
Glossary

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 formerly used to describe changes in travel intentions from short-term to permanent or long-term, or vice versa.

Census 2001 — refers to the 2001 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 Programme 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.

Humanitarian Programme — Australia's Humanitarian Programme 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 programme 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 programme resettles refugees and others in humanitarian need.

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

Labour Force Survey — Labour Force Survey is based on a multi-stage area sample of private dwellings (current about 30,000 houses, flats, etc.) and a list sample of non-private dwellings (hotels, motels, etc.), and covers about 0.45 per cent of the population of Australia. Information is obtained from the occupants of selected dwellings by specially trained interviewers.

Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA) — The first cohort commenced by DIMA in 1994 to collect and disseminate information about a sample of over 5,000 migrants plus accompanying family members who arrived between September 1993 and August 1995. The second cohort consisted of a sample of over 3,000 migrants plus accompanying family members who arrived between September 1999 and August 2000. The third cohort covers migrants granted visas offshore but also covers migrants granted permanent residence while living in

Australia. The period of arrival for the third cohort is between December 2004 and March 2005. 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, programmes 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 Programme — The annual planned 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 changes in travel intentions.

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 Programme) 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).

Outcomes — The number of permanent visas granted net of visas cancelled, but include any cancelled visas that have been re-issued in the reference period. The reference period referred to in Population Flows is usually the financial year, i.e. 2005–06, 2004–05 etc.

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.

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.

Programme Outcomes — See Outcomes.

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

Regions

Asia — Aggregation of South-East, North-East and Southern and Central Asia but not including the Middle East.

North Africa and the Middle East — North Africa and the Middle East 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.

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

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

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

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

Sub-Saharan Africa (excluding North Africa) — Includes Mauritius, South Africa.

Other regions are Europe (North-West Europe and Southern and Eastern Europe) and the Americas.

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 Programme 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 four main categories - visitors, students, WHMs 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 programmes, and combines overseas visa grants with permanent residence approvals in Australia to persons who had come to Australia for temporary stay.