

Country Report

Australia

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INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND LABOUR MARKETS IN ASIA: AUSTRALIA COUNTRY PAPER 2004

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1 INTRODUCTION

Australia differs significantly from most other Asian countries with respect to its international migration experience. In particular, Australia has an extended history of an immigration program managed by the federal government and which has focused for most of its history on the encouragement of permanent settlement of families. While there has long been provision for workers in specialised areas to enter Australia on a temporary basis, this situation has changed somewhat in recent years (Hugo 1999a; Birrell 1999; Birrell and Healy 1997) with greater provision being made for non-permanent migration of workers in the immigration program. Australia is one of the few countries in the region, however, that has had, and is likely to continue to have, a sustained official program of attracting migrants to settle in Australia, albeit on a planned and selective basis. It also is one of the countries in the region most affected by migration with 23.1 percent (4,105,444 persons) of its population in 2001 being born overseas, 24.2 percent (2,367,300) of its work-force being overseas-born and in 2001, 19.8 percent of its population being Australia-born but having at least one of their parents born overseas.

The last decade has seen a major increase in both the scale and complexity of international population movements. The proportion of the global population for whom international movement is part of their calculus of choice as they examine their life chances has increased massively. The constellation of forces driving movement between countries is different and the context in which migration is occurring has been transformed in both origin and destination countries. A quarter century ago relatively few countries were influenced in a major way by international migration. Now a majority of the world's nations are so affected. Australia was one of a handful of the so-called traditional migration countries (along with the US, Canada, New Zealand and Israel), which drew the bulk of their immigrants from Europe in the three decades following World War II. Overwhelmingly the main type of international population movement was of more or less permanent migration involving settlement in the destination country. In the contemporary situation the drivers of international migration have changed and as a result the international population movement influencing Australia has

changed dramatically. Temporary migrations are much more influential, Australian international movement has greatly increased in scale and complexity, movement to and from Australia is much more to and from the Asian region than before and Australia, like other centres, is being increasingly affected by undocumented migration. Moreover, Australia has in recent years experienced for the first time a significant influx of asylum seekers, most of them arriving by boat from Southeast Asia. Australia has resettled over 600,000 refugees in the last fifty years but almost all of them have been selected from refugee camps in third countries to which the refugees have initially fled. Policies toward asylum seekers arriving in Australia have become a major issue of debate within the country.

Australia has excellent international migration information both with respect to stock and flow information. The main source of stock data is the quinquennial population censuses, which contain a series of questions which relate to the overseas-born population of the nation and their descendants. The present report is the first in this series to include data collected at the 2001 Australian Census of Population and Housing. The main source of flow data is derived from arrival and departure cards completed by all people entering and leaving Australia. The Department of Immigration, Indigenous and Ethnic Affairs (DIMIA) maintains detailed computerised systems based on these which allow timely analyses of flows into and out of the country to be made. A new system introduced in 2001 initially produced delays in making data available but the present report is able to include data up to the 2002-03 financial year. Moreover, DIMIA funds a Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants arriving in Australia (LSIA). A summary of recent patterns of immigration to and emigration from Australia utilizing these data sets are presented in Section Three of this paper. Before undertaking this analysis, however, a short summary of the contemporary Australian labour market situation is undertaken. This is the fifth in a series of papers on the Australian international migration situation for the 'Asian SOPEMI' prepared by the present author (see Hugo 2000, 2001a, 2002a, 2003a).

2 DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND LABOUR MARKET

Australia has experienced an extended period of economic growth since the recession of 1990-91 with an average annual growth of 3.5 percent over 1990-95, 4.2 in 1996, 3.7 in 1997, 4.5 in 1998, 5.3 in 1999 and a continuation of growth around 4.0 percent occurred in 2000. In line with global recession in 2001 the Australian GNP grew by less than half the 2000 level (around 1.8 percent). However, there was a recovery in 2002 and the economy grew by around 3.9 percent. It grew by an estimated 4.75 percent in 2003 but is projected to fall slightly to 4 percent in 2004 (McCallum, 2003, 48) so Australia remains one of the fastest growing economies among the OECD nations.

Australia is a developed market economy dominated by its services sector which accounts for around two-thirds of GDP. Its agriculture and mining sectors account for only 7 percent of GDP but 57 percent of exports of goods and services. The relative size of its manufacturing sector has declined over the last three decades and now accounts for only around 12 percent of GDP.

The second half of the 1990s saw Australia's economy not experience as substantial a negative impact from the Asian economic crisis as was anticipated. Strong economic growth was maintained and exports to non-Asian markets increased to compensate for decreases in exports to Asia. The balance on current account in 2000-01 was in a deficit of A\$18.2 billion or around -3 percent of GDP and it increased to A\$21.8 billion in 2001-02 (3.1 percent of GDP) and 41,064 in 2002-03 (5.4 percent). GDP per capita increased from A\$27,636 in 1995-96 to 32,870 in 1999- 2000 and 34,825 in 2001, 36,621 in 2002 and 38,151 in 2003. Inflation rates in Australia have been low in recent years, at just below 2 percent per annum but the rate rose to 3.2 percent in the year ending 30 June 2000, to 6.0 by mid 2001, 2.9 percent in 2002 and 3.1 percent in 2003. The index of hourly wage rates increased by 3.2 percent in 1998-99, 2.9 percent in 1999-2000, 3.4 in 2000-01, 3.3 percent in 2002 and 3.3 percent in 2003. The largest increases occurred in education (4.4 percent) and electricity, gas and water supply (4.2 percent) and the lowest in communication services (2.4 percent) and retail trade (3.1 percent). The highest increases were for professionals (3.8 percent) and the lowest for advanced clerical and service workers (3.1 percent).

In the strong Australian economic performance since the mid 1990s a stubborn problem has been the high level of unemployment, which was at 8.1 percent in 1995, 8.5 in 1996 and 8.4 in 1997. However, in 1998 it fell to 7.9 percent and thereafter fell to 7 percent in 1999 and 6.2 percent in 2000. It thereafter steadied and rose slightly to 6.6 percent in 2001 and in 2002 was 6.0 percent but sank to a 14 year low in October 2003, (McCallum, 2003, 48).

Australia achieved a major demographic milestone in 2003 when its population reached 20 million on December 4th. This represents 0.32 percent of the global population and Australia is currently the 52nd largest country in the world. Australia's population is currently (2002-03) growing at a rate of 1.2 percent per annum – around the rate of global population growth and one of the fastest in OECD nations.

In 2003 the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS 2003a) released its latest population projections. These projections had two mortality assumptions, three overseas migration, three internal migration and two fertility assumptions. Of the possible 54 combinations, three series were analyzed in detail:

- Series A
 - The Total Fertility Rate will climb to 1.8 in 2011 and remain constant thereafter.
 - Life Expectancy at Birth will improve to 92.2 for males and 95.0 for females in 2050-51.
 - Net overseas migration of 125,000 per year.
- Series B
 - The Total Fertility Rate will fall to 1.6 in 2011 and remain constant thereafter.
 - Life Expectancy at Birth will improve to 84.2 for males and 87.7 for females in 2050-51.
 - Net overseas migration of 100,000 per year.
- Series C
 - The Total Fertility Rate declining to 1.4 in 2011 and remain constant thereafter.
 - Life Expectancy at Birth will improve to 84.2 for males and 87.7 for females in 2050-51.
 - Net overseas migration of 70,000 per year.

Table 1 summarises the main results of the projections. They see Australia's population growing from 19.66 million in 2002 to between 21.09 million and 21.91 million in 2011, 22.27 million and 24.46 million in 2021 and 23 million and 31.4 million in 2051.

Table 1: Australia: Projected Population Growth, 2002-2051
Source: ABS 2003a

Projection Series ¹	Population '000					Growth Rate 2002-2051	Median Age 2051
	2002	2003	2011	2021	2051		
A	19,622.8	19,515.5	21,911.4	24461.1	31396.1	0.96	46.0
B	19,662.8	18,891.0	21,524.2	23368.4	26421.5	0.60	46.8
C	19,662.8	19,856.3	21,086.8	22267.1	22984.2	0.32	49.9

¹ For projection assumptions please see text.

The 2002 median age of 35.9 will increase to between 40.4 and 42.3 in 2021, and 46.0 and 49.9 in 2051. The proportion aged 65 and above will rise from the present level of 13 percent to between 19 and 20 percent in 2021 and 27 and 30 percent in 2051. With respect to the 15-64 working age population, they currently make up 13.2 million or 67 percent of the Australian population. Under Series A they will increase to 17.7 million in 2051, in Series B they increase to 15.6 million, in 2006 thereafter they decline slowly to 15.1 million in 2011 and in Series C reach a peak of 14.6 million in 2020 and a decline to 13.4 million in 2051. In all series their share of the total population will increase slightly to between 67-68 percent before declining to 57-59 percent in 2051 and 54-57 percent in 2015.

Population growth in Australia has contributed positively to the growth of the labour force over the 1990s as Table 2 indicates. However, it is clear that there have been decreases in participation rates in several years of the last decade, especially for males. Overall participation rates for males have been declining and by 2000-01 had reached 73 percent while that for females has increased to 55 percent.

Table 2: Labour Force, Components of Change, Annual Average
Source: ABS 1999, p. 117, ABS 2001, p. 216; ABS 2002a, p. 118

	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01
	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
MALES									
Percentage change in labour force	0.5	0.9	1.5	1.5	0.9	0.9	1.3	1.3	1.4
Percentage points change due to									
population growth	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.6	1.5
Labour force participation	-0.7	-0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.6	-0.6	-0.3	-0.3	-0.1
FEMALES									
Percentage change in labour force	0.9	2.2	3.2	2.7	1.6	1.0	1.8	2.7	2.5
Percentage points change due to									
population growth	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.6	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3
Labour force participation	-0.4	1.0	1.9	1.1	0.1	-0.4	0.4	1.5	1.2
PERSONS									
Percentage change in labour force	0.7	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.2	1.0	1.5	1.9	1.9
Percentage points change due to									
population growth	1.2	1.2	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.4
Labour force participation	-0.5	0.2	0.9	0.5	-0.3	-0.5	0.0	0.4	0.5

The nation's contemporary labour force situation in Australia is depicted in Table 3 and it is clear that there has been a steady increase in the numbers of males and females employed. Unemployment levels fell in the late 1990s but were stuck between 8 and 9 percent between 1994 and 1998. However, in 1999-2000 there was a significant fall in the unemployment level and it fell below 7 percent for the first time for more than a decade and has remained there. The underemployment situation in Australia, depicted in Table 4, indicates that of the 9,367,400 employed persons aged 15 years and over in Australia in September 2002, more than a quarter (28 percent) worked part-time. However, only 6 percent (589,800) worked part-time but wanted to work full-time and 0.5 percent (47,900) usually worked full-time but was working part-time for economic reasons. Of all those wanting to work full-time among part-time workers, 61.6 percent were female.

Table 3: Civilian Population Aged 15 and Over, Labour Force Status, Annual Average

Source: ABS 1999, p. 118, ABS 2001, p. 217; ABS 2002a, p. 119; ABS 2003b, p. 157

Unit	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	
MALES											
Employed	'000	4396.9	4472.3	4628.8	4278.8	4766.3	4828.3	4923.7	5033.2	5106.0	5160.4
Unemployed											
Looking for full-time work	'000	531.3	500.0	414.4	392.7	395.4	380.7	352.3	307.7	308.8	318.1
Looking for part-time work	'000	50.2	49.0	51.1	47.1	52.3	52.9	52.1	56.1	57.0	62.9
Total Unemployed	'000	581.5	549.0	465.5	439.8	447.7	433.7	404.4	363.8	365.8	381.1
Labour force	'000	4978.4	5021.3	5094.3	5168.6	5214.0	5262.0	5328.0	5397.0	5471.8	5541.5
Not in the labour force	'000	1760.0	1797.0	1810.4	1836.4	1894.4	1952.3	1995.7	2044.2	2078.4	2115.0
Civilian population	'000	6738.3	6818.3	6904.6	7004.9	7108.4	7214.3	7323.7	7441.1	7550.2	7656.5
Unemployment rate	%	11.7	10.9	9.2	8.5	8.6	8.3	7.6	6.7	6.7	6.9
Participation rate	%	73.9	73.6	73.8	73.8	73.4	72.9	72.8	72.5	72.5	72.4
FEMALES											
Employed	'000	3237.0	3308.3	3463.0	3595.4	3637.7	3690.3	3779.7	3906.7	4023.9	4071.6
Unemployed											
Looking for full-time work	'000	259.8	262.3	224.7	208.4	221.2	212.8	192.5	177.0	163.7	180.9
Looking for part-time work	'000	99.3	104.2	103.5	88.4	96.1	91.3	94.8	93.7	95.9	94.8
Total Unemployed	'000	359.0	366.4	328.2	296.6	317.2	304.1	287.3	270.7	259.7	275.7
Labour force	'000	3596.0	3674.7	3791.9	3892.1	3954.9	3994.4	4067.0	4177.4	4283.5	4347.3
Not in the labour force	'000	3356.7	3360.5	3335.1	3345.6	3392.0	3456.1	3488.3	3488.4	3483.7	3519.9
Civilian population	'000	6952.7	7035.3	7127.1	7237.7	7347.0	7450.5	7555.3	7665.8	7767.2	7867.2
Unemployment rate	%	10.0	10.0	8.7	7.6	8.0	7.6	7.1	6.5	6.0	6.3
Participation rate	%	51.7	52.2	53.2	53.8	53.8	53.6	53.8	54.5	55.1	55.3

Table 4: Underemployment Status of Employed Persons, September 2002

Source: ABS 2003c, p.8

	Males '000	Females '000	Persons '000
Fully employed workers	4935.2	3794.7	8729.7
Full-time workers	4449.4	2293.0	6742.4
Part-time workers	748.6	1876.4	2625.0
Usually work full-time but worked part-time for economic reasons	36.3	11.6	47.9
Usually work part-time and want more hours	226.6	363.2	589.8
Usually work part-time and want more part-time hours	63.5	191.1	254.6
Usually work part-time and want full-time hours	163.0	172.2	335.2
Employed persons	5198.0	4169.4	9367.4

The industry distribution of the Australian labour force is presented in Table 5. This indicates that only 4.7 percent of Australians work in the primary sector – 3.7 percent in agriculture and 0.9 percent in mining. This reflects a long-term decline in the relative significance of primary sector employment. A decade earlier 5.4 percent worked in agriculture and 1.0 percent in mining. However, after decades of reductions in overall employment in agriculture the 1990s has seen a stabilisation of the numbers. Manufacturing accounted for 12.0 percent of employment and the sector has been experiencing a relative decline in its share of employment since the 1970s. In 1988, 16.4 percent of workers were in the sector and there has been an absolute decline in manufacturing workers. Hence more than four-fifths of Australian workers are in the services sector.

Table 5: Employed Persons by Industry^a, February 2003

Source: ABS 2003d, p.50

	Males		Females		Persons	
	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion	No.	Proportion
	'000	% Employed	'000	% Employed	'000	% Employed
Agriculture, forestry and fishing	244.7	4.6	108.1	2.5	352.9	3.7
Mining	86.1	1.6	9.1	0.2	95.2	1.0
Manufacturing	833.9	15.8	309.5	7.3	1,143.3	12.0
Electricity, gas and water supply	58.3	1.1	13.5	0.3	71.8	0.8
Construction	665.0	12.6	105.7	2.5	770.7	8.1
Wholesale trade	317.0	6.0	143.8	3.4	460.9	4.8
Retail trade	712.9	13.5	755.3	17.8	1,468.2	15.4
Accommodation, cafes and restaurants	189.7	3.6	265.0	6.2	454.7	4.8
Transport and storage	314.4	6.0	98.3	2.3	412.7	4.3
Communication services	122.2	2.3	59.8	1.4	182.0	1.9
Finance and insurance	163.1	3.1	208.0	4.9	371.0	3.9
Property and business services	603.1	11.4	474.7	11.2	1,077.8	11.3
Government administration and defence	227.9	4.3	216.7	5.1	444.6	4.7
Education	208.6	4.0	442.2	9.9	650.8	6.8
Health and community services	199.2	3.8	729.7	17.2	928.8	9.8
Cultural and recreational services	115.4	2.2	117.5	2.8	232.9	2.4
Personal and other services	210.7	4.0	186.9	4.4	397.5	4.2
All industries	5,272.2	100.0	4,243.8	100.0	9,516.0	100.0

^a Classified according to the Australian and New Zealand Standard Industrial Classification (ANZSIC)

3 INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION AND AUSTRALIA

3.1 The Stock of International Migrants in Australia

The numbers of foreign-born persons in Australia was 4,105,444 in August 2001 or 23.1 percent of the total population. It is useful to examine the main origins of overseas-born groups in Australia and recent trends in their growth. One of the distinctive characteristics of Australia's immigrant intake is that no single birthplace tends to dominate that intake. Moreover, over the post-war period there have been a series of waves in which particular groups have made up a major part of the intake but then their numbers are substantially reduced and a new group becomes dominant. Underlying these waves has been a substantial flow from the United Kingdom but its significance has declined in recent years. Accordingly there are 112 different birthplace groups who have more than 100 residents in Australia. The numbers in the 150 largest birthplace groups are listed in Appendix A.

Table 6 shows the recent patterns of change in the overseas-born population of Australia over the last decade. It will be noted that Europe and the former USSR account for 52.2 percent of the Australian overseas-born and 26.4 percent were born in the United Kingdom and Ireland. However, it will be noted that the former group increased by only 1.7 percent per annum between 1991 and 2001 and the UK-Ireland group declined by 0.5 percent per annum. On the other hand, the groups from Southeast Asia, Northeast Asia and Southern Asia grew by 3.1, 5.0 and 5.3 percent per annum respectively over this period. Hence the proportion of the Australian population born in Asia has increased from 1.78 percent (347,874 persons) in 1981 to 5.52 percent (1,070,900 persons) in 2001. Hence a substantial change is occurring in the background of migrants settling in Australia.

It is difficult to generalise about the labour force and other characteristics of immigrants in Australia since there is enormous diversity in the group. There are important differences according to the background of the migrants, the length of time they have been in Australia, etc. Nevertheless, Table 6 shows some of the main differences between the total Australia-born and overseas-born populations at the 2001 census. It will be noticed that there

Table 6: Australia: Estimated Resident Population, Country of birth – 30 June 1991-2001

Source: ABS 2003e

Country of birth(a)	1991	1996	2001	Proportion of total 2001 ERP	Average annual change 1991-2001	Change 1991- 2001
	'000	'000	'000	%	%	'000
Australia	13 318.8	14 052.1	14 931.2	76.9	1.1	1 612.4
Oceania and Antarctica(b)						
Fiji	34.3	40.5	48.7	0.3	3.6	14.4
New Zealand	286.4	315.1	394.1	2.0	3.2	107.7
Papua New Guinea	26.8	26.4	26.0	0.1	-0.3	-0.8
Other	23.6	28.0	34.6	0.2	3.9	11.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>371.0</i>	<i>409.9</i>	<i>503.3</i>	<i>2.6</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>132.3</i>
Europe & the Former USSR						
Germany	120.4	120.8	117.5	0.6	-0.2	-2.9
Greece	147.4	141.8	132.5	0.7	-1.1	-14.9
Hungary	27.5	27.3	26.5	0.1	-0.4	-1.0
Italy	272.0	259.1	238.5	1.2	-1.3	-33.5
Malta	54.6	55.6	51.6	0.3	-0.6	-2.9
Netherlands	100.9	95.3	91.2	0.5	-1.0	-9.7
Poland	69.5	70.9	67.5	0.3	-0.3	-2.0
United Kingdom and Ireland(c)	1 244.3	1 220.1	1 182.8	6.1	-0.5	-61.5
Former USSR and Baltic States	44.6	54.6	52.5	0.3	1.7	7.9
Former Yugoslav Republics(d)	168.0	193.8	204.1	1.1	2.0	36.1
Other	166.2	176.7	175.2	0.9	0.5	9.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>2 415.3</i>	<i>2 415.9</i>	<i>2 339.8</i>	<i>12.1</i>	<i>-0.3</i>	<i>-75.5</i>
Middle East & North Africa						
Egypt	37.8	37.9	36.8	0.2	-0.3	-1.0
Lebanon	78.5	77.6	80.0	0.4	0.2	1.5
Turkey	31.7	32.0	34.2	0.2	0.7	2.5
Other	47.6	64.4	86.6	0.4	6.2	39.0
<i>Total</i>	<i>195.7</i>	<i>211.9</i>	<i>237.6</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>2.0</i>	<i>41.9</i>
Southeast Asia						
Indonesia	35.4	47.7	51.8	0.3	3.9	16.4
Malaysia	79.9	83.0	87.2	0.4	0.9	7.3
Philippines	79.1	102.7	112.2	0.6	3.6	33.1
Singapore	26.0	31.4	35.9	0.2	3.3	9.9
Viet Nam	124.8	164.2	169.5	0.9	3.1	44.7
Other	53.8	68.8	85.1	0.4	4.7	31.3
<i>Total</i>	<i>398.9</i>	<i>497.8</i>	<i>541.7</i>	<i>2.8</i>	<i>3.1</i>	<i>142.8</i>
Northeast Asia						
China (excl. SARs and Taiwan Province)	84.6	121.1	157.0	0.8	6.4	72.4
Hong Kong and Macau (SARs of China)	62.4	79.2	77.3	0.4	2.2	14.9
Korea	22.4	32.6	42.0	0.2	6.5	19.6
Other	33.2	47.1	52.8	0.3	4.8	19.6
<i>Total</i>	<i>202.6</i>	<i>280.1</i>	<i>329.1</i>	<i>1.7</i>	<i>5.0</i>	<i>126.5</i>
Southern Asia						
India	66.2	84.8	103.6	0.5	4.6	37.4
Sri Lanka	40.4	52.0	58.6	0.3	3.8	18.2
Other	12.2	22.9	37.9	0.2	12.0	25.7
<i>Total</i>	<i>118.8</i>	<i>159.6</i>	<i>200.1</i>	<i>1.0</i>	<i>5.3</i>	<i>81.3</i>
Northern America						
Canada	25.6	27.4	30.5	0.2	1.8	4.9
United States of America	49.5	54.3	59.0	0.3	1.8	9.5
Other	0.4	0.4	0.4	—	-1.0	—
<i>Total</i>	<i>75.5</i>	<i>82.1</i>	<i>89.9</i>	<i>0.5</i>	<i>1.8</i>	<i>14.4</i>
South America, Central America and the Caribbean						
Chile	27.5	26.6	25.7	0.1	-0.7	-1.8
Other	53.7	56.4	60.5	0.3	1.2	6.8
<i>Total</i>	<i>81.2</i>	<i>83.0</i>	<i>86.2</i>	<i>0.4</i>	<i>0.6</i>	<i>5.0</i>
Africa (excl. North Africa)						
South Africa	55.8	61.7	86.9	0.4	4.5	31.1
Other	50.4	56.6	67.3	0.3	2.9	16.9
<i>Total</i>	<i>106.3</i>	<i>118.4</i>	<i>154.3</i>	<i>0.8</i>	<i>3.8</i>	<i>48.0</i>
<i>Total overseas-born</i>	<i>3 965.3</i>	<i>4 258.6</i>	<i>4 482.1</i>	<i>23.1</i>	<i>1.2</i>	<i>516.8</i>
Total	17 284.0	18 310.7	19 413.2	100.0	1.2	2 129.2

(a) The country of birth classification used in this table is the Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics. The classification used in other tables in this publication is the Standard Australian Classification of Countries. For more information, see paragraph 18 of the Explanatory Notes.

(b) Excluding Australia-born.

(c) Estimated resident population counts for United Kingdom and Ireland are available separately in tables 7.2, 7.3 and 7.4.

(d) Consists of Bosnia and Herzegovina, Croatia, Former Yugoslav Republics of Macedonia, Slovenia and the former Yugoslav Republic of Serbia and Montenegro.

is little difference in the occupational structures of the two groups with migrants slightly over-represented in managerial, professional jobs. There are a higher proportion of the overseas-born unemployed than is the case for the Australia-born while there are slightly more in the highest income category. They are somewhat older on average and a higher proportion is male. A higher proportion has university qualifications and a slightly smaller percentage own or is purchasing their own home. Migration policy in recent years has placed greater emphasis on the selection of immigrants who have skills in demand in the Australian labour market. Hence, Table 7 indicates a substantially higher proportion of the overseas-born (25.8

Table 7: Australia: Australia and Overseas-Born Population at the 2001 Censuses
Source: ABS 2001 Censuses

		Australia-Born			Overseas-Born			
Occupation (skill level)		Persons	Percent		Persons	Percent		
Managers/Admin/Prof		1,676,119	27.7		580,062	29.5		
Technician/Assoc Prof		723,696	12.0		239,755	12.2		
High Skill-Trade Clerical		1,002,420	16.6		304,110	15.5		
Intermediate Skill		1,521,969	25.2		482,924	24.6		
Low Skill-Clerk Labourer		1,119,389	18.5		359,034	18.3		
Labour Force Status								
Employed		6,044,183	92.9		1,934,642	92.1		
Unemployed		459,975	7.1		165,229	7.9		
Not in Labour Force		2,210,357	25.4		947,078	31.1		
Individual Income								
Less than \$400 per week		4,993,346	51.1		2,007,202	54.4		
\$1,000 per week or more		1,145,630	11.7		430,799	11.7		
Age and Sex Structure								
Age	Males	Females	Persons	Percent	Males	Females	Persons	Percent
0-14	1,732,478	1,645,682	3,378,160	24.8	109,492	104,229	213,721	5.2
15-24	1,032,187	1,004,625	2,036,812	14.9	197,504	192,767	390,271	9.5
25-49	2,399,247	2,469,584	4,868,831	35.7	852,196	908,081	1,760,277	42.9
50-64	917,602	942,818	1,860,420	13.6	523,852	490,765	1,014,617	24.7
65+	627,968	857,494	1,485,462	10.9	348,045	378,513	726,558	17.7
Sex Ratio: Males per 100 Females				97.0				97.9
Nature of Occupancy		Persons	Percent		Persons	Percent		
Owner/purchaser		9,479,116	72.6		2,628,514	70.2		
Tenant		3,243,062	24.8		1,032,881	27.6		
Other		337,627	2.6		84,519	2.3		
Highest Qualification								
Degree/Diploma		1,878,908	20.0		905,008	25.8		
Skilled/Basic vocational		1,731,835	18.4		573,187	16.4		
English Proficiency								
Uses English only		12,571,169	93.6		2,116,611	52.1		
Speaks English very well/well		761,312	5.7		1,519,595	37.4		
Speaks English not well/at all		91,328	0.7		425,399	10.5		
Main Language Spoken at Home								
1. English			93.8					52.0
2. Italian			1.1					4.8
3. Chinese			0.5					8.0
4. Greek			1.0					3.1
Religion								
1. Christianity			79.4					69.1
2. No religion nfd			18.2					15.6

percent) have a degree or higher qualifications than the Australia-born (20 percent). Indeed between 1996 and 2001 this proportion increased from 19.2 to 25.8 percent. Table 7 also indicates there is a substantial degree of ethnical cultural diversity in the overseas-born group. Nevertheless these percentages for the overseas-born mask a considerable degree of diversity between and within different birthplace groups.

3.2 Recent Trends in Settler Migration in Australia

Australia recognises the following categories of international population movement for statistical purposes:

- Permanent movement - persons migrating to Australia and residents departing permanently.
- Long-term movement - visitors arriving and residents departing temporarily with the intention to stay in Australia or abroad for twelve months or more, and the departure of visitors and the return of residents who had stayed in Australia or abroad for twelve months or more.
- Short-term movement - travellers whose intended or actual stay in Australia or abroad is less than twelve months.

It is clear, however, that:

- a) This depends upon the *intentions* of movers and it is clear that these intentions change over time so that there is significant 'category jumping'.
- b) There are, in fact, visa categories for entry into Australia which overlap these categories. For example, holders of *Temporary Business Entrants* visas may stay in Australia for periods of up to four years and hence overlap the short-term and long-term movement categories.

It is important to realise that people who enter Australia under its *Migration Program* are only one component of the contribution made by international migration to Australia's population growth. The other elements are:

- New Zealand migration, which refers to the arrival of New Zealanders under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement.
- Long-term visitors to the country.
- Emigration of residents.
- Category jumping.

However, the Migration Program operates within set planning levels and is made up of humanitarian and non-humanitarian programs. The former involves:

- *The Refugee Program* which provides protection for people outside their country fleeing persecution.
- *Special Humanitarian Programs (SHP)* which comprise the In-country Special Humanitarian Program for people suffering persecution within their own country, and the Global Special Humanitarian Program for people who have left their country because of significant discrimination amounting to a gross violation of human rights.
- *The Special Assistance Category (SAC)* which embraces groups determined by the Minister for Immigration and Multicultural Affairs to be of special concern to Australia and in real need, but who do not fit within traditional humanitarian categories. This program also assists those internally and externally displaced people who have close family links in Australia.

A new category in the humanitarian program in recent years is the Temporary Protection Visa (TPV). This was introduced in October 1999 and is granted to most of the asylum seekers who enter Australia unlawfully and who are assessed as meeting the requirements for refugee status. This is in contrast to those refugees who settle in Australia under the three traditional 'offshore' categories listed above, and Table 8 shows the substantial differences between the two groups in rights and access to services. The government maintains that this differentiation acts as a deterrent to undocumented immigrant arrivals and encourages refugees to stay in their country of first asylum, while critics argue that the creation of two classes of refugees is unfair and not within the spirit of the 1950 Convention (Mares 2001, pp. 24-25). A later section discusses the marked increase in the

Table 8: Refugee Entitlements in Australia, November 1999

Source: Australian Refugee Council 2000

Entitlements	Permanent Protection Visa	Temporary Protection Visa
Social Security	Immediate access to the full range of social security benefits	Access only to Special benefit for which a range of eligibility criteria apply. Ineligible for Newstart, Sickness Allowance, Parenting Payment, Youth Allowance, Austudy and a range of other benefits
Education	Same access to education as any other permanent resident.	Access to school education subject to state policy. Effective preclusion from tertiary education dues to imposition of full fees.
Settlement Support	Access to full range of DIMA settlement support services.	Not eligible for most DIMA funded services, such as Migrant Resource Centres and ethno-specific community welfare agencies. Can use Early Health Assessment and Intervention Programs.
Family Reunion	Able to bring members of immediate family (spouse and children) to Australia.	No family reunion rights (including reunion with spouse and children).
Work Rights	Permission to work.	Permission to work, but ability to find employment influenced by temporary nature of visa and poor English skills.
Language Training	Access to 510 hours of English language training.	Not eligible for the Federally funded English language programs: the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP) or the Advanced English for Migrants Program (AEMP).
Medical Benefits	Automatic eligibility for Medicare	Eligibility for Medicare subject to lodgement of application for a permanent visa.
Travel	Will be able to leave the country and return without jeopardising their visa.	No automatic right of return.

of asylum seekers arriving in Australia by boat or plane without documentation in the 1999-2001 period although there were very few arrivals in 2002 and 2003 following the Australian government's decision to process asylum applications offshore as part of the Pacific Solution (Hugo, 2002b). Table 9 shows the numbers of TPVs granted to asylum seekers arriving in Australia over the 1999-2003 period.

Table 9: Temporary Protection Visas Granted, 1999-2003
Source: DIMIA 2002a; DIMIA 2003a

1999-2000	871
2000-2001	4,456
2001-2002	3,892*
2002-2003	250

* Total onshore protection visas granted

The composition of Australia's humanitarian program in recent years is shown in Table 10. This indicates that the total intake in 2002-03 was 12,545 slightly more than in the

Table 10: Outcomes of Australia's Humanitarian Program by Component and Category from 1997-98 to 2001-02
Source: Rizvi 2002, p. 29 and 2003, p. 47

Component	Category	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Offshore	Refugee	4,010	3,988	3,802	3,997	4,160	4,376
	SHP	4,636	4,348	3,051	3,116	4,258	7,280
	SAC	1,821	1,190	649	879	40	-
Onshore		1,588	1,834	2,458	5,741	3,891	866
Temporary Humanitarian					164	6	3
Total		12,055	11,360	9,960*	13,773	12,349	12,525

* In this year there were 5,000 temporary safe haven visas to Kosovars offshore (4,000) and Timorese (1,000)

previous year (12,349) but less than in 2000-01 (13,773). It is interesting that only 6.9 percent of the intake (866 persons) were onshore migrants. This represents a substantial change to 2001-02 when 31.5 percent of humanitarian migrants were onshore. This reflects the impact of Australia's Pacific Solution and other policies designed to deter asylum seekers landing in Australia. Table 11 shows that Asia has contributed only a small proportion of humanitarian settlers in Australia in recent years. This contrasts to the late 1970s and 1980s when Asia was the dominant source of refugees settling in Australia (Hugo, 2002b).

Table 11: Outcomes of the Offshore Component of Australia's Humanitarian Program by Region from 1997-98 to 2001-02

Source: Rizvi 2002, p. 29 and 2003, p. 48

Region	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
Africa	1,473	1,552	1,738	2,032	2,801	5,632
America	50	24	23	27	16	3
Asia	685	295	113	316	189	208
Europe	5,307	4,736	3,424	3,462	2,709	1,158
Middle East & S W Asia	2,952	2,919	2,206	2,155	2,743	4,344
Total	10,467	9,526	7,502	7,992	8,458	11,656

Nevertheless, it is clear that Asians are prominent in people claiming asylum in Australia. Table 12 shows that of the 10 largest birthplace groups among the 8,627 persons

Table 12: New Protection Visa Applications in 2001-02

Source: Rizvi 2002, p. 32

Applicant's country of citizenship	New applications	As percentage of all new applications
China, People's Republic of	1,119	13.0
Iraq	1,065	12.3
Indonesia	847	9.8
India	644	7.5
Fiji	471	5.5
Afghanistan	445	5.2
Korea, Republic of	376	4.4
Sri Lanka	336	3.9
Thailand	264	3.1
Iran	242	2.8
All others	2,818	32.7
Total	8,627	100.0

applying for a new Protection Visa in 2001-02, 7 were Asian with China, Indonesia, India and Afghanistan being the largest. However, Table 13 indicates only among those from Afghanistan were a significant number actually granted a Temporary Protection visa.

Table 13: Protection Visa Primary Determinations 2001-02 as at 30 June 2002
Source: Rizvi 2002, p. 33

Applicant's country of citizenship	Visas granted	Visas granted as % of all determinations	Applications refused	Total determinations
Iraq	1,325	88.57	171	1,496
Afghanistan	1,006	79.15	265	1,271
China, People's Republic of	11	1.03	1,061	1,072
Indonesia	3	0.39	775	778
India	2	0.36	555	557
Fiji	3	0.62	479	482
Sri Lanka	96	25.74	277	373
Iran	158	42.82	211	369
Thailand	0	0.00	233	233
Bangladesh	2	1.10	179	181
All Others	228	7.66	2,750	2,978
Total	2,834	28.95	6,956	9,790

In 2002-03 the number of applications for TPVs was much smaller due to the drastic reduction in the number of arrivals of asylum seekers in Australia and hence, in onshore applicants. Table 14 shows that Iraqis was the largest group, but Asian groups from Sri Lanka, Afghanistan, China and Burma were significant.

Table 14: Protection Visa Grants (Onshore) by Nationality in 2002-03 (Top 10)
Source: DIMIA 2003a

Applicant's Nationality	Permanent Grants	Temporary Grants	Total Grants
Iraq	15	105	120
Iran	42	34	76
Sri Lanka	66	5	71
Afghanistan	4	58	62
China People's Republic	46	2	48
Burma (Myanmar)	38	8	46
Russian Federation	40	2	42
Colombia	41	-	41
Turkey	33	1	34
Egypt, Arab Republic	30	-	30
Others	261	35	296
Total	616	250	866

Within the non-humanitarian part of the Program there are three main components summarized in Table 15 – Family, Skill and Special Eligibility although within each there are a number of sub-programs.

Table 15: Program Management Structure (2001-02) Migration (non-Humanitarian) Program
Source: DIMIA 2002b

Skill	Family	Special Eligibility
<i>Skilled Independent & Skilled-Australian Sponsored*</i>	<i>Parents and Preferential Family</i> Can be capped subject to demand in all other Family categories	Can be capped
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Points tested • Planning level adjusted subject to demand in Business Skills and ENS 	<i>Fiancés & Interdependents</i>	
<i>Business Skills, ENS & Distinguished Talent</i>	Can be capped subject to demand for spouse and dependent child places	
Demand driven	<i>Spouses & Dependent Children</i>	
<i>Contingency Reserve</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Demand driven • Exempt from capping 	
To be utilised if States and Territories, business employers and regional authorities generate additional demand, and for ICT professionals with Australian qualifications	Contingency Reserve Legislation defeated in Senate October 2000	

* Formerly Independent and Skilled-Australian Linked (until July 1999)

Some components, i.e. Business Skills, Employer Nominated Scheme (ENS), Distinguished Talent, Spouses and Dependent Children are demand driven and not subject to capping. Increases in demand for these visas, beyond planned levels, are compensated by reductions in other program components, i.e. Independent and Skilled-Australian Linked, Parents, Fiancés and Interdependents.

Family Migration consists of a number of categories under which a potential migrant can be sponsored by a relative who is an Australian citizen or permanent resident of Australia. For statistical purposes the various Family Migration classes and sub-classes were grouped in the following categories up to 1996-97:

- *Preferential*
 - Spouse
 - Prospective marriage
 - Child
 - Adoption
 - Parent (meeting the balance of family test)
 - Aged dependent relative
 - Remaining relative
 - Orphan relative
 - Special need relative
- *Concessional*
 - Non-dependent child
 - Non-dependent brother or sister
 - Non-dependent niece or nephew
 - Parent of working age not meeting the balance of family test

The composition of Family and Skill streams changed on 1 July 1997 when the points tested Concessional Family category moved from the Family Stream to the Skill stream, and was re-named 'Skilled-Australian Linked'. This reflected the shift to a greater emphasis on skill-related attributes in the selection criteria for this category. Those skill-related attributes were further strengthened in changes made from 1 July 1999 (Birrell 1999). The *Skill Migration* component of the migration program is designed to contribute to Australia's economic growth. It consists of a number of categories for prospective migrants where there is demand in Australia for their particular occupational skills, outstanding talents or business skills. These categories are:

- Independent migrants - not sponsored by an employer or relative in Australia. They must pass a points test which includes skills, age and English language ability (21,778 visas in 2001-02).
- Skilled-Australian Linked - commenced on 1 July 1997 (replacing the Concessional Family Category). Applicants must pass a points test on skills, age and English ability and receive additional points for sponsorship by relatives in Australia (4,586 visas in 2001-02). Also includes Regional Linked for those sponsored by relatives in regional areas (not points tested).
- Employer sponsored - Employers may nominate (or 'sponsor') personnel from overseas through the Employer Nomination Scheme (ENS), Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS) and Labour Agreements. These visas enable Australian employers to fill skilled permanent vacancies with overseas personnel if they cannot find suitably qualified workers in Australia. A total of 1,817 visas were granted in 2001-02.
- Business skills migration - encourages successful business people to settle permanently in Australia and develop new business opportunities (6,409 visas in 2001-02).
- Distinguished talent - for distinguished individuals with special or unique talents of benefit to Australia (72 visas in 2001-02).

There are also several categories which cater for other types of visaed settler arrivals but are not included in the categories above. These are:

- Former citizen of Australia
- Former resident of Australia
- Family of New Zealand Citizen for dependents of New Zealand citizens who have settled or intend to settle permanently in Australia.

In addition there are a number of categories for which visas were not required prior to 1st September 1994. These are:

- New Zealand Citizens which refers to the arrival of New Zealand citizens under the Trans-Tasman Travel Arrangement.

- Other (Non-Visaed) which refers primarily to the arrival in Australia of children born to Australian citizens overseas. It also includes residents of Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island etc., and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas.

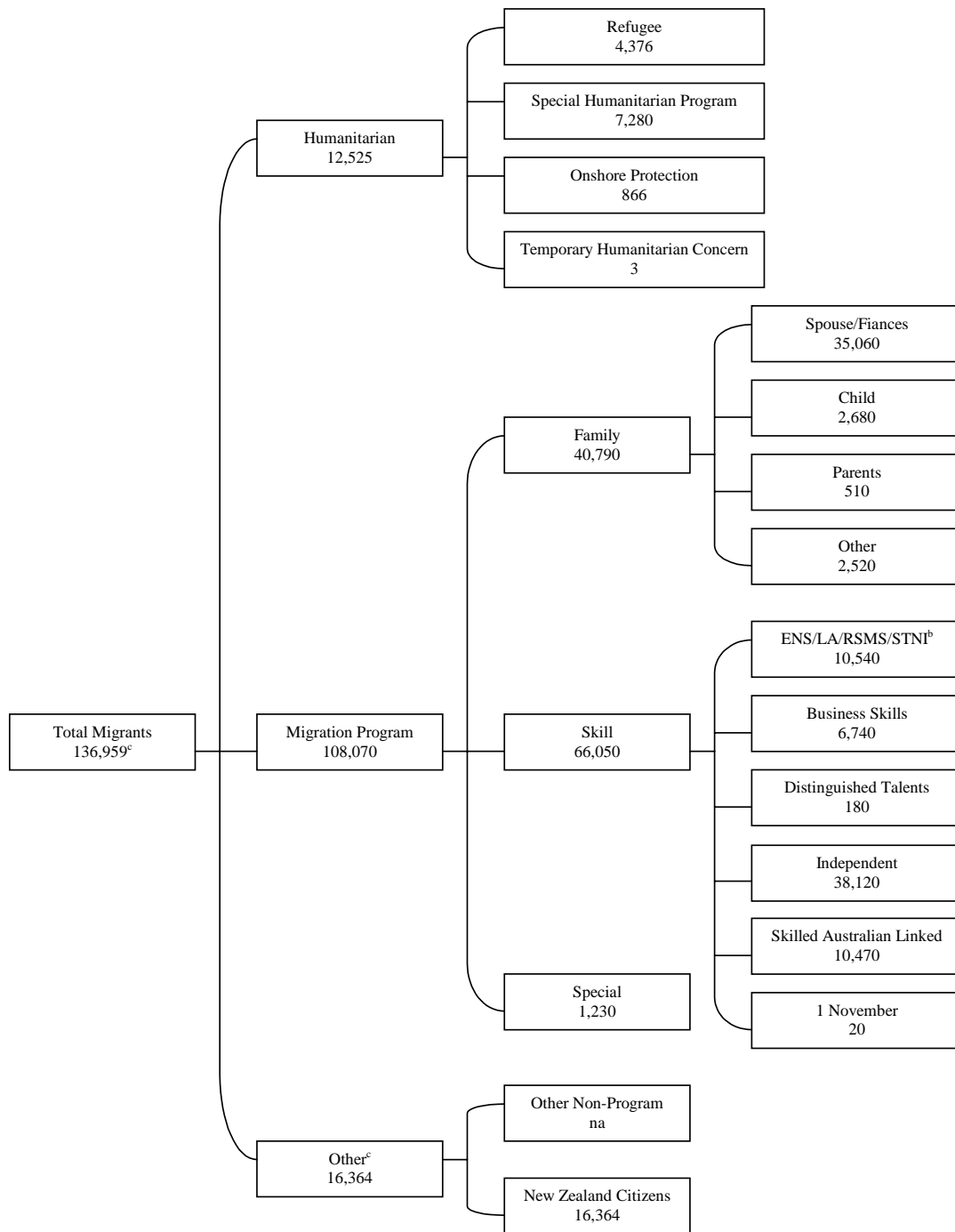
The 2002-03 migration program resulted in 108,070¹ non-humanitarian immigrants settling in Australia. This was the largest intake for over a decade. It was also the most number of skilled immigrants ever taken by Australia (Rizvi 2003, p. 21). The planning levels over the 2001-05 period are within the range of 100,000 and 110,000 places (66,000 in the skill stream) per year and the actual level will depend upon (Rizvi 2002, p. 21):

- Application rates in demand driven categories.
- Take up of state and regional specific categories.
- Extent of national skill shortages.
- Availability of 'high standard' applicants.

Figure 1 presents the breakdown of the numbers in each category for the year 2002-03. Over recent times in Australia there has been greater government intervention to shape the content of the intake of immigrants so that it can better contribute to national development goals. This has seen greater emphasis on skills in migrant selection and in the development of business migration programs involved to attract entrepreneurs with substantial sums to invest in the destination country. Australia and Canada have micro managed the qualifications of their migrant intake since the 1970s with the introduction of points assessment schemes. In Australia recent years have seen a substantial shift toward skills/business migration and away from family migration as Table 16 and Figure 1 demonstrate. Mid 1997 saw the removal of the concessional family category and the introduction of the skilled-Australian-linked category and the preferential family category has been reduced by capping the migration of parents.

¹ Note: this excludes New Zealanders (15,850) and Humanitarian arrivals (12,525).

Figure 1: Categories of Immigration^a to Australia, 2002-03
 Source: From data in DIMIA 2003b and Rizvi 2003



- a. Includes settler arrivals plus onshore applicants.
- b. Includes Employer Nomination Scheme, Labour Agreement, Regional Sponsored Migration State/Territory Nominated Independent Scheme.
- c. Excludes Other Non-Program Migration.

Table 16: Migration Program Visas Granted, 1990-91 to 2003-04 (planned)Source: DIMIA *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues and DIMIA 2003b

Migration Category/Component	90-91	91-92	92-93	93-94	94-95	95-96	96-97	97-98	98-99	99-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	2003-04
<i>Family</i>														
Spouses/Fiancés	24,500	26,300	27,800	25,100	26,100	33,550	25,130	25,790	24,740	26,330	28,360 ^(f)	32,290 ^(f)	35,060 ^(f)	35,400
Parents	10,300	7,200	5,300	4,500	5,100	8,890	7,580	1,080	3,120	1,900	1,120	540 ^(h)	510	500
Dependent Children	2,000	2,000	2,700	2,500	2,500	2,830	2,200	2,190	2,070	2,160	2,120	2,200	2,680	2,800
Other	2,000	2,000	1,700	1,700	3,100	3,450	2,330	2,250	2,100	1,600	1,910	2,850	2,520	1,900
Concessional Family ^(a)	22,500	18,100	7,700	9,400	7,700	8,000	7,340	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Family	61,300	55,900	45,300	43,200	44,500	56,700	44,580	31,310	32,040	32,000	33,470	37,900	40,790	40,600
% of Total Program	54.6	56.5	66.7	68.8	58.2	68.7	60.3	46.7	47.2	45.6	41.5	40.8	37.7	36.9
<i>Skill</i>														
Employer Nominations ^(b)	7,500	5,600	4,800	4,000	3,300	4,640	5,560	5,950	5,650	5,390	7,520 ^(g)	9,000	10,540	10,500
Business Skills ^(c)	7,000	6,200	3,300	1,900	2,400	4,900	5,820	5,360	6,080	6,260	7,360 ^(g)	7,900	6,740	7,400
Distinguished Talents	100	200	200	200	100	200	190	180	210	110	230	170	180	200
Skilled-Independent ^(d)	35,100	29,400	13,000	11,800	15,000	10,600	15,000	13,270	13,640	15,610	22,380 ^(g)	29,600	38,120	33,400
Skilled-Australian Sponsored ^(a)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9,540	9,240	7,900	7,200 ^(g)	6,800	10,470	11,800
1 November Onshore	-	-	-	500	9,600	3,800	980	370	180	60	60	30	20	0
Total Skill	49,800	41,400	21,300	18,300	30,400	24,100	27,550	34,670	35,000	35,330	44,730^(g)	53,500⁽ⁱ⁾	66,050	68,300
% of Total Program	44.4	41.9	31.4	29.1	39.7	29.2	37.3	51.7	51.5	50.3	55.5	57.5	61.1	62.1
<i>Special Eligibility</i>	1,200	1,700	1,400	1,300	1,600	1,700	1,730	1,100	890	2,850	2,420	1 600	1,230	1,100
Total Program	112,200	98,900	67,900	62,800	76,500	82,500	73,900	67,100	67,900	70200	80,610^(g)	93,000⁽ⁱ⁾	108,070	110,000
<i>Parent Contingency Reserve^(j)</i>														
Existing Parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000
Contributory Parent	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,500
Total Parent Contingency Reserve^(j)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6,500
Total Program (with contingency reserve)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116,500

Please note that figures have been rounded and total may not be the exact sum of components.

(a) From 1 July 1997 the Concessional Family Category was replaced by the Skilled-Australia Linked category and transferred from the Family to the Skill Stream. On 1 July 1999 it was renamed the Skilled-Australian Sponsored Category.

(b) Includes Employer Nomination Scheme, Labour Agreements, and Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme.

(c) Business Migration Program changed to Business Skills during 1991-92.

(d) Named independent prior to 1 July 1999.

(e) Please note that figures have been rounded and total may not be the exact sum of components.

(f) Net outcome as places in the Migration Program taken by provisional visa holders such as spouses, fiancés and interdependents who do not subsequently obtain permanent visas are returned to the Program in the year that the temporary visas expire

(g) Includes 4450 additional places from the Skill Stream contingency reserve made up of - 1 820 from demand generated by business, State/Territory Governments and regional certifying bodies and 2 630 for ICT professionals with Australian qualifications as announced in the January 2001 ICT Industry Innovation Plan.

(h) Does not include a contingency reserve of an additional 1,000 places in 2001-02 and an additional 4,000 places per year thereafter available subject to support from the community and opposition parties in Parliament

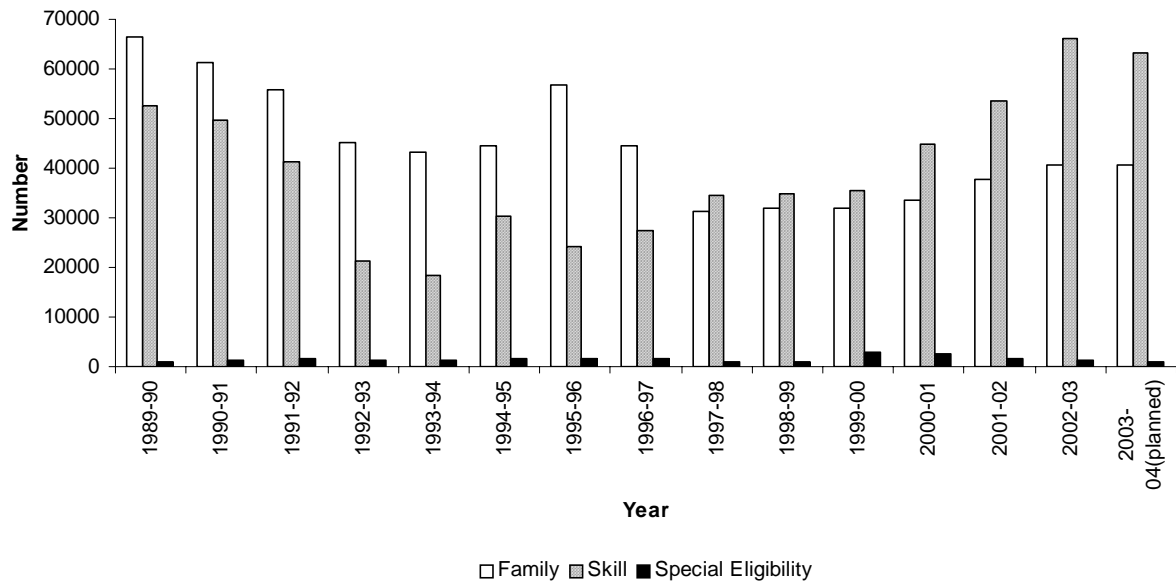
(i) Includes the 8,000 places available for use:

(i) subject to business, State/Territory Governments and/or regional certifying bodies being able to generate additional demand through migration mechanisms specifically designed for their use; and

(ii) to accommodate overseas students who successfully obtain an Australian qualification in an occupation in national shortage (that is occupations on the Migration Occupations in Demand List (MODL))

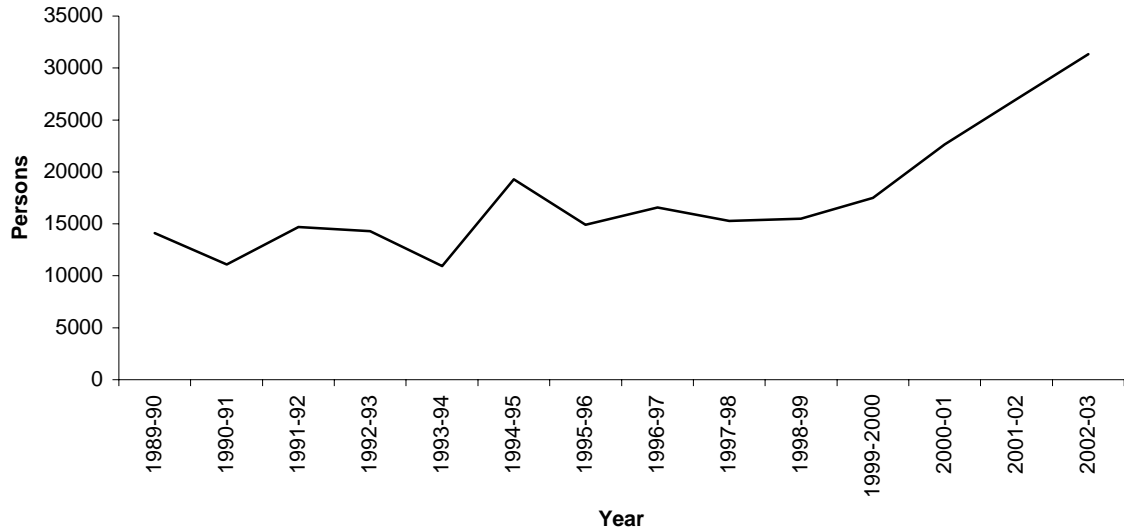
(j) Parent legislation introducing the new Contributory Parent visa classes passed Parliament for implementation on 1 July 2003. The 2,500 places for 2002-03 will be rolled over to 2003-04, giving a total parent contingency reserve of 6,500 places in 2003-04 – an additional 1,000 places in the existing parent categories and 5,500 places in the new contributory parent categories.

Figure 2: Australia: Migration Program Outcomes by Stream
 Source: DIMIA *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues and DIMIA 2003b



An important aspect of Australia’s immigration programme in recent years is the increasing proportion of settlers to Australia who are “onshore” rather than “offshore” applicants. The conventional immigrant to Australia has applied for a settler visa at an overseas based Australian embassy or consulate, been assessed and granted a visa. However, in recent years there have been a number of major changes in the Australian immigration system. It is shown later in this report that there has been a major expansion of non permanent migration to Australia and with it a significant increase in the numbers of “category jumpers” whereby people in Australia on temporary resident visas apply to settle permanently in Australia. Accordingly, Figure 3 shows that there has been an increase in the numbers of “onshore” settlers to Australia. In the early 1990s an important group who transferred from temporary to permanent status were the temporary residents of Chinese origin who were granted temporary protection visas following the Tienamin Square incident. Many later applied for, and were granted, permanent residency. Others included people who came to Australia on holiday or to study and subsequently married an Australia. In recent

Figure 3: Australia: Onshore Residence Visa Grants, 1989-90 to 2002-03
 Source: DIMIA *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues and Rizvi 2003



years, however, the numbers of temporary residents seeking to become settlers has expanded. Indeed the government has facilitated this process in some cases. It has been made easier, for example, for students who have studied in Australia and gained an Australian qualification to become a settler on completion of their course. There are also a significant number of the people entering Australia as temporary residents with temporary business visas who subsequently apply to settle in Australia. One study of long standing temporary residents (Visa Category 457) has found that 41.8 percent of the group arriving in 2000-01 subsequently applied for permanent residency (Hugo 2003b). Of particular interest currently are the substantial numbers of onshore asylum seekers who were granted Temporary Protection Visas, as discussed earlier in this report. These were usually issued for three years and the next year will see this period having elapsed so that many of the holders will be “onshore” applicants to become permanent settlers.

Table 17 shows how the various settlement categories are split between offshore and onshore applicants. It will be noted that in comparison to other recent years, the numbers of onshore applicants under the Refugee/Humanitarian category has been drastically reduced

Table 17: Migration Program 2002-03, Offshore and Onshore Outcomes
Source: Rizvi, 2003, 21

Category or Component	Offshore Outcome	Onshore Outcome	Total Outcome	Percent Onshore
Spouse/interdependency ^(a)	19,060	10,670	29,710	35.9
Child ^(b)	2,410	270	2,680	10.1
Parent	370	150	510	29.4
Preferential/Other Family ^(c)	1,570	960	2,520	38.1
Fiance ^(a)	5,350	-	5,350	-
Total Family	28,760	12,040	40,790	29.5
ENS/LA/RSMS/STNI ^(d)	2,770	7,760	10,540	73.6
Business Skills ^(e)	5,020	1,720	6,740	25.5
Distinguished Talents	60	120	180	66.7
Skilled Independent	30,210	7,920	38,120	20.9
Skilled Australian Sponsored ^(f)	9,710	750	10,470	7.2
1 November	-	20	20	100.0
Total Skill	47,770	18,280	66,050	27.7
Special Eligibility	210	1,010	1,230	82.1
Total Program/Outcome	76,740	31,330	108,070	29.0
Refugee/Humanitarian	11,656	869	12,525	6.9

- Figures have been rounded and totals may not be the exact sum of components.
- Outcome does not include permanent visas granted to New Zealand citizens (270 in 2002-03).
- (a) Net outcome as places in the Migration Program taken by provisional visa holders who do not subsequently obtain permanent visas are returned to the Program in the year the application for permanent residence was refused or withdrawn (a total of 2,650 in 2002-03).
- (b) Includes child-adoption, child dependent and orphan minor.
- (c) Includes aged dependent relatives, carers, orphan unmarried relatives and remaining relatives.
- (d) Includes Employer Nomination Scheme, Labour Agreement, Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme and State/Territory Nominated Independent Scheme.
- (e) Net outcome as cancelled visas are returned to the Program in the year in which they are cancelled (a total of 840 in 2002-03)
- (f) Skilled Australian Sponsored categories includes skills tested brothers, sisters, nieces, nephews, non-dependent children, working age parents, grandchildren and first cousins.

due to the government interventions discussed earlier. However, it will be noted that the proportion of family settlers who are onshore (29.5 percent) is a little greater than is the case for skilled settlers (27.7 percent). This is mainly due to the substantial number of cases where temporary residents have partnered with an Australian resident and qualified to settle under the spouse/fiancé sub categories, more than a third of whom are onshore. Among the skilled migrants, it is among the Employer Nominated and Regional Migration programmes that the highest rate of onshore settlement occurs. These are clearly cases where people have entered as students or other workers and worked for an employer who has subsequently nominated them for permanent residence.

The Skill Stream of the Australian Migration Program is aimed at attracting people with qualifications and relevant work experience and can help to address skill shortages in Australia and enhance the size, skill level and productivity of the Australian labour force. In 2002-03, there were 66,050 people granted Skill visas. This is an increase of 45.1 percent over 2001-02 when 45,520 were granted such visas. In 2001-02, 22.6 percent were onshore applicants compared with 27.7 percent in 2002-03.

A range of changes to the requirements for migration under the Independent and Skilled-Australian Linked (SAL) categories were introduced on 1 July 1999. The points test for these categories will place greater emphasis on targeting migrants who have skills in shortage in the Australian labour market by awarding additional points to applicants whose occupation is on the Migration Occupations in Demand List (MODL). Further points are available to applicants with a job offer in one of these occupations. The new points test also takes account of other attributes, including Australian qualifications and work experience, fluency in a language other than English, and spouse's skills.

A number of mechanisms have been established within the Skill Stream to assist those states and territories who wish to encourage more skilled migration to their regions.

- State/Territory Nominated Independent (STNI) Scheme - enables state and territory governments to sponsor Independent category applicants identified through skill matching, who are willing to settle in their states and territories. These nominations are based on an audit conducted by the state or territory government to establish which skills is in short supply and where they are needed.
- Skilled-Designated Area Sponsored Category - allows the sponsorship of applicants by relatives to join them in designated areas and must meet threshold English language, age and skill criteria. This category is not points tested.
- Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme (RSMS) - enables employers in regional Australia to nominate overseas personnel for permanent entry where the employer has been unable to recruit suitable skilled personnel through the local labour market. Applicants must meet English language, age and skill criteria.

- Regional Established Business in Australia (REBA) - allows people who have successfully established a business venture in a designated area of Australia, and who are sponsored by the state/territory government, to apply for permanent residence.
- Skill Matching Database - operated by the Commonwealth, the database identifies skilled applicants who meet threshold criteria for English language, age and skills and who are willing to settle in areas where their occupational skills are in demand. It is disseminated to state and territory governments and employers, to encourage skilled migration to their regions through the RSMS or the STNI. It also assists in the targeting of regional promotional campaigns.
- The Skill Matching Visa - introduced in 1999 provides the opportunity for those who do not meet the current pass mark in the points assessment for the Skilled Independent category to be nominated by an employer or state government provided they meet certain conditions.
- The State/Territory Sponsored Business Owner and Senior Executive Visa Categories.

A number of enhancements to these policies have been recently implemented (Rizvi 2002, p. 25 and 2003, p. 26-7) and there are a number of further enhancements still under consideration.

Table 18 shows that the numbers of settlers coming to Australia under the Regional Schemes has increased in each year since the changes were introduced. However, the largest increase was between 2001-02 and 2002-03 indicating that the initiative has gained in momentum in recent years.

Table 18: Australia: State Specific Regional Migration Initiatives Visa Grants, 1997-2003

Source: Rizvi 2003

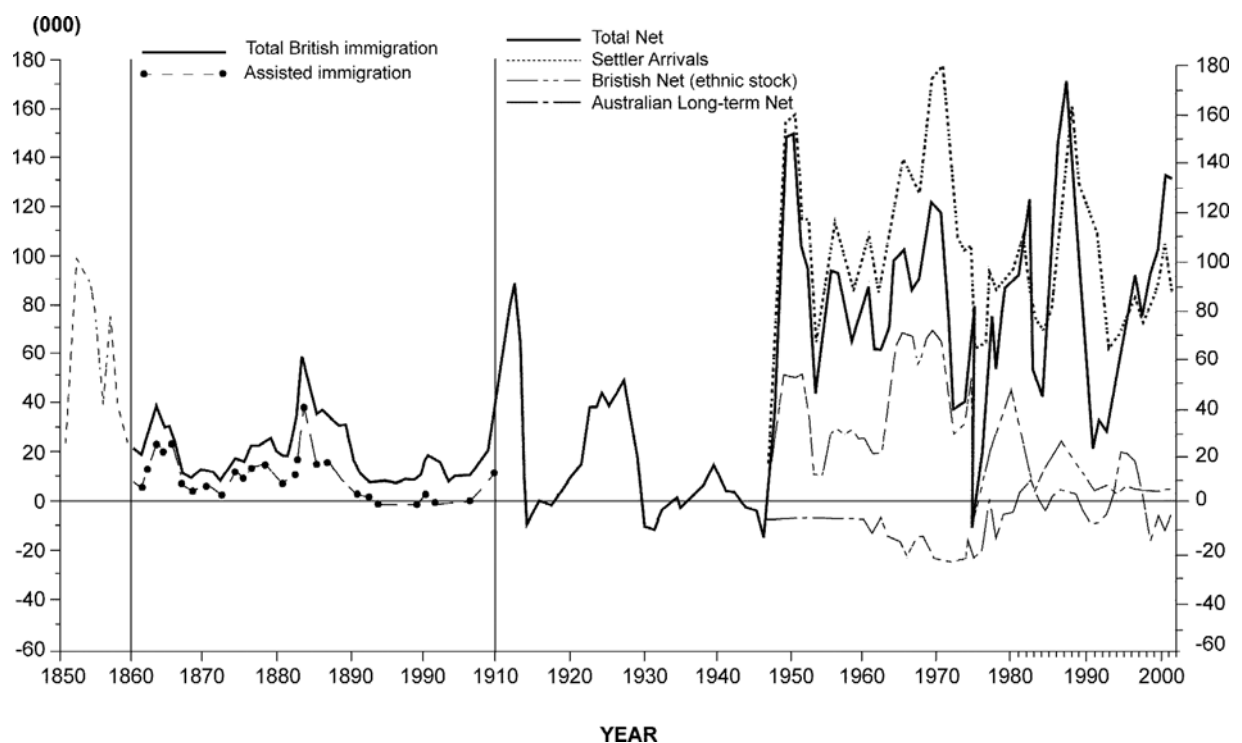
Category or Component	97-98	98-99	99-00	00-01	01-02	02-03
RSMS	581	765	664	1,021	1,092	1,738
STNI/SMV	16	169	9	85	257	794
SDAS	111	67	195	1,002	1,597	4,466
SAL*	984	1,744	2,384	1,575	974	524
SSBS**	61	59	44	122	176	341
REBA	0	0	13	41	40	78
TOTAL	1,753	2,804	3,309	3,846	4,136	7,941

* SAL – Skilled Australian Linked Category

** SSBS – State Sponsored Business Skills Entry

There have been substantial fluctuations over time in the level of immigration intake in Australia as Figure 4 indicates. Currently the level of settler intake is set each year by the federal government after consultations with major stakeholders like unions, industry and the state governments.

Figure 4: Australia: Annual Migration, 1850-2002
 Source: Price 1979; Hugo 1986; ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures Bulletins; DIMIA *Immigration Update*, various issues



In Australian settlement immigration, one of the most marked trends of recent years has been a shift in the balance between economic-skill selected migrants and those entering Australia under the family-humanitarian categories. The former have increased their share of the total settler intake. Recent studies (Murphy 2001; Birrell 2001) documented six significant changes in the immigration intake between 1995-96 and 2000-01:

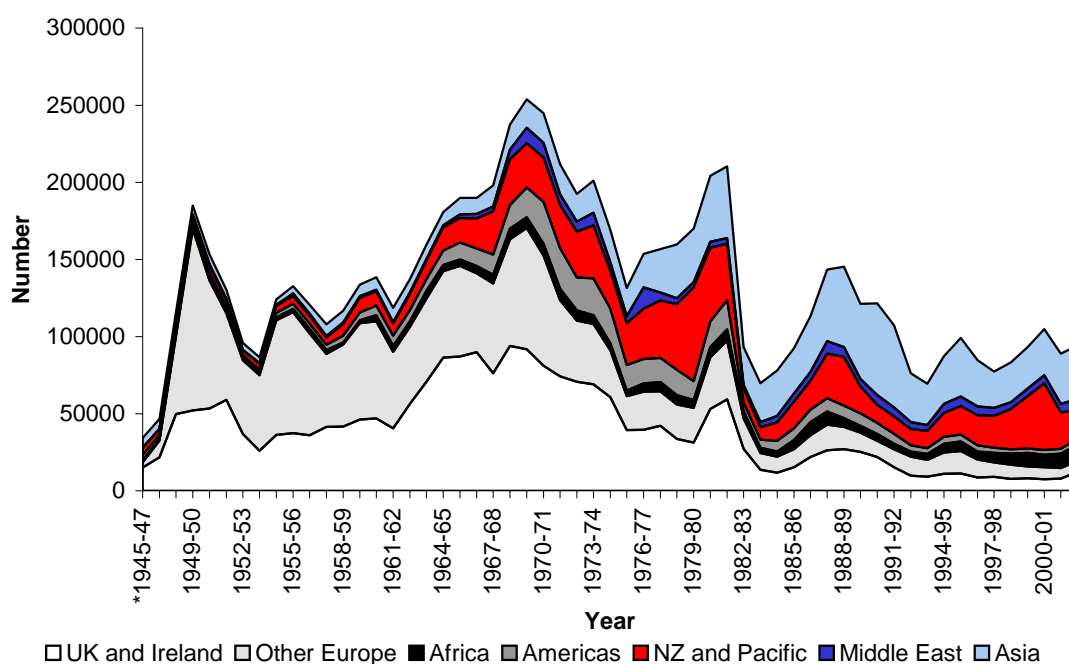
- The total intake fell from 85,000 to 61,000.
- There was a marked switch toward the Skill Stream which increased from 28,000 to 33,000, while the family intake fell from 39,000 to 23,000 and the Humanitarian Program fell from 14,000 to 9,000.

- Within the Skill Stream the Skill Index rose from 66 to 70, while that for the sponsored migrants rose from 64 to 66.
- The age structure of immigrants shifted toward the prime working ages. The proportion aged between 20 and 45 increased from 59 to 64 percent.
- Over this period there was a net gain of around 40,000 managers and administrators, 57,000 professionals and 21 tradespersons. The annual net gains of these groups show an increasing trend.
- Over 1997-98 and 1999-2000 the net gain of managers and administrators was 3.8 percent of the total employed stock and for professionals 2 percent. There was a net gain of computing professionals equivalent to 3.2 percent of the employed stock and of accountants equivalent to 2 percent.

Each of these trends has increased in the subsequent three years.

There has been a substantial change in the origins of permanent settlers to Australia over the post-World War II period as Figure 5 shows. This indicates that the proportion of

Figure 5: Australia: Settler Arrivals by Region of Last Residence, 1947-2003
 Source: DIMIA *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics and Immigration Update* various issues; DIMIA unpublished data



settlers coming from Europe has undergone a significant decline and the share from Asia has increased. In 2002-03 visas were granted to persons from 186 different nationalities (Rizvi, 2003, 23) and the leading 20 nationalities are listed in Table 19. It will be noted that 14 of these are Asian countries and China and India have in recent years become the dominant

Table 19: Top 20 Nationalities Granted Visas 2002-03 Migration Program
Source: Rizvi, 2003, 23

Country	Outcome	Percent of Total
United Kingdom	22,188	20.5
PRC	9,825	9.1
India	9,749	9.0
South Africa, Republic of	7,202	6.7
Malaysia	4,825	4.5
Indonesia	4,373	4.0
Philippines	3,773	3.5
Vietnam	2,930	2.7
Singapore	2,656	2.5
USA	2,547	2.4
Korea, Republic of	2,223	2.1
Sri Lanka	2,093	1.9
Fiji	1,897	1.8
Hong Kong SAR	1,894	1.8
Thailand	1,708	1.6
Lebanon	1,675	1.5
Japan	1,416	1.3
Taiwan	1,375	1.3
Irish Republic	1,294	1.2
Canada	1,292	1.2

countries of origin of immigrants from Asia. This represents a substantial change with at various times Vietnam, Malaysia, Philippines and Hong Kong being the largest contribution (Hugo, 2003c). The numbers among each Asian country are presented in Table 20. In 2002-03 there were 35,603 settler arrivals from Asia making up 37.5 percent of all settler arrivals. This is a similar proportion to in 2001-02 when 38.7 percent of settler arrivals were from Asia. Asia is the main origin region with 16.3 percent from Oceania, 21.7 percent from Europe and the Former USSR, 11.1 percent from the Middle East and North Africa, 4.5 percent from the Americas and 5.7 percent from Sub Saharan Africa.

Table 20: Australia: Settler Arrivals from Asia, 2002-03
Source: Rizvi, 2003, 114-199

Southeast Asia (15,276)	Northeast Asia (10,348)	South Asia (9,979)
Burma 188	China 6,664	Afghanistan 964
Brunei 53	Hong Kong 1,029	Bangladesh 437
Cambodia 617	Japan 607	Bhutan 1
East Timor 23	Korea, Dem. Peoples Republic of 1	India 5,783
Indonesia 3,026	Korea, Republic of 902	Maldives 3
Laos 41	Macao 25	Nepal 176
Malaysia 2,686	Mongolia 11	Pakistan 770
Philippines 3,190	Taiwan 1,109	Sri Lanka 1,845
Singapore 1,751		
Thailand 1,133		
Vietnam 2,568		

3.3 Trends in Long-Term and Short-Term Movement

Over recent times new visa types involving temporary migration have been created, especially those involving temporary migration for work (Birrell and Healy 1997). These often cut across the long-term and short-term categories. Table 21 shows that over the last two decades there has been a shift in overseas movement to Australia which has seen an increase in non-permanent moves.

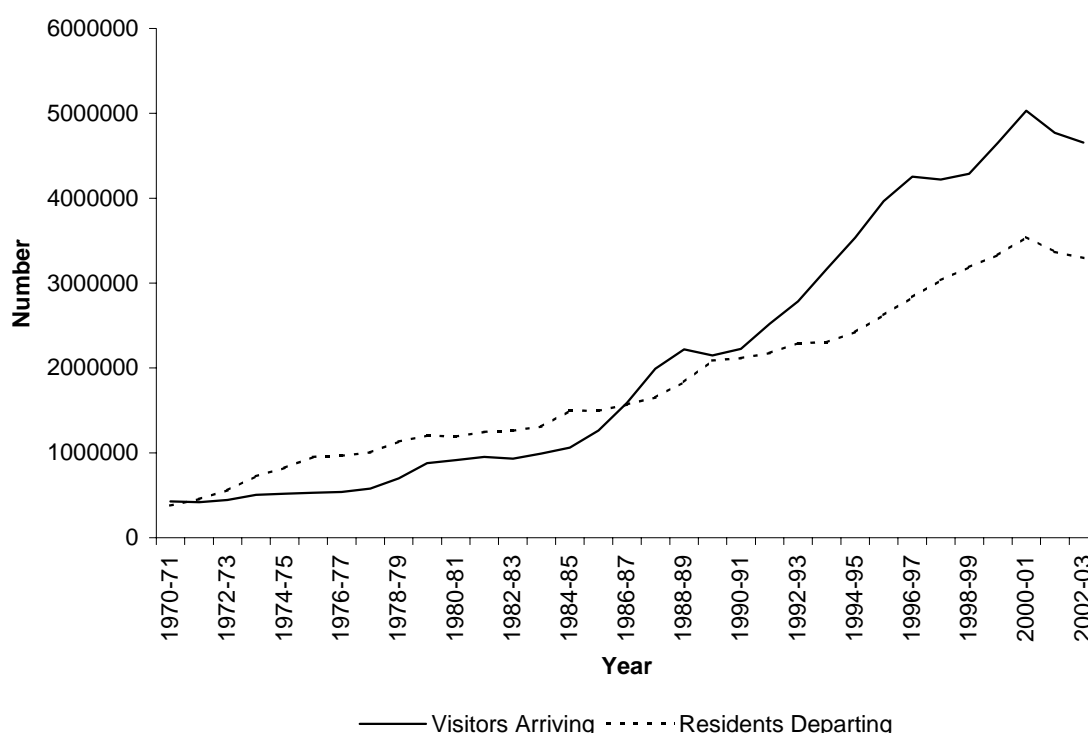
Table 21: Growth of Population Movement Into and Out of Australia, 1982-83 to 2002-03

Source: Bureau of Immigration and Population Research 1993; DIMIA 2002c; DIMIA, unpublished data

	1982-83	1991-92	2002-03	Percent Growth 1982-2003
<i>Arrivals</i>				
Permanent	83,010	107,391	93,914	13.1
Long-term				
- residents	48,990	62,920	95,784	95.5
- visitors	30,740	63,861	184,095	498.9
- total	79,730	126,781	279,879	251.0
Short-term				
- residents	1,240,800	2,072,400	3,309,851	166.8
- visitors	930,400	2,519,700	4,655,802	400.4
- total	2,171,200	4,592,100	7,965,653	266.9
<i>Departures</i>				
Permanent	24,830	29,122	50,463	103.2
Long-term				
- residents	47,020	67,191	86,211	83.3
- visitors	25,440	47,971	82,894	225.8
- total	72,460	115,162	169,105	133.4
Short-term				
- residents	1,259,100	2,173,500	3,293,336	161.6
- visitors	907,500	2,473,700	4,714,636	419.5
- total	2,166,600	4,647,100	8,007,972	269.6

Firstly regarding short-term movement it is clear that there has been an acceleration in both foreigners visiting Australia and Australians going overseas on a short-term basis. Figure 6 shows there has been a consistent increase in the number of overseas visitors until 1997-98 when the onset of the crisis in Asia saw a downturn in tourists and business travellers from countries such as South Korea and Indonesia which were hit hardest by the crisis.

Figure 6: Australia: Short-Term Movements, 1970-71 to 2001-03
 Source: DIMIA *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics and Immigration Update*, various issues; DIMIA unpublished data



The graph also shows a flattening off in 2001-02 reflecting the downturn in international travel following the 11th September events. It will be noted that while the number of overseas visitors to Australia more than quadrupled over the period following 1982-83, the short-term movement of Australians overseas only increased by 153 percent. Nevertheless, it is clear that short-term visiting has greatly increased and this represents much more than an expansion of global tourism. It also represents a new global regime in which many people work for considerable periods in more than a single country. It is interesting to

note in Figure 6 that visitors have increasingly outnumbered Australian's going overseas in the 1990s with a small downturn effect of the Asian crisis being evident.

Asia represented the origin of 41.4 percent of visitors to Australia in 2002-03 notwithstanding the effects of the economic crisis. New Zealand was the largest source with numbers increasing from 695,700 in 1997-98 to 718,900 in 1998-99, to 773,100 in 1999-2000 to 787,700 in 2001-02 and to 793,100 (17.0 percent of the total) in 2002-03. Japan continues to be a large source with 13.8 percent of the total although the numbers declined from 797,000 in 1997-98 to 725,800 in 1998-99, 705,500 in 1999-2000, 659,200 in 2001-02 and 658,600 in 2002-03. The UK and the USA are important origins of visitors (13.8 and 9.1 percent respectively) but other important Asian countries of origin are Singapore (261,600), Korea (195,800), China (177,100), Malaysia (142,400), Hong Kong (140,700), Taiwan (80,800), Indonesia (86,900) and Thailand (75,500).

The number of visitor visas granted in 2001-02 was 3,368,170, representing a 6.4 percent fall over the previous year due to the effects of 11th September 2001 but also the fact that the previous year contained the Sydney Olympics. In 2002-03 there was a further 3 percent decrease in the number of visitor visas issued. This was partly due to the impact of SARS. Indeed in the first six months of the period, there was a significant increase in the number of visitors but the impact of SARS in the first half of 2003 saw the numbers decline. Table 22 shows trends in visitor numbers over the last three years. Since New Zealanders do not require visas, they do not appear. Nevertheless, ten of the next top 16 origins of visitors are Asian. Moreover, while there was a decrease in numbers from most countries, large increases were recorded from China and Korea. There were also increases from India (8 percent), Brunei (15 percent) and Vietnam (11 percent) (Rizvi 2002, p. 39).

It was mentioned earlier that Australia has long had an emphasis on attracting permanent settlers to the country and a strongly expressed opposition to attracting temporary and contract workers. During the labour shortage years of the 1950s and 1960s Australia's migration solution to the problem contrasted sharply with that of European nations like Germany and France when it opted to concentrate on attracting permanent migrants to meet

Table 22: Visitor Visas Granted (Offshore) – Key Source Markets
Source: Rizvi, 2003, 30

Country	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03	% Change 2001-02 to 2002-03
Japan	673,543	630,768	610,361	-9.3
United Kingdom	602,694	588,312	601,725	-0.2
USA	451,841	384,964	381,335	-15.6
Singapore	177,985	151,945	138,072	-22.4
Korea (ROK)	156,664	176,868	191,312	+22.1
Germany	152,149	142,880	135,768	-10.8
Malaysia	130,134	128,423	122,296	-6.0
PRC	108,618	128,656	129,446	+19.2
Taiwan	103,242	85,060	63,819	-38.2
Canada	92,284	91,982	86,167	-6.6
France	86,732	86,522	83,488	-3.7
Hong Kong SAR	74,591	65,377	58,528	-21.5
Netherlands	59,804	56,435	54,091	-9.6
Indonesia	56,996	58,049	51,936	-8.9
Italy	56,518	45,434	46,117	-18.4
Thailand	50,478	49,503	47,935	-5.0
Global Total	3,540,178	3,332,858	3,233,066	-8.6

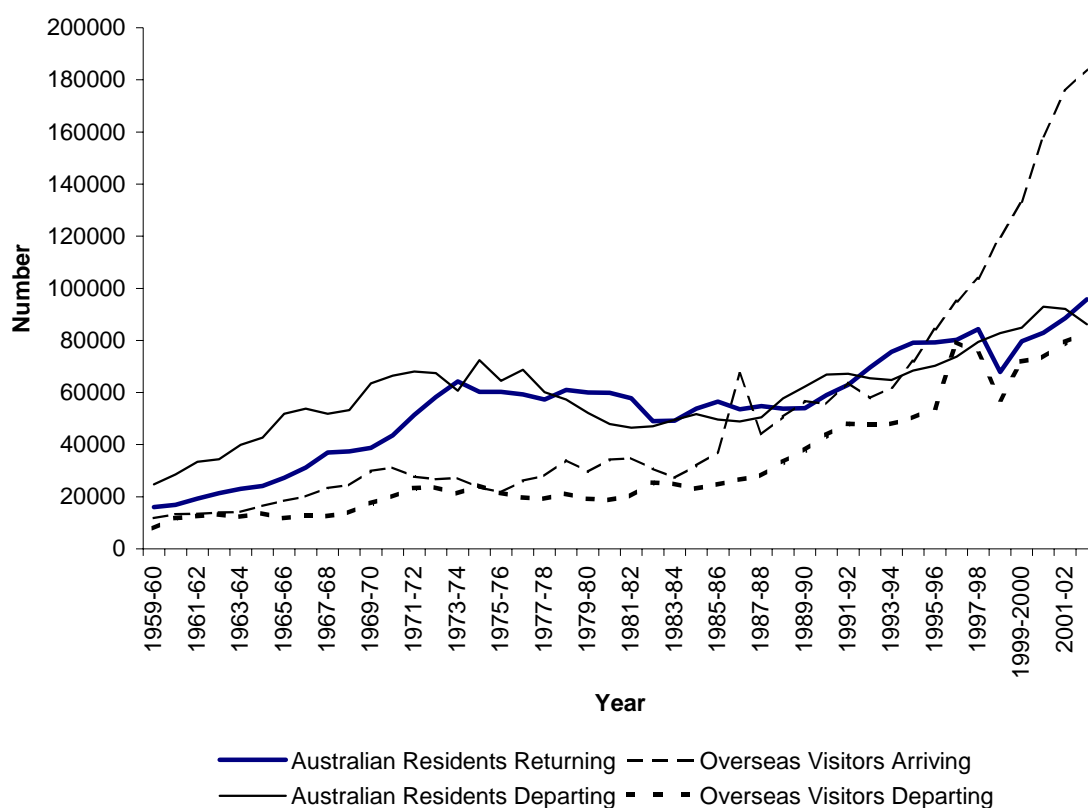
* Some 2000-2001 and 2001-2002 figures differ from last year's report, reflecting minor data updating.

worker shortages rather than contract workers. However, in recent years attitudes have changed in Australia and it has been recognised that in the context of globalised labour markets it is essential to have mechanisms to allow non-permanent entry of workers in certain groups. Nevertheless, this form of entry has not been extended to unskilled and low-skilled areas and has been open to people with particular skills and entrepreneurs. Hence there has been an increase in people coming to Australia as short-term or long-term entrants and being able to work in the country. There has been increasing pressure from some groups to include some unskilled workers to enter the country temporarily to meet labour shortages in some areas. The most notable example of this is in the area of harvest labour, especially in fruit, vegetables and vines where significant seasonal labour shortages have occurred in recent

years (Hugo 2001b). Nevertheless, the government has not responded positively to these suggestions.

The significance of people coming to work in Australia temporarily is especially evident in the increase in long-term arrivals to Australia shown in Figure 7. This has had an impact, at least in the short-term, on overall net migration gains in Australia. It will be noted

Figure 7: Australia: Long-Term Arrivals and Departures, 1959-60 to 2002-03
 Source: DIMIA *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics and Immigration Update*, various issues; DIMIA unpublished data.



from Figure 8 that an increasing proportion of Australia's net migration gain in recent years has been from an excess of long-term arrivals over long-term departures and a reducing proportion has been from an excess of settler arrivals over permanent departures. Indeed since 1999-2000 the net migration gain from long-term movement exceeded that from permanent movement.

Figure 8: Australia: Net Permanent and Long-Term Movement as a Percentage of Total Net Migration Gain, 1983-2003

Source: DIMIA *Immigration Update*, various issues and unpublished data

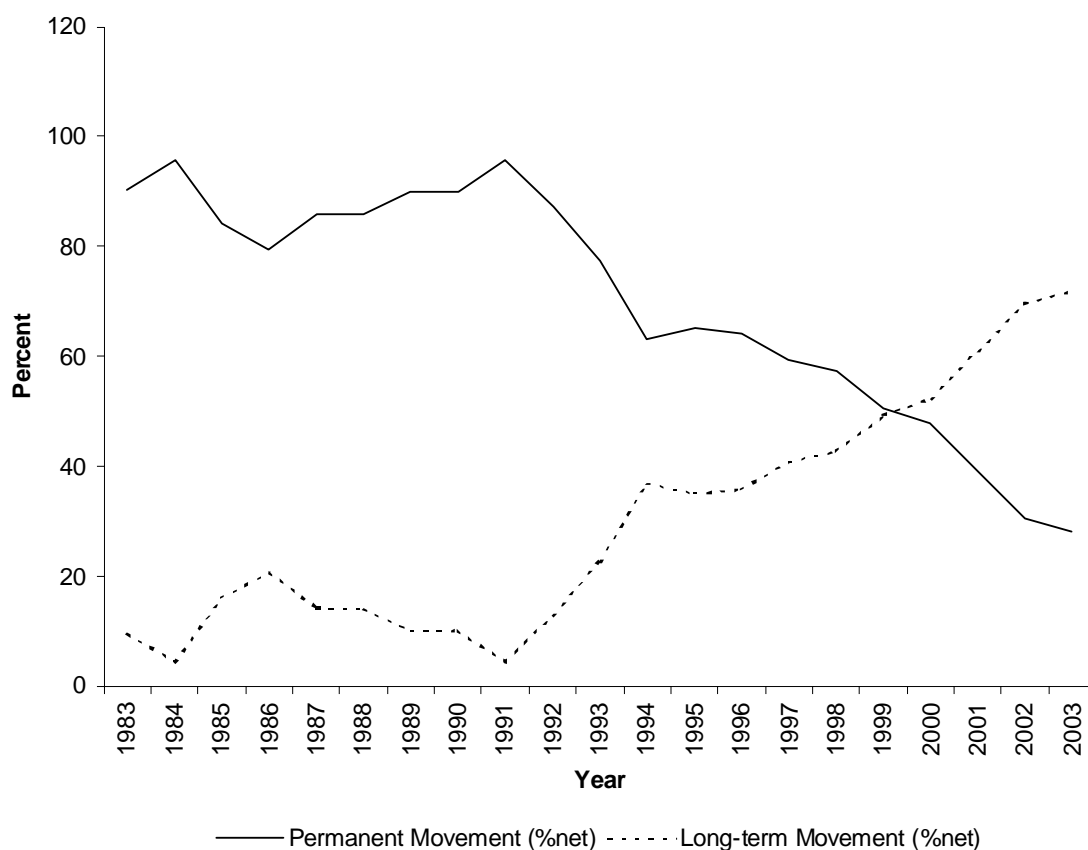
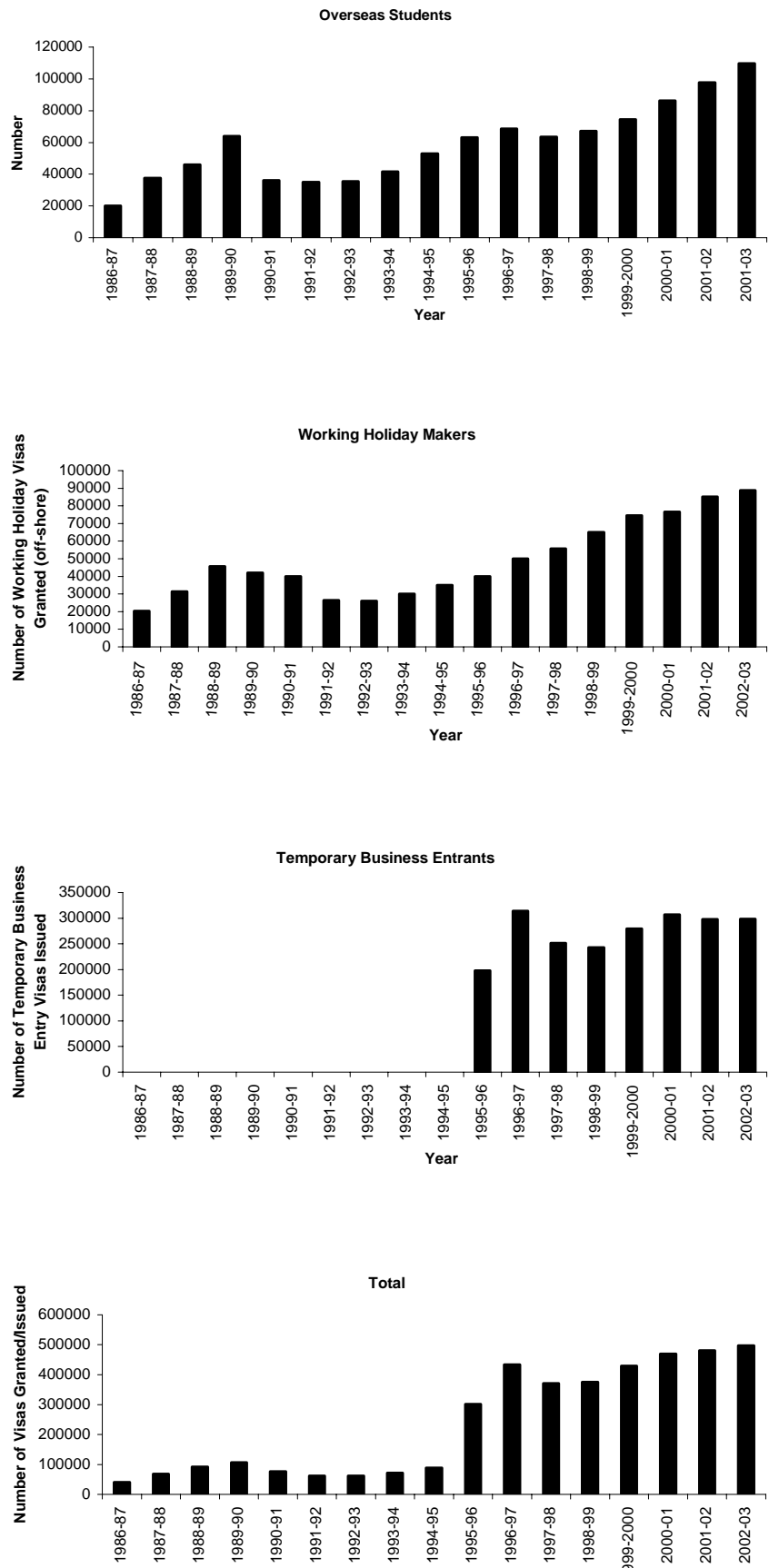


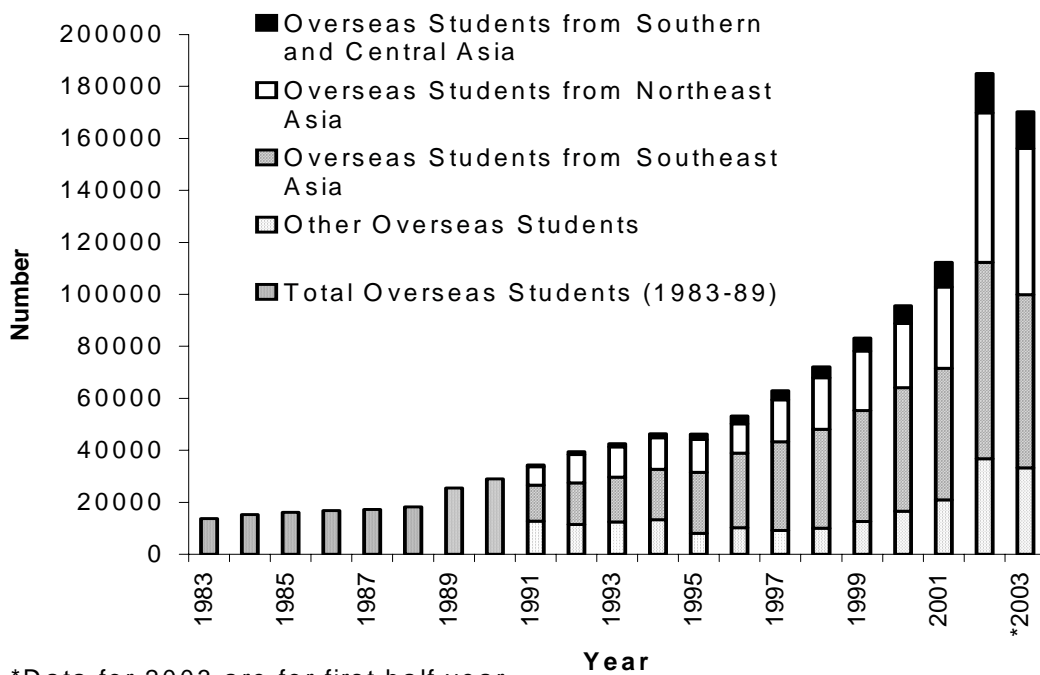
Figure 9 shows some recent trends in the major forms of temporary migration to Australia. One type of short-term movement of particular significance is the increasing tempo of migration of Asian students (Shu and Hawthorne 1996). Over the 1987-2000 period the number of full-fee overseas students in Australia increased from 7,131 to 188,277 (DEETYA 1995; DETYA 2002). The crisis in Asia had some impact as Figure 9 shows but the numbers of new student visas given off-shore increased by 6 percent to 67,130 over 1998-99, by 11 percent to 74,428 in 1999-2000, by 15.5 percent to over 86,000 in 2000-01, by 13 percent to 97,560 in 2001-02 and by 12 percent to 109,610 in 2002-03. The major sources are the USA (10,477 visas) and Asian countries such as the PRC (14,215), Korea (7,323), Malaysia (8,032) and Hong Kong (6,576).

Figure 9: Temporary Migration to Australia by Category, 1986 to 2003
 Source: DIMIA *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; Rizvi 2003



The dominance of Asians in the student flow to Australia is evident in Figure 10. This has contributed to Australia having the third largest inflow of foreign students among the OECD nations and Australia having a larger proportion of its tertiary students being made of foreign students than any country.

Figure 10: Overseas Students in Australian Universities, 1983-2003
 Source: DETYA *Students: Selected Higher Education Statistics*, various issues



*Data for 2003 are for first half year

In 2002-03 there were 162,575 visas granted to overseas students – a record and a 7 percent increase over the previous year (Rizvi 2003, p. 35). Of these, there were 109,610 granted offshore – a 12 percent increase. Table 23 shows that four of the five largest nations of origin of students were Asian. Indeed, 12 Asian countries (those in Table 23 and Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, South Korea, India, Taiwan, Bangladesh and Vietnam) sent more than 1,000 students to study in Australia.

Table 23: Major Source Countries for Student Visas Granted to Students Outside Australia in 2001-02 and 2002-03

Source: Rizvi, 2002, 42 and Rizvi, 2003, 36

Offshore Student Visa Grants			
Citizenship	2001-02	Citizenship	2002-03
PRC	13,452	PRC	14,215
USA*	8,938	USA*	10,477
Malaysia	7,427	Malaysia*	8,032
Hong Kong	6,862	Korea, Republic of	7,323
Japan	6,243	Hong Kong SAR	6,576

* includes eVisa grants

There is undoubtedly a strong connection between student migration and eventual settlement of Asian origin groups in MDCs like Australia. It may occur through students:

- overstaying their education visas;
- gaining a change of status to a resident;
- returning to their home country on completion of their studies and subsequently immigrating officially to the country where they studied.

Figure 9 also shows that there has been a significant increase in working holiday maker (WHM) temporary migration in recent years. This has been comprehensively reviewed by the Australian Parliament Joint Study Committee on Migration (1997). WHMs are foreign nationals aged 18-30 from selected countries with which Australia has a reciprocal arrangement, who can work under certain conditions for up to 12 months. Their numbers have increased dramatically and reached 85,200 in 2001-02 and 88,758 in 2002-03, more than doubling in the 1990s. Kinnaird (1999) reports that while the economic impact nationally of WHM migration is limited it has significant impacts in specific industries in specific areas. While Europeans dominate this category, there are significant numbers from Japan (9,711 in 2002-03), Korea (5,858) and Hong Kong (130).

Since 1995 there has been a new visa category in Australia of Temporary Business Migrants. These are five types:

- Business visitors who come for short periods and are in the 'short-term' arrival category.

- Temporary business residents who come for longer periods and are usually in the ‘long-term’ arrival category.
- Independent executives who enter Australia for the purpose of establishing, or buying into a business and managing that business.
- Medical practitioners – qualified general and specialist medical practitioners where there is a demonstrated need for employing practitioners from overseas.
- Educational – this visa is for qualified people to join educational and research organisations to fill academic teaching and research positions that cannot be filled from within the Australian labour market.

Figure 9 indicates there has been a fall in this category since a peak in 1996-97 and in 2002-03 a total of 254,180 Business Visitors visas were granted, a decrease from 254,180 in 2001-02, primarily due to the impact of SARS (Rizvi, 2003,33). Among the Business visitors, the USA accounts for 17.4 percent and the United Kingdom 8.7 percent and the main Asian groups are from China (19.4 percent), Japan (6.3 percent), India (4.8 percent) and Indonesia (3.5 percent). The Temporary Business Entry (Long Stay) sub-class 457 visa enables highly qualified/skilled persons to enter Australia for up to 4 years to take up pre-nominated positions with approved Australian sponsor-employers, mostly in professional or management positions (Rizvi 2002, p. 45). The number of visas granted fell by 8.7 percent from 36,902 in 2000-01 to 33,705 in 2001-02 but increased by 12.2 percent to 37,859 in 2002-03. Rizvi (2002, p. 45) attributes the fall to the 30.8 percent drop in the number of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) professionals applying from offshore and the downturn in the Australian ICT industry in 2001-02. This was offset by some increase in nomination from other groups. For example, nurses increased by 144 percent from 1,049 to 2,563. Rizvi (2003, 37) attributes the increase in the last year to the ...

“strong demand for skilled workers in the health industry with growth in the number of visas granted to registered nurses experiencing a 54 percent increase in visa grants in 2002-03 over 2001-02 (1,901 visas in 2002-03 compared to 1,228 visa grants in 2001-02). Registered nurses are the largest single occupation sought by Australian employers. The Information,

Communication and Technology (ICT) industry is the largest represented occupational group with 19.3 percent of the top 50 occupations nominated by Australian employers seeking skilled overseas workers on a temporary basis.”

Rizvi, (2003, 37) explains that at 30 June 2003, there were 56,344 Subclass 457 visa holders in Australia, an increase of 2.4 percent on the 30 June 2002 figure of 55,001. Table 24 shows that Asians are not as predominant in this visa category as among some others, although four of the nine largest nations of origin are Asian (India, Japan, Korea and China).

Table 24: Temporary Business Entry Visa Grants 2001-02 and 2002-03
Source: Rizvi, 2003, 7

Country	2001-02	2002-03	% Variation
United Kingdom	9,662	11,677	20.8
India	3,078	3,670	19.2
USA	2,642	2,846	7.7
Japan	2,441	2,278	-6.7
South Africa, Republic of	1,892	2,210	16.8
Irish Republic	1,628	1,648	1.2
Korea, Republic of	1,608	1,259	-21.8
PRC	1,117	1,165	4.3
Canada	1,052	1,138	8.1
Other countries	8,653	9,968	15.5

One of the major impacts of the changes in visas allowing more temporary entrance for work in Australia has been a substantial increase in the number of temporary residents in Australia. Hence, Table 25 shows that the number of persons granted temporary residence permits in Australia has almost trebled over the last decade. The table shows a consistent pattern of the U.K. accounting for more than a third of temporary residents and Asians making up around a quarter.

Table 25: Australia: Inflows of Temporary Residents by Region/Country of Citizenship, Financial Years 1990-91 to 2001-02 (Thousands)

Source: Rizvi 2002, p. 94

2000-2001 financial year data is currently unavailable.

REGION/ COUNTRY OF CITIZENSHIP	1990 -91	1991- 92	1992 -93	1993 -94	1994 -95	1995 -96	1996 -97 (b)	1997 -98 (a)(b)	1998 -99 (a)(b)	1999 -00 (a)(b)	2000 -01	2001 -02
United Kingdom/Ireland	47.0	34.9	26.5	35.7	42.1	42.8	52.5	64.6	73.3	89.9	n.y.a	113.6
Other Northern Europe	15.5	14.4	12.7	15.9	16.9	17.7	18.9	21.9	24.4	29.0	n.y.a	53.4
Southern Europe	3.9	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.0	2.8	2.8	3.1	3.0	4.2	n.y.a	3.9
USA and Canada	29.5	26.1	20.8	24.1	26.1	27.9	27.5	31.6	33.6	34.5	n.y.a	61.8
South and Other America	1.0	1.1	1.1	1.4	1.0	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.9	2.3	n.y.a	1.9
Asia (excluding Middle East)	38.0	34.9	26.1	30.6	30.4	33.1	38.5	43.9	49.1	52.9	n.y.a	92.3
Middle East	0.9	1.0	0.9	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.8	n.y.a	2.5
Africa	1.0	1.1	0.9	1.9	2.2	1.8	2.7	4.2	5.0	6.7	n.y.a	8.4
Oceania	1.7	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.4	1.8	1.6	1.4	2.2	2.5	n.y.a	2.2
Other and not Stated	0.4	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.2	n.y.a	0.1
TOTAL	139.0	117.8	93.2	115.2	124.4	130.2	147.1	173.2	194.1	224.0	n.y.a	340.2
TOTAL FEMALES	52.4	44.0	34.8	43.2	51.3	55.9	62.4	74.3	81.0	94.6	n.y.a	140.1

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs – unpublished tabulations.

(a) Includes arrivals under Temporary Business Entry (TBE) (Long Stay) Subclass 457
 (b) Excludes Arrivals under TBE (Short Stay) Subclass 456 and Electronic Travel Authority (ETA) Business Entrant (Long Validity) Subclass 956 and ETA Business Entrant (Short Validity) Subclass 977

The increasing numbers of short-term worker entrants to Australia represents a huge change in Australian immigration policy which in the past has been adamant in its concentration on permanent settlers and its eschewing of temporary migration. Currently, non-residents make up a significant number of the people in Australia at any point in time. Table 26 presents official (DIMIA) estimates of the number of persons temporarily in Australia in mid 2000 and 2001. This indicates that there were over 200,000 people in Australia temporarily with work rights and a similar number without work rights. This

Table 26: Temporary Entrants to Australia
Source: DIMIA 2000a; DIMIA 2002b; Rizvi 2003; DIMIA 2003c

	Flow 1999-2000	Flow 2000-2001	Flow 2001-02	Flow 2002-03	Stock 30 June 2001	Stock 30 June 2002
Visitors	3,057,147	3,279,549	3,074,384	3,050,492	201,700	184,942
Overseas students	74,428	86,277	97,650	109,610	138,200	154,017
Working holiday makers	74,454	76,576	85,207	88,758	46,600	48,203
Temporary business visitors	236,085	260,957	258,020	254,180	12,600	12,462
Temporary business residents	35,006	40,493	33,705	37,859	56,000	55,001
Bridging visa holders ⁽¹⁾	-	-	-	-	63,200	61,431
Social, cultural, international relations program	37,880	37,912	35,167	34,252	25,700	26,849
Other	4,215	65,476	64,296	na	11,200	17,273
Total	3,519,215	3,847,240	3,648,429	na	554,200	560,178

(1) Bridging visas provide lawful status to non-citizens who would otherwise be unlawful.

represents a substantial number of people equivalent to 2-3 percent of the permanently resident workforce. DIMIA (2002b, p. 53) estimates that at 30 June, 2001 there were 554,200 persons in Australia on temporary visas – 202,500 had been in Australia for less than three months, 193,800 between three and twelve months and 157,800 longer.² The largest group of the 554,200 were from the UK (93,400), followed by the USA (42,100), China (36,700), Japan (33,200) and Korea (33,100).

Turning to the smaller temporary entry economic categories ...

- Educational visas allow educational and research institutions or organisations to fill academic, teaching and research positions that cannot be filled from within the Australian labour market.

Educational visa grants decreased from 1,819 in 2001-02, to 1,385 in 2002-03. Numbers of visa grants under this subclass will continue to decrease as applicants are being encouraged to apply under the streamlined procedures of the subclass 457 visa instead. At 30 June 2003, there were 1,293 Educational visa holders in Australia (a 24.4 percent decrease on the 30 June 2002 figure of 1,711).

² These figures do not include New Zealand citizens.

- Medical practitioner visas facilitates employment of qualified general and specialist medical practitioners where there is a demonstrated need for employing practitioners from overseas. Many of the temporary resident doctors are recruited to fill identified “area of need” positions with the focus being on providing services to regional and remote areas of Australia. Family members are also approved to accompany the approved medical practitioners. They increased 29.5 percent from 3,886 in 2001-02 to 5,031 visa grants in 2002-03. At 30 June 2003, there were 3,522 Medical Practitioner visa holders in Australia (24.5 percent above the 30 June 2002 figure of 2,899).
- Retirement visas - temporary stays for retirees who may not meet permanent visa criteria, but who can support themselves beyond a level at which any aged community concessions may apply. They can stay for four years initially, with two years additional periods available for those continuing to meet health and financial level criteria. In 2002-03, 3,107 visas were granted in this subclass. Of this number, 1,523 visas were granted offshore and 1,584 visas were granted onshore. Of the onshore 1,584 visa grants, 1,177 of the visa grants were for second or subsequent stays of two years.
- In the socio cultural area 19,312 visas were granted compared to 20,817 in 2001-02.
- In the International Relations stream 14,940 visas were granted compared to 14,350 in 2001-02.

3.4 Immigration and Population Growth

Net migration now accounts for half of the population growth in the world’s More Developed Countries (UN 1997, p. 23) and in Australia it can be seen from Table 27 and Table 28 that over the last 20 years the proportion that net migration contributed to population change varied from a low 17.8 percent in 1993 to a high of 54.5 percent in 1989. In the last two years Table 27 shows that net migration gains have been at their highest levels for more than a decade and have contributed a larger proportion of national population growth since 1989. It is also significant that natural increase levels have fallen to their lowest levels for more than two decades.

Table 27: Components of Population Growth, 1977-2003
Source: DIMA 1999, p. 94; ABS 2003f

Year Ended 30 June	Total Population	Population Growth			
		Natural Increase		Net Overseas Migration	
		Total Persons	% of Total Growth	Total Persons	% of Total Growth
1977	14,192,200	115,500	66.6	57,900	33.4
1978	14,359,300	118,300	65.4	62,700	34.6
1979	14,515,700	115,100	67.6	55,100	32.4
1980	14,695,400	117,000	60.7	75,900	39.3
1981	14,923,300	121,500	50.5	119,200	49.5
1982	15,184,200	126,100	49.6	128,100	50.4
1983	15,393,500	128,800	63.7	73,300	36.3
1984	15,579,400	129,700	72.5	49,100	27.5
1985	15,788,300	127,600	63.4	73,700	36.6
1986	16,018,400	123,000	55.1	100,400	44.9
1987	16,263,900	126,700	50.2	125,700	49.8
1988	16,532,200	125,700	45.7	149,300	54.3
1989	16,814,400	131,400	45.5	157,400	54.5
1990	17,065,100	132,400	51.5	124,600	48.5
1991	17,284,000	141,600	62.1	86,400	37.9
1992	17,494,700	138,400	66.9	68,600	33.1
1993	17,667,100	138,600	82.2	30,000	17.8
1994	17,854,700	134,800	74.4	46,500	25.6
1995	18,071,800	132,000	62.2	80,100	37.8
1996	18,310,700	124,000	54.4	104,100	45.6
1997	18,537,900	126,400	59.2	87,100	40.8
1998	18,711,300	119,850	60.2	79,162	39.8
1999	18,925,900	121,687	55.8	96,483	44.2
2000	19,153,400	120,918	53.0	107,275	47.0
2001	19,413,200	118,587	46.6	135,673	53.4
2002	19,641,000	117,183	51.5	110,556	48.5
2003	19,881,500	115,195	47.9	125,295	52.1

Note: Differences between the total growth in each year and the sum of the components of that growth arise from retrospective adjustments which are made after each census to eliminate any intercensal discrepancy.

There has been some debate in Australia over the last decade regarding the estimating of net overseas migration. Since the mid 1980s, the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) has

estimated net migration as the balance between permanent and long term immigration and permanent and long term emigration. However, a problem in the approach arose through “category jumping” by people who changed their stated length of residence in, or absence from, Australia. The ABS overcame this through indirect estimates of this category jumping. A review of this in 1999 identified a number of problems in the methodology (Khoo and McDonald, 2000) and the ABS announced in 2003, that given the increasing problems of estimating category jumping using this method, it would not estimate it until a new method could be devised (ABS, 2003g). McDonald, Khoo and Kippen (2003) showed that the failure to take into account category jumping is leading to a systematic over estimation of net international migration. This is largely because the increasingly large number of long term temporary migrants to Australia often leave the country on a short term basis while in Australia (e.g. students returning home during vacations, temporary business migrants on business and holiday trips, etc.). These people tend to identify as a long term entrant on each arrival and as a short term departure each time they leave on such a trip. This is leading to an over estimation of long term arrivals. McDonald, Khoo and Kippen (2003) have proposed one new approach to estimating category jumping but it is understood the ABS is likely to adopt an alternative approach.

As a result, there is a degree of uncertainty about current estimates of net migration in Australia. Nevertheless a key dimension of recent net migration gains, however, is that in recent years an increasing proportion of that gain has been derived from an excess of long-term (as opposed to permanent) arrivals over long-term departures such that by 1999-2000 they accounted for over half of the net gains. This is evident in Table 28, which shows that net migration gains by permanent movement were much larger than net gains by long-term movement until the mid 1990s. With the introduction of new temporary business movement categories, not only did the numerical net gains of long-term movers increase but their size relative to net permanent gains also increased until 2000 when for the first time it was larger. In the subsequent years the gap has increased such that in 2002 long-term net gains were

Table 28: Components of Net Overseas Migration ('000), 1983-2003
Source: DIMA 2000a, p. 106; ABS 2003f, p. 24

Year Ended 30 June	Permanent Movement			Long-Term Movement			Category Jumpers ^a	NOM	Perm ^b	L-t ^b
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net				
1983	93.0	24.8	68.2	79.7	72.5	7.3	-2.2	73.3	90.4%	9.6%
1984	68.8	24.3	44.5	76.5	74.4	2.0	2.6	49.1	95.6%	4.4%
1985	77.5	20.4	57.1	85.7	74.9	10.9	5.7	73.7	84.0%	16.0%
1986	92.6	18.1	74.5	93.8	74.4	19.4	6.4	100.4	79.3%	20.7%
1987	113.5	19.9	93.6	90.9	75.4	15.5	16.6	125.7	85.8%	14.2%
1988	143.5	20.5	123.0	98.8	78.6	20.2	6.1	149.4	85.9%	14.1%
1989	145.3	21.6	123.7	104.6	91.0	13.6	20.2	157.4	90.1%	9.9%
1990	121.2	27.9	93.4	110.7	100.2	10.5	20.8	124.6	89.9%	10.1%
1991	121.7	31.1	90.6	114.7	110.5	4.2	-8.3	86.4	95.6%	4.4%
1992	107.4	29.1	78.3	126.8	115.2	11.6	-21.3	68.6	87.1%	12.9%
1993	76.3	27.9	48.4	127.4	113.2	14.2	-32.6	30.0	77.3%	22.7%
1994	69.8	27.3	42.5	137.6	112.7	24.9	-20.8	46.5	63.1%	36.9%
1995	87.4	26.9	60.5	151.1	118.5	32.6	-12.9	80.1	65.0%	35.0%
1996	99.1	28.7	70.5	163.6	124.4	39.2	-5.5	104.1	64.3%	35.7%
1997	85.8	29.9	55.9	175.2	136.7	38.5	-7.3	87.1	59.2%	40.8%
1998	77.3	32.0	45.3	188.1	154.3	33.8	7.2	86.4	57.3%	42.7%
1999	84.1	35.2	49.0	187.8	140.3	47.5	-11.0	85.1	50.7%	49.3%
2000	92.3	41.1	51.2	212.8	156.8	56.1	-8.2	99.1	47.7%	52.3%
2001	107.4	46.5	60.9	241.2	166.4	74.8	-	135.7	44.9%	55.1%
2002	88.9	48.2	40.7	264.5	171.4	93.0	23.1	110.6	30.4%	69.6%
2003	93.9	50.5	43.4	279.9	169.1	110.8	-28.9	125.3	28.1%	71.9%

^a Category jumping is the net effect of persons whose travel intentions change from short-term to permanent or long-term, or vice versa.

^b The percentage contributions of permanent and long-term movement are based on the net migration totals before adjustment for category jumpers.

twice as large as net permanent gains. This represents a significant departure in Australian immigration and raises a number of issues including the following:

- To what extent is the excess of long term arrivals over long term departures for the reasons discussed above? What is clear, however, is that even allowing for these problems, there is still an excess of long term arrivals over long term departures and this raises a number of important questions.
- To what extent is the long term net gain a temporary phenomenon, which will eventually disappear? If all workers arriving under visa categories like temporary business, working

holiday, student etc. eventually leave Australia, one would expect the losses to eventually be more or less equal to the gains.

- Clearly, there is some leakage across from long term to permanent settlement. It has been estimated (Ruddock 2002) that in 2000-01 about 10 percent of skilled temporary entrants changed to permanent residence. This suggests that there is significant ‘category jumping’ from long term to permanent status and hence some double counting in the net gains of permanent and long term residents. The extent of category jumping has been estimated by the ABS and is included in Table 26. It would appear that the category jumping has been quite large (35,100) in 2002 suggesting that this is becoming a most important phenomenon. Table 29 presents data regarding the number of 457 (Temporary Business Long Stay Migrants) who were granted permanent residence over the 1999-2001 period. This indicates that a significant proportion of this group are transferring to permanent residence and the numbers and rate appear to be increasing.

Table 29: Australia: Temporary Business Long Stay Migrants (Category 457) Who Were Granted Permanent Residence 1999-2001

Source: Hugo 2003b

Year	Number Granted Permanent Residence	As a Percent of 457 First Arrivals	As a Percent of all Business Temporary Residence Visas
1999-2000	3,019	27.8	8.6
2000-2001	5,699	41.8	14.1

- A number of issues flow from the last point. To what extent is temporary entry now becoming a ‘de facto’ settlement migration category? To what extent are individual persons seeing temporary entry as a strategy to eventually obtain permanent residence? To what extent have people who intend to come to Australia to work and live for a limited period in the past entered as settlers because there was no temporary visa category available to them but since 1995 have come in to Australia under the new temporary visa categories?
- The government has introduced some mechanisms to facilitate the transfer from temporary to permanent residence. For example, some categories of foreign students can

obtain more or less automatic permanent residence if they have particular skills in high demand in the labour market.

The interface between permanent and temporary work-related migration to Australia is an important area of both policy and theoretical significance but little is currently known regarding it.

3.5 Emigration

There is a tendency for Australia to be categorised as a purely immigration country but, in fact, it is also a country of significant emigration. Table 30 shows that over recent years departures on a permanent or long-term basis have been very substantial. In 2001-02 permanent departures numbered 48,241 compared with an average of 30,539 over the previous 14 years. This represents a 17.4 percent increase over 1999-2000 and a 61.6 percent increase over 5 years earlier. In 2002-03 there was a further 4.6 percent increase in outflow, which reached 50,463 persons. Table 31 shows the numbers of permanent departures is at record levels. It also indicates that there has been a substantial increase in the ratio of permanent emigration to permanent immigration and it has been comparatively high in recent years. Over the post-war period there has been a close relationship between immigration and emigration trends with the later tending to follow the former with a small time lag. This is because, as Table 31 indicates, former settlers have been a major part of emigration over the years. Moreover, the return migration effect has been understated in the data since a significant number of the Australia-born are the children born in Australia to overseas-born returnees.

Turning to long-term departures, Table 30 indicates that this reached unprecedented levels in 2001-02 of 171,446. This was well above the 14 year average of 123,128 and 9.4 percent more than two years earlier. Clearly, there has been a significant growth of movement out of Australia in recent years (Hugo, Rudd and Harris 2001). There was a small fall to 169,100 in 2002-03.

Table 30: Australia: Settlers and Long-Term Migration, 1987-2003
Source: DIMIA *Immigration Update*, various issues and unpublished data

	Year															
	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2001-02	2002-03
Permanent Migration																
Arrivals	143,480	145,316	121,227	121,688	107,391	76,330	69,768	87,428	99,139	85,752	77,327	84,143	92,272	107,360	88,900	93,920
Departures	20,470	21,647	27,857	31,130	29,122	27,905	27,280	26,948	28,670	29,857	31,985	35,181	41,078	46,530	48,241	50,460
Net	123,010	123,669	93,370	90,558	78,269	48,425	42,488	60,480	70,469	55,895	45,342	48,962	51,194	60,830	40,659	43,460
Long-Term Migration																
Arrivals	98,780	104,590	110,695	114,711	126,781	127,436	137,600	151,095	163,578	175,249	188,114	187,802	212,849	241,210	264,471	279,890
Departures	78,570	90,991	100,199	110,512	115,162	113,190	112,707	118,533	124,386	136,748	154,294	140,281	156,768	166,400	171,446	169,100
Net	20,210	13,599	10,496	4,199	11,619	14,246	24,893	32,562	39,192	38,501	33,820	47,521	56,081	74,810	93,025	110,790
Total Permanent and Long-Term Net Gain	143,220	137,242	103,866	94,757	89,888	62,671	67,381	93,042	109,661	94,396	79,162	96,483	107,275	135,640	133,684	154,250
% Net Migration from Long-Term Movement	14.1	9.9	10.1	4.4	12.9	22.7	36.9	35.0	35.7	40.8	42.7	49.3	52.3	55.2	69.6	71.8

Table 31: Australia: Permanent Movement, Financial Years, 1968-2003
Sources: DIMIA *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics and Immigration Update*, various issues

Financial Year	Settler Arrivals	Former Settlers*		Permanent Departures Australia-Born**		Total	Departures as % of Arrivals
		No.	% of Departures	No.	% of Departures		
1968-69	175,657	23,537	74.3	8,141	25.7	31,678	18.0
1969-70	185,099	26,082	72.3	10,000	27.7	36,082	19.5
1970-71	170,011	28,244	71.8	11,072	28.2	39,316	23.1
1971-72	132,719	32,280	72.8	12,439	27.8	44,719	33.7
1972-73	107,401	31,961	71.2	12,945	28.8	44,906	41.8
1973-74	112,712	26,741	67.8	12,699	32.2	39,413	35.0
1974-75	89,147	20,184	64.0	11,361	36.0	31,545	35.4
1975-76	52,748	17,150	62.5	10,277	37.5	27,427	52.0
1976-77	70,916	15,447	62.8	9,141	37.2	24,588	34.7
1977-78	73,171	13,972	60.5	9,124	39.5	23,096	31.6
1978-79	67,192	13,797	54.3	11,632	45.7	25,429	37.8
1979-80	80,748	12,044	54.7	9,973	45.3	22,017	27.3
1980-81	110,689	10,888	55.8	8,608	44.2	19,496	17.6
1981-82	118,030	11,940	57.2	8,940	42.8	20,890	17.7
1982-83	93,010	15,390	62.0	9,440	38.0	24,830	26.7
1983-84	68,810	14,270	58.7	10,040	41.3	24,300	35.3
1984-85	77,510	11,040	54.2	9,340	45.8	20,380	26.3
1985-86	92,590	9,560	52.8	8,540	47.2	18,100	19.5
1986-87	113,540	10,800	54.2	9,130	45.8	19,930	17.6
1987-88	143,470	10,716	52.3	9,755	47.7	20,471	14.3
1988-89	145,320	15,087	69.7	6,560	30.3	21,647	14.9
1989-90	121,230	19,458	69.8	8,399	30.2	27,857	23.0
1990-91	121,688	21,640	69.5	9,490	30.5	31,130	25.6
1991-92	107,391	19,944	68.5	9,178	31.5	29,122	27.1
1992-93	76,330	18,102	64.9	9,803	35.1	27,905	36.6
1993-94	69,768	17,353	63.6	9,927	36.4	27,280	39.1
1994-95	87,428	16,856	62.6	10,092	37.4	26,948	30.8
1995-96	99,139	17,665	61.6	11,005	38.4	28,670	28.9
1996-97	85,752	18,159	60.8	11,698	39.2	29,857	34.8
1997-98	77,327	19,214	60.1	12,771	39.9	31,985	41.4
1998-99	84,143	17,931	50.1	17,250	49.0	35,181	41.8
1999-2000	92,272	20,844	50.7	20,234	49.3	41,078	44.5
2000-01	107,360	23,440	50.4	23,081	49.6	46,521	43.3
2001-02	88,900	24,095	49.9	24,146	50.1	48,241	54.3
2002-03	93,920	24,885	49.3	25,578	50.7	50,463	53.7

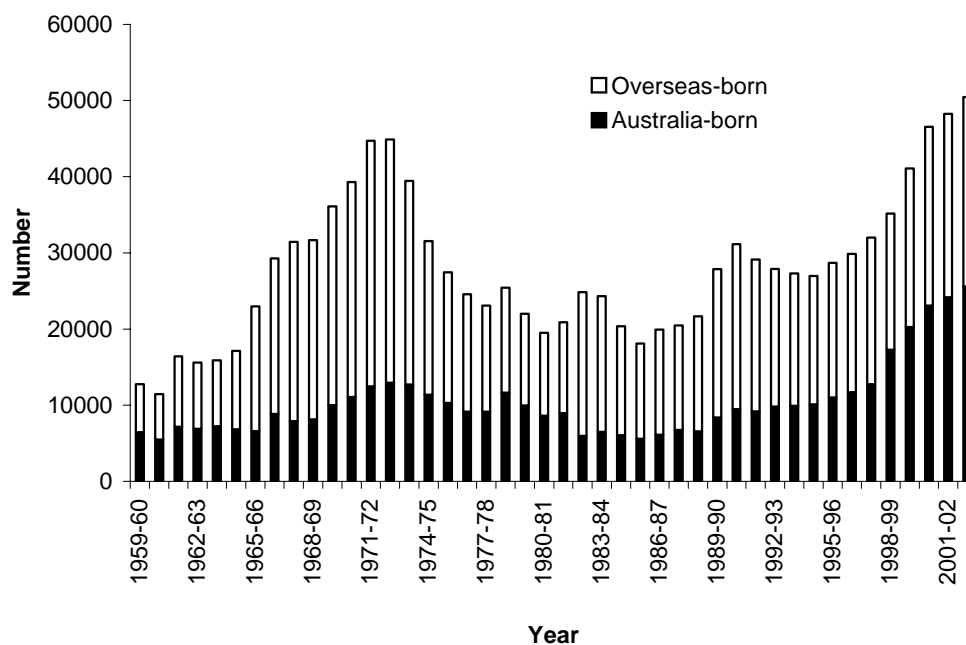
* Data 1988-89 to 2002-03 constitute permanent overseas-born departures due to a change in definition by DIMA. Data prior to this constitute former settler departures.

** Data prior to 1988-89 constitute permanent departures other than former settlers.

In considering this outmovement it is important to distinguish between that of Australian residents and people who have come from other nations. With respect to permanent emigration, Table 31 distinguishes between former settlers and the Australia-born. The outstanding feature of the table is the increasing share of the Australia-born in the permanent departures. In fact, 2001-02 was the first year that Australia-born permanent departures have outnumbered former settlers leaving the nation. Moreover in 2002-03 their numbers reached by far the highest level on record – 25,578 – twice the average for the 1990s (12,145) and almost three times the average of the 1980s (8,875). The numbers of Australia-born leaving the country permanently doubled over the last five years. It is apparent from Figure 11 that there has been an upward trend in the numbers of Australia-born permanent departures in the 1990s and this is indicative of a greater tendency for Australia-born adults deciding to move overseas on a permanent basis.

Figure 11: Permanent Departures of Australia-Born and Overseas-Born Persons from Australia, 1959-60 to 2002-03

Source: DIMIA, *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics and Immigration Update*, various issues; DIMIA unpublished data



Note: Data for 2000-01 are not yet available.

If we look at the pattern of long-term out-movement of Australian residents, a similar pattern emerges. Figure 12 shows that the number of Australian residents who are departing

overseas for a period of more than a year but with intentions to return has increased substantially in recent years. If we break the long-term departures into Australia-born and overseas-born in, Table 32, again this provides evidence of increasing Australia-born movement out of Australia on a long-term basis. Between 1998-99 and 2001-02 there was an increase in the number of long-term departures from Australia from 140,281 to 171,446 persons (22.2 percent). It will be noted however, that there was a small decline to 169,100 persons (1.4 percent) perhaps reflecting some impact of the SARS epidemic and the shifting global security situation. The number of long term departures who were Australian residents increased each year between 1993 and 2001 from 64,786 to 92,960. Subsequently however, it fell to 82,900 by 2003. There were net losses by long term migration among Australian residents between 1998 and 2002 but a gain in 2002-03.

Figure 12: Australian Resident Long Term Departures from Australia, 1959-60 to 2002-03

Source: DIMIA Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics and Immigration Update, various issues; DIMIA unpublished data

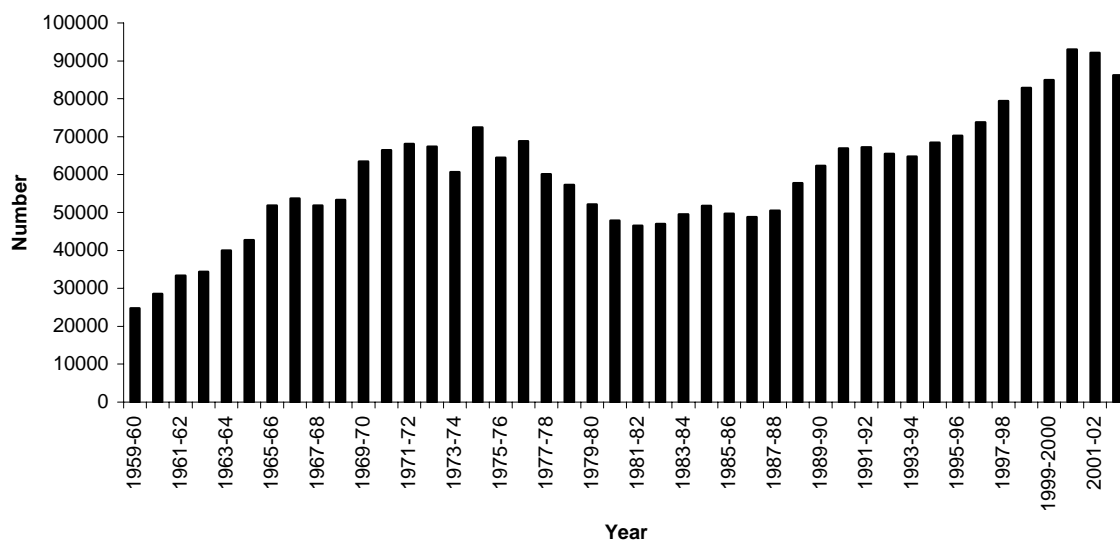


Table 32: Australia: Long-Term Movement, 1959-60 to 2002-03
Source: DIMIA *Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics and Immigration Update*, various issues

	Arrivals			Departures			Net Overseas Movement		
	Australian Residents	Overseas Visitors	Total	Australian Residents	Overseas Visitors	Total	Australian Residents	Overseas Visitors	Total
1959-60	16,049	11,748	27,797	24,730	7,838	32,568	-8,681	3,910	-4,771
1960-61	16,870	13,320	30,190	28,542	11,823	40,365	-11,672	1,497	-10,175
1961-62	19,301	13,423	32,724	33,370	12,591	45,961	-14,069	832	-13,237
1962-63	21,376	13,971	35,347	34,324	13,219	47,543	-12,948	752	-12,196
1963-64	23,066	14,170	37,236	39,931	12,325	52,256	-16,865	1,845	-15,020
1964-65	24,065	16,484	40,549	42,702	13,640	56,342	-18,637	2,844	-15,793
1965-66	27,279	18,461	45,740	51,785	11,808	63,593	-24,506	6,653	-17,853
1966-67	31,161	20,078	51,239	53,750	12,707	66,457	-22,589	7,371	-15,218
1967-68	37,032	23,341	60,373	51,847	12,516	64,363	-14,815	10,825	-3,990
1968-69	37,376	24,442	61,818	53,296	13,817	67,113	-15,920	10,625	-5,295
1969-70	38,711	29,842	68,553	63,454	17,414	80,868	-24,743	12,428	-12,315
1970-71	43,554	31,225	74,779	66,463	19,928	86,391	-22,909	11,297	-11,612
1971-72	51,356	27,713	79,069	68,069	23,328	91,397	-16,713	4,385	-12,328
1972-73	58,292	26,733	85,025	67,379	23,579	90,958	-9,087	3,154	-5,933
1973-74	64,297	27,212	91,509	60,636	21,246	81,882	3,661	5,966	9,627
1974-75	60,239	23,615	83,854	72,397	24,386	96,783	-12,158	-771	-12,929
1975-76	60,224	21,687	81,911	64,475	21,528	86,003	-4,251	159	-4,092
1976-77	59,193	26,133	85,326	68,792	19,724	88,516	-9,599	6,409	-3,190
1977-78	57,311	28,043	85,354	60,099	19,194	79,293	-2,788	8,849	6,061
1978-79	60,947	34,064	95,011	57,255	21,216	78,471	3,692	12,848	16,540
1979-80	59,963	29,586	89,549	52,114	19,228	71,342	7,849	10,358	18,207
1980-81	59,871	34,220	94,091	47,848	18,778	66,626	12,023	15,442	27,465
1981-82	57,860	34,760	92,620	46,500	20,310	66,810	11,360	14,450	25,810
1982-83	48,990	30,740	79,730	47,020	25,440	72,460	1,970	5,300	7,270
1983-84	49,190	27,280	76,470	49,490	24,950	74,440	-300	2,330	2,030
1984-85	53,770	31,980	85,750	51,710	23,160	74,870	2,060	8,820	10,880
1985-86	56,560	37,250	93,810	49,690	24,670	74,360	6,870	12,580	19,450
1986-87	53,597	67,325	120,922	48,854	26,538	75,392	4,743	40,787	45,530
1987-88	54,804	43,978	98,782	50,499	28,054	78,553	4,305	15,924	20,229
1988-89	53,798	50,766	104,564	57,733	33,258	90,991	-3,935	17,508	13,573
1989-90	53,967	56,728	110,695	62,300	37,899	100,199	-8,333	18,829	10,496
1990-91	59,062	55,649	114,711	66,883	43,629	110,512	-7,821	12,020	4,199
1991-92	62,920	63,861	126,781	67,191	47,971	115,162	-4,271	15,890	11,619
1992-93	69,594	57,842	127,436	65,446	47,744	113,190	4,148	10,098	14,246
1993-94	75,600	62,000	137,600	64,786	47,921	112,707	10,814	14,079	24,893
1994-95	79,063	72,032	151,095	68,377	50,156	118,533	10,686	21,876	32,562
1995-96	79,206	84,372	163,578	70,253	54,133	124,386	8,953	30,239	39,192
1996-97	80,170	95,079	175,249	73,777	62,971	136,748	6,393	32,108	38,501
1997-98	84,358	103,756	188,114	79,422	74,872	154,294	4,936	28,884	33,820
1998-99	67,910	119,892	187,802	82,861	57,420	140,281	-14,951	62,472	47,521
1999-2000	79,651	133,198	212,849	84,918	71,850	156,768	-5,267	61,348	56,081
2000-01	82,900	158,310	241,210	92,960	73,440	166,400	-10,060	84,870	74,810
2001-02	88,598	175,873	264,471	92,071	79,375	171,446	-3,473	96,498	93,025
2002-03	95,790	184,100	279,890	86,200	82,900	169,100	9,590	101,200	110,790

Settler loss has been an important feature of the post-war Australian migration scene with more than a fifth of all post-war settlers subsequently emigrating from Australia, most of

them returning to their home nation. There has been concern about this settler loss among policy makers (Hugo 1994) but it has a number of components including a group of migrants who never intended to settle permanently in Australia as well as people who are influenced by family changes, are not able to adjust to life in Australia, etc. The pattern of settler loss while it varies between birthplace groups (e.g. it is high among New Zealanders but low among Vietnamese) has tended to remain a relatively consistent feature of the post-war migration scene in Australia and the fluctuations in its numbers are very much related to earlier levels of immigration. With an increase in the skill profile in immigration we can expect an increase in settler loss since skilled migrants have a greater chance of remigrating than family migrants. The recent upswing in settler loss – increasing by 38.8 percent between 1998-9 and 2002-03 – would tend to support this. This is especially the case since the level of immigration was comparatively low in the mid 1990s and trends in settler loss in the past have tended to mirror immigration trends offset by around five years (Hugo 1994).

Nevertheless, there has been a change in the level of out-movement of Australian residents with a consistent increase being in evidence. This has begun to attract policy attention since the profile of departures of residents tends to be younger and more educated than the population of the nation as a whole and the spectre of ‘brain drain’ has arisen (Hugo, Rudd and Harris, 2003). There can be no doubt that the global international migration system with respect to highly skilled labour has been transformed since the 1960s, when the first ‘brain drain’ research was undertaken. Findlay (1990, p.15) has summarised the situation as follows:

professional transients are replacing settler migrants in the international migration systems of many countries. Where settler emigration is still permitted, it is skilled migrants who find it easiest and quickest to receive work and residence permits ... Most nations, however, do not continue to favour large scale settler migration and instead seek to meet specific skill shortages by permitting (if not promoting) transient skill movements. The transient skill flows already dominate the migration systems of some countries such as the United Kingdom ... They involve the international circulation of

high level manpower between countries, with the migrants neither seeking nor being encouraged to remain in any particular place for a long time period. Foreign assignments are commonly for one to three years ... Given the circulatory nature of these high level manpower movements, it has been suggested that these migration moves be seen as skill exchanges rather than brain drain.

Whereas in the 1960s the dominant form of professional international migration tended to involve permanent migration from less developed to more developed nations, the current situation tends to be characterised by the transience of such groups, that is, hypermobility involving remigration and return (Richmond 1991:4). Seen in this context, it is somewhat unrealistic to expect that Australia will be isolated from this process and have its international migration of skilled groups dominated by traditional settler emigration movements. The greatly increased significance of transience in skilled labour movements has been encouraged by a number of developments over the last decade or so:

- Many highly skilled regional and national labour markets have been usurped by labour markets which overlap international boundaries.
- The internationalisation of capital.
- The exponential development of exchanges of all types through the development of communications.
- The reduction in real time and money costs of travel.
- The development of multinational corporations

In the Australian context, the increasing tempo of emigration of Australia-born professionals may to some extent be due to Australia's increasing incorporation into these international migration systems as well as a function of economic conditions within the country. Of course the situation should be monitored and subjected to detailed study, but there are a number of possible (and in several cases, probable) positive developments for the Australian economy which could accrue from this movement:

- Most of the movement is not permanent in that many expatriate workers eventually return to Australia.

- Most of the migrants are remitting substantial sums of foreign exchange to Australia-based families, investments and bank accounts. There is little to suggest that there is any capital flight associated with this emigration (e.g. from Malaysia, Hugo 1991).
- The extension of the skills and experience of the Australian workers involved.
- The linkages which this is establishing between Australians and Australian companies and their Asian counterparts and markets will further assist in embedding Australia's economy in Asia.
- It may be creating opportunities for Australian companies to supply goods and services to Asian countries because the Australian expatriate workers will be most familiar with Australian-based suppliers.

An increasing percentage of the outflow of Australians is to Asia and we may be seeing some integration of particular labour markets between Australia and some Asian countries. This has many significant implications for Australia in a number of areas and the emigration associated with it needs closer investigation. It is crucial for Australia to monitor the situation in Asia for its implications for international migration to and from Australia. On the one hand, there are the issues of skilled labour shortage in several nations which will have implications for emigration of one kind or another from Australia. In addition, in other nations there are surpluses of educated workers in some fields, due largely to mismatches in the output of the education systems and the specialised demands for employment in the economies of those nations. The latter forces will put pressures on immigration to Australia and other destination countries. These apparent contradictory forces in Asia are a function of the diversity of the region and the enormous differences between Asian countries with respect to labour surpluses and shortages. However, they are also related to emerging demands for particular skills in the rapidly growing economies of the region, which cannot be supplied immediately by their national education systems. Moreover, in many countries human resource development policies are mismatched with, and lagging behind, the rapidly changing labour market situation. This is producing a complex situation where, between and even within individual Asian countries, there are strong tendencies toward producing both immigration and emigration on significant levels.

3.6 Future Immigration

Australia's immigration is a highly planned programme and Table 33 shows the planning levels for the various categories of settler entry. Again the increasing importance of skill and economic focus in the programme is evident.

Table 33: 2003-04 Migration Program Planning Levels
Source: Rizvi 2003

Category or Component	Planning Level
Spouse/Interdependency ^(a)	30,200
Fiance ^(a)	5,200
Child ^(b)	2,800
Parent	500
Other ^(c)	1,900
Total Family	40,600
Skilled Australian Sponsored ^(d)	11,800
Skilled Independent	33,400
ENS/LA/RSMS/STNI ^(e)	10,500
Business Skills ^(f)	7,400
Distinguished Talents	200
1 November	0
Total Skill	63,300
Special Eligibility	1,100
Total Program +/- 5,000 from mid-point ^(g)	100,000-110,000
Parent Contingency Reserve - Existing Parent ^(h)	1,000
Parent Contingency Reserve - Contributory Parent	5,500
Total Parent Contingency Reserve	6,500
Total Program with Contingency Reserve	106,500-116,500

3.7 Workforce Characteristics of International Migrants

Because of its age structure and the economic focus in immigrant selection the proportion of immigrants in the workforce has been greater than their proportion in the population as a whole for the bulk of the post-war years (NPI 1975). In 2003 they made up 24.6 percent of the workforce compared with 23 percent of the total population in 2001. However, as Table 34 indicates, their participation rates are lower than those of the Australia-born. However, because many of the children of the overseas-born are Australia-born the

Table 34: Australia's Labour Force by Birthplace August 2003
Source: Rizvi 2003, 89

Birthplace	Employed (000s)	Unemployed (000s)	Unemployment Rate (%)	Participation Rate (%)
Australian-born				
Males	3930.9	225.3	5.4	74.6
Females	3207.3	191.9	5.6	59.5
MESC-Born				
Males	571.7	24.1	4.0	72.0
Females	428.5	17.1	3.8	56.8
NESC-Born				
Males	768.4	59.8	7.2	61.2
Females	565.6	45.3	7.4	43.6

overseas-born represent a higher proportion of the workforce than of the total population. In the past, people with limited ability to speak English have had difficulty in entering the Australian labour market (Wooden *et al.* 1994) so it is of relevance to consider the overseas-born in terms of those from Mainly English Speaking nations and those from Non-English Speaking (NES) countries. The former make up 10 percent of the total Australian workforce while the latter are 14.6 percent. It is notable in Table 34 that the participation rates are lower among the NES than in the MES, reflecting their greater difficulty in entering the labour market. This is also reflected in higher levels of unemployment among the NES. Indeed, the MES had a lower level of unemployment than the Australia-born workforce. There are, of course, considerable variations between individual birthplace groups in their labour force participation (Hugo 1996b; Richardson, Robertson and Ilsley, 2001) as there are between different visa categories of settlers.

There are some interesting differences between the overseas-born and the Australia-born in the sectors in which they work. Table 35 indicates that the migrant population are *over*-represented in manufacturing (especially the NES), mining (only the MES), finance, business services, property and insurance. On the other hand, they are *under*-represented in agriculture, retail trade and some services.

Table 35: Employed Persons by Industry and Birthplace August 2003
Source: Rizvi 2003, 90

Industry	Aust. Born	% of Total	MESC Born	% of Total	NESC Born	% of Total
Agriculture/Forestry/Fishing	329.4	4.6	17.8	1.8	25.7	1.9
Mining	65.7	0.9	11.1	1.1	4.1	0.3
Manufacturing	741.8	10.4	122.5	12.2	227.6	17.1
Electricity/Gas/Water	66.6	0.9	8.8	0.9	7.2	0.5
Construction	589.8	8.3	87.6	8.8	95.2	7.1
Wholesale Trade	317.4	4.4	52.8	5.3	69.4	5.2
Retail Trade	1,137.5	15.9	112.7	11.3	183.2	13.7
Accommodation/Cafes/Restaurants	323	4.5	45	4.5	94.7	7.1
Transport/Storage	314.1	4.4	45	4.5	65.9	4.9
Communication Services	128.1	1.8	20.6	2.1	27.8	2.1
Finance/Insurance	245.6	3.4	40.1	4.0	55	4.1
Property/Business Services	813.9	11.4	143.2	14.3	176.5	13.2
Government Admin/Defence	336.7	4.7	39.7	4.0	50	3.7
Education	556.9	7.8	76.3	7.6	75.6	5.7
Health/Community Services	667.9	9.4	121.3	12.1	128.7	9.6
Cultural/Recreational Services	199.1	2.8	22.3	2.2	15.3	1.1
Personal/Other Services	304.7	4.3	33.5	3.3	32	2.4
Total	7138.1	100.0	1000.2	100.0	1334.1	100.0

There are also some differences between the overseas-born and Australia-born with respect to occupation as Table 36 indicates. Migrants are slightly under-represented among managers, reflecting their small numbers among families. They are over-represented among

Table 36: Employed Persons by Occupation by Birthplace by Gender
Source: Rizvi 2003, 91

Industry	Australian Born		MESC-Born		NESC-Born	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Managers/Administrators	386.8	137.5	62.4	15.1	58.3	18.2
Professionals	609.3	672.6	115.8	101.2	151.2	122.2
Associate Professionals	499.1	342.4	84.6	63.8	105.9	58.4
Tradespersons & Related Workers	848.4	86.7	122.8	8.8	141.2	15.6
Advance Clerical & Service Workers	31.4	258.8	4.2	41.0	5.8	36.1
Intermediate Clerical & Service Workers	347.6	926.5	48.8	125.6	56.8	132.9
Intermediate Production & Transport Workers	528.2	72.1	68.3	6.4	99.9	29.2
Elementary Clerical, Sales & Service Workers	260.2	503.8	26.0	40.4	50.1	73.6
Labourers & Related Workers	420.0	206.8	38.8	26.2	99.3	79.5
Total	3930.9	3207.3	571.7	428.5	768.4	565.6

professionals, especially among the MES migrants. The NES group are over-represented among labourers.

As Table 34 shows unemployment rates were lower among MES migrants than the Australia- born but higher among MES migrants. The major factors associated with this are English language proficiency, age, skill, recognition of, and level of, qualifications, category of migration and duration of residence in Australia. Table 37 shows that there are substantial variations between regions of origin with respect to different birthplace groups in relation to unemployment. It will be noted that Southern Asians have lower levels of unemployment than the Australian average due to the high proportion of skilled migrants and high English language proficiency. The levels are higher than for the Australian-born among immigrants from East and Southeast Asia with especially high rates being recorded among the Vietnam-born.

Table 37: Unemployment Rates by Region and Country of Birth 2003
Source: Rizvi 2003, 92

Country of Birth	Males	Females	Total
Oceania	5.4	5.6	5.5
New Zealand	5.3	4.9	5.1
South East Asia	8.5	8.8	8.7
Vietnam	12.3	10.9	11.7
North East Asia	7.1	9.5	8.2
Southern Asia	4.5	7.1	5.5
Africa (Exc. North)	5.4	4.2	4.8
Middle East and North Africa	13.8	17.5	15.1
Lebanon	21.7	21.3	21.6
Northern America	3.1	5.1	3.9
South & Central America and Caribbean	8.6	4.4	6.8
Europe & the Former USSR	4.6	3.6	4.2
Germany	7.9	5.0	6.5
Greece	2.4	6.4	3.6
Italy	3.1	1.9	2.7
United Kingdom/Ireland	3.6	3.3	3.4
Former Yugoslavia	10.6	5.7	8.6

Figure 13 indicates that the balance between economic/skill selected migrants and those entering due to family connections in Australia has changed over the years with policy shifts within recent times the skill criteria accounting for a higher proportion of immigrants than in most previous periods. There are, of course, skill/education differences between the different categories of settlers coming to Australia with those of the skill/economic immigration categories being substantially higher than those of settlers in the family and humanitarian categories. This is evident in the results from the Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants in Australia (LSIA) depicted in Table 38. This indicates that there was a very large difference between visa categories of Principal Applicant immigrants who were

Table 38: Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants in Australia: Workforce Characteristics by Visa Category, 1993-95 (Wave 1) and 1998-99 (Wave 3)

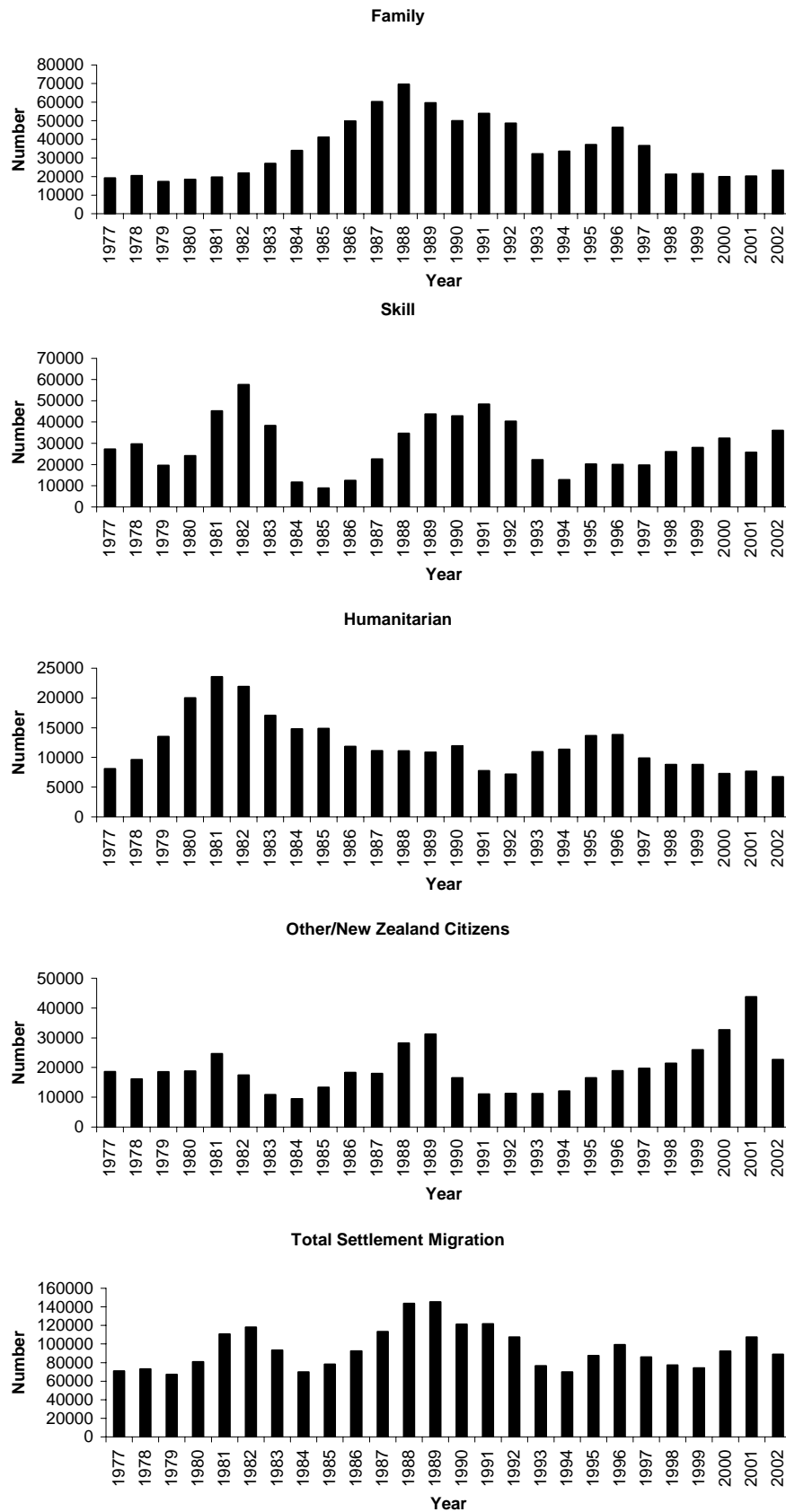
Source: Unpublished tabulations

	Spouse	Family	Concessional Family	Marriage	Humanitarian	Skill	Independent	Business	Total
Percent in Workforce									
W1	53.1	22.1	79.2	57.8	47.5	88.4	85.8	65.4	57.9
W3	58.6	28.7	88.2	64.0	61.2	91.4	90.4	94.0	65.0
Percent of Workforce Unemployed									
W1	38.6	57.0	35.6	33.6	85.6	2.2	26.4	4.2	39.1
W3	17.4	33.9	10.7	12.3	37.3	2.5	3.8	0.8	15.6

interviewed within the first six months of arrival in Australia (Wave 1) with respect to the proportion who were working. Those arriving under economic visa categories had much higher levels of workforce participation than those coming under family categories and especially those coming as refugee or humanitarian immigrants. When the same immigrants were interviewed three years later the participation rates had increased for all visa categories but the category differences remain.

The strenuous efforts of the government to put a greater economic focus on immigrant selection has been reflected in the improved labour market experience of the second cohort of

Figure 13: Australia: Trends in Intake of Different Types of Settlers, 1977-2002
 Source: DIMIA Immigration Update and Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics, various issues



immigrants interviewed in LSIA 2 (3,124 persons arriving between 1999 and 2000) compared with the LSIA 1 respondents. The following summary of the results is derived from Rizvi (2002, pp. 75-76):

- Following an additional 12 months in Australia, overall unemployment for Primary Applicants almost halved and employment to population ratios increased by more than ten percentage points.
- Primary Applicants selected on the basis of labour market potential, i.e. those from the Independent, Business Skills and Concessional Family/Skilled-Australia Linked stream continued to have the best labour market outcomes.
- Although they continued to have the worst labour market outcomes, Humanitarian migrants made significant labour market gains. Among Primary Applicants from this group, almost a third were in the labour market 18 months after arrival compared with only 16 percent a year earlier and the unemployment rate fell from 75 percent to 43 percent (Table 39).

Table 39: Labour Market Outcomes, 6 and 18 Months After Arrival from LSIA 2
Source: Rizvi 2002, p. 76

	Unemployment Rate (%)		Participation Rate (%)		Employment to Population Ratio (%)	
	6	18	6	18	6	18
	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months	Months
Preferential Family/Family Steam	22	13	54	62	42	54
Concessional Family/Skilled-Australian Linked	21	6	88	87	69	82
Business Skills	4	0	63	85	61	85
Independent	10	7	89	92	80	86
Humanitarian	75	43	16	33	4	18
Female	15	10	48	57	41	51
Male	19	10	78	84	63	75
Born in Mainly English Speaking Country	9	1	91	90	82	89
Born in Mainly Non-English Speaking Country	21	14	56	65	44	56
Total	18%	10%	64%	71%	52%	64%

- After 18 months in Australia there was virtually no unemployment for Primary Applicants who entered Australia with Business Skill visas. Also, because these migrants had a further 12 months to set up their businesses, their participation rates improved from 63 percent to 85 percent.
- Employment outcomes for Primary Applicants from the Independent and Concessional Family/Skilled-Australian Linked stream were similar after 18 months in Australia. Unemployment rates were around six to seven percent and Employment to Population rates were around 82-86 percent.
- The unemployment rates for males and female Primary Applicants were about the same after 18 months in Australia. However, Employment to Population ratios were still about 25 percentage points less for females than for males.
- With an unemployment rate of only one percent and an Employment to Population ratio of almost 90 percent, Primary Applicants born in Mainly English Speaking Countries continued to enjoy significantly better outcomes than those from Mainly Non-English Speaking countries.

However, it should be noted that almost two-thirds of those from ‘Mainly Non-English Speaking countries’ are from migration categories that *do not* have labour market potential as a basis for selection – i.e. the Humanitarian and the Preferential Family/Family stream. In comparison only 43 percent of Primary Applicants from Mainly English Speaking countries are from these two streams.’

The LSIA also provides data on the income of recently arrived immigrants. Table 40 shows that the median income of migratory units varied greatly between the different visa categories. Family migrants earned A\$328 per week while humanitarian migrants earned A\$401 while at the other extreme Business Skills migrants earned A\$1,103 and Independent migrants A\$766. However, in the 12 months between interviews, the biggest increase in income was in the Concessional Family category, although all groups experienced an

improvement. Respondents were also asked if their income was adequate to meet their basic needs. The table indicates that it was for most of each visa category group except the refugee/humanitarian migrants among whom nearly half found it inadequate. All groups experienced an increase in the proportion whose income was adequate in the year between interviews.

Table 40: LSIA 2 Income and Adequacy of Income after 6 & 18 months
Source: Rizvi 2003, 99

Birthplace	Median Migrating Unit Income		Proportion with adequate income	
	6 mths	18 mths	6 mths	18 mths
Preferential Family/Family Stream	\$328	\$458	81%	84%
Concessional Family/SAL	\$655	\$866	83%	93%
Business Skills	\$1,103	\$1,223	97%	95%
Independent	\$766	\$910	89%	91%
Humanitarian	\$401	\$429	54%	62%
Total	\$532	\$652	82%	85%

The occupation profile of permanent settler arrivals in Australia is substantially higher than that of the nation as a whole. Table 41 shows that managers, administrators and professionals make up well over half of all workers among permanent settler arrivals (63.6 percent) and this compares to 28.0 percent among the total population. On the other hand intermediate and low skill workers were 15.8 percent of permanent settlers but 43.6 percent among the total population.

A crucial point, however, in considering the effect of international migration on the workforce is the significance of the more or less permanent outflows discussed in the previous section. Hence Table 41 provides occupational details of those leaving Australia permanently. It will be noticed that although Australia receives a net gain of all occupational categories the occupational profile of emigrants is somewhat higher than that of the permanent arrivals. The main difference is in the highest status manager/administrator

Table 41: Australia: Arrivals and Departures July-December 2002 by Occupation
Source: DIMIA 2003d

Occupation	Settler Arrivals		Permanent Departures		Difference
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	
Managers & Administrators	2,486	10.9	2,556	17.3	-70
Professionals	9,833	43.1	5,934	40.3	+3,899
Associate Professionals	2,198	9.6	1,566	10.6	+627
Tradespersons	2,493	10.9	986	6.7	+1,507
Advanced Clerical & Service	554	2.4	496	3.4	+58
Intermediate Clerical & Service	2,003	8.8	1,860	12.6	+143
Intermediate Production & Transport	388	1.7	309	2.1	+79
Elementary Clerical, Sales, Service	872	3.8	607	4.1	+265
Labourers & Related Workers	344	1.5	257	1.7	+87
Total workforce	21,111		14,571		+6,540
Total in Employment	22,793	51.1	14,736	62.2	+8,057
Not in Employment	1,682	7.3	165	1.2	+1,507
Not in Labour Force	19,412	43.5	8,092	34.2	+11,320
Not Stated	2,424	5.4	866	2.4	+1,558
Total	44,629	100.0	23,694	100.0	+20,935

category which accounts for 17.3 percent of the emigrants but only 10.9 percent of the immigrants. It will also be noted that 62.2 percent of the emigrants were in employment before moving compared with 51.1 percent of settler arrivals. There is evidence that the occupational differences between immigrants and emigrants has been narrowing in the last 5 years due to the greater skill orientation in immigrant selection.

Another point made in the previous section was the growing significance in Australia of non-permanent movement and the fact that at any one time over 200,000 persons temporarily present in Australia have the right to work and the number actually working may be up to 400,000. This is a not insignificant element in the Australian workforce so it is important to examine the workforce characteristics of those who are on temporary visas but have the right to work in Australia. Table 42 presents information derived from passenger arrival and departure cards.

Table 42: Australia: Occupational Composition of Long Term Arrivals and Departures 2002-03

Source: DIMIA unpublished data

Year: 2002-2003 Occupation	Arrivals				Departures			
	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term	Long-term
	resident	resident	visitor	visitor	resident	resident	visitor	visitor
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Managers & Administrators	7593	12.3	11051	17.9	8245	13.5	3827	11.8
Professionals	29878	48.3	26423	42.7	30550	49.9	12475	38.3
Associate Professionals	6084	9.8	6540	10.6	5133	8.4	4270	13.1
Tradespersons	4837	7.8	3442	5.6	3848	6.3	3151	9.7
Advanced Clerical & Service	2341	3.8	1471	2.4	1848	3.0	739	2.3
Intermediate Clerical & Service	8102	13.1	7760	12.5	8762	14.3	4140	12.7
Intermediate Production & Transport	861	1.4	697	1.1	729	1.2	1118	3.4
Elementary Clerical, Sales, Service	1580	2.6	3982	6.4	1323	2.2	1622	5.0
Labourer & Related Workers	594	1.0	520	0.8	736	1.2	1213	3.7
Total workforce	61870	100.0	61886	100.0	61174	100.0	32555	100.0
Unemployed	550		1656		387		820	

Note: "Associate Professionals" includes "Self-employed"

3.8 Net Migration Trends

It is instructive to examine the numbers of arrivals and departures to and from Australia according to their categorisation as permanent, long-term and short-term and whether or not they involved Australian residents or visitors and Australia-born and overseas-born persons. The situation for the last 11 years is presented in Table 43 and indicates how the settler arrivals are a very small component of the overall flows.

Some of the most significant patterns are apparent in the net migration figures presented in Table 44. This indicates that over the 1993-2003 period there was a net gain of 672,470 overseas-born persons by permanent migration and a net loss of 161,685 Australia-born persons by permanent movement. Similarly among long-term residents and long-term visitors there were substantial net gains of overseas-born persons (80,321 residents, 555,872 visitors) but net losses of Australia-born (-62,709 residents, -22,287 visitors).

Table 43: Australia: Numbers of People Moving To and From Australia by Category of Movement, Resident Status and Birthplace, 1993-2003
Source: DIMIA Movement Data Base and DIMIA 2003

Year	Birthplace	Settler Arrivals	Category of Movement									Total
			LT Resident Arrivals	LT Visitor Arrivals	ST Resident Arrivals	ST Visitor Arrivals	Permanent Departures	LT Resident Departures	LT Visitor Departures	ST Resident Departures	ST Visitor Departures	
1993-94	Australia-born	336	39,399	560	1,307,052	87,663	9,927	38,699	777	1,327,329	78,313	2,890,055
	Overseas-born	69,432	36,201	61,440	938,507	3,081,298	17,353	26,087	47,144	976,634	3,040,620	8,294,716
1994-95	Australia-born	489	42,298	605	1,376,272	89,512	10,094	40,947	931	1,374,289	82,807	3,018,244
	Overseas-born	86,939	36,765	71,427	1,010,689	3,445,753	16,854	27,430	49,225	1,047,694	3,403,557	9,196,333
1995-96	Australia-born	551	42,869	629	1,462,731	95,211	11,013	42,543	924	1,480,535	90,134	3,227,140
	Overseas-born	98,588	36,337	83,743	1,106,611	3,870,950	17,657	27,710	53,209	1,143,824	3,819,995	10,258,624
1996-97	Australia-born	376	43,973	683	1,616,250	100,630	11,704	45,192	858	1,619,427	97,453	3,536,546
	Overseas-born	85,376	36,197	94,396	1,169,796	4,152,025	18,153	28,585	62,113	1,217,780	4,119,563	10,983,984
1997-98	Australia-born	351	46,188	651	1,762,263	108,269	12,789	49,144	1002	1,746,860	106,278	3,833,795
	Overseas-born	76,976	38,170	103,105	1,257,834	4,111,737	19,196	30,278	73,870	1,285,038	4,092,044	11,088,248
1998-99	Australia-born	276	35,907	897	1,856,350	118,039	17,264	53,440	3705	1,839,515	104,268	4,029,661
	Overseas-born	83,867	32,003	118,995	1,335,277	4,169,988	17,917	29,421	53,715	1,349,177	4,174,825	11,365,185
1999-2000	Australia-born	378	44,200	847	1,901,688	119,029	20,265	54,943	4,858	1,898,565	108,959	4,153,732
	Overseas-born	91,894	35,451	132,351	1,398,227	4,532,756	20,813	29,975	66,992	1,433,693	4,526,243	12,268,395
2000-01	Australia-born	570	45,733	852	} 3,543,000 }	} 5,031,300 }	23,081	60,664	5,691	} 3,577,300 }	} 5,055,900 }	} 17,769,000 }
	Overseas-born	106,796	37,160	157,459			23,440	32,281	67,740			
2001-02	Australia-born	443	47,443	909	} 3,344,900 }	} 4,768,300 }	24,146	60,159	5,890	} 3,367,900 }	} 4,837,800 }	} 16,892,100 }
	Overseas-born	88,457	41,115	174,964			24,095	31,912	73,485			
2002-03	Australia-born	406	51,676	813	1,850,053	142,835	25,578	56,664	5,097	1,841,302	127,681	4,102,105
	Overseas-born	93,508	44,108	183,282	1,459,798	4,512,967	24,885	29,547	77,797	1,452,034	4,586,955	12,464,881

Table 44: Australia: Net Migration According to Category of Movement, Resident Status and Birthplace, 1993-2003

Source: DIMA Movement Data Base and DIMIA unpublished data

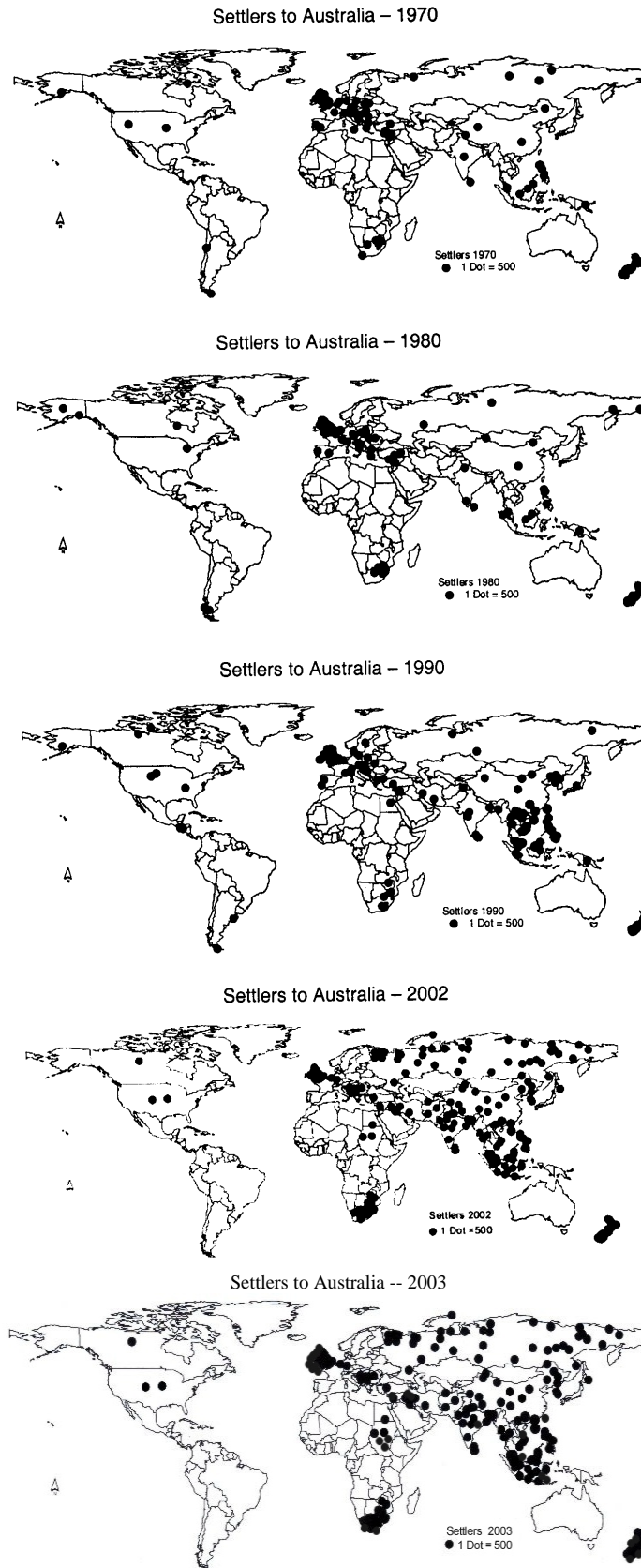
Year		Net Migration				
		Permanent	LT Resident	LT Visitor	ST Resident	ST Visitor
1993-94	Australia-born	-9,591	700	-217	-20,277	9,350
	Overseas-born	52,079	10,114	14,296	-38,127	40,678
1994-95	Australia-born	-9,605	1,351	-326	1,983	6,705
	Overseas-born	70,085	9,335	22,202	-37,005	42,196
1995-96	Australia-born	-10,462	326	-295	-17,804	5,077
	Overseas-born	80,931	8,627	30,534	-37,213	50,955
1996-97	Australia-born	-11,328	-1,219	-175	-3,177	3,177
	Overseas-born	67,223	7,612	32,283	-47,984	32,462
1997-98	Australia-born	-12,438	-2,956	-351	15,403	1,991
	Overseas-born	57,780	7,892	29,235	-27,204	19,693
1998-99	Australia-born	-16,988	-17,533	-2,808	16,835	13,771
	Overseas-born	65,950	2,582	65,280	-13,900	-4,837
1999-2000	Australia-born	-19,887	-10,743	-4,011	3,123	10,070
	Overseas-born	71,081	5,476	65,359	-35,466	6,513
2000-01	Australia-born	-22,511	-14,931	-4,839	na	na
	Overseas-born	83,356	4,879	89,719	na	na
2001-02	Australia-born	-23,703	-12,716	-4,981	na	na
	Overseas-born	64,362	9,243	101,479	na	na
2002-03	Australia-born	-25,172	-4,988	-4,284	8,751	15,154
	Overseas-born	68,623	14,561	105,485	7,764	-73,988
Total	Australia-born	-161,685	-62,709	-22,287	4,837*	65,295*
	Overseas-born	672,470	80,321	555,872	-229,135*	113,672*

* Excludes 2000-01 and 2001-02 data

3.9 Migration To and From Asia

Recent decades have seen a major shift in the origins of people moving to Australia. There has been an increasing focus on the Asian origin, both as an origin of people coming to Australia and a destination of those leaving the country. Figure 14 depicts the substantial shift

Figure 14: Distribution of Birthplace of Settlers to Australia, 1970-2003
Source: DIMIA, Immigration Update, various issues



which has occurred in the origins of permanent settlers to Australia over the 1970-2003 period. In 1970, settlers were predominantly from Europe but by 1990 Southeast Asia had become more significant. However, in the 1990s the settlers came from a more diverse range of countries, both in Asia and elsewhere so the 2003 map shows a wider dispersal of origin areas. Asia has assumed increasing significance in population movement to and from Australia in recent years although it is interesting to note in Table 45 that the proportion of all movement involving an Asian country fell from a high of 36.1 percent in 1995-96 to a low of 29.6 percent in 1998-99 and 1999-2000 due to the impact of the economic crisis. With the effects of the SARS virus and security factors, it only increased to 29.9 percent in 2002-03. There has been a small decrease in the proportion that Asians make up of settler arrivals from 40 percent in 1995-96 to 38.7 percent in 2001-02 and 37.5 percent in 2002-03. It is interesting however, that Asia is a much less important as a destination of permanent departures than it is an origin of permanent arrivals, in fact only half as important. This is a function of two factors ...

- There is a very low rate of return migration of settlers in Australia to Asian origins, except in the case of Japan (Hugo 1994; Hugo, Rudd and Harris 2001).
- Australian born emigrants are more likely to move toward Europe and North America than Asia (Hugo, Rudd and Harris 2001).

It is interesting however, that there has been an increase in the proportion that Asian destinations make up for departures in recent years. Hence in 1994-95, Asian countries accounted for only 10.8 percent of permanent departures but by 2002-03 it was 16 percent. Hence, while Asia is more significant in permanent arrivals than departures the gap is closing. It is interesting in the permanent out-movement columns to observe the difference between the pattern for Australian residents and visitors. A greater proportion of Australian residents departing permanently are moving to Asia than is the case with visitors. This would seem to indicate that while non-Asian destinations are dominant for Australian residents leaving the country permanently they are increasing in significance, despite the crisis in Asia. On the other

Table 45: Australia: Movements To and From Asia by Category of Movement, 1994-2003
Source: DIMIA Movement Data Base; DIMIA 2002c; DIMIA 2003d and DIMIA unpublished data

Origin/Destination			Category of Movement										Total
			Arrivals					Departures					
			Settler arrivals	Long term residents	Long term visitors	Short term residents	Short term visitors	Permanent departures	Long term residents	Long term visitors	Short term residents	Short term visitors	
1994-95	Asian Countries	No	32376	12929	41707	305792	1712195	2918	9699	28128	334694	1694457	4174896
		%	37.0	16.4	57.9	12.8	48.4	10.8	14.2	56.1	13.8	48.6	34.2
	Rest of World	No	55052	66134	30325	2081170	1823070	24030	58678	22028	2087288	1791906	8039681
		%	63.0	83.6	42.1	87.2	51.6	89.2	85.8	43.9	86.2	51.4	65.8
	Total	No	87428	79063	72032	2386962	3535265	26948	68377	50156	2421983	3486363	12214577
1995-96	Asian Countries	No	39524	13048	49965	362743	1998412	3196	9833	30330	381575	1984940	4873567
		%	39.9	16.5	59.2	14.1	50.4	11.1	14.0	56.0	14.5	50.8	36.1
	Rest of World	No	59615	66158	34407	2206599	1967749	25474	60420	23803	2242784	1925189	8612198
		%	60.1	83.5	40.8	85.9	49.6	88.9	86.0	44.0	85.5	49.2	63.9
	Total	No	99139	79206	84372	2569343	3966161	28670	70253	54133	2624359	3910129	13485765
1996-97	Asian Countries	No	32084	12983	57141	386368	2102818	3587	10720	35868	409517	2106623	5157709
		%	37.4	16.2	60.1	13.9	49.4	12.0	14.5	57.0	14.4	50.0	35.5
	Rest of World	No	53668	67187	37938	2399677	2149836	26270	63057	27103	2427690	2110392	9362819
		%	62.6	83.8	39.9	86.1	50.6	87.9	85.5	43.0	85.6	50.0	64.5
	Total	No	85752	80170	95079	2786046	4252654	129857	73777	62971	2837207	4217015	14520528
1997-98	Asian Countries	No	25247	14360	59636	399075	1902122	4142	11111	42714	406706	1911498	4776611
		%	32.6	17.0	57.5	13.2	45.1	12.9	14.0	57.0	13.4	45.5	32.0
	Rest of World	No	52080	69998	44120	2621022	2317883	27843	68311	32158	2625191	2286823	10145430
		%	67.4	83.0	42.5	86.8	54.9	87.1	86.0	43.0	86.6	54.5	68.0
	Total	No	77327	84358	103756	3020097	4220005	31985	79422	74872	3031897	4198321	14922041
1998-99	Asian Countries	No	27119	13064	61964	427150	1769494	5622	10559	29470	431407	1783177	4559027
		%	32.2	19.2	51.7	13.4	41.3	16.0	12.7	51.3	13.5	41.7	29.6
	Rest of World	No	57024	54846	57928	2764477	2518533	29559	72302	27950	2757285	2495916	10835819
		%	67.8	80.8	48.3	86.6	58.7	84.0	87.3	48.7	86.5	58.3	70.4
	Total	No	84143	67910	119892	3191627	4288027	35181	82861	57420	3188692	4279093	15394846
1999-2000	Asian Countries	No	31057	13974	70084	448743	1886304	6667	10658	35961	457127	1903534	4864110
		%	33.7	17.5	52.6	13.6	40.6	16.2	12.6	50.1	13.7	41.1	29.6
	Rest of World	No	61215	65677	63114	2851171	2765481	34411	74260	35889	2875131	2731668	11558017
		%	66.3	82.8	47.4	86.4	59.4	83.8	87.4	49.9	86.3	58.9	70.4
	Total	No	92272	79651	133198	3299914	4651785	41078	84918	71850	3332258	4635203	16422127
2000-01	Asian Countries	No	39969	18020	95940	na	na	13621	24515	39162	na	na	na
		%	37.2	21.7	60.6	na	na	29.3	26.4	53.3	na	na	na
	Rest of World	No	67397	64873	62368	na	na	33260	68430	34269	na	na	na
		%	62.8	78.3	29.4	na	na	71.5	73.6	46.7	na	na	na
	Total	No	107366	82893	158308	3543000	5031300	46521	92945	73431	3,577,300	5055800	17768864
2001-02	Asian Countries	No	34370	24688	106639	na	2006500	14229	na	na	na	na	na
		%	38.7	27.9	60.6	na	42.1	29.5	na	na	na	na	na
	Rest of World	No	54530	63910	69234	na	2761800	34012	na	na	na	na	na
		%	61.3	72.1	39.4	na	57.9	70.5	na	na	na	na	na
	Total	No	88900	88598	175873	3344900	4768300	48241	92071	79375	3367900	4837800	16891958
2002-03	Asian Countries	No	35603	19727	113140	489101	1832176	8141	11397	43952	516069	1923050	4992356
		%	37.5	20.5	61.2	14.7	39.3	16.0	13.2	50.9	15.4	40.4	29.9
	Rest of World	No	59236	76722	71840	2841983	2830741	42808	75043	42330	2825569	2838093	11704255
		%	62.5	79.5	38.8	85.3	60.7	84.0	86.8	49.1	84.6	59.6	70.1
	Total	No	94929	96449	184980	3331084	4662917	50949	86440	86282	3391638	4761143	16696811
Total*	Asian Countries	No	187407	80358	340497	2329871	11371345	26132	62580	202471	2421026	11384229	28405916
		%	35.6	17.1	56.0	13.5	45.6	13.5	13.6	54.5	13.9	46.0	32.7
	Rest of World	No	338654	390000	267832	14924116	13542552	167587	397028	168931	15015369	13341894	58553963
		%	64.4	82.9	44.0	86.5	54.4	86.5	86.4	45.5	86.1	54.0	67.3
	Total	No	526061	470358	608329	17253987	24913897	193719	459608	371402	17436395	24726123	86959879

* 1994-95 to 1999-2000

hand, rates of return of Asian migrants to their home countries are lower than those coming to Australia from other countries. There are some exceptions to this such as Japan but in general Asian immigrants to Australia show a low propensity to return to their home country.

Turning to long-term movement, it is interesting that Asians make up more than half of long-term visitor arrivals and departures. This indicates that the introduction of the new categories of non-permanent movement to Australia, especially overseas students and temporary business entrants, has particularly favoured Asian movement. Figure 15, for example, depicts the distribution of origins of student arrivals in 2002. This indicates an overwhelming emphasis on the Asian, especially Southeast Asian, region. Figure 16 shows the origins of Working Holiday Makers (WHMs) and a very clustered pattern is in evidence. This is not surprising given that people coming to Australia under this visa category are restricted to the handful of countries with which Australia has reciprocal WHM arrangements – Canada, Japan, Korea and a number of Western European nations. Figure 17 shows the distribution of origins of Temporary Resident Arrivals in 2002. These are predominantly temporary business migrants and a quite different pattern to those observed earlier is in evidence. North America is a more important origin than for other forms of movement as is Japan. Other concentrations are in Western Europe, Asia and South Africa. The long-term *resident* movement tends to be less oriented to Asia. This indicates that Australians leaving the country on a long-term basis are more inclined to go to non-Asian destinations.

The short-term resident movement also differs substantially than that of the visitors in its degree of Asian orientation. While the proportion of visitors to Australia coming from Asia reached half in 1995-96 and was above 40 percent in the other years shown in Table 45, the proportions of Australians leaving the country on a short-term basis and going to Asia was quite low reaching a high of 14.5 percent in 1995-96. The effects of the economic crisis in Asia are evident in the fall in the proportions of short-term visitors from Asia from 50.4 percent in 1995 to 39.3 percent in 2002-2003. Moreover, the actual numbers from Asia fell from a high of 2,102,818 in 1996-97 to 1,769,494 in 1998-99 but increased to 2,006,500 in 2001-02 but increased again to 1,832,176 in 2002-03.

Figure 15: Australia: Student Arrivals, 2002
 Source: Drawn from data in DIMIA 2002c

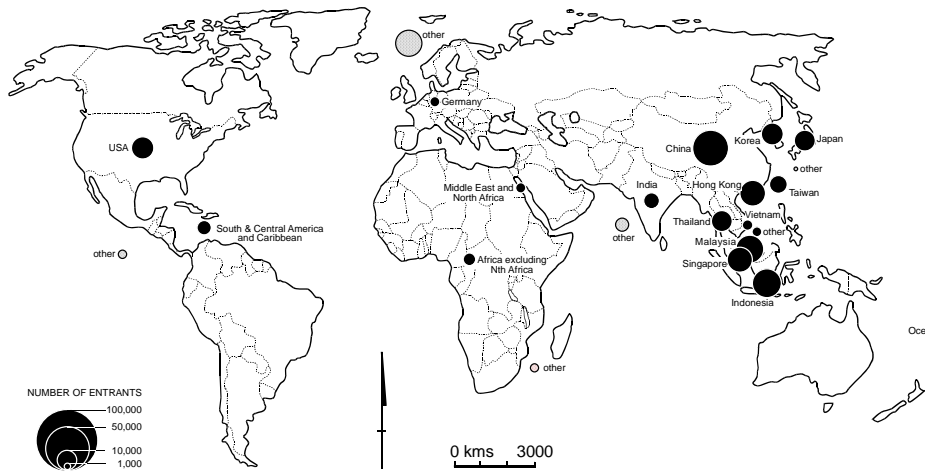
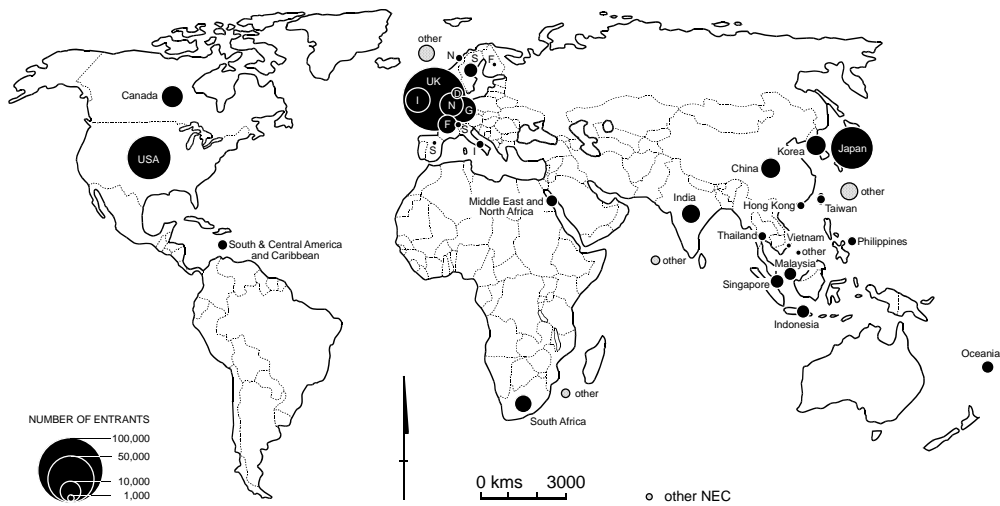


Figure 16: Australia: Working Holiday Makers Arrivals, 2000
 Source: Drawn from data in DIMA 2001



Figure 17: Australia: Temporary Resident Arrivals, 2002
 Source: Drawn from data in DIMIA 2002c



What is striking in Table 45 are the very large numbers of international movements linking Australia and Asia given the overall numbers of the Australian population. In 1996-97 there was more than one Asia-Australian international movement for every four residents of Australia. The numbers were increasing very fast until the Asian crisis-by 16.7 percent between 1995 and 1996 and by 5.8 percent between 1996 and 1997. Thereafter, however, there was a significant decline - by 7.4 percent between 1997 and 1998, 4.6 percent between 1998 and 1999 but an increase by 6.7 percent between 1999 and 2000 reflecting the impact of Asia's economic crisis.

It is useful to consider the movement between individual Asian countries and Australia. The details of this movement are presented in Appendix B and a number of the main trends are summarised here.

- The largest volume of movement into and from *Japan* accounting for slightly less than one-third of all movers between Asian countries and Australia. This is dominated by short-term arrivals and short-term departures indicating that the dominant form of Japan-Australia movement is of tourists and business people coming from Japan to Australia and returning to Japan.
- It is interesting to note that the movement of Japanese short-term visitors to Australia is more than 50 times greater than the numbers of Australian short-term movers going in the other direction. Japanese also make up a significant proportion of long-term visitors from Asia coming to Australia reflecting the significance of Japanese business and student movement. On the other hand, the level of settler movement to Australia is very low. In fact, in Appendix B it will be noted that 16 other Asian countries had higher levels of percent population movement to Australia than Japan.
- The pattern of movement from *South Korea* to Australia shows some interesting trends. The numbers increased by 41 percent between 1995 and 1996 and 28 percent the following year to account for 10.4 percent of all Asian movement (538,799 movers) in 1996-97. Thereafter the effects of the economic crisis saw a massive decline to 308,942 moves in 1997-98, 208,341 in 1998-99 but an increase to 315,219 in 1999-2000 and 448,795 in 2002-03. Virtually all of this change occurred in the numbers of visitors

travelling to Australia, mainly as tourists. Whereas in 1996-97, 250,758 short-term visitors arrived from South Korea in 1998-99 it was 87,829 and 142,230 in 1999-2000. South Korea continues to be a significant source of long-term visitors to Australia but like Japan the numbers of permanent settlers are quite small. Unlike Japan, however, the numbers appear to be increasing rapidly.

- In 2002-03 the fourth largest migrant flow between Australia and Asia involved *Malaysia*. Like South Korea Malaysia too was strongly affected by the Asian crisis and total movement increased from 331,064 in 1994-95 to 415,558 only to fall to 389,155 in 1997-98 and recover to 398,223 in 1998-99, 455,909 in 1999-2000 and 445,591 in 2002-03. Malaysia has been an important source of permanent settlers to Australia over the last two decades although with the burgeoning of the Malaysian economy over much of the 1990s, this has declined. In 2002-03 Malaysia was the fifth largest Asian source of permanent settlers in Australia (1,934 persons). Malaysia is a major source of long-term visitors due to it being a long-term major supplier of students and having significant business linkages with Australia. Significantly, too, Malaysia is a major destination in Asia of Australian residents leaving Australia on a long-term basis.
- In 2002-03 the fifth largest movement flow between Australia and Asia was with *Singapore*. There has been a continuous flow of settlers from Singapore to Australia over the last two decades but in 2002-03 it was only the eighth largest source of permanent arrivals from Asia. Singapore supplies around one-tenth of all short-term arrivals in Australia and is also an important source of long-term visitors (6 percent) indicating strong links with business and student movement.
- *China* had the second largest interaction with Australia during 2002-03 and this represents a steady increase from 255,985 movements in 1994-95 to 455,731 in 1999-2000 and to 636,329 in 2002-03. China is the largest single Asian origin of permanent settlers in Australia (6,664 in 2002-03). It is interesting, however that China also is recording a significant back flow of former settlers equivalent in 1999-2000 to almost one-third of the inflow. Appendix B also shows that China was the pre-eminent

destination of Australian resident short-term travellers in Asia in 2002-03. China also supplies over one-fifth of the long-term visitors coming to Australia from Asia.

- For statistical purposes *Hong Kong* is still considered separately from China although reunification has occurred. It has a smaller interaction with Australia than the remainder of China, however, while there was a rapid increase from 264,705 moves in 1994-95 to 406,405 in 1996-97, this fell to 311,521 by 1998-99 but increased to 332,605 in 1999-2000 due to the effects of reunification and the economic crisis and fell to 284,374 in 2002-03. For much of the last five years it has been the major overseas destination of Australian short-term movers as well as being one of the major origins of short-term visitors to Australia. Hong Kong also sees a significant volume of long-term movement in both directions. The reunification of Hong Kong with China has seen a significant reduction in the number of settlers coming from Hong Kong to Australia from 4,361 in 1995-96 to 1,918 in 1998-99, 1,467 in 1999-2000, 931 in 2001-02 and 1,029 in 2002-03. There also has been a significant return migration to Hong Kong as well as astronauting (Pe Pua *et al.* 1996).
- *Taiwan* shows an interesting pattern of relative stability in the overall level of interaction with Australia ranging between 320,147 in 1994-95 and 366,827 in 1997-98 but falling to 231,915 in 2002-03. In 2001-02 it was the eleventh largest Asian source of permanent settlers (1,109). Taiwan supplies about 5 percent of Asian short-term movers to Australia. Short-term visitors make up a high proportion of all moves and tourism is a significant element in the interaction with Australia.
- There is a most interesting pattern of interaction between *Indonesia* and Australia evident in Appendix B. Overall movements increased from 265,683 in 1994-95 to 357,902 in 1996-97, but the impact of the Asian economic crisis was felt most in Indonesia and by 1998-99 the interaction had fallen to 239,394 and 232,148 in 1999-2000. However, also under the impact of the crisis the number of permanent settlers to Australia increased from 1013 to 2,943 in the period. By 2002-03 the number of permanent settlers had increased to 3,026 – the fourth largest source of permanent settlers and overall interaction had increased to 257,761. The numbers of short-term visitors to Australia from Indonesia

fell from 151,873 in 1996-97 to 88,305 in 1998-99 to 75,668 in 1999-2000 but had increased to 81,059 in 2002-03. In 1999-2000 Indonesia supplied more long-term visitors to Australia than any country indicating the large number of Indonesian students in Australia and established business and cultural linkages.

- The *Philippines* has been a consistent major source of settlers moving to Australia over more than two decades and in 2002-03 they were the third largest source of Asian settlers (3,190 persons). However, in terms of overall interaction, ten other Asian countries had higher levels. This reflects the fact that Filipino short-term movement to Australia is at a relatively low level and it is one of the few Asian countries where such movement is almost balanced by the numbers of Australian short-term moves in the other direction. There is little long-term movement in either direction reflecting limited student and business movement between Australia and the Philippines.
- *Thailand's* interaction with Australia is only the tenth largest among the Asian countries. The flow increased steadily from 160,286 in 1994-95 to 184,002 in 1996-97 but fell to 99,108 in the onset of the crisis in the following year but rose to 125,992 in 1998-99, 143,369 in 1999-2000 and 158,100 in 2002-03. Only relatively small numbers of Thais settle in Australia. The numbers of long-term visitors are greater than for the Philippines suggesting stronger student and business movements between Thailand and Australia. Thai short-term movement to Australia is greater than that from the Philippines but it is five times larger than the flows of Australians in the opposite direction.
- *Vietnamese* still represent the largest single Asian birthplace group in Australia but the level of international movement between Viet Nam and Australia is similar to that of Thailand. Moreover, it has been relatively stable over the last few years. Vietnamese have been a major element in Asians settling in Australia for more than two decades and in 2002-03 they were the sixth largest group of permanent settlers (2,568 persons). They are one of the very few Asian groups for which there are almost as many short-term visitors from Australia than to Australia largely reflecting the fact that there has been a big increase in the numbers of Vietnamese Australians visiting their homeland for visiting family, business and tourism since *Doi Moi*. Hence in 1994-95 there were 34,870 short-

term Australian resident visitors to Viet Nam compared with 40,395 in 1998-99, 47,605 in 1999-2000 and 49,541 in 2002-03.

- Turning to South Asia, the largest volume of interaction is with *India* and there has been a steady increase in movement from 106,820 in 1994-95 to 174,696 in 1998-99, 203,011 in 1999-2000 and 5,783 in 2002-03. India has been an important source of settlers to Australia in the 1990s and in 2002-03 was the second largest origin of settlers (5,783 persons). Over the last five years the number of short-term visitors from India to Australia has increased and long-term movements have also increased reflecting greater business and student movement.
- *Sri Lanka* was the seventh largest source of settlers to Australia in 2001-02 (1,845 persons). It is, like Viet Nam, one of the few countries in Asia where almost as many Australians visit than people move as visitors in the other direction reflecting a strong pattern of Sri Lankan Australians visiting their homeland frequently.

3.10 Remittances

Remittances of money and goods by migrants to their families in their home areas can be a major element in national and especially regional economies (since migrants tend to be drawn from particular parts of the origin countries). In Australia the traditional predominance of permanently settled migration has meant that little analysis has been made of foreign transfers and there are no official data on such flows. Rod and Murphy (1997a, p. 78) report that 'rough estimates of remittance outflows (based on official receipts from various receiving countries) indicate that at least \$500 million is sent annually through official banking channels to family and communities overseas'. However, they estimate (Rod and Murphy 1997b, p. 1) that in 1994-95 immigrants and temporary residents brought in around A\$1.5 billion and out-remittances totalled \$520 million, a net gain of \$971 million in migrant transfers. This compared to a negative balance of trade in that year of A\$8 billion. The LSIA indicates that within 6 months of arrival in Australia, 10 percent of respondents were remitting money to their home country and this proportion had doubled a year later (Rizvi 2003, 100).

3.11 Undocumented and Illegal Immigration

Undocumented or illegal migration to Australia is of three types:

- Overstaying whereby non-citizens enter Australia legally but overstay the term of their visa (overstayers).
- Where non-citizens entering Australia legally otherwise ignore the terms of their visa, e.g. persons on a tourist visa working.
- Clandestine entry of non-citizens who do not pass through an immigration control point (illegal entrants).

In this section we will concentrate on the first and third of these types.

Much is known in Australia about overstayers since there is a high quality Movement Data Base and all persons arriving in and departing from the country are required to complete a card which facilitates matching and detection of overstayers. Table 46 shows that through the

Table 46: Australia: Number of Overstayers, 1990-2003

Source: DIMIA, *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects*, various issues; DIMA 2000b and DIMIA 2002d, Rizvi 2003, 74

	Number	Number	From Asia	Percent
30 June 2003	59,800		na	
30 June 2002	60,000*		na	
20 June 2001	60,102	27,823		46.29
31 December 2000	58,674*		na	
30 June 2000	58,748*	27,808		47.34
December 1999	53,131*		na	
June 1999	53,143	23,741		44.67
June 1998	50,949	21,461		42.12
December 1996	45,100		na	
June 1995	51,307		na	
June 1993	79,755		na	
April 1992	81,400		na	
April 1990	90,000		na	

* Excludes unauthorised arrivals by air and by boat.

Note: The introduction of the bridging visa scheme on 1 September 1994 influences the figures since prior to this time persons who do not have a valid visa but had come to the Department's attention and were waiting for a visa determination or to leave the country were regarded as 'overstayers'. Subsequently these people were not considered overstayers.

1990s around 50,000 overstayers have been identified using this matching. In June 2003 there were 59,8000 overstayers of whom 29 percent had been in Australia for more than 9

years and 19 percent had been in the country for less than a year. Some 81.7 percent of overstayers were persons who had overstayed tourist visas, 5.0 percent temporary residents and 6.7 percent students. The overstay rate was 0.48 percent comprising 18,800 overstayers from 3,962,910 visitors in 2002-03 (DIMIA 2002d, Rizvi 2003,75) and 0.47 percent of visa arrivals in 2001-02 (Rizvi 2002, p. 51). It is estimated that approximately half of overstayers work illegally in Australia (Rizvi 2002, p. 50).

The origins of overstayers in 2001 are shown in Table 47 and ‘overstay rates’

Table 47: Stock Estimate of Unlawful Non-Citizens in Australia as at 30 June 2001
Source: DIMA 2000a, p. 68

Country of Citizenship	Estimate of unlawful citizens	Australia		Country of Citizenship	Estimate of unlawful citizens ^a	Australia	
		Number of visitors and temporary entrants to Australia Jan 1995 – June 2000 ^a	Percentage of unlawful citizens to total temporary entrants and visitors			Number of visitors and temporary entrants to Australia Jan 1995 – June 2000 ^a	Percentage of unlawful citizens to total temporary entrants and visitors
Tonga	1,083	20,750	5.22	Indonesia	3,555	647,292	0.55
Burma (Myanmar)	189	5,284	3.58	Stateless	426	80,668	0.53
Viet Nam	1,167	37,778	3.09	Thailand	1,647	362,596	0.45
Peru	122	4,344	2.81	Norway	270	60,681	0.44
Samoa	416	15,940	2.61	Ireland	819	193,425	0.42
Pakistan	467	20,063	2.33	Israel	215	55,843	0.38
Lebanon	439	19,129	2.30	Italy	935	255,914	0.37
Bangladesh	257	11,527	2.23	France	1,377	395,016	0.35
Iran	222	10,672	2.08	Argentina	115	33,710	0.34
Philippines	3,795	201,593	1.88	Netherlands	902	279,143	0.32
Nepal	133	7,334	1.81	Korea	2,894	925,392	0.31
Greece	710	39,586	1.79	Sweden	443	150,128	0.30
Colombia	169	9,443	1.79	Denmark	311	105,547	0.29
Turkey	258	17,942	1.44	Papua New Guinea	369	127,033	0.29
Fiji	1,595	114,427	1.39	Canada	1,094	413,808	0.26
Poland	352	25,356	1.39	Malaysia	2,008	777,416	0.26
Chile	203	14,889	1.36	Austria	255	101,518	0.25
Egypt	129	10,723	1.20	USA	5,142	2,056,030	0.25
Sri Lanka	600	52,575	1.14	Belgium	116	49,935	0.23
PRC	3,898	407,183	0.96	Germany	1,599	760,594	0.21
HKSAR ^b	587	69,690	0.84	South Africa	485	235,045	0.21
Portugal	244	29,873	0.82	Switzerland	416	206,986	0.20
India	1,478	209,038	0.71	United Kingdom	6,273	3,148,430	0.20
Brazil	302	44,936	0.67	Singapore	1,506	1,049,760	0.14
Hungary	117	18,402	0.64	Taiwan	902	852,897	0.11
Nauru	100	15,718	0.63	Japan	2,740	4,266,200	0.06
Russian Federation	185	31,975	0.58	Other	3,741	3,812,100	0.60
Spain	291	50,828	0.57	Total	60,102	23,696,168	0.25

(a) Number includes all unlawful non-citizens who arrived in the 12 months before January 1996. Also, includes some entrants who have visited more than once in the period January 1995 – June 2000.

(b) Disaggregated data only available since 1996-97.

calculated as a percentage of total long-term and visitor entrants since 1995. This produced an overall overstay rate of 0.25 percent but there was quite a bit of variation between countries of origin. The largest numbers of overstayers were from the UK (13.1 percent), USA (8.7), Indonesia (5.9), the Philippines (6.3), China (6.5), Korea (4.8) and Japan (4.6). DIMIA has increased its efforts to locate overstayers. In 2001-02, 17,307 were located – a 21.5 percent increase over the previous year (Rizvi 2002, p. 52). In 2002-03, 21,542 were located – a 24.4 percent increase over the previous year (Rizvi 2003, 75). In 2002-03 the main nationalities involved in overstaying are presented in Table 48. It will be noted that while the top two overstaying nationalities are not Asian, nine of the top 15 overstaying groups are Asian.

Table 48: Overstayers by Top 15 Nationalities

Source: Rizvi 2003, 75

Country of Citizenship	Total	Percentage of Total
United Kingdom	6,200	10.4
USA	5,600	9.4
PRC	3,900	6.6
Philippines	3,200	5.3
Indonesia	3,100	5.2
Japan	2,900	4.7
Korea, Republic of	2,800	4.7
Malaysia	2,100	3.5
Germany	1,700	2.8
Thailand	1,600	2.7
India	1,600	2.7
Singapore	1,600	2.6
France	1,500	2.5
Fiji	1,400	2.3
Canada	1,200	1.9

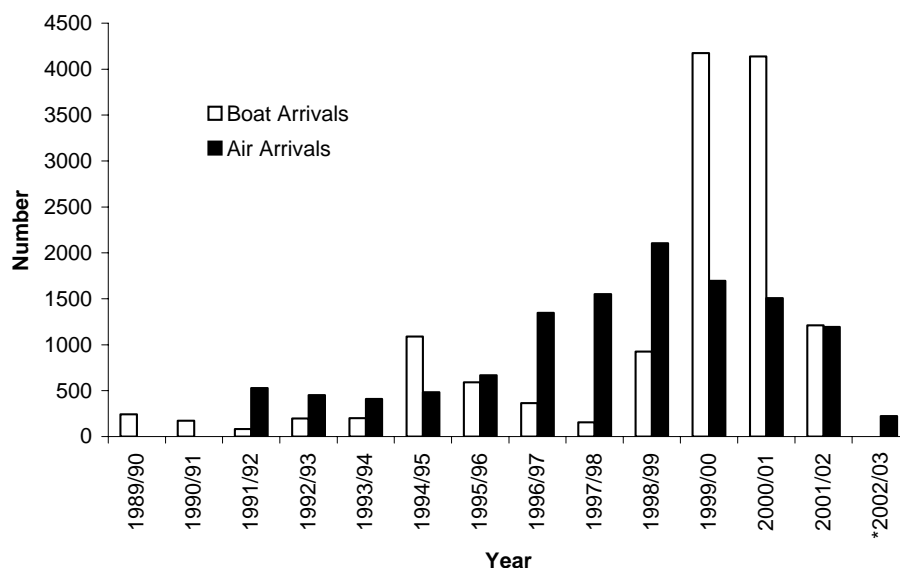
The government has a scheme to detect illegal workers. In 2001-02, 3,263 foreign citizens were detected working illegally and 987 employers were served notices regarding employing foreign citizens illegally. Table 49 shows that the seven largest national groups detected were Asian.

Table 49: Illegal Workers – Locations – Top 10 Nationalities 2001-03
Source: Rizvi 2002, p. 53; Rizvi 2003, 78

Country	Total	
	2001-02	2002-03
People's Republic of China	501	545
Indonesia	405	365
Thailand	295	252
Philippines	245	171
India	212	191
Malaysia	163	213
Republic of Korea	139	245
United Kingdom	136	105
Fiji	125	139
Bangladesh	70	63

Turning to the people who enter Australia illegally, it is clear that Australia has in recent times become a more important target for such movements. There are, of course, no data on persons who have been successful in such attempts but there are on the numbers that have been detected. These can be divided into those detected arriving by air and those coming by boat. Figure 18 shows that there has been a substantial increase in the numbers detected in recent years. Taking, first of all, the unauthorised arrivals by air. The undocumented migrants arriving by air arrive either with no travel documents or present documentation

Figure 18: Australia: Unauthorised Arrivals, 1989-90 to 2002-03
 Source: DIMIA 2002e



* To 15 October

which is found to be fraudulent but which they might have used for check-in at overseas airports. While many arrive as individuals, planning their own travel, some are part of organised people trafficking organisations which have become more active across the Asian region. It will be noted that the numbers arriving by air increased markedly in the 1990s and peaked at 2,106 in 1998-99. Thereafter they fell to 1,695 in 1999-2000, 1,508 in 2000-01 and 1,193 in 2001-02. The reasons for the fall in unauthorised arrivals in airports are not clear but may be associated with:

- Sanctions on air carriers for bringing in unauthorised people leading to them checking documents of all incoming passengers more closely prior to travel.
- Feedback that such arrivals unable to make a case for asylum are sent back to where they came on the next available plane.
- An increase in the use of boats among unauthorised arrivals.

The countries from which the unauthorised air arrivals originated are shown in Table 50. It will be noticed that there has been some significant variation over the years. In the years of largest gain Iraq, China, Indonesia and Sri Lanka were the largest groups.

Table 50: Main Source Countries for People Refused Immigration Visas at Australian Airports, 1995-2003

Source: DIMA 2000c; DIMIA 2001; DIMIA 2002e

Source Country	1995-96	1996-97	1997-98	1998-99	1999-2000	2000-01	2000-02	2002-03
PRC	92	235	268	112	73	65	95	33
Iraq **	34	90	140	325	157	37	na	na
Indonesia	110	124	132	97	54	92	48	5
Sri Lanka	15	205	118	58	47	29	na	na
Somalia	87	110	78	30	11	3	na	na
Thailand	25	94	77	93	74	100	83	24
Kuwait**	0	19	61	32	4	2	na	na
New Zealand	49	40	59	92	107	111	128	26
South Korea	6	12	52	159	108	136	99	28
Algeria	21	61	51	87	14	2	na	na
Malaysia	na	na	na	na	na	na	160	24
United Kingdom	na	na	na	na	na	na	57	15
United States	na	na	na	na	na	na	61	5
India	na	na	na	na	na	na	41	1
Japan	na	na	na	na	na	na	31	1
Other	224	360	519	1021	1045	931	390	62
Total	663	1,350	1,550	2,106	1,694	1,508	1,193	224

* To 15 October 2002

** The figures used refer to the origin country of arrivals because citizenship is sometimes difficult to determine.

However, in recent years the numbers from these origins have declined. The decline in the number of Iraqis is most interesting and dramatic (from 325 in 1998-99 to 37 in 2000-01) given their increasing numbers among boat arrivals. In recent times South Korea, New Zealand, Thailand and Malaysia have become more important with, in some cases, these being places of transit rather than the original place of birth/residence of the unauthorised arrivals.

Turning to people who seek to clandestinely enter Australia by boat, one small group are those who are detected aboard incoming ships who are stowaways. In 1998-99 these numbered 61, in 1999-2000, 26 and in 2000-01, 29. However, the main focus of attention regarding unauthorised arrivals has been on the so-called 'boat people'³. The numbers arriving on the northern shores of Australia from Indo-China over the period 1976-89 numbered only 2,059 persons, although they attracted a great deal of attention (Viviani 1996, p. 159). However, in the 1990s the numbers increased and in recent years have reached

³ The 'term was originally coined to describe people fleeing Vietnam after communist forces reunified the country in 1975. In Australia it has come to be applied to anyone who arrives in the country by boat in an unauthorised manner. Some people find the term pejorative, however it is a useful and apt description and now used widely' (Mares 2001, pp. x-xi).

unprecedented levels as Table 51 indicates. The period 1999-2001 saw 8,315 boat people

Table 51: Numbers of Boats and Persons Aboard Arriving Clandestinely in Australia and Detected, 1989-2003

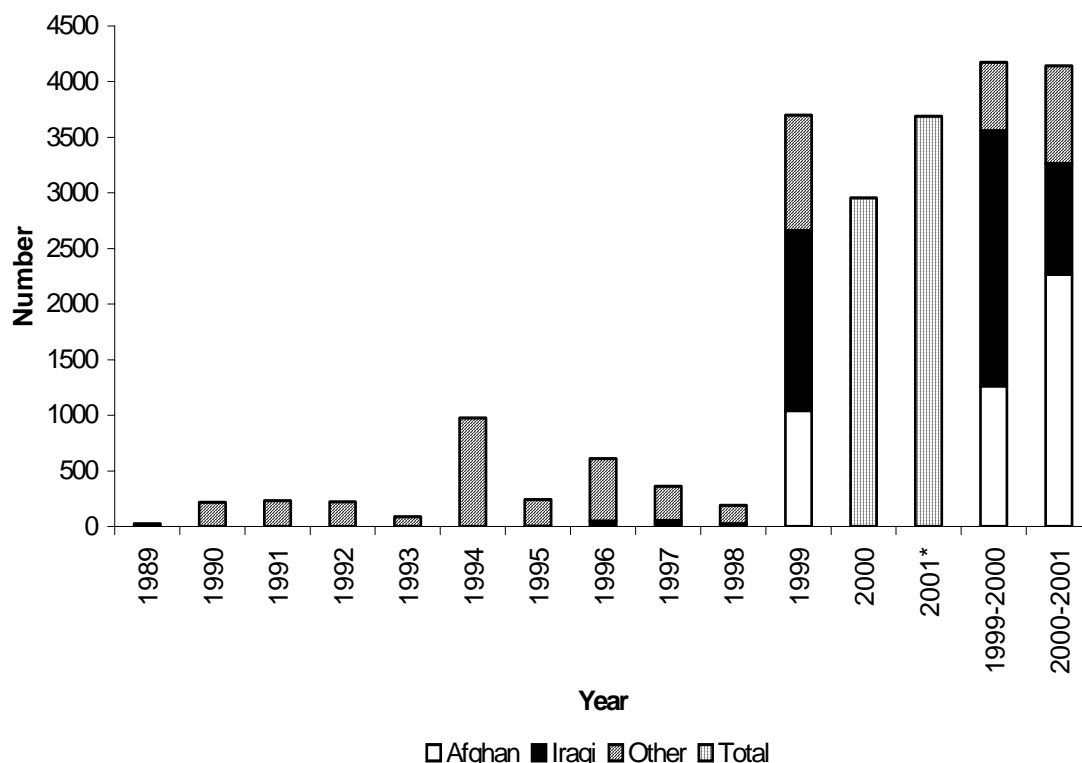
Source: DIMIA 2002e

Year	Number of Boats	Total Arrivals	Minimum/Maximum on Board
1989-90	3	224	26/119
1990-91	5	158	3/77
1991-92	3	78	10/56
1992-93	4	194	2/113
1993-94	6	194	4/58
1994-95	21	1,071	5/118
1995-96	14	589	4/86
1996-97	13	365	4/139
1997-98	13	157	3/30
1998-99	42	920	2/112
1999-2000	75	4,174	3/353
2000-01	54	4,141	2/231
2001-02	6	1,212	60/359
2002-03*	0	0	0

* 1 July to 15 October 2002

detected compared with 1,083 in the previous two years. This became the most discussed migration issue in Australia in recent years (Hugo, 2002) and it was a major element in the lead up to the 2001 national election. It will be noted in Figure 19 that in 1999-2001 Afghanistan and Iraq dominated the boat people arriving in Australia. The majority of the boat people in the early 1990s originated from the Kompong Som area of Cambodia and comprised largely of Chinese, Vietnamese and Cambodian nationals.

Figure 19: Australia: Boat Arrivals by Nationality, 1989-2001
 Source: DIMIA 2001; Ruddock 2001



In the mid 1990s Fujian province and other parts of Southern China became more important. However, the upswing in 1999 was predominantly of Iraqi, Pakistani, Sri Lankan, Turkish, Afghan and Bangladeshi nationals. Asia, especially Indonesia, became an important staging post for undocumented immigrants. Boat people came predominantly through Indonesia, especially the province of East Nusa Tenggara. They came on overcrowded fishing vessels and there was a significant loss of life through the sinking of these vessels. For example, it was reported on 13 December 2000 that up to 163 boat people were feared drowned through the sinking of two boats in ‘atrocious’ weather conditions (DIMA 2000d). The major nationalities represented among boat arrivals in Australia are shown in Table 52 and the increasing dominance of the Middle Eastern (especially Iraqi) and Afghan origin among boat people is clear. A more detailed cumulative breakdown is available for the 1989-

2000 period and this is presented in and it will be noticed at that stage that Asians dominated but they have been swamped in the last two years by Afghans and Iraqis.

Table 52: Australia: Unauthorised Boat Arrivals, Main Origin, 1999-2001

Source: Ruddock 2001

1999-2000		2000-01		
Nationality	Total	Nationality	Total	Percent
Iraqi	2,297	Afghan	2,269	54.0
Afghan	1,263	Iraqi	994	24.0
Iranian	227	Iranian	544	13.0
PRC	135	Palestinian	159	3.8
Sri Lankan	31	Sri Lankan	59	1.4
Turkish	26	PRC	25	0.6
Kurdish	22	Pakistani	13	0.3
Syrian	19	Syrian	13	0.3
Bangladeshi	19	Kuwaiti	10	0.2
Other	136	Other	55	1.3

It is apparent that Australia has now been targeted by people smugglers who have been active in facilitating undocumented migration in other parts of the world (especially North America and Europe) for many years. The proliferation of the global international migration industry has a major illegal element which is becoming stronger over time and more widespread in its activity so that it is becoming one of the most substantial areas of international crime. Moreover, large international crime syndicates, including many involved in the international drug trade, are becoming increasingly involved. Until recently Australia has not been a major target of this activity but it is clear that this has now changed.

Table 53: Australian Boat People by Ethnicity or Nationality, 1989-2000
Source: DIMA 2000c

Ethnicity	Number
Chinese	1,867
Iraqi	1,734
Afghani	1,141
Sino-Vietnamese	1,061
Cambodian	271
Vietnamese	171
Turkish	168
Iranian	92
Bangladeshi	87
Sri Lankan	60
Irian Jayan - Indonesian Province	51
Kuwaiti	32
Algerian	27
Indian	23
Pakistani	24
Kurdish	20
East Timorese	18
Polish	13
Macau citizens	13
Romanian	12
Syrian	9
Indonesian	7
Palestinian	4
Moroccan	3
Jordanian	2
Senegalese	2
Sudanese	2
Hong Kong citizen	1
Kazakhstan	1
Nigerian	1
Papua New Guinean	1
Saudi Arabian	1
Somali	1
Bahrain	1
Myanmar	1
Malaysian	1
Stateless	3
To be determined	1,348
Total boat people (including 99 births in Australia)	8,908

Australia's refugee policy underwent a major shift in August 2001. The M.V. Tampa rescued 433 mainly Afghan asylum seekers who were en route from Indonesia to northern Australia in an Indonesian fishing vessel which began sinking. They were travelling to Singapore but changed direction to take the asylum seekers to Australia but the Australian government informed the captain that the asylum seekers could not be landed in Australia. The government introduced a number of bills in parliament which, among other things, allowed the Australian navy to intercept boats before they land on Australian soil and permit asylum seekers to be then either taken out of Australia or brought into Australia's migration zone where their claims would be processed. Accordingly, the asylum seekers on the Tampa were taken to Nauru and Papua-New Guinea where the Australian government arranged to meet the costs of the stay of the asylum seekers there and the processing of their application for asylum. Hitherto asylum seekers detected en route to Australia or on Australian islands between Indonesia and the Australian mainland were automatically taken to Australia where they were put in detention centres to await processing of their claim for asylum. The new 'pacific solution' was accompanied by a government attack on the people smugglers who facilitated the movement.

The Australian government justified its change in asylum seeker policy as follows (Ruddock 2001, p. 2):

- The number of unauthorised boat arrivals in 1999-2001 was 8,316 compared with 4,114 in the previous two years.
- The shift in the nationality profile away from Asian to Middle East origins.
- More than 80 percent in the last two years claimed asylum compared with 46 percent.
- People smuggling has increased in significance with Indonesia now becoming the main staging point for people arriving from the Middle East and Afghanistan.

With the introduction of this policy there has been no boat arrivals in Australia over the last year.

Australia's policy of detention of all undocumented arrivals has been the subject of much attention in 2000. To quote from DIMA (2000d):

Australia's *Migration Act 1958* requires that all non-Australians who are unlawfully in Australia must be detained and that, unless they are granted permission to remain in Australia, they must be removed from Australia as soon as practicable.

This practice is consistent with the fundamental legal principle, accepted in Australian and international law, that in terms of national sovereignty, the State determines which non-citizens are admitted or permitted to remain and the conditions under which they may be removed.

The Government seeks to minimise the period of time taken to process applications made by detainees and hence the period of detention. The majority of people in immigration detention are held for a short time – in some cases as little as a few hours. However a number of factors can contribute to increased periods in detention, including court appeals and delays in the procurement of travel documents for removal.

Australia's treatment of asylum seekers has attracted some criticism from international organisations, refugee lobby groups, church groups and human rights groups. These criticisms have included the following:

- Attention was drawn to the fact that persons who are unauthorised arrivals are treated differently to overstayers who are generally not put in detention centres.
- Some have suggested that it is in breach of fundamental human rights.
- There have been allegations of poor conditions in the centres which have been drawn attention to by hunger strikes, protests, demonstrations and breakouts of the camps. There have been reports of sexual abuse in the camps.
- Delays in the determination of refugee status.

Attention has been focused, too, on the fact that the bulk of unauthorised arrivals who are granted entry are being given a TPV valid for three years. This has in effect created two classes of refugee settlers in Australia although the TPV holders can apply for permanent settlement before their visa expires if repatriation is not possible. The granting of TPVs, rather than being granted full refugee status, is part of the government's policy of deterring

more onshore claimants for asylum especially that associated with people smuggling. The TPV holders do not have access to the same rights as those granted full refugee status and allowed to settle in Australia. While they do have the right to work, access to health care and had access to a special benefit for income support, they do not receive the full package of benefits available to refugees settling in Australia under the offshore program. They also had no automatic right of return to Australia if they leave the country. This lesser access to services is also part of the policy to dissuade other potential onshore applicants from travelling to Australia.

The government has adopted a number of strategies to deter people from entering Australia without authorisation to claim asylum. This involves visits by the Minister of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs in major origin areas, information programs in those areas as well as providing differential treatment to asylum seekers than offshore refugee and humanitarian arrivals. The TPV is intended to not give people a migration outcome while Australian maintains its protection obligations.

In 1998-99 there were 3,574 'unlawful non-citizens' admitted to Australia's immigration detention facilities with a total of 201,205 detainee days. The scale of detention activities increased substantially in 1999-2000 as Table 54 indicates. The number of detention centres has increased and they are generally located in more remote parts of the

Table 54: Australia: Detention of Unauthorised Arrivals, 1995-2002
Source: DIMA unpublished statistics; DIMIA 2003f

Year	Number of Unlawful Non-Citizens Detained	% Change on Previous Year's Number of Overstayers Located	Costs for Detaining Unlawful Non-Citizens \$	% Change on Cost in Previous Year
1995-96	1,410	na	10.4 million	na
1996-97	2,095	+45.0	9.3 million	-11.0
1997-98	2,548	+21.7	14.4 million	+55.4
1998-99	3,574	+40.3	17.3 million	+20.1
1999-2000	8,205	+129.6	na	na
2000-01	7,881	+8.2	na	na
2001-02	7,808	-0.9	na	Na

nation. The costs of detention to the Australian community are considerable. Crock (2000, p. 7) reports that the Australian budget for 2000-01 allocated A\$130 million to the immigration portfolio for detention and associated compliance costs.

The outcomes regarding the 13,540 boat people who arrived in Australia since 1989 are shown in Table 55. It will be noted that some 68.9 percent have been granted entry to Australia although 59.7 percent had Temporary Resident Visas and only 8.9 percent had been given permanent resident status. More than a fifth (27.3 percent) had been repatriated.

Table 55: Australia: Boat People, 1989-2003, Current Status
Source: DIMA 2003e

	Number	Percent
Removed	3702	27.3
Still in Detention	470	3.5
Granted Temporary Protection Visa	8077	59.7
Granted PPV	1200	8.9
Granted BVE	45	0.3
Other	3	0.0
Escaped	43	0.3
Total Unauthorised Boat Arrivals	13540	100.0

* To 17 April 2003

Appendix A: Australia: Country of Birth, 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 for Largest 150 Groups in 2001

Source: ABS 1986, 1991, 1996 and 2001 Censuses

Birthplace	1986	1991	1996	2001	% Overseas- Born 2001	Rank 2001
Oceania & Antarctica						
New Zealand	211,670	276,073	291,388	355,765	8.67	2
New Caledonia	1,180	1,253	1,078	1,072	0.03	111
Papua New Guinea	21,351	23,716	24,357	23,616	0.58	35
Solomon Islands	932	1,094	1,136	1,326	0.03	104
Vanuatu	865	869	869	898	0.02	115
Kiribati		438	403	407	0.01	135
Nauru	538	551	446	465	0.01	127
Cook Islands	1,456	2,309	2,997	4,742	0.12	77
Fiji	14,757	30,558	37,135	44,261	1.08	24
French Polynesia		268	266	349	0.01	141
Niue		248	357	494	0.01	123
Samoa	2,983	5,742	9,867	13,254	0.32	50
Tokelau		51	176	262	0.01	148
Tonga	4,476	6,168	7,068	7,693	0.19	66
North-West Europe						
Channel Islands		2,074	1,970	1,929	0.05	96
England	880,848	909,043	872,065	847,365	20.64	1
Isle of Man		747	676	670	0.02	119
Northern Ireland	25,852	25,034	23,015	21,746	0.53	41
Scotland	149,135	156,638	146,257	137,252	3.34	6
Wales	27,213	27,956	27,493	26,051	0.63	31
Ireland	44,100	52,373	51,462	50,235	1.22	21
Western Europe						
Austria	22,622	22,118	20,570	19,313	0.47	43
Belgium	4,550	4,759	4,711	1,900	0.05	75
France	14,873	15,890	16,064	17,268	0.42	45
Germany	114,806	114,915	110,332	108,220	2.64	8
Netherlands	95,099	95,818	87,898	83,324	2.03	11
Switzerland	8,702	9,888	9,963	10,753	0.26	58
Denmark	8,622	9,368	8,976	9,029	0.22	64
Finland	9,085	9,110	8,624	8,258	0.20	65
Iceland		358	371	463	0.01	128
Norway	2,846	2,713	2,612	4,324	0.11	80
Sweden	5,152	6,009	6,072	6,818	0.17	69
Southern & Eastern Europe						
Southern Europe						
Gibraltar		412	408	416	0.01	132
Italy	261,877	254,780	238,216	218,718	5.33	3
Malta	56,232	53,838	50,871	46,998	1.14	23
Portugal	14,914	18,001	17,135	15,441	0.38	47

Spain	16,266	14,708	13,592	12,662	0.31	52
South Eastern Europe						
Albania	1,130	988	1,123	1,451	0.04	102
Bosnia and Herzegovina			13,614	23,848	0.58	34
Bulgaria	1,742	1,764	2,252	2,571	0.06	89
Croatia			47,015	51,909	1.26	20
Cyprus	23,645	22,212	20,667	19,482	0.47	42
Fmr Yslav Rep of Macedonia			42,181	43,527	1.06	25
Greece	137,640	136,327	126,524	116,431	2.84	7
Moldova		19	317	477	0.01	126
Romania	8,114	11,328	12,282	12,821	0.31	51
Slovenia			6,671	6,685	0.16	72
Yugoslavia, Federal Rep of			56,978	55,365	1.35	17
Eastern Europe						
Armenia		396	770	900	0.02	114
Belarus			899	1,039	0.03	112
Czech Republic			5,968	6,973	0.17	67
Estonia	3,894	3,381	2,839	2,389	0.06	92
Georgia		16	158	309	0.01	143
Hungary	27,203	27,176	25,301	22,752	0.55	39
Kazakhstan		3	167	437	0.01	130
Latvia	10,776	9,322	8,040	6,688	0.16	71
Lithuania	5,346	4,588	4,222	3,687	0.09	82
Poland	67,674	68,931	65,119	58,110	1.42	16
Russian Federation		8,365	14,114	15,021	0.37	48
Slovakia			2,192	2,984	0.07	86
Ukraine	10,466	9,051	13,460	14,062	0.34	49
Uzbekistan		3	257	416	0.01	133
North Africa & Middle East						
North Africa						
Algeria		677	770	980	0.02	113
Egypt	30,633	33,214	34,139	33,432	0.81	28
Libya		1,266	1,280	1,442	0.04	103
Morocco		991	1,099	1,170	0.03	107
Sudan		1,259	2,397	4,900	0.12	76
Tunisia		419	443	423	0.01	131
Middle East						
Bahrain		494	590	667	0.02	120
Gaza Strip and West Bank		36	2,540	2,684	0.07	87
Iran	7,497	12,914	16,244	18,789	0.46	44
Iraq	4,516	5,194	14,027	24,832	0.60	33
Israel	7,003	6,517	6,234	6,574	0.16	73
Jordan		2,176	2,831	3,332	0.08	84
Kuwait		924	1,599	2,436	0.06	91
Lebanon	56,337	69,014	70,237	71,349	1.74	14
Oman		49	141	366	0.01	137
Qatar		95	163	261	0.01	149
Saudi Arabia		615	1,136	1,631	0.04	99
Syria	3,863	5,348	5,936	6,710	0.16	70

Turkey	24,526	27,880	28,860	29,821	0.73	29
United Arab Emirates		583	904	1,459	0.04	101
Yemen		226	275	376	0.01	136
South-East Asia						
Mainland South-East Asia						
Burma (Myanmar)	7,610	8,266	10,123	10,973	0.27	56
Cambodia	13,237	17,643	21,542	22,979	0.56	38
Laos	7,427	9,646	9,900	9,565	0.23	60
Thailand	6,992	14,023	18,936	23,600	0.57	36
Viet Nam	83,048	122,325	151,085	154,831	3.77	4
Maritime South-East Asia						
Brunei		1,643	1,842	2,069	0.05	93
Indonesia	17,721	33,254	44,157	47,158	1.15	22
Malaysia	47,802	72,566	76,221	78,858	1.92	13
Philippines	33,727	73,673	92,933	103,942	2.53	9
Singapore	16,434	24,557	29,503	33,485	0.82	27
East Timor	6,552	*	*	9,389	0.23	62
North-East Asia						
China	37,469	78,835	110,987	142,780	3.48	5
Hong Kong	28,293	58,955	68,437	67,122	1.63	15
Macau	**	1,725	1,937	1,948	0.05	95
Taiwan	2,055	13,025	19,574	22,418	0.55	40
Japan	11,191	25,979	23,047	25,471	0.62	32
Korea, Republic of	9,285	20,901	30,067	38,900	0.95	26
Southern Asia						
Afghanistan		2,726	5,826	11,296	0.28	55
Bangladesh	1,212	2,339	5,063	9,078	0.22	63
India	47,816	61,602	77,522	95,452	2.33	10
Nepal		417	1,483	2,626	0.06	88
Pakistan	3,605	5,974	8,354	11,917	0.29	53
Sri Lanka	22,516	37,318	47,000	53,461	1.30	19
Americas						
Northern America						
Bermuda		362	364	365	0.01	138
Canada	20,435	24,109	25,130	27,289	0.66	30
USA	42,381	50,561	49,526	53,694	1.31	18
South America						
Argentina	9,196	10,660	10,769	10,763	0.26	57
Bolivia		507	595	657	0.02	121
Brazil	2,005	2,977	3,356	4,713	0.11	78
Chile	18,738	24,186	23,805	23,420	0.57	37
Colombia	1,687	2,116	2,682	4,329	0.11	79
Ecuador	1,007	1,084	1,245	1,325	0.03	105
Guyana		426	514	490	0.01	124
Paraguay		280	285	312	0.01	142
Peru	2,323	3,795	4,889	5,510	0.13	74
Uruguay	9,586	9,679	9,692	9,475	0.23	61
Venezuela		605	811	1,109	0.03	110
Central America						

Costa Rica		237	311	298	0.01	145
El Salvador	2,106	8,739	9,863	9,696	0.24	59
Guatemala		218	255	283	0.01	146
Mexico	677	815	868	1,154	0.03	109
Nicaragua		720	745	701	0.02	118
Caribbean						
Barbados		306	331	308	0.01	144
Cuba		371	406	410	0.01	134
Jamacia		672	724	747	0.02	116
Trinidad and Tobago		936	1,083	1,159	0.03	108
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Congo, Democratic Rep of		9	20	267	0.01	147
Ghana		998	1,494	2,040	0.05	94
Nigeria		966	1,260	1,738	0.04	97
Sierra Leone		118	171	363	0.01	139
Southern & Eastern Africa						
Angola		328	345	353	0.01	140
Botswana		159	222	708	0.02	117
Eritrea			1,167	1,599	0.04	100
Ethiopia		1,341	2,353	3,544	0.09	83
Kenya	4,170	4,724	5,289	6,869	0.17	68
Malawi		364	390	486	0.01	125
Mauritius	13,086	16,882	17,073	16,962	0.41	46
Mozambique		391	422	552	0.01	122
Nambia		264	270	437	0.01	129
Seychelles		2,610	2,557	2,448	0.06	90
Somalia		257	2,045	3,713	0.09	81
South Africa	37,058	49,383	55,717	79,425	1.93	12
Swaziland		123	144	205	0.00	150
Tanzania		1,432	1,525	1,714	0.04	98
Uganda		930	1,164	1,217	0.03	106
Zambia		2,333	2,561	3,070	0.07	85
Zimbabwe	6,479	8,352	8,947	11,734	0.29	54
Australia	12,100,456	12,725,162	13,227,775	13,629,481		
Inadequately described		2,863	6,190	17,545		
At sea		205	180	137		
Not stated	244,318	368,776	616,840	1,034,120		
Total	15,602,156	16,850,334	17,752,882	18,769,249		

* Included with Indonesia

** Included with Hong Kong

Appendix B: Movements Between Asian Countries and Australia, 1994-2003

Source: DIMA Overseas Arrivals and Departures (OAD) Data and DIMIA unpublished data

Years 1994-95		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
Brunei	No.	38	46	207	715	3448	5	58	107	1054	3426	9104
	%	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	No.	1356	43	70	2545	1781	12	31	18	3685	1621	11162
	%	4.2	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.1	1.1	0.1	0.3
Indonesia	No.	1013	517	5656	14552	113923	122	323	3156	15531	110889	265683
	%	3.1	4.0	13.6	4.8	6.7	8.7	3.3	11.2	4.6	6.5	6.4
Laos	No.	87	31	98	1957	630	18	24	65	2028	664	5602
	%	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.2	0.2	0.6	0	0.1
Malaysia	No.	1107	1683	5713	43096	114203	192	1417	2933	44556	116163	331064
	%	3.4	13.0	13.7	14.1	6.7	14.3	14.6	10.4	13.3	6.9	7.9
Myanmar	No.	598	58	83	2364	1410	7	52	52	2460	1424	8508
	%	1.8	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Philippines	No.	4116	579	695	27741	26689	172	455	941	27777	26076	115241
	%	12.7	4.5	1.7	9.1	1.6	10.3	4.7	3.3	8.3	1.5	2.8
Singapore	No.	650	667	4543	13962	151736	79	565	1210	14871	153055	341337
	%	2.0	5.2	10.9	4.6	8.9	5.8	5.8	4.3	4.4	9	8.2
Thailand	No.	799	239	1771	5567	72360	74	184	1411	5912	71968	160286
	%	2.5	1.8	4.2	1.8	4.2	5.4	1.9	5	1.8	4.2	3.8
Viet Nam	No.	5097	461	616	31427	8144	268	305	473	34870	7130	88792
	%	15.7	3.6	1.5	10.3	0.5	18.2	3.1	1.7	10.4	0.4	2.1
China	No.	3708	1369	2798	41932	81888	703	1176	3754	47614	71043	255985
	%	11.5	10.6	6.7	13.7	4.8	45.7	12.1	13.3	14.2	4.2	6.1
Hong Kong	No.	4135	4539	4042	45281	73409	671	3131	2876	51597	75024	264705
	%	12.8	35.1	9.7	14.8	4.3	49.9	32.3	10.2	15.4	4.4	6.3
Japan	No.	527	226	7350	5876	744990	73	219	5761	8530	740317	1513868

	%	1.6	1.7	17.6	1.9	43.5	4.8	2.3	20.5	2.5	43.7	36.3
Korea-People Rep	No.					77	0				18	94
	%					0.0	0.0				0.0	0.0
Korea-Republic of	No.	666	225	3094	7417	139567	108	191	2523	9225	136329	299345
	%	2.1	1.7	7.4	2.4	8.2	6.9	2.0	9.0	2.8	8.0	7.2
Maccau	No.	68	78	77	1400	2573	21	58	50	1812	2697	8834
	%	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	1.6	0.6	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.2
Mongolia	No.	1		29		125	0		3	10	103	271
	%	0.0		0.1		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	No.	794	511	1768	19276	136121	170	231	1107	20392	139776	320147
	%	2.5	4.0	4.2	6.3	8.0	11.5	2.4	3.9	6.1	8.2	7.7
Afghanistan	No.	392	17	2	813	190	14	14	6	732	278	2459
	%	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.2	0	0.1
Bangladesh	No.	709	78	196	960	926	16	75	115	1052	897	5023
	%	2.2	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.7	0.8	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.1
Bhutan	No.		2	11		69	0		9		61	151
	%		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
India	No.	3908	918	1648	24194	25858	134	670	800	23454	25236	106820
	%	12.1	7.1	4.0	7.9	1.5	8.8	6.9	2.8	7.0	1.5	2.6
Maldives	No.	2		80	2	289	0	1	29	54	327	784
	%	0.0		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	No.	54	11	276	140	561	1	7	77	92	456	1674
	%	0.2	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	No.	598	135	293	1880	2925	15	118	243	2225	2541	10973
	%	1.8	1.0	0.7	0.6	0.2	0.9	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.1	0.3
Sri Lanka	No.	1953	496	591	12694	8304	43	394	409	15162	6938	46984
	%	6.0	3.8	1.4	4.2	0.5	2.9	4.1	1.5	4.5	0.4	1.1
Total	No.	32376	12929	41707	305792	1712195	2918	9699	28128	334694	1694457	4174896
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Years 1995-96

Birthplace		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
SE Asia nfd	No.	14										14
	%	0.0										0.0
Brunei	No.	29	59	269	712	3559	15	50	126	1304	3148	9271
	%	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	No.	1357	30	76	2553	1610	28	19	45	2317	1756	9791
	%	3.4	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.1	1.7	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.2
Indonesia	No.	1793	536	6840	16719	136171	122	366	3747	17304	135340	318938
	%	4.5	4.1	13.7	4.6	6.8	8.2	3.7	12.4	4.5	6.8	6.5
Laos	No.	63	37	114	2321	832	23	36	83	2383	939	6831
	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	1.4	0.4	0.3	0.6	0	0.1
Malaysia	No.	1081	1705	6996	46457	133919	195	1482	3097	47200	135120	377252
	%	2.7	13.1	14	12.8	6.7	12.7	15.1	10.2	12.4	6.8	7.7
Myanmar	No.	448	59	89	3028	1857	10	48	57	2238	1748	9582
	%	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.2
Philippines	No.	3232	648	722	28972	34944	180	483	1018	29405	32773	132377
	%	8.2	5.0	1.4	8.0	1.7	11.1	4.9	3.4	7.7	1.7	2.7
Singapore	No.	841	626	5320	16145	166568	85	599	1440	18430	167654	377708
	%	2.1	4.8	10.6	4.5	8.3	5.8	6.1	4.7	4.8	8.4	7.8
Thailand	No.	736	248	2121	6357	78284	104	210	1603	6184	77411	173258
	%	1.9	1.9	4.2	1.8	3.9	7.2	2.1	5.3	1.6	3.9	3.6
Viet Nam	No.	3567	473	875	37556	9495	265	317	699	33166	8859	95272
	%	9.0	3.6	1.8	10.4	0.5	16.1	3.2	2.3	8.7	0.4	2.0
China	No.	11247	1660	3325	50114	102018	760	1221	3189	53868	87972	315373
	%	28.5	12.7	6.7	13.8	5.1	46.0	12.4	10.5	14.1	4.4	6.5
Hong Kong	No.	4361	4202	4680	65549	110847	783	3007	2745	75881	115206	387261
	%	11	32.2	9.4	18.1	5.5	49.0	30.6	9.1	19.9	5.8	7.9
Japan	No.	593	268	7398	9784	816509	91	234	5929	9094	818725	1668625
	%	1.5	2.1	14.8	2.7	40.9	5.5	2.4	19.5	2.4	41.2	34.2

Korea-Dem people	No.						0		2		72		74
	%						0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Korea-Republic of	No.	704	233	4177	9527	199216	113	208	3117	10650	194099		422044
	%	1.8	1.8	8.4	2.6	10.0	7.0	2.1	10.3	2.8	9.8		8.7
Maccau	No.	124	72	88	1083	2358	21	51	63	1699	2352		7910
	%	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.1	1.3	0.5	0.2	0.4	0.1		0.2
Mongolia	No.	1		55		198	0		6		188		448
	%	0		0.1		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
Taiwan	No.	1638	671	2275	22233	148475	219	231	1276	22783	154873		354673
	%	4.1	5.1	4.6	6.1	7.4	15.2	2.3	4.2	6	7.8		7.3
Afghanistan	No.	636	23	6	638	450	9	5	9	535	236		2548
	%	1.6	0.2	0	0.2	0	0.4	0.1	0	0.1	0		0.1
Bangladesh	No.	759	94	244	1464	1651	3	71	126	1709	1345		7466
	%	1.9	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.1		0.2
Bhutan	No.			19		74	0		4		59		156
	%			0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0		0.0
India	No.	3700	751	2616	24816	33159	117	684	1093	28386	31203		126525
	%	9.4	5.8	5.2	6.8	1.7	6.3	7.0	3.6	7.4	1.6		2.6
Maldives	No.		2	93	4	220	0		32	1	242		593
	%		0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0		0.0
Nepal	No.	60	24	356	136	921	0	15	137	286	698		2633
	%	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.5	0.1	0		0.1
Pakistan	No.	603	121	381	2520	4210	12	85	272	2818	3633		14654
	%	1.5	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.2		0.3
Sri Lanka	No.	1951	506	830	14058	10853	41	411	415	13936	9290		52290
	%	4.9	3.9	1.7	3.9	0.5	2.7	4.2	1.4	3.7	0.5		1.1
Total	No.	39524	13048	49965	362743	1998412	3196	9833	30330	381575	1984940		4873567
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0		100.0

Years 1996-97

Birthplace		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
Brunei	No.	44	54	320	1146	3908	7	48	105	1034	3871	10538
	%	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	No.	800	37	117	2237	1784	29	39	104	2899	1651	9697
	%	2.5	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	1.7	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2
Indonesia	No.	1750	586	8202	18247	151873	151	402	4418	19397	152876	357902
	%	5.5	4.5	14.4	4.7	7.2	9.2	3.8	12.3	4.7	7.3	6.9
Laos	No.	43	42	117	2194	989	13	41	91	1888	1142	6561
	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.1
Malaysia	No.	1056	1700	7764	49816	148293	190	1636	3519	50555	151059	415588
	%	3.3	13.1	13.6	12.9	7.1	10.8	15.3	9.8	12.3	7.2	8.1
Myanmar	No.	394	53	110	2336	1681	11	57	64	2751	1455	8912
	%	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.6	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Philippines	No.	2808	581	743	30719	41462	207	518	1344	29846	36176	144404
	%	8.8	4.5	1.3	8.0	2.0	10.1	4.8	3.7	7.3	1.7	2.8
Singapore	No.	925	642	5526	16812	170985	95	728	1636	17268	175155	389772
	%	2.9	4.9	9.7	4.4	8.1	6.3	6.8	4.6	4.2	8.3	7.6
Thailand	No.	571	258	2459	7716	82007	79	181	1924	7263	81543	184002
	%	1.8	2.0	4.3	2.0	3.9	4.6	1.7	5.4	1.8	3.9	3.6
Viet Nam	No.	2966	444	1066	39987	10578	308	358	938	40291	10650	107585
	%	9.2	3.4	1.9	10.3	0.5	16.4	3.3	2.6	9.8	0.5	2.1
China	No.	7761	1886	3853	51115	112608	798	1281	3913	55336	101938	340489
	%	24.2	14.5	6.7	13.2	5.4	43.6	11.9	10.9	13.5	4.8	6.6
Hong Kong	No.	3894	3944	5261	65523	110773	955	3232	3032	83783	126008	406405
	%	12.1	30.4	9.2	17.0	5.3	54.6	30.1	8.5	20.5	6.0	7.9
Japan	No.	485	278	8295	9073	805260	96	232	5912	9395	806167	1645194
	%	1.5	2.1	14.5	2.3	38.3	5.2	2.2	16.5	2.3	38.3	31.9
Korea-Dem people	No.					57	0		2		74	133
	%					0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0

Korea-Republic of	No.	707	264	5480	10136	255501	101	244	4058	11549	250758	538799
	%	2.2	2.0	9.6	2.6	12.2	4.8	2.3	11.3	2.8	11.9	10.4
Maccau	No.	97	80	104	1459	2604	25	53	59	2081	2988	9550
	%	0.3	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.5	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Mongolia	No.	1	1	37		432	0		36	1	412	920
	%	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	No.	2180	568	2505	24493	147025	261	314	1561	23707	150391	353004
	%	6.8	4.4	4.4	6.3	7.0	15.4	2.9	4.4	5.8	7.1	6.8
Afghanistan	No.	350	23	4	969	296	9	8	11	1128	388	3187
	%	1.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.7	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Bangladesh	No.	481	137	180	2030	1432	7	97	155	1929	1473	7921
	%	1.5	1.1	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2
Bhutan	No.			11		54	0		11		73	149
	%			0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0
India	No.	2681	743	3132	31166	37470	147	749	1701	27758	36479	142026
	%	8.4	5.7	5.5	8.1	1.8	7.4	7.0	4.7	6.8	1.7	2.8
Maldives	No.	2	1	126	71	248	0	1	32	2	319	802
	%	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	No.	50	10	346	98	920	7	5	210	160	739	2545
	%	0.2	0.1	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Pakistan	No.	623	157	550	2930	4039	27	109	346	2855	3377	15014
	%	1.9	1.2	1.0	0.8	0.2	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.7	0.2	0.3
Sri Lanka	No.	1415	494	833	16093	10541	64	387	686	16641	9459	56613
	%	4.4	3.8	1.5	4.2	0.5	3.7	3.6	1.9	4.1	0.4	1.1
Total	No.	32084	12983	57141	386368	2102818	3587	10720	35868	409517	2106623	5157709
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Years 1997-98

Birthplace		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
Brunei	No.	27	52	295	1151	3784	14	76	150	943	4029	10521
	%	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	No.	505	68	133	3600	2696	41	64	98	4096	2913	14214
	%	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.9	0.1	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.3
Indonesia	No.	1917	809	8448	21880	106744	219	350	4626	21669	111684	278346
	%	7.6	5.6	14.2	5.5	5.6	12	3.2	10.8	5.3	5.8	5.8
Laos	No.	30	52	101	1985	982	25	40	134	2193	923	6465
	%	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.1	1.1	0.4	0.3	0.5	0.0	0.1
Malaysia	No.	931	1814	7003	50909	136191	190	1579	3659	49856	137024	389155
	%	3.7	12.6	11.7	12.8	7.2	9.6	14.2	8.6	12.3	7.2	8.1
Myanmar	No.	170	49	113	3161	1389	14	53	96	2999	1811	9855
	%	0.7	0.3	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.2
Philippines	No.	2769	693	929	31920	41810	197	536	2082	33267	37584	151787
	%	11	4.8	1.6	8.0	2.2	8.9	4.8	4.9	8.2	2.0	3.2
Singapore	No.	694	707	5553	17227	189547	84	736	1768	17760	195729	429806
	%	2.7	4.9	9.3	4.3	10	4.5	6.6	4.1	4.4	10.2	9.0
Thailand	No.	346	290	2236	6654	39946	94	193	2135	7076	40137	99108
	%	1.4	2	3.7	1.7	2.1	3.8	1.7	5.0	1.7	2.1	2.1
Viet Nam	No.	2311	560	1240	41238	13095	374	417	1165	38058	11200	109658
	%	9.2	3.9	2.1	10.3	0.7	16.8	3.8	2.7	9.4	0.6	2.3
China	No.	4338	2222	4754	61068	118157	1054	1338	4995	59933	108320	366179
	%	17.2	15.5	8.0	15.3	6.2	48.6	12.0	11.7	14.7	5.7	7.7
Hong Kong	No.	3194	3999	5400	58508	93954	1023	3175	3407	61715	96117	330492
	%	12.7	27.8	9.1	14.7	4.9	50.8	28.6	8.0	15.2	5.0	6.9
Japan	No.	508	268	8232	10428	800051	115	264	6919	9659	806149	1642592
	%	2	1.9	13.8	2.6	42.1	6.2	2.4	16.2	2.4	42.2	34.4
Korea-Dem people	No.					52	0					52
	%					0.0	0.0					0.0

Korea-Republic of	No.	596	346	5285	10988	136385	127	223	5186	10861	138945	308942
	%	2.4	2.4	8.9	2.8	7.2	5.7	2.0	12.1	2.7	7.3	6.5
Maccau	No.	57	86	100	1530	2492	23	52	65	2189	2626	9220
	%	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.1	0.5	0.2	0.5	0.1	0.2
Mongolia	No.	3		44		274	0		47		332	699
	%	0.0		0.1		0.0	0.0		0.1		0.0	0.0
Taiwan	No.	1518	756	2452	24405	150917	261	397	1754	27756	156611	366827
	%	6	5.3	4.1	6.1	7.9	14.2	3.6	4.1	6.8	8.2	7.7
Afghanistan	No.	524	26	11	1234	301	10	16	19	1006	523	3670
	%	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1
Bangladesh	No.	282	102	267	1973	1745	18	102	226	2505	1585	8805
	%	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	0.1	0.2
Bhutan	No.	8		15	20	50	0		9	25	72	199
	%	0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	No.	2786	801	4719	30107	44618	180	896	2397	31765	42523	160791
	%	11.0	5.6	7.9	7.5	2.3	8.7	8.1	5.6	7.8	2.2	3.4
Maldives	No.	1	1	123	60	282	0		43	1	353	863
	%	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0		0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	No.	36	12	332	235	847	2	8	295	220	695	2682
	%	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.1	0	0.1
Pakistan	No.	435	150	848	3127	5114	26	113	445	3646	4174	18078
	%	1.7	1	1.4	0.8	0.3	1.5	1.0	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.4
Sri Lanka	No.	1261	497	1003	15667	10701	51	483	994	17507	9440	57604
	%	5.0	3.5	1.7	3.9	0.6	2.3	4.3	2.3	4.3	0.5	1.2
Total	No.	25247	14360	59636	399075	1902122	4142	11111	42714	406706	1911498	4776611
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Years 1998-99

Birthplace		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
Brunei	No.	39	49	280	768	3729	16	68	44	1092	3589	9673
	%	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	No.	322	64	146	5284	2866	62	60	144	6019	2921	17888
	%	1.2	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	2.1	0.6	0.5	1.4	0.2	0.4
Indonesia	No.	2491	552	8891	22433	88505	336	318	2875	23224	89769	239394
	%	9.2	4.2	14.3	5.3	5.0	13.7	3.0	9.8	5.4	5	5.3
Laos	No.	41	36	136	2658	1299	23	44	87	2854	1402	8581
	%	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.6	0.1	2.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2
Malaysia	No.	1296	1298	5986	53684	137635	291	1457	2143	51017	143415	398223
	%	4.8	9.9	9.7	12.6	7.8	10.1	13.8	7.3	11.8	8.0	8.7
Myanmar	No.	142	51	144	3424	2101	10	56	78	2521	1580	10107
	%	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6	0.1	0.2
Philippines	No.	3318	548	1186	33337	43302	183	464	2001	31960	39548	155847
	%	12.2	4.2	1.9	7.8	2.4	4.3	4.4	6.8	7.4	2.2	3.4
Singapore	No.	650	602	6027	17691	170669	143	664	742	19851	178333	395372
	%	2.4	4.6	9.7	4.1	9.6	4.6	6.3	2.5	4.6	10	8.7
Thailand	No.	498	226	2357	8336	51700	109	198	1626	9999	50942	125992
	%	1.8	1.7	3.8	2.0	2.9	4.8	1.9	5.5	2.3	2.9	2.8
Viet Nam	No.	2137	353	1359	47429	14304	455	504	1153	50395	12682	130771
	%	7.9	2.7	2.2	11.1	0.8	15.9	4.8	3.9	11.7	0.7	2.9
China	No.	6133	2180	6853	68347	118583	1427	1358	5136	67595	112730	390342
	%	22.6	16.7	11.1	16	6.7	38.3	12.9	17.4	15.7	6.3	8.6
Hong Kong	No.	1918	4165	5600	54288	87030	1375	2807	1721	57827	94789	311521
	%	7.1	31.9	9.0	12.7	4.9	50.9	26.6	5.8	13.4	5.3	6.8
Japan	No.	578	212	7613	10918	735594	118	297	3283	9606	742269	1510488
	%	2.1	1.6	12.3	2.6	41.6	3.1	2.8	11.1	2.2	41.6	33.1
Korea-Dem people	No.		2	2	275	54	0	6		212	110	661
	%		0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1		0.0	0.0	0.0

Korea-Republic of	No.	627	239	4335	11059	89551	211	254	3150	11086	87829	208341
	%	2.3	1.8	7.0	2.6	5.1	10.6	2.4	10.7	2.6	4.9	4.6
Maccau	No.	56	84	109	1334	2943	26	31	31	1863	2796	9273
	%	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
Mongolia	No.	1		38		183	0		47	2	229	501
	%	0.0		0.1		0.0	0.0		0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	No.	1556	955	2487	26646	148925	516	397	921	25497	151834	359733
	%	5.7	7.3	4.0	6.2	8.4	28.6	3.8	3.1	5.9	8.5	7.9
Afghanistan	No.	767	16	7	1222	906	8	13	25	1162	664	4789
	%	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Bangladesh	No.	419	122	418	1992	2266	19	91	168	2214	2445	10155
	%	1.5	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.1	0.2
Bhutan	No.	5		22		61	0		7	1	87	183
	%	0.0		0.0		0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	No.	2557	699	5610	33560	49765	193	890	2453	31624	47345	174696
	%	9.4	5.4	9.1	7.9	2.8	7.3	8.4	8.3	7.3	2.7	3.8
Maldives	No.	5	2	125	74	238	0	1	38	3	313	798
	%	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	No.	33	5	332	521	1018	2	20	284	238	614	3067
	%	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.1	0	0.1
Pakistan	No.	613	166	665	3361	4096	24	106	443	3013	3897	16384
	%	2.3	1.3	1.1	0.8	0.2	0.4	1.0	1.5	0.7	0.2	0.4
Sri Lanka	No.	917	438	1236	18508	12171	75	455	870	20530	11046	66246
	%	3.4	3.4	2.0	4.3	0.7	1.4	4.3	3.0	4.8	0.6	1.5
Total	No.	27119	13064	61964	427150	1769494	5622	10559	29470	431407	1783177	4559027
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Years 1999-2000

Birthplace		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
Brunei	No.	33	46	286	1260	3724	12	48	60	1409	3563	10441
	%	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.5	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	No.	250	65	146	5350	3249	65	83	179	7526	3257	20170
	%	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.2	0.2	1.0	0.8	0.5	1.6	0.2	0.4
Indonesia	No.	2943	433	9477	26928	75668	447	398	5400	27412	83042	232148
	%	9.5	3.1	13.5	6.0	4.0	6.7	3.7	15.0	6	4.4	4.8
Laos	No.	17	54	164	2737	1774	30	46	106	3101	1473	9502
	%	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.06	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.7	0.1	0.2
Malaysia	No.	1771	1270	6912	54322	163536	315	1578	2185	55553	168467	455909
	%	5.7	9.1	9.9	12.1	8.7	4.7	14.8	6.1	12.2	8.9	9.4
Myanmar	No.	156	58	169	3327	1755	18	52	111	2370	1535	9551
	%	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.1	0.3	0.5	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Philippines	No.	3186	664	1233	32951	44493	220	478	1875	33416	42454	160970
	%	10.3	4.8	1.8	7.3	2.4	3.3	4.5	5.2	7.3	2.2	3.3
Singapore	No.	884	647	6478	19724	196327	180	637	1067	19068	203044	448056
	%	2.8	4.6	9.2	4.4	10.4	2.7	6.0	3.0	4.2	10.7	9.2
Thailand	No.	527	28	2994	8143	60729	130	201	1887	8771	59959	143369
	%	1.7	1.6	4.3	1.8	3.2	1.9	1.9	5.2	1.9	3.1	2.9
Viet Nam	No.	1502	411	1770	44989	15112	458	545	1360	47605	14610	128362
	%	4.8	2.9	2.5	10.0	0.8	6.9	5.1	3.8	10.4	0.8	2.6
China	No.	6809	2443	9330	74031	140781	1802	1424	5442	73670	139999	455731
	%	21.9	17.5	13.3	16.5	7.5	27.0	13.4	15.1	16.1	7.4	9.4
Hong Kong	No.	1467	4529	6299	56810	99209	1585	2676	2045	57121	100864	332605
	%	4.7	32.4	9.0	12.7	5.3	23.8	25.1	5.7	12.5	5.3	6.8
Japan	No.	553	232	7921	12101	707219	131	291	3961	11512	712246	1456167
	%	1.8	1.7	11.3	2.7	37.5	2.0	2.7	11.0	2.5	37.4	29.9
Korea-Dem people	No.		5	16	987	130	8	14	13	538	211	1922
	%		0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0

Korea-Republic of	No.	768	215	4357	10817	142230	191	261	3414	12991	139975	315219
	%	2.5	1.5	6.2	2.4	7.5	2.9	2.4	9.5	2.8	7.4	6.5
Maccau	No.	43	77	126	1634	3126	35	39	30	1466	2736	9312
	%	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.2
Mongolia	No.	2	1	30	2	305			55	1	279	675
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0			0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	No.	1699	1015	2456	26722	142529	663	337	898	28702	143915	348936
	%	5.5	7.3	3.5	6.0	7.6	9.9	3.2	2.5	6.3	7.6	7.2
Afghanistan	No.	745	17	6	1429	793	9	14	18	1446	569	5046
	%	2.4	0.1	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.1
Bangladesh	No.	784	121	729	2066	3181	11	93	235	1931	2897	12048
	%	2.5	0.9	1	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.9	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.2
Bhutan	No.			20	1	135			12	1	107	276
	%			0.0	0.0	0.0			0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	No.	4631	831	6450	34951	58331	229	872	3626	35374	57716	203011
	%	14.9	5.9	9.2	7.8	3.1	3.4	8.2	10.1	7.7	3.0	4.2
Maldives	No.	1	1	112	2	341			33	3	468	961
	%	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0			0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	No.	114	8	426	440	1138	1	6	316	403	925	3777
	%	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.1
Pakistan	No.	892	118	733	4209	4429	19	104	560	4892	4356	20312
	%	2.9	0.8	1.0	0.9	0.2	0.3	1.0	1.6	1.1	0.2	0.4
Sri Lanka	No.	1280	484	1439	21619	13892	99	448	1066	19699	12983	73009
	%	4.1	3.5	2.1	4.8	0.7	1.5	4.2	3.0	4.3	0.7	1.5
Total	No.	31057	13974	70084	448743	1886304	6667	10658	35961	457127	1903534	4864109
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Total 2000-2001

Birthplace		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
Brunei	No.	61	60	337	na	na	12	51	47	na	na	na
	%	0.2	0.4	0.4	na	na	0.1	0.4	0.1	na	na	na
Cambodia	No.	464	72	208	na	na	56	119	188	na	na	na
	%	1.2	0.5	0.2	na	na	0.7	1.0	0.5	na	na	na
Indonesia	No.	3921	634	9675	na	na	568	454	4284	na	na	na
	%	9.8	4.2	11.1	na	na	6.9	3.7	11.7	na	na	na
Laos	No.	68	50	225	na	na	50	60	118	na	na	na
	%	0.2	0.3	0.3	na	na	0.6	0.5	0.3	na	na	na
Malaysia	No.	2222	1342	8088	na	na	463	1525	2052	na	na	na
	%	5.6	9.0	9.3	na	na	5.6	12.5	5.6	na	na	na
Myanmar	No.	223	57	197	na	na	23	56	117	na	na	na
	%	0.6	0.4	0.2	na	na	0.3	0.5	0.3	na	na	na
Philippines	No.	3123	680	1599	na	na	241	649	1878	na	na	na
	%	7.8	4.5	1.8	na	na	2.9	5.3	5.1	na	na	na
Singapore	No.	1361	690	6725	na	na	223	796	906	na	na	na
	%	3.4	4.6	7.7	na	na	2.7	6.5	2.5	na	na	na
Thailand	No.	697	274	4024	na	na	135	249	2028	na	na	na
	%	1.7	1.8	4.6	na	na	1.6	2.0	5.5	na	na	na
Viet Nam	No.	1639	449	2297	na	na	652	749	1620	na	na	na
	%	4.1	3.0	2.6	na	na	7.9	6.1	4.4	na	na	na
China	No.	8762	2559	14448	na	na	2430	1707	5764	na	na	na
	%	21.9	17.1	16.6	na	na	29.6	13.9	15.7	na	na	na
Hong Kong	No.	1541	4616	7366	na	na	1725	2779	1880	na	na	na
	%	3.9	30.8	8.4	na	na	21.0	22.7	5.1	na	na	na
Japan	No.	604	294	13476	na	na	212	366	3982	na	na	na
	%	1.5	2.0	15.4	na	na	2.6	3.0	10.9	na	na	na
Korea- People's	No.	0	11	129	na	na	22	26	129	na	na	na

Republic												
	%	0.0	0.1	0.1	na	na	0.3	0.2	0.4	na	na	na
Korea- Republic of	No.	1341	269	5746	na	na	233	329	3783	na	na	na
	%	3.4	1.8	6.6	na	na	2.8	2.7	10.3	na	na	na
Macau	No.	28	81	174	na	na	32	37	32	na	na	na
	%	0.1	0.5	0.2	na	na	0.4	0.3	0.1	na	na	na
Mongolia	No.	3	0	43	na	na	0	0	28	na	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	na
Taiwan	No.	2599	1173	2379	na	na	704	449	954	na	na	na
	%	6.5	7.8	2.7	na	na	8.6	3.7	2.6	na	na	na
Afghanistan	No.	474	19	24	na	na	17	34	21	na	na	na
	%	1.2	0.1	0.0	na	na	0.2	0.3	0.1	na	na	na
Bangladesh	No.	950	113	1245	na	na	18	98	420	na	na	na
	%	2.4	0.8	1.4	na	na	0.2	0.8	1.1	na	na	na
Bhutan	No.	2	1	39	na	na	0	0	13	na	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na
India	No.	6336	863	6301	na	na	265	1054	4322	na	na	na
	%	15.9	5.8	7.2	na	na	3.2	8.6	11.8	na	na	na
Maldives	No.	1	2	88	na	na	0	2	36	na	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	na
Nepal	No.	228	8	437	na	na	1	11	413	na	na	na
	%	0.6	0.1	0.5	na	na	0.0	0.1	1.1	na	na	na
Pakistan	No.	1256	163	774	na	na	38	127	546	na	na	na
	%	3.1	1.1	0.9	na	na	0.5	1.0	1.5	na	na	na
Sri Lanka	No.	2043	514	1200	na	na	86	514	1088	na	na	na
	%	5.1	3.4	1.4	na	na	1.0	4.2	3.0	na	na	na
Total	No.	39947	14994	87244	na	na	8206	12241	36649	na	na	na
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	na

2001-2002

Movement Category

Birthplace		Settler	LT resident	LT visitor	ST resident	ST visitor	Permanent	LT resident	LT visitor	ST resident	ST visitor	Total
		arrivals	arrivals	arrivals	arrivals	arrivals	departures	departure	departure	departure	departure	
Brunei	No.	40	52	380	na	na	18	54	58	na	na	na
	%	0.1	0.3	0.4	na	na	0.2	0.4	0.1	na	na	na
Cambodia	No.	480	77	270	na	na	80	117	157	na	na	na
	%	1.4	0.4	0.3	na	na	0.9	1.0	0.4	na	na	na
Indonesia	No.	4221	1325	9040	na	na	690	589	5031	na	na	na
	%	12.3	7.3	8.6	na	na	8.0	4.8	12.3	na	na	na
Laos	No.	39	43	209	na	na	33	59	184	na	na	na
	%	0.1	0.2	0.2	na	na	0.4	0.5	0.4	na	na	na
Malaysia	No.	1939	2122	9359	na	na	438	1494	1998	na	na	na
	%	5.6	11.7	8.9	na	na	5.1	12.1	4.9	na	na	na
Myanmar	No.	248	56	180	na	na	24	57	152	na	na	na
	%	0.7	0.3	0.2	na	na	0.3	0.5	0.4	na	na	na
Philippines	No.	2837	686	1516	na	na	236	641	2169	na	na	na
	%	8.3	3.8	1.4	na	na	2.7	5.2	5.3	na	na	na
Singapore	No.	1493	913	7176	na	na	252	908	1050	na	na	na
	%	4.3	5.0	6.8	na	na	2.9	7.4	2.6	na	na	na
Thailand	No.	1230	259	4367	na	na	183	278	2250	na	na	na
	%	3.6	1.4	4.1	na	na	2.1	2.3	5.5	na	na	na
Viet Nam	No.	1919	510	2330	na	na	667	810	1902	na	na	na
	%	5.6	2.8	2.2	na	na	7.8	6.6	4.7	na	na	na
China	No.	6708	2978	20948	na	na	2424	1731	6507	na	na	na
	%	19.5	16.4	19.9	na	na	28.2	14.1	15.9	na	na	na
Hong Kong	No.	931	4871	9236	na	na	1743	2588	2365	na	na	na
	%	2.7	26.8	8.8	na	na	20.3	21.0	5.8	na	na	na
Japan	No.	571	354	20945	na	na	256	398	3946	na	na	na
	%	1.7	1.9	19.9	na	na	3.0	3.2	9.6	na	na	na
Korea- People's	No.	1	19	15	na	na	31	51	10	na	na	na

Republic												
	%	0.0	0.1	0.0	na	na	0.4	0.4	0.0	na	na	na
Korea- Republic of	No.	758	373	6890	na	na	322	340	5256	na	na	na
	%	2.2	2.1	6.5	na	na	3.7	2.8	12.9	na	na	na
Macau	No.	29	76	210	na	na	23	34	44	na	na	na
	%	0.1	0.4	0.2	na	na	0.3	0.3	0.1	na	na	na
Mongolia	No.	3	0	67	na	na	0	2	33	na	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	na
Taiwan	No.	1715	1412	2507	na	na	749	471	1156	na	na	na
	%	5.0	7.8	2.4	na	na	8.7	3.8	2.8	na	na	na
Afghanistan	No.	646	29	15	na	na	15	21	24	na	na	na
	%	1.9	0.2	0.0	na	na	0.2	0.2	0.1	na	na	na
Bangladesh	No.	437	157	1201	na	na	11	80	643	na	na	na
	%	1.3	0.9	1.1	na	na	0.1	0.7	1.6	na	na	na
Bhutan	No.	0	0	27	na	na	0	0	20	na	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	na
India	No.	5091	1104	5919	na	na	247	969	3876	na	na	na
	%	14.8	6.1	5.6	na	na	2.9	7.9	9.5	na	na	na
Maldives	No.	8	1	102	na	na	0	0	35	na	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	na
Nepal	No.	166	18	387	na	na	3	15	465	na	na	na
	%	0.5	0.1	0.4	na	na	0.0	0.1	1.1	na	na	na
Pakistan	No.	831	209	712	na	na	36	122	526	na	na	na
	%	2.4	1.2	0.7	na	na	0.4	1.0	1.3	na	na	na
Sri Lanka	No.	2011	524	1440	na	na	112	478	1037	na	na	na
	%	5.9	2.9	1.4	na	na	1.3	3.9	2.5	na	na	na
Total	No.	34352	18168	105448	na	na	8593	12307	40894	na	na	na
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	na

Total 2002-2003

Birthplace		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
Brunei	No.	53	75	454	1006	4143	17	64	71	1253	4510	11646
	%	0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.3	0.2	0.2
Cambodia	No.	617	109	227	5700	2376	83	101	164	5231	2660	17268
	%	1.7	0.6	0.2	1.2	0.1	1.0	0.9	0.4	1.1	0.1	0.3
Indonesia	No.	3026	1685	9164	33900	81059	634	589	4637	36896	86171	257761
	%	8.5	8.6	8.0	6.9	4.4	7.7	5.1	10.9	7.5	4.6	5.2
Laos	No.	41	65	152	2721	1529	30	40	143	2243	1255	8219
	%	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.1	0.2
Malaysia	No.	2686	1986	10740	57865	152236	459	1449	2067	56909	159194	445591
	%	7.5	10.1	9.4	11.8	8.3	5.6	12.5	4.9	11.6	8.4	9.0
Myanmar	No.	188	55	186	4208	1746	18	52	170	3716	1870	12209
	%	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.9	0.1	0.2	0.4	0.4	0.8	0.1	0.2
Philippines	No.	3190	806	1469	39513	32072	230	591	2110	39204	31771	150956
	%	9.0	4.1	1.3	8.0	1.7	2.8	5.1	5.0	8.0	1.7	3.1
Singapore	No.	1751	963	6780	21822	164437	260	811	1173	23201	166110	387308
	%	4.9	4.9	6.0	4.4	8.9	3.2	7.0	2.8	4.7	8.8	7.8
Thailand	No.	1133	272	4783	10570	63024	209	261	2612	10639	64597	158100
	%	3.2	1.4	4.2	2.2	3.4	2.5	2.2	6.1	2.2	3.4	3.2
Viet Nam	No.	2568	581	2343	52438	13466	643	719	1744	49541	16091	140134
	%	7.2	3.0	2.1	10.7	0.7	7.8	6.2	4.1	10.1	0.9	2.8
China	No.	6664	3140	24216	78554	211877	2129	1603	7545	81611	218990	636329
	%	18.7	16.0	21.3	16.0	11.5	25.9	13.8	17.7	16.6	11.6	12.9
Hong Kong	No.	1029	5213	9731	46631	83518	1735	2390	2584	46369	85174	284374
	%	2.9	26.5	8.5	9.5	4.5	21.1	20.6	6.1	9.4	4.5	5.7
Japan	No.	607	358	20285	14552	650067	190	368	4098	12832	670290	1373647
	%	1.7	1.8	17.8	3.0	35.3	2.3	3.2	9.6	2.6	35.5	27.8

Korea- People's Republic	No.	1	35	15	2104	270	45	51	20	1510	318	4369
	%	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.4	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.1
Korea- Republic of	No.	902	424	7705	13195	203453	296	369	5414	13751	203286	448795
	%	2.5	2.2	6.8	2.7	11.0	3.6	3.2	12.7	2.8	10.8	9.1
Macau	No.	25	71	241	861	2102	31	29	52	993	2112	6517
	%	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Mongolia	No.	11	1	47	73	201	0	0	0	49	186	568
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Taiwan	No.	1109	1357	2445	25965	85566	763	439	1043	26525	86703	231915
	%	3.1	6.9	2.1	5.3	4.6	9.3	3.8	2.4	5.4	4.6	4.7
Afghanistan	No.	964	30	45	1456	340	22	35	38	2330	486	5746
	%	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.1
Bangladesh	No.	437	147	1986	3199	3662	15	83	672	3296	3583	17080
	%	1.2	0.7	1.7	0.7	0.2	0.2	0.7	1.6	0.7	0.2	0.3
Bhutan	No.	1	0	3	4	123	0	0	31	73	127	362
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
India	No.	5783	1341	7932	46320	66255	268	947	3731	44292	65477	242346
	%	16.3	6.8	7.0	9.4	3.6	3.3	8.2	8.8	9.0	3.5	4.9
Maldives	No.	3	0	118	12	320	0	0	30	78	403	964
	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Nepal	No.	176	19	317	912	1011	3	19	426	802	969	4654
	%	0.5	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1
Pakistan	No.	770	248	817	4845	4367	38	121	567	6148	4127	22048
	%	2.2	1.3	0.7	1.0	0.2	0.5	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.2	0.4
Sri Lanka	No.	1845	696	1649	23022	13336	95	487	1437	21713	13368	77648
	%	5.2	3.5	1.4	4.7	0.7	1.2	4.2	3.4	4.4	0.7	1.6
Total	No.	35580	19677	113850	491448	1842556	8213	11618	42579	491205	1889828	4946554
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Total 1994-95 to 2002-03

Birthplace		Movement Category										Total
		Settler arrivals	LT resident arrivals	LT visitor arrivals	ST resident arrivals	ST visitor arrivals	Permanent departures	LT resident departure	LT visitor departure	ST resident departure	ST visitor departure	
Brunei	No.	364	493	2828	na	na	116	517	768	na	na	na
	%	0.1	0.4	0.4	na	na	0.2	0.5	0.2	na	na	na
Cambodia	No.	6151	565	1393	na	na	456	633	1097	na	na	na
	%	2.1	0.4	0.2	na	na	0.9	0.6	0.3	na	na	na
Indonesia	No.	23075	7077	75393	na	na	3289	3789	38174	na	na	na
	%	7.8	5.3	11.7	na	na	6.4	3.8	11.8	na	na	na
Laos	No.	429	410	1316	na	na	245	390	1011	na	na	na
	%	0.1	0.3	0.2	na	na	0.5	0.4	0.3	na	na	na
Malaysia	No.	14089	14920	68561	na	na	2733	13617	23653	na	na	na
	%	4.7	11.2	10.6	na	na	5.3	13.8	7.3	na	na	na
Myanmar	No.	2567	496	1271	na	na	135	483	897	na	na	na
	%	0.9	0.4	0.2	na	na	0.3	0.5	0.3	na	na	na
Philippines	No.	28579	5885	10092	na	na	1866	4815	15418	na	na	na
	%	9.6	4.4	1.6	na	na	3.6	4.9	4.8	na	na	na
Singapore	No.	9249	6457	54128	na	na	1401	6444	10992	na	na	na
	%	3.1	4.9	8.4	na	na	2.7	6.5	3.4	na	na	na
Thailand	No.	6537	2094	27112	na	na	1117	1955	17476	na	na	na
	%	2.2	1.6	4.2	na	na	2.2	2.0	5.4	na	na	na
Viet Nam	No.	23706	4242	13896	na	na	4090	4724	11054	na	na	na
	%	8.0	3.2	2.1	na	na	8.0	4.8	3.4	na	na	na
China	No.	62130	20437	90525	na	na	13527	12839	46245	na	na	na
	%	20.9	15.4	14.0	na	na	26.5	13.0	14.3	na	na	na
Hong Kong	No.	22470	40078	57615	na	na	11595	25785	22655	na	na	na
	%	7.6	30.1	8.9	na	na	22.7	26.1	7.0	na	na	na
Japan	No.	5026	2490	101515	na	na	1282	2669	43791	na	na	na
	%	1.7	1.9	15.7	na	na	2.5	2.7	13.6	na	na	na
Korea- People's	No.	2	72	177			106	148	176			

Republic				na	na				na	na	na
	%	0.0	0.1	0.0	na	na	0.2	0.1	0.1	na	na
Korea- Republic of	No.	7069	2588	47069	na	na	1702	2419	35901	na	na
	%	2.4	1.9	7.3	na	na	3.3	2.5	11.1	na	na
Macau	No.	527	705	1229	na	na	237	384	426	na	na
	%	0.2	0.5	0.2	na	na	0.5	0.4	0.1	na	na
Mongolia	No.	26	3	390	na	na	0	2	255	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na
Taiwan	No.	14808	8418	21274	na	na	4306	3266	10670	na	na
	%	5.0	6.3	3.3	na	na	8.4	3.3	3.3	na	na
Afghanistan	No.	5498	200	120	na	na	113	160	171	na	na
	%	1.8	0.2	0.0	na	na	0.2	0.2	0.1	na	na
Bangladesh	No.	5258	1071	6466	na	na	118	790	2760	na	na
	%	1.8	0.8	1.0	na	na	0.2	0.8	0.9	na	na
Bhutan	No.	16	3	167	na	na	0	0	116	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.0	na	na
India	No.	37473	8051	44327	na	na	1780	7731	23999	na	na
	%	12.6	6.1	6.9	na	na	3.5	7.8	7.4	na	na
Maldives	No.	23	10	967	na	na	0	5	308	na	na
	%	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na	0.0	0.0	0.1	na	na
Nepal	No.	917	115	3209	na	na	20	106	2623	na	na
	%	0.3	0.1	0.5	na	na	0.0	0.1	0.8	na	na
Pakistan	No.	6621	1467	5773	na	na	235	1005	3948	na	na
	%	2.2	1.1	0.9	na	na	0.5	1.0	1.2	na	na
Sri Lanka	No.	14676	4649	10221	na	na	666	4057	8002	na	na
	%	4.9	3.5	1.6	na	na	1.3	4.1	2.5	na	na
Total	No.	297286	132996	647034	na	na	51135	98733	322586	na	na
	%	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na	100.0	100.0	100.0	na	na

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