17 660 | 245.5 | 250.2 | 260.0 | 421.6 | 684.7 |
| April | 4 180 | 6 850 | 5 210 | 16 240 | 232.1 | 235.5 | 249.8 | 350.1 | 598.5 |
| May | 3 970 | 7 060 | 4 730 | 15 760 | 236.3 | 233.9 | 241.6 | 288.3 | 540.4 |
| June | 3 570 | 5 680 | 7 430 | 16 680 | 275.6 | 250.2 | 234.6 | 312.0 | 604.3 |

.. not applicable

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

(b) See paragraphs 14 to 18 of Explanatory Notes.

(c) Monthly numbers do not add to yearly total because of rounding.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Country of Residence(b)

| Country of residence | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|
| | | | | | JUNE | | MAY | | JUNE | |
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| OCEANIA AND ANTARTICA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 24.5 | 23.2 | 24.0 | 23.7 | 5.1 | 5.1 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.8 |
| New Caledonia | 28.7 | 30.5 | 29.1 | 32.6 | 5.6 | 6.4 | 2.6 | 2.3 | 1.3 | 2.3 |
| New Zealand | 814.9 | 790.1 | 787.7 | 793.1 | 191.2 | 203.4 | 60.3 | 67.0 | 70.1 | 67.9 |
| Papua New Guinea | 39.0 | 31.2 | 35.7 | 26.7 | 8.1 | 6.3 | 2.7 | 2.0 | 2.8 | 2.3 |
| Other | 33.2 | 30.0 | 31.0 | 28.7 | 7.4 | 6.4 | 2.4 | 2.1 | 2.5 | 2.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>940.3</i> | <i>905.0</i> | <i>907.5</i> | <i>904.7</i> | <i>217.5</i> | <i>227.7</i> | <i>69.5</i> | <i>74.8</i> | <i>78.4</i> | <i>76.3</i> |
| EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Austria | 17.9 | 19.0 | 18.9 | 18.9 | 2.5 | 2.7 | 0.6 | 0.9 | 0.7 | 0.8 |
| Belgium | 10.5 | 10.8 | 10.8 | 10.6 | 1.9 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 |
| Denmark | 18.3 | 18.9 | 18.3 | 18.6 | 2.8 | 2.8 | 0.8 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.1 |
| Former USSR and the Baltic States | 9.9 | 8.9 | 9.3 | 8.5 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 0.6 | 0.4 | 0.4 | 0.4 |
| France | 50.0 | 49.6 | 52.0 | 46.3 | 10.1 | 7.6 | 2.7 | 1.8 | 3.2 | 2.7 |
| Germany | 147.6 | 134.8 | 136.8 | 134.0 | 21.8 | 20.4 | 6.2 | 6.7 | 5.9 | 4.8 |
| Greece | 7.1 | 7.0 | 7.5 | 5.4 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.2 | 0.6 | 0.3 |
| Ireland | 51.6 | 48.0 | 50.6 | 47.2 | 9.6 | 9.1 | 2.3 | 2.1 | 4.3 | 4.1 |
| Italy | 43.3 | 43.3 | 41.1 | 42.5 | 6.9 | 4.5 | 2.3 | 1.5 | 2.4 | 1.7 |
| Netherlands | 56.5 | 53.0 | 54.6 | 52.1 | 7.7 | 7.1 | 2.3 | 2.0 | 2.3 | 2.4 |
| Norway | 16.6 | 16.9 | 16.4 | 17.5 | 2.2 | 2.7 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.9 | 1.0 |
| Spain | 12.4 | 12.5 | 12.7 | 12.1 | 2.2 | 1.7 | 0.7 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.6 |
| Sweden | 31.7 | 30.9 | 30.2 | 31.8 | 3.9 | 4.1 | 1.1 | 0.9 | 1.3 | 1.3 |
| Switzerland | 46.2 | 41.5 | 43.4 | 41.2 | 6.2 | 5.4 | 2.1 | 1.6 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom | 617.2 | 642.7 | 627.1 | 644.2 | 95.6 | 107.5 | 28.5 | 28.0 | 27.0 | 28.9 |
| Other | 42.2 | 42.8 | 42.8 | 39.6 | 8.3 | 5.7 | 2.8 | 1.5 | 2.0 | 2.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 179.0</i> | <i>1 180.5</i> | <i>1 172.2</i> | <i>1 170.4</i> | <i>185.0</i> | <i>185.0</i> | <i>54.8</i> | <i>49.4</i> | <i>54.9</i> | <i>54.6</i> |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 14.6 | 15.1 | 15.7 | 13.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.1 | 0.8 | 0.8 | 0.6 |
| Other | 41.6 | 36.4 | 40.6 | 37.0 | 6.1 | 5.9 | 1.6 | 1.6 | 2.7 | 2.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>56.2</i> | <i>51.5</i> | <i>56.3</i> | <i>50.2</i> | <i>9.4</i> | <i>8.4</i> | <i>2.7</i> | <i>2.4</i> | <i>3.6</i> | <i>3.2</i> |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Brunei | 7.3 | 7.2 | 7.9 | 6.9 | 1.8 | 1.7 | 0.6 | 0.3 | 0.4 | 1.0 |
| Indonesia | 97.9 | 89.4 | 94.7 | 86.9 | 19.7 | 19.2 | 5.8 | 5.9 | 7.4 | 7.9 |
| Malaysia | 149.4 | 159.0 | 154.3 | 142.4 | 41.7 | 27.1 | 19.1 | 10.0 | 9.6 | 8.7 |
| Philippines | 30.4 | 28.5 | 29.9 | 25.4 | 8.2 | 7.2 | 3.2 | 2.5 | 1.8 | 1.9 |
| Singapore | 296.0 | 286.9 | 295.8 | 261.6 | 76.2 | 57.0 | 26.1 | 13.7 | 31.8 | 30.3 |
| Thailand | 79.9 | 82.7 | 80.0 | 75.5 | 24.3 | 17.2 | 7.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 4.8 |
| Other | 18.1 | 20.2 | 20.2 | 19.0 | 4.6 | 4.4 | 1.1 | 1.7 | 1.4 | 1.3 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>679.0</i> | <i>673.8</i> | <i>682.7</i> | <i>617.7</i> | <i>176.5</i> | <i>133.9</i> | <i>63.0</i> | <i>38.9</i> | <i>57.0</i> | <i>56.0</i> |
| NORTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 158.0 | 190.0 | 172.3 | 177.1 | 38.2 | 17.1 | 12.6 | 3.1 | 10.5 | 4.5 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 154.1 | 150.9 | 148.6 | 140.7 | 29.3 | 28.5 | 9.1 | 6.0 | 10.5 | 12.9 |
| Japan | 673.6 | 715.5 | 659.2 | 658.6 | 158.3 | 102.6 | 50.5 | 29.5 | 50.2 | 29.5 |
| Korea | 175.6 | 189.7 | 181.1 | 195.8 | 38.9 | 36.2 | 12.2 | 10.7 | 11.5 | 14.1 |
| Taiwan | 110.1 | 97.4 | 99.1 | 80.8 | 24.1 | 9.8 | 8.9 | 2.3 | 7.5 | 3.8 |
| Other | 2.9 | 1.9 | 2.0 | 1.8 | 0.4 | 0.2 | 0.1 | — | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>1 274.3</i> | <i>1 345.5</i> | <i>1 262.4</i> | <i>1 254.8</i> | <i>289.2</i> | <i>194.5</i> | <i>93.5</i> | <i>51.6</i> | <i>90.3</i> | <i>65.0</i> |
| SOUTHERN ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 48.2 | 45.0 | 47.3 | 41.2 | 14.8 | 11.0 | 7.3 | 4.3 | 3.3 | 3.6 |
| Other | 15.8 | 13.9 | 14.1 | 14.1 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 0.9 | 1.0 | 0.8 | 1.0 |
| <i>Total</i> | <i>64.0</i> | <i>58.9</i> | <i>61.4</i> | <i>55.3</i> | <i>17.9</i> | <i>14.3</i> | <i>8.3</i> | <i>5.3</i> | <i>4.2</i> | <i>4.5</i> |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

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

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

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Country of Residence(b) *continued*

| <i>Country of residence</i> | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED | | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | JUNE | | MAY | | JUNE | |
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| THE AMERICAS — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 93.1 | 90.9 | 93.0 | 86.5 | 14.6 | 13.7 | 4.8 | 4.4 | 4.0 | 4.1 |
| United States of America | 446.4 | 434.5 | 424.4 | 423.5 | 97.0 | 94.2 | 27.2 | 28.3 | 39.7 | 38.5 |
| Other | 37.9 | 30.8 | 33.6 | 27.1 | 7.1 | 5.0 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | 577.5 | 556.2 | 551.1 | 537.1 | 118.8 | 112.9 | 34.3 | 34.0 | 46.2 | 44.5 |
| AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 54.9 | 51.0 | 55.7 | 47.5 | 11.8 | 10.7 | 3.1 | 3.3 | 3.7 | 3.3 |
| Other | 16.6 | 16.3 | 17.0 | 15.2 | 3.2 | 3.0 | 0.6 | 1.0 | 1.1 | 0.9 |
| <i>Total</i> | 71.5 | 67.3 | 72.7 | 62.7 | 15.0 | 13.7 | 3.7 | 4.3 | 4.8 | 4.2 |
| Not stated/Inadequately described | 14.0 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 2.7 | 0.3 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.1 |
| Total | 4 855.7 | 4 841.2 | 4 768.3 | 4 655.8 | 1 029.6 | 890.7 | 329.9 | 260.9 | 339.4 | 308.3 |

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

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

4

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR ARRIVALS—Intended Length of Stay and Main Reason for Journey

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | | | | | JUNE | | MAY | | JUNE | |
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| Intended length of stay | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 week | 1 300.9 | 1 357.9 | 1 286.6 | 1 281.6 | 329.2 | 250.0 | 117.8 | 84.7 | 98.2 | 84.0 |
| 1 and under 2 weeks | 1 509.9 | 1 435.5 | 1 446.4 | 1 348.2 | 330.0 | 273.0 | 106.6 | 76.2 | 106.8 | 96.4 |
| 2 weeks and under 1 month | 1 037.5 | 997.8 | 1 005.0 | 986.3 | 177.3 | 189.2 | 51.1 | 50.4 | 63.9 | 62.4 |
| 1 and under 2 months | 420.5 | 411.0 | 415.8 | 407.7 | 70.8 | 71.1 | 18.7 | 17.6 | 26.7 | 27.3 |
| 2 and under 3 months | 139.7 | 150.3 | 147.6 | 146.6 | 32.8 | 29.8 | 8.6 | 8.0 | 14.3 | 12.0 |
| 3 and under 6 months | 205.3 | 228.7 | 215.8 | 222.5 | 46.3 | 39.0 | 15.0 | 12.1 | 14.8 | 13.8 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 242.1 | 260.0 | 251.1 | 262.9 | 43.4 | 38.6 | 12.0 | 11.9 | 14.8 | 12.2 |
| Total(b) | 4 855.7 | 4 841.2 | 4 768.3 | 4 655.8 | 1 029.6 | 890.7 | 329.9 | 260.9 | 339.4 | 308.3 |
| Main reason for journey | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | 135.6 | 129.9 | 134.7 | 126.0 | 38.3 | 31.8 | 15.2 | 14.8 | 7.3 | 8.8 |
| Business | 434.5 | 442.5 | 429.1 | 429.7 | 112.6 | 93.1 | 39.1 | 33.9 | 33.4 | 32.0 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 942.4 | 847.6 | 854.7 | 864.8 | 165.5 | 190.0 | 45.7 | 52.7 | 56.6 | 59.9 |
| Holiday | 2 484.3 | 2 401.5 | 2 296.4 | 2 361.2 | 499.4 | 435.1 | 159.2 | 119.3 | 161.9 | 156.5 |
| Employment | 56.8 | 81.9 | 79.3 | 67.6 | 20.7 | 14.0 | 6.5 | 4.3 | 5.7 | 5.5 |
| Education | 209.6 | 218.9 | 211.6 | 222.8 | 36.5 | 30.2 | 9.2 | 7.9 | 14.2 | 12.5 |
| Other and not stated(c) | 592.6 | 719.0 | 762.4 | 583.7 | 156.7 | 96.4 | 55.0 | 28.0 | 60.4 | 33.2 |
| Total | 4 855.7 | 4 841.2 | 4 768.3 | 4 655.8 | 1 029.6 | 890.7 | 329.9 | 260.9 | 339.4 | 308.3 |

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

(b) Includes not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), RESIDENT DEPARTURES—Main Destination(b)

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER | | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------|-------|----------------|---------|------------|-------|------|------|------|------|
| | | | | | ENDED JUNE | | MAY | | JUNE | |
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| <i>Main destination</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| OCEANIA AND ANTARTICA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fiji | 94.2 | 128.3 | 113.3 | 129.2 | 30.7 | 33.7 | 9.6 | 10.0 | 12.5 | 13.2 |
| New Caledonia | 19.8 | 17.3 | 18.5 | 15.8 | 5.1 | 3.7 | 1.8 | 0.9 | 2.1 | 1.4 |
| New Zealand | 599.5 | 597.3 | 592.2 | 615.3 | 124.5 | 134.3 | 37.5 | 38.7 | 37.9 | 38.9 |
| Norfolk Island | 28.0 | 27.4 | 25.0 | 30.6 | 5.9 | 7.2 | 2.0 | 2.2 | 2.0 | 2.1 |
| Papua New Guinea | 33.4 | 33.3 | 30.6 | 34.2 | 7.6 | 8.7 | 2.5 | 2.6 | 2.5 | 3.5 |
| Vanuatu | 37.1 | 28.7 | 30.8 | 27.2 | 6.9 | 6.1 | 2.0 | 1.9 | 2.6 | 2.1 |
| Other | 37.1 | 33.7 | 33.2 | 35.8 | 7.7 | 10.5 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 | 3.6 |
| <i>Total</i> | 849.1 | 865.9 | 843.7 | 888.2 | 188.4 | 204.1 | 57.3 | 59.9 | 62.6 | 64.7 |
| EUROPE AND THE FORMER USSR — | | | | | | | | | | |
| France | 45.9 | 51.0 | 45.2 | 51.2 | 15.9 | 16.3 | 6.1 | 5.4 | 6.5 | 6.5 |
| Germany | 42.8 | 44.5 | 43.5 | 42.1 | 13.1 | 11.6 | 4.2 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 4.8 |
| Greece | 40.0 | 37.2 | 38.2 | 33.6 | 15.4 | 12.0 | 5.3 | 3.9 | 7.1 | 5.7 |
| Ireland | 26.8 | 25.5 | 26.1 | 24.3 | 8.0 | 6.7 | 3.1 | 2.1 | 3.1 | 2.8 |
| Italy | 74.6 | 75.0 | 70.8 | 71.0 | 24.6 | 21.1 | 9.6 | 8.0 | 8.7 | 7.9 |
| Netherlands | 14.9 | 15.9 | 13.2 | 17.6 | 5.0 | 5.3 | 1.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 1.7 |
| Poland | 9.0 | 8.3 | 10.4 | 6.1 | 4.4 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.0 | 1.9 | 0.9 |
| Spain | 16.0 | 18.1 | 16.5 | 18.8 | 4.9 | 6.1 | 2.6 | 2.0 | 1.5 | 2.5 |
| Switzerland | 11.6 | 13.4 | 11.7 | 14.6 | 3.4 | 3.8 | 0.8 | 1.3 | 1.7 | 1.6 |
| United Kingdom | 300.8 | 318.3 | 308.0 | 308.9 | 98.7 | 92.0 | 40.4 | 33.4 | 33.7 | 34.4 |
| Other | 105.4 | 107.6 | 101.1 | 107.2 | 37.6 | 37.3 | 15.6 | 13.8 | 16.0 | 16.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | 688.0 | 714.7 | 684.8 | 695.3 | 231.1 | 214.5 | 91.0 | 77.8 | 87.4 | 85.0 |
| MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Israel | 6.0 | 5.5 | 5.5 | 5.2 | 1.4 | 1.6 | 0.3 | 0.5 | 0.7 | 0.4 |
| Lebanon | 18.5 | 21.0 | 17.1 | 20.3 | 5.8 | 5.6 | 2.5 | 1.6 | 2.4 | 3.3 |
| Turkey | 18.5 | 18.3 | 19.2 | 12.7 | 8.8 | 4.7 | 3.5 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.9 |
| Other | 39.9 | 38.6 | 35.3 | 38.4 | 8.2 | 7.3 | 2.5 | 2.3 | 2.9 | 2.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 82.9 | 83.5 | 77.0 | 76.6 | 24.1 | 19.1 | 8.8 | 6.7 | 8.4 | 8.3 |
| SOUTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Indonesia | 288.8 | 241.7 | 270.9 | 194.4 | 65.7 | 39.5 | 19.1 | 11.8 | 28.5 | 16.3 |
| Malaysia | 116.5 | 109.5 | 109.5 | 97.8 | 24.3 | 16.1 | 7.1 | 4.3 | 10.6 | 7.0 |
| Philippines | 56.1 | 60.3 | 58.3 | 55.7 | 14.6 | 12.7 | 5.1 | 4.7 | 4.6 | 3.6 |
| Singapore | 160.2 | 149.2 | 163.2 | 119.1 | 39.7 | 14.7 | 12.0 | 3.6 | 13.9 | 7.3 |
| Thailand | 166.0 | 168.9 | 163.4 | 150.5 | 38.6 | 27.3 | 11.7 | 6.9 | 14.5 | 9.4 |
| Viet Nam | 65.3 | 79.1 | 67.9 | 74.1 | 16.4 | 9.7 | 5.8 | 2.6 | 6.0 | 4.6 |
| Other | 28.2 | 30.3 | 27.7 | 30.4 | 6.3 | 5.5 | 1.8 | 2.4 | 1.6 | 1.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 881.1 | 839.0 | 860.9 | 721.9 | 205.6 | 125.4 | 62.5 | 36.2 | 79.7 | 49.8 |
| NORTHEAST ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| China | 109.3 | 136.9 | 121.3 | 117.9 | 31.9 | 11.0 | 10.1 | 1.6 | 10.5 | 4.6 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 149.6 | 140.5 | 142.0 | 114.8 | 34.4 | 11.1 | 11.8 | 2.7 | 10.3 | 6.2 |
| Japan | 71.5 | 71.4 | 71.6 | 72.5 | 19.6 | 18.4 | 5.8 | 5.2 | 6.4 | 6.4 |
| Korea | 23.5 | 24.6 | 23.9 | 24.7 | 6.6 | 6.0 | 2.2 | 1.9 | 2.4 | 2.1 |
| Taiwan | 34.8 | 36.8 | 35.4 | 33.2 | 8.1 | 3.9 | 2.4 | 0.8 | 2.8 | 1.4 |
| Other | 2.1 | 1.9 | 1.9 | 1.8 | 0.7 | 0.4 | 0.3 | 0.1 | 0.3 | 0.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | 390.9 | 412.2 | 396.1 | 364.8 | 101.2 | 50.8 | 32.6 | 12.4 | 32.7 | 20.8 |
| SOUTHERN ASIA — | | | | | | | | | | |
| India | 46.7 | 45.8 | 44.8 | 46.7 | 6.5 | 7.3 | 2.2 | 2.4 | 1.3 | 2.6 |
| Sri Lanka | 14.1 | 17.4 | 13.4 | 19.1 | 2.2 | 3.7 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 1.0 | 1.5 |
| Other | 19.5 | 16.6 | 17.1 | 17.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 0.8 | 0.4 | 0.7 | 0.7 |
| <i>Total</i> | 80.3 | 79.7 | 75.3 | 83.1 | 11.3 | 13.6 | 3.4 | 3.5 | 3.0 | 4.8 |

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

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

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), RESIDENT DEPARTURES—Main Destination(b) *continued*

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED JUNE | | MAY | | JUNE | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| <i>Main destination</i> | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| THE AMERICAS — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Canada | 71.0 | 68.8 | 64.2 | 70.2 | 17.5 | 17.4 | 6.6 | 7.5 | 7.0 | 6.5 |
| United States of America | 293.5 | 299.1 | 276.0 | 287.4 | 80.7 | 76.5 | 26.9 | 25.7 | 29.3 | 28.4 |
| Other | 34.3 | 33.5 | 30.7 | 40.3 | 6.0 | 8.3 | 1.3 | 2.4 | 2.5 | 2.2 |
| <i>Total</i> | 398.8 | 401.4 | 370.8 | 397.9 | 104.1 | 102.2 | 34.8 | 35.6 | 38.9 | 37.1 |
| AFRICA (excluding North Africa) — | | | | | | | | | | |
| South Africa | 32.7 | 41.4 | 35.7 | 43.3 | 9.3 | 9.6 | 2.5 | 2.9 | 3.6 | 3.2 |
| Other | 17.8 | 20.8 | 21.1 | 19.8 | 5.2 | 4.4 | 1.5 | 1.3 | 2.1 | 1.8 |
| <i>Total</i> | 50.5 | 62.2 | 56.8 | 63.1 | 14.5 | 14.0 | 4.0 | 4.1 | 5.7 | 5.0 |
| Not stated/Inadequately described | 21.1 | 2.3 | 2.5 | 2.4 | 0.5 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.1 |
| Total | 3 442.6 | 3 461.0 | 3 367.9 | 3 293.3 | 881.1 | 744.1 | 294.5 | 236.3 | 318.6 | 275.6 |

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

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

6

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), RESIDENT DEPARTURES—Intended Length of Stay and Main Reason for Journey

| | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | ENDED JUNE | | MAY | | JUNE | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| Intended length of stay | | | | | | | | | | |
| Under 1 week | 439.9 | 415.3 | 432.1 | 376.5 | 111.4 | 82.7 | 37.8 | 28.2 | 36.1 | 30.3 |
| 1 and under 2 weeks | 1 046.4 | 1 008.5 | 989.2 | 940.7 | 244.0 | 194.4 | 75.3 | 56.9 | 85.7 | 66.8 |
| 2 weeks and under 1 month | 881.2 | 924.2 | 882.1 | 899.0 | 227.6 | 200.5 | 67.7 | 55.3 | 90.6 | 76.4 |
| 1 and under 2 months | 538.2 | 567.2 | 532.5 | 553.5 | 141.9 | 130.7 | 52.7 | 44.7 | 56.5 | 54.7 |
| 2 and under 3 months | 183.4 | 193.7 | 183.5 | 181.1 | 52.6 | 42.3 | 20.8 | 16.7 | 19.0 | 17.1 |
| 3 and under 6 months | 182.2 | 183.5 | 175.5 | 174.9 | 58.3 | 49.5 | 24.6 | 18.6 | 18.7 | 18.0 |
| 6 and under 12 months | 171.3 | 168.6 | 173.0 | 167.8 | 45.3 | 44.1 | 15.7 | 16.0 | 12.0 | 12.3 |
| Total(b) | 3 442.6 | 3 461.0 | 3 367.9 | 3 293.3 | 881.1 | 744.1 | 294.5 | 236.3 | 318.6 | 275.6 |
| Main reason for journey | | | | | | | | | | |
| Convention/conference | 134.9 | 135.2 | 130.7 | 123.1 | 42.6 | 31.1 | 14.1 | 10.0 | 14.9 | 12.3 |
| Business | 552.4 | 560.4 | 543.5 | 531.9 | 151.5 | 126.2 | 49.2 | 45.0 | 49.1 | 48.3 |
| Visiting friends/relatives | 851.2 | 879.7 | 826.8 | 860.6 | 217.3 | 197.0 | 76.8 | 60.9 | 80.4 | 76.9 |
| Holiday | 1 522.0 | 1 479.2 | 1 467.6 | 1 385.1 | 373.6 | 305.0 | 123.5 | 92.5 | 137.3 | 110.8 |
| Employment | 95.8 | 101.4 | 98.2 | 99.3 | 25.8 | 23.8 | 9.0 | 8.2 | 8.1 | 8.0 |
| Education | 49.7 | 44.0 | 46.6 | 42.8 | 10.1 | 9.4 | 2.3 | 2.3 | 4.5 | 3.3 |
| Other and not stated(c) | 236.6 | 261.0 | 254.4 | 250.5 | 60.2 | 51.6 | 19.6 | 17.4 | 24.2 | 16.1 |
| Total | 3 442.6 | 3 461.0 | 3 367.9 | 3 293.3 | 881.1 | 744.1 | 294.5 | 236.3 | 318.6 | 275.6 |

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

(b) Included not stated.

(c) Includes 'Exhibition' from July 1998.

SHORT-TERM MOVEMENT(a), VISITOR DEPARTURES—State Where Spent Most Time

| State where spent most time | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|------|
| | | | | | JUNE | | MAY | | JUNE | | |
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | |
| | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 | '000 |
| New South Wales | 2 100.4 | 2 058.3 | 2 053.6 | 1 946.5 | 478.1 | 377.7 | 160.4 | 118.5 | 137.3 | 115.9 | |
| Victoria | 753.9 | 762.8 | 756.3 | 730.8 | 171.9 | 147.6 | 51.8 | 44.1 | 53.9 | 48.5 | |
| Queensland | 1 333.1 | 1 347.8 | 1 300.3 | 1 336.0 | 305.7 | 277.9 | 94.5 | 81.1 | 104.0 | 100.9 | |
| South Australia | 116.5 | 114.1 | 114.9 | 109.9 | 25.6 | 23.1 | 7.1 | 7.4 | 6.6 | 6.1 | |
| Western Australia | 458.6 | 460.4 | 450.3 | 450.5 | 109.7 | 94.5 | 32.4 | 28.3 | 34.7 | 30.9 | |
| Tasmania | 33.0 | 38.9 | 37.1 | 38.5 | 5.6 | 7.8 | 1.6 | 2.3 | 1.4 | 1.4 | |
| Northern Territory(b) | 75.4 | 70.6 | 78.0 | 63.1 | 17.3 | 12.6 | 6.0 | 4.0 | 6.3 | 5.1 | |
| Australian Capital Territory | 44.3 | 41.3 | 46.6 | 38.8 | 9.7 | 9.1 | 2.8 | 2.6 | 3.2 | 3.1 | |
| Other Territories(c) | 2.9 | 0.6 | 0.7 | 0.5 | 0.1 | 0.1 | — | — | — | 0.1 | |
| Total | 4 918.1 | 4 894.7 | 4 837.8 | 4 714.6 | 1 123.6 | 950.4 | 356.7 | 288.3 | 347.5 | 312.0 | |

— nil or rounded to zero (including null cells)

(a) Figures for short-term movement are based on a sample and are subject to sampling error. See paragraphs 9 and 10 of 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.

PERMANENT MOVEMENT, SETTLERS—Country of Birth(a)

| Country of birth | CALENDAR YEAR | | FINANCIAL YEAR | | QUARTER ENDED | | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|
| | 2001 | 2002 | 2001-02 | 2002-03 | JUNE | | MAY | | JUNE | |
| | no. | no. | no. | no. | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 | 2002 | 2003 |
| Major group — | | | | | | | | | | |
| Oceania and Antarctica | 25 770 | 17 230 | 19 150 | 15 520 | 4 470 | 3 610 | 1 440 | 1 160 | 1 510 | 1 190 |
| Europe and the Former USSR | 17 780 | 18 500 | 17 410 | 20 610 | 4 580 | 5 750 | 1 490 | 1 640 | 1 670 | 2 150 |
| Middle East and North Africa | 6 260 | 8 210 | 6 000 | 10 550 | 1 750 | 2 810 | 510 | 890 | 790 | 1 010 |
| Southeast Asia | 14 440 | 14 520 | 14 460 | 15 280 | 3 880 | 4 220 | 1 450 | 1 380 | 1 410 | 1 680 |
| Northeast Asia | 13 690 | 10 740 | 10 720 | 10 350 | 2 790 | 2 610 | 930 | 780 | 990 | 920 |
| Southern Asia | 10 690 | 9 130 | 9 190 | 9 980 | 2 530 | 3 320 | 830 | 1 150 | 910 | 1 260 |
| The Americas | 2 780 | 2 910 | 2 630 | 3 240 | 630 | 810 | 190 | 240 | 240 | 310 |
| Africa (excluding North Africa) | 9 450 | 8 090 | 9 310 | 8 370 | 1 900 | 2 570 | 450 | 750 | 670 | 950 |
| Total(b) | 100 890 | 89 350 | 88 900 | 93 910 | 22 560 | 25 700 | 7 300 | 8 000 | 8 180 | 9 470 |
| Major source countries — | | | | | | | | | | |
| New Zealand | 21 210 | 14 080 | 15 660 | 12 370 | 3 710 | 2 840 | 1 170 | 940 | 1 230 | 930 |
| Bosnia-Herzegovina | 510 | 270 | 400 | 160 | 110 | 40 | 30 | 20 | 30 | 20 |
| China | 8 090 | 6 950 | 6 710 | 6 660 | 1 800 | 1 680 | 600 | 500 | 640 | 600 |
| Fiji | 2 140 | 1 410 | 1 610 | 1 610 | 340 | 380 | 120 | 100 | 130 | 150 |
| Former USSR and the Baltic States | 1 220 | 1 210 | 1 150 | 1 100 | 340 | 230 | 110 | 60 | 130 | 100 |
| Yugoslavia, Federal Republic of(c) | 2 200 | 1 820 | 2 080 | 1 630 | 570 | 430 | 230 | 130 | 170 | 160 |
| Hong Kong (SAR of China) | 1 330 | 950 | 930 | 1 030 | 240 | 250 | 80 | 60 | 90 | 70 |
| India | 6 230 | 4 720 | 5 090 | 5 780 | 1 220 | 2 060 | 380 | 750 | 460 | 730 |
| Indonesia | 4 730 | 3 060 | 4 220 | 3 030 | 740 | 800 | 230 | 230 | 350 | 310 |
| Philippines | 2 750 | 3 270 | 2 840 | 3 190 | 1 030 | 840 | 350 | 290 | 410 | 300 |
| South Africa | 6 190 | 4 670 | 5 710 | 4 600 | 1 070 | 1 460 | 220 | 420 | 380 | 580 |
| Taiwan | 2 400 | 1 360 | 1 720 | 1 110 | 360 | 240 | 110 | 80 | 110 | 80 |
| United Kingdom | 8 500 | 10 160 | 8 750 | 12 510 | 2 310 | 3 800 | 740 | 1 040 | 870 | 1 440 |
| United States of America | 1 220 | 1 230 | 1 140 | 1 320 | 270 | 340 | 80 | 90 | 130 | 140 |
| Viet Nam | 1 650 | 2 280 | 1 920 | 2 570 | 540 | 700 | 190 | 230 | 160 | 290 |

(a) See paragraphs 7 and 8 of Explanatory Notes.

(b) Includes not stated/inadequately described.

(c) Includes vague responses which cannot be coded to any other category.

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 incoming and outgoing passenger cards.
- 4** From July 2001, DIMIA adopted a new passenger card processing system which involved electronic imaging of passenger cards and intelligent character recognition of the data stored in the images. This process has yielded several improvements to the processing of passenger card data, most notably the detailed information about missing values. There have also been several changes to data quality. Information on these changes appears in appendix 2.
- 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, that is, unauthorised arrivals.
- STATE AND TERRITORY CLASSIFICATION**
- 6** 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.
- COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION**
- 7** The classification of countries in this publication is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). For more detailed information refer to the ABS publication *Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics* (cat. no. 1269.0).
- 8** The statistics on country of birth, citizenship, residence or main destination have certain limitations because of reporting on passenger cards. For instance, United Kingdom includes England, Scotland and Wales. Similarly Korea includes both the Republic of Korea and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

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.

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 the Australian dollar relative to other currencies. Irregular influences that are highly volatile can make it difficult to interpret the movement of the series even after adjustment for seasonal variation.

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.

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT AND TREND ESTIMATES *continued*

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 The trend estimates are a measure of underlying behaviour and, in the short term, may be adversely affected by unusual influences recorded in the original data. As the March and April 2003 original and seasonally adjusted estimates include the effect of international reports of SARS, and the anticipation and commencement of military action in Iraq, users are advised to exercise caution when assessing the most recent trend estimates, which will be revised in future publications, as new monthly data become available.

RELATED PUBLICATIONS

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

- *Short-term Visitor Arrivals to Australia, Preliminary* (cat. no. 3401.0.55.001) — issued monthly
- *Australian Demographic Statistics* (cat. no. 3101.0) — issued quarterly
- *Migration, Australia* (cat. no. 3412.0) — issued annually

20 Related statistics are also published by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, the Department of Industry, Tourism and Resources and the Bureau of Tourism Research.

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

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

EXPLANATORY NOTES *continued*

CHANGES IN THIS ISSUE

- 23** A new table structure has been introduced in this issue. This new structure is outlined below and compared with the May 2003 issue (released 25 July 2003);
- Table 1: Total Movement, Arrivals — Category of Movement (previously table 1).
 - Table 2: Total Movement, Departures — Category of Movement (previously table 2).
 - Table 3: Short-term Movement, Visitor Arrivals — Country of Residence (previously table 5).
 - Table 4: Short-term Movement, Visitor Arrivals — Intended Length of Stay and Main Reason for Journey (previously table 3).
 - Table 5: Short-term Movement, Resident Departures — Main Destination (previously table 6).
 - Table 6: Short-term Movement, Resident Departures — Intended Length of Stay and Main Reason for Journey (previously table 3).
 - Table 7: Short-term Movement, Visitor Departures — State Where Spent Most Time (previously table 7).
 - Table 8: Permanent Movement, Settlers — Country of Birth (previously table 4).
 - No longer included in this publication is Table 8. Short-term Movement — Arrival of Overseas Visitors, Country of Residence and Main Reason for Journey.

24 The time periods shown in some tables have been reformatted. Progressive monthly aggregations of original estimates within calendar and financial years to the current month have been discontinued. Analysis and interpretation of trends over time using these aggregations may lead to statistically biased conclusions. Accordingly, Tables 3 to 8 now contain yearly totals for the last two calendar and financial years, the most recently completed quarter and the same quarter last year, and the most recent two months and the same months last year. Further, the ABS is investigating the seasonal adjustment of additional series by country of residence/destination so as to provide more appropriate analytical tools for interpreting changes in trends over time.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

25 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*.

APPENDIX 1 PASSENGER CARDS

INCOMING CARD - FRONT

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>■ Incoming passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Intended address in Australia <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">State <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Do you intend to live in Australia for the next 12 months? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ If you are NOT an Australian citizen:</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Do you suffer from tuberculosis? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Do you have any criminal conviction/s? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>DECLARATION The information I have given is true, correct and complete. I understand failure to answer any questions may have serious consequences.</p> <p>■</p> | <p>YOU MUST ANSWER EVERY QUESTION – IF UNSURE, X Yes</p> <p>▶ Are you bringing into Australia:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 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 250 cigarettes or 250g of tobacco products? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 3. Goods obtained overseas or purchased duty and/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. Any food - includes dried, fresh, preserved, cooked, uncooked? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 7. Wooden articles, plants, 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 animal products including equipment, eggs, biologicals, specimens, birds, fish, insects, shells, bee products, pet food? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> 9. Soil, or articles with soil attached, ie. sporting equipment, shoes, etc? Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/> ▶ 10. Have you visited a rural area or been in contact with, or near, farm animals 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"/> <p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/></p> <p style="text-align: right;">TURN OVER THE CARD English</p> |
|---|---|

INCOMING CARD - BACK

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH</p> <p>▶ In which country did you board this flight or ship? <input type="text"/></p> <p>◆ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day <input type="text"/> Month <input type="text"/> Year <input type="text"/></p> | <p>▶ PLEASE ■ AND ANSWER A OR B OR C</p> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>A Migrating permanently to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 5px;"> <p>B Visitor or temporary entrant <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>Your intended length of stay in Australia Years <input type="text"/> Months <input type="text"/> OR Days <input type="text"/></p> <p>Your country of residence <input type="text"/></p> <p>Your main reason for coming to Australia (X one only)</p> <p>Convention/conference <input type="checkbox"/> 1 Employment <input type="checkbox"/> 4 Holiday <input type="checkbox"/> 7</p> <p>Business <input type="checkbox"/> 2 Education <input type="checkbox"/> 5 Other <input type="checkbox"/> 8</p> <p>Visiting friends or relatives <input type="checkbox"/> 3 Exhibition <input type="checkbox"/> 6</p> </div> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px;"> <p>C Resident returning to Australia <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you spent most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> </div> <p style="text-align: center; font-weight: bold; font-size: small;">MAKE SURE YOU HAVE COMPLETED BOTH SIDES OF THIS CARD. PRESENT THIS CARD ON ARRIVAL WITH YOUR PASSPORT.</p> | <p style="text-align: center; font-size: large; font-weight: bold;">07021505</p> <p style="font-size: x-small;">© Commonwealth of Australia 2002 15 (Design date 07/02) McMILLAN PRINT</p> |
| <p style="font-size: x-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 <i>Safeguarding your personal information</i> is available at Australian ports and airports.</p> | | |

Incoming passenger card used from July 2002.

APPENDIX 1 PASSENGER CARDS *continued*

OUTGOING CARD

| | | | | |
|---|--|--|---|--|
| <p>Outgoing passenger card • Australia</p> <p>PLEASE COMPLETE IN ENGLISH WITH A BLUE OR BLACK PEN</p> <p>▶ Family/surname <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Given names <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Passport number <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Flight number or name of ship <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will get off this flight <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ What is your usual occupation? <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Nationality as shown on passport <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Date of birth Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>▶ PLEASE <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> AND ANSWER D OR E OR F</p> <table style="width:100%;"> <tr> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country of Residence <input type="text"/></p> </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas Years Months Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ 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</p> </td> <td style="width:33%; vertical-align: top; padding: 5px;"> <p>F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/></p> </td> </tr> </table> <p>DECLARATION <i>The information I have given is true, correct and complete.</i></p> <p>YOUR SIGNATURE <input type="text"/> Day Month Year <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> | <p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country of Residence <input type="text"/></p> | <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas Years Months Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ 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</p> | <p>F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/></p> |
| <p>D Visitor or temporary entrant departing <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ City or State where you spent most time <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country of Residence <input type="text"/></p> | <p>E Australian resident departing temporarily <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p> <p>▶ Intended length of stay overseas Years Months Days <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/> OR <input type="text"/> <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ Country where you will spend most time abroad <input type="text"/></p> <p>▶ 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</p> | <p>F Australian resident departing permanently <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>▶ 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"/></p> <p>▶ What is your country of future residence? <input type="text"/></p> | | |

TURN OVER THE CARD

English

Outgoing passenger card used from July 2002.

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 MOVEMENTSON THE SECOND LEG OF TRAVEL

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

NEW ZEALAND CITIZENS

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

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

NON-RESPONSE

A1 NON-RESPONSE RATES PRIOR TO IMPUTATION (a)—June 2003

| | <i>Incoming</i> | <i>Outgoing</i> |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|
| <i>OAD Variables</i> | % | % |
| Citizenship (Nationality) | 0.1 | — |
| Country of Birth | 0.7 | 1.0 |
| Age (Date of birth) | — | — |
| Sex | — | — |
| Marital Status(b) | 35.6 | 44.8 |
| Category of travel | 1.8 | 1.0 |
| Permanent migrant | | |
| Previous/future country of residence | 17.6 | 10.1 |
| Overseas visitor | | |
| Intended/actual length of stay | 4.5 | 1.9 |
| Main reason for journey | 5.9 | .. |
| Australian residents | | |
| Actual/intended time away from Australia | 1.4 | 3.1 |
| Main reason for journey | .. | 4.3 |
| Occupation(c) | 6.6 | 5.2 |
| Country of embarkment/diseembarkment | 3.5 | 2.6 |
| Whether intend to live in Australia for next 12 months | 24.5 | .. |

(a) Non-response rates are unweighted.

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

(c) Not available for short-term movements.

INTENDED LENGTH OF
STAY/TIME AWAY FROM
AUSTRALIA

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

MAIN REASON FOR JOURNEY

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

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

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST
TIME

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.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

STATE WHERE SPENT MOST
TIME *continued*

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.

DATA IMPUTATIONS

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

A2 NON-RESPONSE RATES (a), STATE OF STAY—Category of Traveller—June 2003

| | <i>June</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| <i>Category of traveller</i> | % |
| Permanent arrivals — settlers | 5.7 |
| Long-term residents returning | 1.6 |
| Long-term visitors arriving | 4.2 |
| Short-term residents returning | 0.4 |
| Short-term visitors arriving | 6.5 |
| Residents departing permanently | 3.3 |
| Long-term residents departing | 2.9 |
| Long-term visitors departing | 16.4 |
| Short-term residents departing | 1.4 |
| Short-term visitors departing | 7.7 |

(a) Non-response rates are weighted.

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

Table A3 below presents the percentage of records with country of stay/residence missing as supplied by DIMIA and prior to imputation.

A3 NON-RESPONSE RATES (a), COUNTRY OF STAY/RESIDENCE—Passenger Card Box Type—June 2003

| | <i>June</i> |
|--|-------------|
| <i>Box type</i> | % |
| A: Migrating permanently to Australia | 17.6 |
| B: Visitor or temporary entrant | 7.3 |
| C: Resident returning to Australia | 8.2 |
| D: Visitor of temporary entrant departing | 14.9 |
| E: Australian resident departing temporarily | 1.4 |
| F: Australian resident departing permanently | 10.1 |

(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.

APPENDIX 2 DATA QUALITY ISSUES *continued*

DATA IMPUTATIONS *continued*

A4 NON-RESPONSE RATES (a)(b), COUNTRY OF STAY/RESIDENCE —Category of Traveller—June 2003

| <i>Category of traveller</i> | <i>June</i> |
|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | % |
| Permanent arrivals — settlers | 6.4 |
| Long-term residents returning | 1.1 |
| Long-term visitors arriving | 0.6 |
| Short-term residents returning | 0.7 |
| Short-term visitors arriving | 0.7 |
| Residents departing permanently | 0.7 |
| Long-term residents departing | 0.1 |
| Long-term visitors departing | 0.7 |
| Short-term residents departing | 0.2 |
| Short-term visitors departing | 0.5 |

-
- (a) Following imputation based on country of disembarkation/embarkation.
 (b) Non-response rates are weighted.

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.

PERMANENT ARRIVALS
DURING 1998

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

SEPTEMBER 1999
PROCESSING

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

SEPTEMBER QUARTER 2000
PROCESSING

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

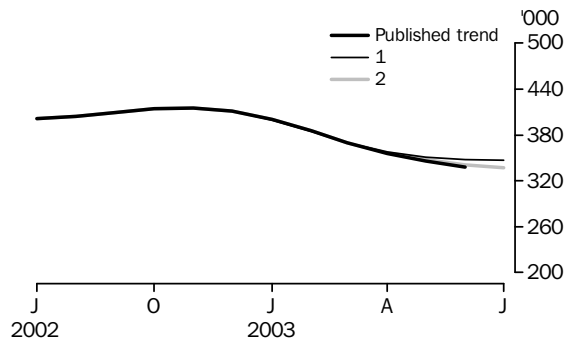
TECHNICAL NOTE TREND REVISIONS

EFFECT OF NEW SEASONALLY ADJUSTED ESTIMATES ON TREND ESTIMATES

1 The most recent trend estimates for short-term visitor arrivals and short-term resident departures, are likely to be revised when the next month's seasonally adjusted estimates become available. To assist readers of this publication in analysing short-term movement trends, the approximate effect of two possible scenarios on the previous trend estimate of short-term visitor arrivals and resident departures are presented below. For more information see paragraphs 14 to 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

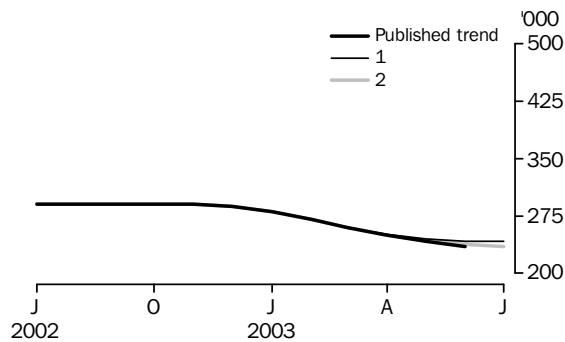
Visitor arrivals

- 1 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 3.3% higher than June.
- 2 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of visitor arrivals is 3.3% lower than June.



Resident departures

- 1 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 3.3% higher than June.
- 2 The July seasonally adjusted estimate of resident departures is 3.3% lower than June.



2 The percentage change of 3.3 was chosen because it represents the average absolute monthly percentage change for visitor arrivals and resident departures over the last ten years.

STANDARD ERRORS

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES

Estimates based on a sample are subject to sampling variability that is, they may differ from those that would be obtained from full enumeration.

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.

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 ERROR ON ESTIMATES FOR STRATIFIED SAMPLE

| <i>Estimated number of persons</i> | SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF AUSTRALIAN RESIDENT | | SHORT-TERM ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE OF OVERSEAS VISITOR | | TOTAL ARRIVAL OR DEPARTURE | |
|------------------------------------|--|--------------------------------|---|--------------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| | <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. | % |
| 10000 | 550 | 6 | 490 | 5 | 550 | 6 |
| 5000 | 450 | 9 | 330 | 7 | 410 | 8 |
| 2000 | 280 | 14 | 230 | 11 | 250 | 13 |
| 1000 | 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 |

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.

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%.

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.

STANDARD ERRORS *continued*

RELIABILITY OF ESTIMATES *continued*

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 2002 and January 2003 are 1,500 and 750 respectively. The difference between the 2002 and 2003 figures is 750 and the standard errors on these estimates are approximately 190 and 140. The standard error on the difference is approximately 266 (1.4×190), and there are nineteen chances in twenty that the estimate of the difference between the two years will lie between 218 and 1,282.

GLOSSARY

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| 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 categories of movement:</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 | <p>Long-term arrivals comprise:</p> <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 | <p>Long-term departures comprise:</p> <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. |
| Main reason for journey | <p>On arrival in, or departure from, Australia all overseas visitors and Australian residents are asked to state their purpose of journey. From September 1994, all statistics relating to main reason for journey have been published using the following categories:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ convention/conference■ business■ visiting friends/relatives■ holiday■ employment■ education■ other <p>In tabulations of data collected before September 1994, the 'Other' category includes 'In transit' and the 'Holiday' category includes both 'Student vacation' and 'Accompanying business visitor'.</p> |
| 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. |

GLOSSARY *continued*

| | |
|---|--|
| 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 | <p>Permanent arrivals (settlers) comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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). <p>This definition of settlers is used by the Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs (DIMIA). Prior to 1985 the definition of settlers used by the ABS was the stated intention of the traveller only. Numerically the effect of the change in definition is insignificant. The change was made to avoid the confusion caused by minor differences between data on settlers published separately by the ABS and DIMIA.</p> |
| 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 | <p>Short-term arrivals comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ 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 | <p>Short-term departures comprise:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">■ Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months; and■ overseas visitors departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia. |

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