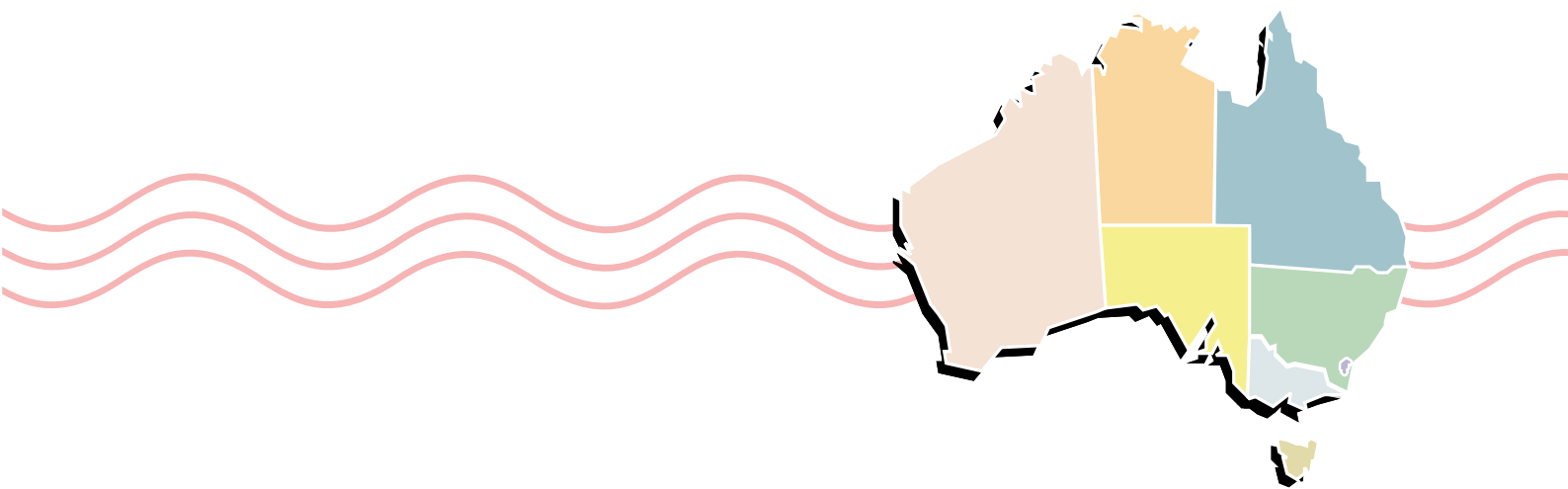


## Appendices



## Components of Population Growth 1977–2001

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	18,524,200	126,400	59.2	87,100	40.8
1998	18,730,400	119,900	58.1	86,400	41.9
1999	18,937,200	121,700	58.8	85,100	41.2
2000	19,157,100	120,900	55.0	99,100	45.0
2001(p)	19,386,700	119,800	52.2	109,700	47.8

(p) Preliminary

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.

Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

## Components of Net Overseas Migration (NOM) 1983–2001

Year Ended 30 June	('000)						Category Jumpers(a)	NOM	Perm.(b)	L-t.(b)
	Permanent Movement			Long-term Movement						
	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	-11.4	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(p)	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	nya	109.7	nya	nya

(p) Preliminary

Please note that figures have been rounded and that, due to rounding, totals may not be the exact sum of components.

(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.

Source Data: ABS Overseas Arrivals and Departures (3101.0)

## Stock Estimate of Unlawful Non Citizens in Australia as at 30 June 2001

Country of Citizenship	Estimate of unlawful citizens	Number of visitors and temporary entrants to Australia Jan 1995 - Jun 2000(a)	Percentage of unlawful citizens to total temporary entrants and visitors	Country of Citizenship	Estimate of unlawful citizens	Number of visitors and temporary entrants to Australia Jan 1995 - Jun 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				
				<b>Total</b>	<b>60,102</b>	<b>23,696,168</b>	<b>0.25</b>

(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.

Source Data: IMIRS and OAD Statistics, DIMIA

## Median Age of Selected Birthplace Groups

Country of Birth	Median Age	Estimated Population June 2000	Country of Birth	Median Age	Estimated Population June 2000
HKSAR	25.3	56,283	Chile	40.9	25,362
Singapore	26.0	30,713	PRC	41.1	168,071
Thailand	26.0	23,680	Sri Lanka	41.3	56,048
Indonesia	27.3	67,553	France	41.8	19,769
Japan	29.3	28,359	Portugal	43.6	16,572
Korea	30.0	41,357	Mauritius	44.9	18,574
Malaysia	30.9	97,632	United Kingdom	50.8	1,215,863
Australia	30.9	14,639,770	Cyprus	51.3	25,043
Papua New Guinea	31.2	27,380	Egypt	52.6	37,730
Fiji	35.2	40,312	Poland	53.9	68,306
Cambodia	35.8	23,766	Czech Republic	54.1	17,645
Viet Nam	36.5	174,449	Germany	54.2	120,176
Canada	36.6	28,969	Malta	54.5	54,937
South Africa	36.8	80,074	Netherlands	55.8	90,632
New Zealand	36.9	374,892	Austria	56.5	20,866
Philippines	38.0	123,035	Greece	58.1	141,238
Turkey	38.2	31,569	Italy	61.1	241,749
USA	38.8	65,034	Hungary	61.8	28,004
Iran	38.8	20,469			
India	40.2	110,190	<b>Total Overseas Born</b>	<b>45.3</b>	<b>4,517,267</b>
Lebanon	40.9	79,851	<b>Total Population</b>	<b>35.2</b>	<b>19,157,037</b>

Source Data: ABS Migration, 1999-00 (3412.0)

# Data Sources for *Population Flows: Immigration Aspects* February 2002

- Australia Demographic Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Catalogue No. 3101.0, various issues
- Census of Population and Housing, 1996, ABS, various tables
- Immigration Update, DIMIA
- The Labour Force, Australia, ABS, Catalogue No. 6203.0, various issues
- Labour Force Estimates, ABS, unpublished statistics
- Migration, ABS Catalogue No. 3412.0, various issues
- Temporary Entrant Statistics, DIMIA
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics (OAD), DIMIA
- The Labour Force, Australia, ABS, unpublished tables
- Migration Program Management System (MPMS), DIMIA
- Immigration Management Information Reporting System (IMIRS), DIMIA
- Population Projections 1999 to 2101, ABS Catalogue No. 3222.0
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, ABS, Catalogue No. 3401.0, various issues and unpublished tables
- Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia, DIMIA
- USA population statistics available from US Census bureau at [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov)
- Canadian population statistics available from Statistics Canada at [www.statcan.ca](http://www.statcan.ca)
- New Zealand population statistics available from Statistics New Zealand at [www.stats.govt.nz](http://www.stats.govt.nz)
- Australian population statistics available from Australian Bureau of Statistics at [www.abs.gov.au](http://www.abs.gov.au)

### UNAVAILABILITY OF 2000–01 OAD DATA

Statistics on overseas arrivals and departures (OAD) are based on information from international passenger cards completed by persons arriving or departing from Australia.

DIMIA has recently automated the processing of passenger cards and problems with the introduction of the new system have caused delays in the availability of data.

As a result, OAD data for 2000–01 are not yet available. The main consequence is Chapter 6, 'Migration Flows to the States', has been excluded from this edition of *Population Flows*.

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	N America	Northern America
ACC	Australian Citizenship Council	NE Asia	Northeast Asia
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations	NESC	Non-English Speaking Countries
ATC	Australian Tourism Commission	NOM	Net Overseas Migration
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development	OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	PQI	Pre-Qualified Institution
DIMIA	Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs	PPV	Permanent Protection Visa
DT & I	Distinguished Talent and Independent	PRC	Peoples Republic of China (not including Taiwan and Hong Kong)
ECOE	Electronic Confirmation of Enrolment	REBA	Regional Established Business in Australia
ELICOS	English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students	RRT	Refugee Review Tribunal
ENS	Employer Nomination Scheme	RSMS	Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme
ETA	Electronic Travel Authority	SAC	Special Assistance Category
DEWRSB	Department of Employment, Workplace Relations and Small Business	S Africa	South Africa
Former USSR	Former Union Soviet Socialist Republics	S Asia	Southern Asia
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	S & C America	South and Central America
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	SAL	Skilled Australian Linked ( from 1 July 1997, formerly Concessional Family Category)
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SAS	Skilled Australian Sponsored (formerly SAL)
HKSAR	Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	SE Asia	Southeast Asia
IMIRS	Immigration Management Information Reporting System	SHP	Special Humanitarian Program
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	SOL	Skilled Occupation List
JSCM	Joint Standing Committee on Migration	SSBS	State Sponsored Business Skills
LSIA	Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia	SSMS	State Specific Migration Mechanisms
LRR	Last Remaining Relative	SRS	Skilled Regional Sponsored
MESC	Main English Speaking Countries	STNI	State/Territory Nominated Independent Scheme
Mid E & N Afr	Middle East and North Africa	TFR	Total Fertility Rate
MODL	Migration Occupations in Demand List	TPV	Temporary Protection Visa
MPMS	Migration Program Management System	UK	United Kingdom
NZ	New Zealand	USA	United States of America
		UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
		WHM	Working Holiday Maker

**Australian Citizenship Council** — An independent body whose main task is to provide advice on contemporary issues in Australian citizenship policy and law and ways to promote increased community awareness of the significance of Australian citizenship.

**Category Jumping** — Category jumping is the term used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent or long-term, or vice versa.

**Census 1996** — refers to the 1996 Census of Population and Housing. The Census is conducted every five years.

**ETA** — The ETA is an electronically-stored authority for travel to Australia for short-term visits or business entry. It replaces the visa label or stamp in a passport and removes the need for application forms.

**Family Stream** — Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on a close family relationship with an Australian citizen or permanent resident sponsor. The immediate accompanying families of principal applicants in the Family Stream (e.g. children of spouses) are also counted as part of the Family Stream.

**Former Yugoslavia** — includes persons whose former nationality/citizenship was the former Republic of Yugoslavia, the present Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (FRY), Croatia, Slovenia, Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia (FYROM).

**Humanitarian Program** — Australia's Humanitarian Program provides protection to refugees and resettlement to those for whom it may be the appropriate durable solution. In line with Australia's international obligations, the onshore component of the Program provides protection to refugees in Australia whose claims have been found to meet the criteria of the *1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees* and its *1967 Protocol*. Protection that is granted may be temporary or permanent. The offshore component of the Program resettles refugees and others in humanitarian need.

**Labour Force** — Population aged 15 years or over who are employed or unemployed.

**Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA)** — Commenced by DIMIA in 1994 to collect and disseminate information about a sample of some 5,000 migrants and accompanying family members who arrived between September 1993 and August 1995. Data collected reflects migrants' experiences of settlement in Australia from their pre-migration arrangements through until three and a half years after arrival. The Survey provides reliable data with which to monitor and improve immigration and settlement policies, programs and services.

**Long-term Movement** — Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors who intend to stay in Australia for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for 12 months or more (but not permanently) and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

**Main English Speaking Countries (MESC)** — The main English speaking countries, other than Australia, comprise the United Kingdom, Ireland, Canada, the United States of America, South Africa and New Zealand.

**Migration Program** — The annual planned (non-Humanitarian) permanent intake determined by the Government in the Budget context which governs the number of visas granted for permanent entry from offshore and for permanent resident status onshore. It does not include New Zealand citizens intending to settle permanently in Australia.

**Net Overseas Migration (NOM)** — Net overseas migration is a measure of the net addition (or loss) to Australia's resident population from migration. NOM is net permanent and long-term overseas migration plus an adjustment for the net effect of category jumping.

**Non-English Speaking Countries (NESC)** — Non-English speaking countries are all countries other than those listed under MESC.

**Non-visaed Migrants** — The non-visaed component of settler arrivals includes New Zealand citizens (not considered part of the Migration Program) who enter Australia under the Trans-Tasman Travel Agreement and overseas born children of Australian citizens. It also includes residents of Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island and persons granted Australian citizenship overseas.

**Occupational Classifications** — Defined according to the Australian Standard Classification of Occupations (ASCO) Second Edition. There are nine classification groups: Managers and Administrators, Professionals, Associate Professionals, Tradespersons and Related Workers (Major Groups 1–4), Advanced Clerical and Service Workers, Intermediate Clerical, Sales and Service Workers and Intermediate Production and Transport Workers (Major Groups 5–7), Elementary Clerical, Sales and Service Workers and Labourers and Related Workers (Major Groups 8 and 9).

**Passenger Card** — Completed by all passengers arriving in or departing from Australia. Information including occupation, nationality, intended length of stay and state or territory of intended stay/residence is collected.

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**Permanent Movement** — Permanent arrivals (settler arrivals) comprise mainly travellers who hold migrant visas and New Zealand citizens who intend settling in Australia. Permanent departures comprise Australian residents (including former settlers) who, on departure from Australia, state that they do not intend returning. Net permanent movement is the difference between these two components.

**Principal Applicant** — The main person in the family who has been approved to migrate.

**Refugee Review Tribunal** — An independent statutory body which provides a review of decisions concerning onshore applicants for refugee status.

## Regions

**Africa (excluding North Africa)** — Includes Mauritius, South Africa.

**Asia** — Aggregation of Southeast, Northeast and Southern Asia but not including the Middle East.

**Middle East and North Africa** — The Middle East and North Africa includes Algeria, Bahrain, Egypt, the Gaza Strip, Iran, Iraq, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya, Mauritania, Morocco, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Sudan, Syria, Tunisia, Turkey, the United Arab Emirates, the West Bank, Yemen.

**Northeast Asia** — Northeast Asia includes Hong Kong (SAR), Japan, Korea (North & South), Macau, Mongolia, the People's Republic of China, Taiwan.

**Oceania** — Includes Australia, Fiji, Papua New Guinea, New Zealand, other Oceania.

**Southeast Asia** — Southeast Asia includes Brunei, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, Burma (Myanmar), the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, Viet Nam.

**Southern Asia** — Southern Asia includes Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and the Maldives.

**Settler Arrivals** — Settler arrivals are persons arriving in Australia holding permanent migration visas, New Zealand citizens who indicate an intention to settle, and those who are otherwise eligible to settle (e.g. overseas born children of Australian citizens). These data are based on statistics obtained from visa information and supplemented from incoming passenger cards.

**Short-term Movement** — Short-term arrivals comprise overseas travellers who indicate an intention to stay in Australia for less than 12 months and Australian residents returning after an absence of less than 12 months overseas. Short-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad for less than 12 months and overseas entrants departing who stayed less than 12 months in Australia.

**Skill Stream** — Those categories of the Migration Program where the core eligibility criteria are based on the applicant's employability or capacity to invest and/or do business in Australia. The immediate accompanying families of Skill Stream principal applicants are also counted as part of the Skill Stream.

**Source Countries/Regions** — Where data has been disaggregated by source countries or regions, the disaggregation has been by country of birth, as opposed to country of citizenship, last residence or visa issue, unless otherwise indicated.

**Stock of Temporary Entrants** — The number of temporary entrants present in Australia at a given point in time.

**Temporary Entry** — Refers to temporary visas granted under three main categories - Visitors, Students and Temporary Residents.

**Total Fertility Rate (TFR)** — Represents the number of children a woman would bear during her lifetime if she experienced current age-specific fertility rates at each age of her reproductive life.

**Visa** — Permission or authority granted by the Australian government for foreign nationals to travel to Australia.

**Visaed Immigration Intake** — The visaed immigration intake is the total number of persons granted visas for permanent residence in Australia under the Migration and Humanitarian Programs, and combines overseas visa grants with permanent residence approvals in Australia to persons who had come to Australia for temporary stay.

## Further Information/Related Publications

### Immigration: Federation to Century's End 1901–2000

#### *Objectives of the Study:*

This statistical publication provides an overview of the migration and population history of Australia in the 20th century, bringing together data from a variety of sources. In particular, extensive use has been made of national Population Censuses back to 1901. This report represents a contribution from DIMIA to the Centenary of Federation celebrations.

#### *Researcher(s):*

Statistics Section, DIMIA

#### *Availability:*

The report was released October 2001 and is available on-line at [www.immi.gov.au/statistics](http://www.immi.gov.au/statistics)

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### Economic Impact of 2000–01 Immigration Program Changes

#### *Objectives of the Study:*

This study assesses the economic impact of changes to the size, category, composition and category attributes of the 2000–01 Migration (Non-Humanitarian) Program announced by the Government on 3 April 2000. It follows a similar study of the economic impact of the Migration Program between 1995–96 and 1997–98 completed in March 1998.

The study shows how changes to the Migration Program over the period affect: demographic outcomes, economic outcomes, living standards, employment and unemployment and individual industries and states. A key finding of the report is that changes in Australia's immigration policies implemented since 1995–96 to 2000–01 will lead to higher living standards.

#### *Researcher(s):*

Mr Chris Murphy, Econtech Pty Ltd

#### *Availability:*

The report was released March 2001 and is available on-line at [www.immi.gov.au/research](http://www.immi.gov.au/research).

#### *DIMIA Contact(s):*

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### Emigration from Australia - Economic Implications

#### *Objectives of the Study:*

The study investigates out-movement of people from Australia on a permanent and long-term basis. It looks at the following groups:

- Settler loss whereby former immigrants leave Australia to return to their home country or settle in a third nation;
- Australia-born persons intending to settle more or less permanently elsewhere;
- Overseas-born persons who entered Australia on a long-term visa - and subsequently leave the country;
- Australia-born persons leaving Australia on a long-term basis (greater than one year) but intending to eventually return to the country.

The report confirms that Australia enjoys a substantial brain gain across virtually all skill groups. The report finds that only 4.1 per cent of migrants surveyed six months after arrival had left again after three and a half years.

#### *Researcher(s):*

Professor Graeme Hugo, Ms Dianne Rudd, and Dr Kevin Harris, University of Adelaide

#### *Availability:*

Report released July 2001. It is available on-line at [www.immi.gov.au/research](http://www.immi.gov.au/research).

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## Fiscal Impact of Migrants to Australia

### *Objectives of the Study:*

This project is in two parts:

Part 1 - Updated the Commonwealth Model using the DIMIA model that estimates the impact of permanent migrants on the Commonwealth Budget.

The update:

- uses the previous model that was developed on an accrual bases, re-based to the 2000–01 financial year;
- incorporates the GST arrangements, noting that both the income and expenses side of the model are affected;
- links the model to the States-Territories' budgetary impact model; and
- estimates the net impact of migrants on the Commonwealth Budget

### *Researcher(s):*

Part 1 - Mr Chris Richardson, Mr Hans Baekgaard, Mr Alan Tregilgas, Mr David Rumbens, Mr Jeremy Rothfield, Access Economics

### *Availability:*

Part 1 - The publication "Impact of permanent migrants on the Commonwealth Budget" released March 2001 is available on-line [www.immi.gov.au/research](http://www.immi.gov.au/research).

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## Skilled Labour: Gains and Losses

### *Objectives of the Study:*

This study assesses the scale, significance, direction and determinants of the permanent and long term movement in and out of Australia of persons in selected professional occupations. The period covered is 1997–98 to 1999–2000. In the last five years, the net gain for Australia was about 40,000 managers and administrators, 57,000 professionals and 21,000 tradespeople.

### *Researcher(s):*

Dr Bob Birrell, Centre for Population and Urban Research, Monash University.

### *Availability:*

The report "Skilled Labour: Gains and Losses" was released on 17 July 2001 and is available on line: [www.immi.gov.au/research](http://www.immi.gov.au/research)

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## Labour Force Analysis data from LSIA2 and comparison with equivalent data from LSIA1

### *Objectives of the Study:*

This project analyses data on labour force issues from the first wave of the Longitudinal Survey of Migrants to Australia (LSIA2). It also provides a comparison with similar data from LSIA1 wave 1. Specifically, the project compares the labour force experiences, English language proficiency, level of qualifications, level and source of income, and need and access to support services of all members of the migrating unit (ie principal applicant, spouse, and dependents). The study shows that new migrants to Australia are achieving unprecedented success in finding jobs and therefore contributing to the Australian economy.

### *Researcher(s):*

Professor Sue Richardson, National Institute of Labour Studies, Flinders University of South Australia.

### *Availability:*

The report "The Labour Force Experience of New Migrants" was released on 8 August 2001. Report is available on DIMIA's website [www.immi.gov.au/research](http://www.immi.gov.au/research)

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## **Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia 2 (LSIA2) - Wave 1 Data Field Work**

### *Objectives of the Study:*

This second longitudinal survey of immigrants to Australia commenced in 1999, aims to gather high quality data to enable monitoring and improving government policies, programs and services. LSIA2 content is similar to LSIA1. Survey stages have included development of the questionnaire, pilot survey, refinement of the questionnaire and the main Survey. Wave 1 Data Field Work was completed in December 2000 and data became available in June 2001 from DIMIA's Research Section.

### *Researcher(s):*

ACNielsen Research

### *Availability:*

Data from the first wave of LSIA2 is available from the Research Section, Migration Branch, Department of Immigration and Multicultural and Indigenous Affairs, PO Box 25, Belconnen ACT 2616.

### *DIMIA Contact(s):*

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## **The Proposed 2001 Citizenship Promotion Campaign: A Report on Development Research**

### *Objectives of the Study:*

The objectives are to inform a communication campaign aiming to encourage eligible non-citizens to apply for Australian Citizenship.

### *Researcher(s):*

Mr Fadil Pedic, Research Forum

### *Availability:*

This study was completed in February 2001 and the report is available from DIMIA's Citizenship Policy Section, PO Box 25, Belconnen ACT 2616.

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## **The Australian People - Second Edition**

### *Objectives of the Study:*

This is the second edition of "The Australian People". The first edition was published in 1988 based on 1986 Census statistics. This report uses 1996 Census statistics. The new publication marks the Centenary of Australian Federation and the millennium. The report is divided into four parts: the Peopling of Australia; Indigenous Australians; The Settlers; and Building a Nation.

### *Researcher(s):*

Dr James Jupp, Centre for Immigration and Multicultural Studies, Australian National University.

### *Availability:*

"The Australian People - An Encyclopedia of the Nation, Its People and Their Origins" was released in October 2001 through Cambridge Press. It is available through commercial bookshops.

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## **Client Satisfaction Survey (CSS) of the Adult Migrant English Program (AMEP)**

### *Objectives of the Study:*

The AMEP was contracted out to 21 service providers in 1998. The Client Satisfaction Survey will evaluate AMEP services, representing the first phase of a three-year evaluation of contractors.

### *Researcher(s):*

Keith Young Pty Ltd

### *Availability:*

The "National Client Satisfaction Survey Report" was released in July 2001 and is available on the website: [www.immi.gov.au/publications/amep](http://www.immi.gov.au/publications/amep).

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## **English Proficiency, 1996 Census**

### *Objectives of the Study:*

This publication provides a statistical profile of those people resident in Australia at the time of the 1996 Census, who spoke a language other than English at home, with an emphasis on those who reported poor English proficiency.

### *Researcher(s):*

Statistics Section, DIMIA

### *Availability:*

The report was released February 2001 and is available on-line at [www.immi.gov.au/statistics](http://www.immi.gov.au/statistics)

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## **Protecting the Border: Immigration Compliance 2000**

### *Objectives of the Study:*

Protecting the Border: Immigration Compliance acknowledges the increasing importance of border control issues for the Australian community and seeks to provide an overview of activities undertaken by DIMIA in the period 1 July 1999 to 30 June 2000. Significant policy developments that have occurred since June 2000 have also been noted throughout the publication. It draws on a wide range of departmental data about its compliance and border control work and provides a comparative analysis with issues which had arisen in the previous financial year. In future years, it will also aim to look at longitudinal trends and developments. Protecting the Border is intended as a compendium volume to Population Flows which is also produced annually by DIMIA.

### *Researcher(s):*

Onshore Compliance Section

### *Availability:*

The report was released in 2001 and is available on-line at [www.immi.gov.au/illegals/border2000](http://www.immi.gov.au/illegals/border2000)

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