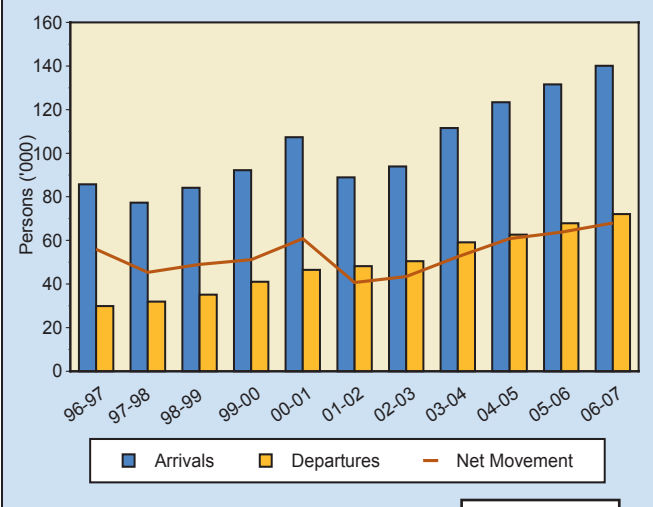


# Permanent and long-term movement

**Fig. 1-3: Permanent arrivals vs departures**



## Permanent movement

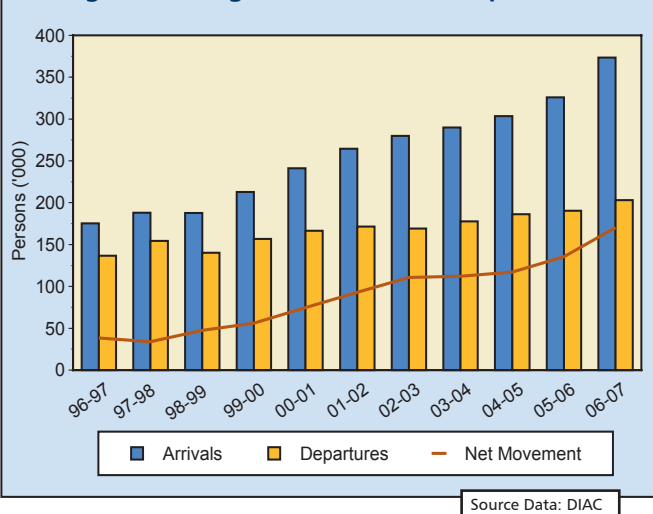
Until 1999-2000, permanent movement (comprised of permanent arrivals and permanent departures) represented the major element of net overseas migration. Permanent arrivals (settlers) are made up of persons visaed offshore under the Migration and Humanitarian programs, and New Zealand citizens (not counted as part of the Migration Program) who intend settling in Australia permanently. Permanent departures comprise Australian residents (including former settlers) who, on departure from Australia, indicate that they do not intend returning.

In 2001-02, permanent arrivals were 88 900 - a decrease of 17.2 per cent from the previous years figure of 107 366. Since then arrivals have steadily increased from 93 910 in 2002-03 to 140 148 in 2006-07.

The number of permanent departures has been increasing steadily since the early 90s. In 2006-07, permanent departures increased to 72 103 persons, its highest level ever. In 2006-07 the overseas-born accounted for 48.8 per cent of permanent departures, about the same level as the past few years, but down from 60.1 per cent in 1997-98.

Net permanent movement totalled 68 045 persons in 2006-07, up from 63 740 persons in 2005-06 and 60 819 in the previous year.

**Fig. 1-4: Long-term arrivals vs departures**



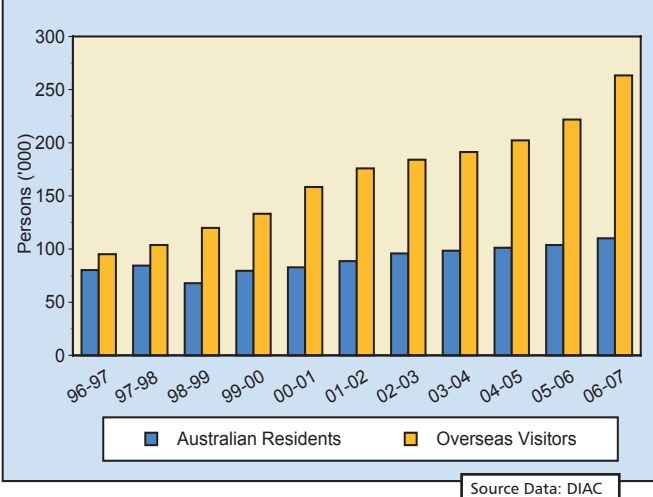
## Long-term movement

Since 1999-2000, the major element of net overseas migration has been long-term movement. The level of long-term movements is strongly influenced by both domestic and international conditions, particularly economic conditions. Strong economic conditions in Australia are usually associated with high levels of long-term arrivals.

Long term movements are made up of long term arrivals and long term departures. Long-term arrivals comprise overseas visitors (including temporary residents and students) who indicate an intention to stay in Australia temporarily for 12 months or more, and Australian residents returning after an absence of 12 months or more overseas. Long-term departures comprise Australian residents who intend to stay abroad 12 months or more and overseas visitors departing who stayed 12 months or more in Australia.

There were 373 337 long-term arrivals in 2006-07 of which 29.5 per cent were Australian residents. The percentage of long term arrivals who were Australian residents has declined, while the percentage of long term overseas visitors has increased.

**Fig. 1-5: Long-term arrivals by residence status**



In 2006-07, 203 101 persons left Australia as long-term departures, 50.0 per cent of whom were Australian residents. The number of long term departures has been increasing steadily over the past 20 years, though the proportion of Australian residents has remained around half.

Net long-term movement became the major component of net long-term temporary and permanent movements for the first time in 1999-2000, accounting for 52.3 per cent of these movements. Net long term movements as a proportion of total net permanent and long term movements increased to 55.2 per cent in 2000-01 and to 69.6 per cent in 2001-02. This large increase was due to both an increase in the net inflow of overseas visitors and the decrease in New Zealand citizen permanent arrivals.

In 2006-07, net long-term movement totalled 170 236 people, an increase of 25.6 per cent from the previous year.

As Fig. 1-6 shows, the major source countries of long-term visitor arrivals to Australia are somewhat different to the source countries of permanent arrivals. Much of long-term visitor movement to Australia is for business or study purposes. This year the PRC, the UK, India, Republic of Korea, Malaysia, Hong Kong (SAR of China) and New Zealand were the major source countries of long-term visitor arrivals.

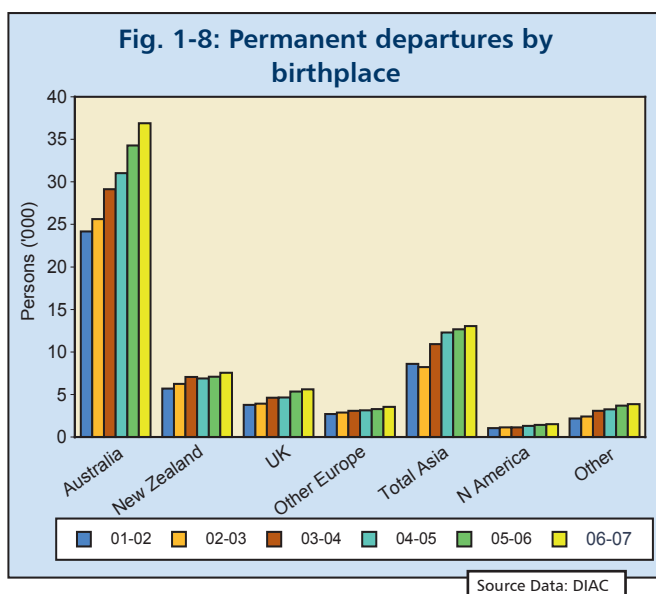
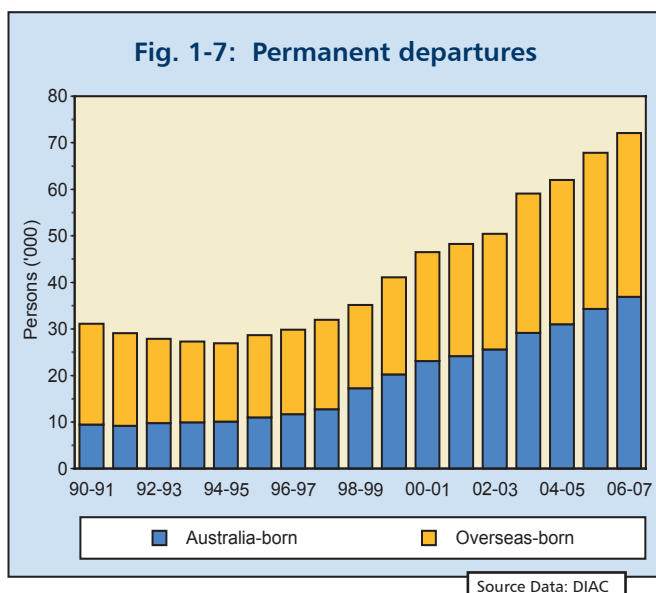
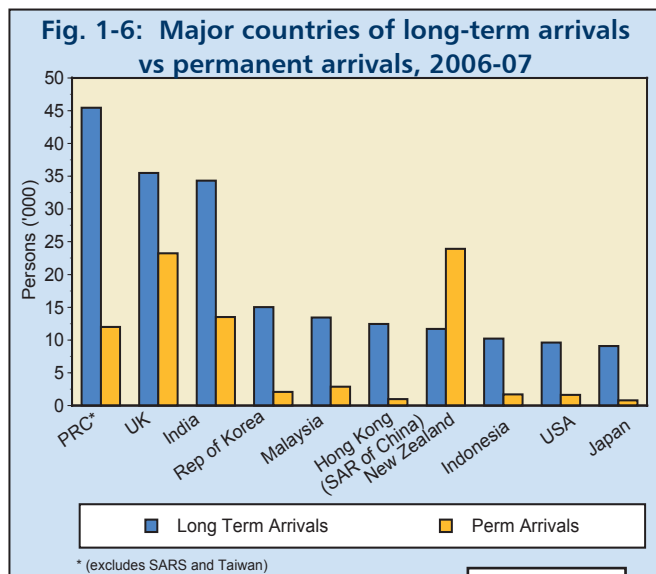
The total net gain from permanent and long-term movement in 2006-07 was 238 281 people (Note, this differs from NOM as it does not include migration adjustments which provide for changes in travel intention).

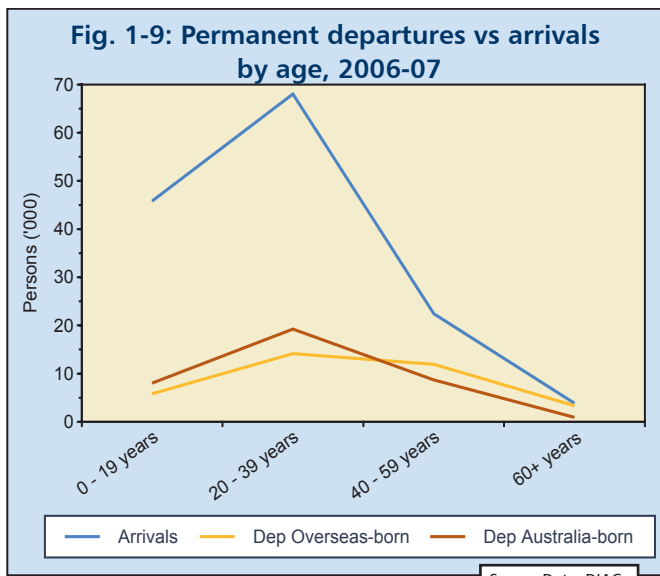
## Emigration by birthplace

In 2006-07, 72 103 people left Australia permanently. Emigration has increased steadily in recent years and is now at its highest level ever.

Permanent departures of the Australia-born were 36 882, the highest number ever. The proportion of Australia-born departures to total departures was 51.2 per cent, slightly up from the previous year.

Of the overseas-born departing, the New Zealand-born were the largest national group accounting for 21.5 per cent of departures (7556 persons), followed by the UK-born accounting for 16.0 per cent (5626 persons). Persons born in North-East Asia and South-East Asia accounted for 23.3 per cent and 11.5 per cent of overseas-born departures respectively.





## Emigration by age

In 2006-07, 40.1 per cent of all overseas-born emigrants were between the ages of 20 and 39 years compared to 48.7 per cent of permanent arrivals. 16.5 per cent were aged under 20 years, 33.9 per cent in the 40-59 year age group and only 9.5 per cent were 60 years or older.

Australia-born emigrants are more likely to be young families, with 46.8 per cent of the total aged 25-39 years and 15.3 per cent aged under 10 years.

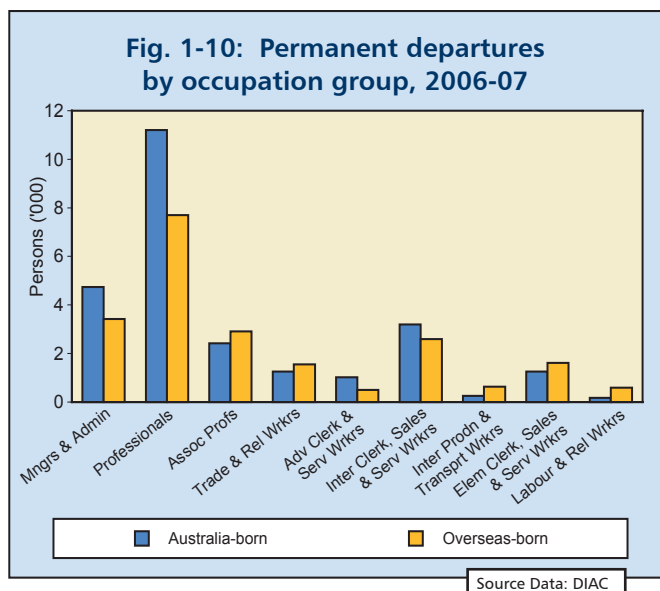
## Emigration by occupation

Skilled emigrants are those permanently departing who, prior to leaving, were employed in managerial, administrative, professional or associate professional occupations, or as tradespersons.

A total of 35 196 permanent emigrants and 49 523 permanent arrivals were skilled in 2006-07. While the number of skilled emigrants is increasing over time, the net effect of the difference between skilled immigrants and emigrants is positive.

In 2006-07, the proportion of those emigrants in the workforce who were skilled (as stated on out-going passenger cards) was 74.2 per cent. Of the emigrants in the workforce, 17.2 per cent were managers or administrators, 39.8 per cent were professionals, 11.2 per cent were associate professionals and 5.9 per cent were tradespersons. Semi-skilled persons constituted 17.3 per cent of emigrants in the workforce, and unskilled 7.6 per cent. The remainder were not in employment (0.9 per cent).

The top five occupations of emigrants in 2006-07 before they left the Australian workforce were managers and administrators (5542 persons), school teachers (2360 persons), elementary clerical, sales and service workers (2032 persons), building and engineering professionals (1829 persons), and accountants (1787 persons). There were also 1291 computing professionals and 1063 registered nurses who emigrated from Australia.



There were more Australia-born skilled emigrants than overseas-born skilled emigrants in 2006-07 (19 620 Australia-born persons compared with 15 576 overseas-born persons). This difference is most evident in the professional occupations.

Of the total Australia-born departures (who were employed), 76.9 per cent were skilled. Most of the Australia-born employed emigrants leaving for Asian countries were skilled, eg. 78.3 per cent of the 1691 emigrants to Singapore were skilled, as were 83.1 per cent of the 1349 emigrants to Hong Kong (SAR of China), and 84.7 per cent of the 510 to Japan. Of the 6804 emigrants to the UK, 77.5 per cent were skilled, 67.8 per cent of 3519 to New Zealand, and 77.5 per cent of the 3701 going to the USA were also skilled.

Despite subdued economic conditions in some overseas countries, the upward trend in permanent departures of the Australia-born shows no signs of a decrease.

### Emigration by length of residence

The majority of overseas-born people leaving Australia permanently in 2006-07 had lived here for five years or more (69.7 per cent). Of the remaining 30.3 per cent, 14.0 per cent had lived in Australia less than two years and 15.4 per cent had lived here two years or more.

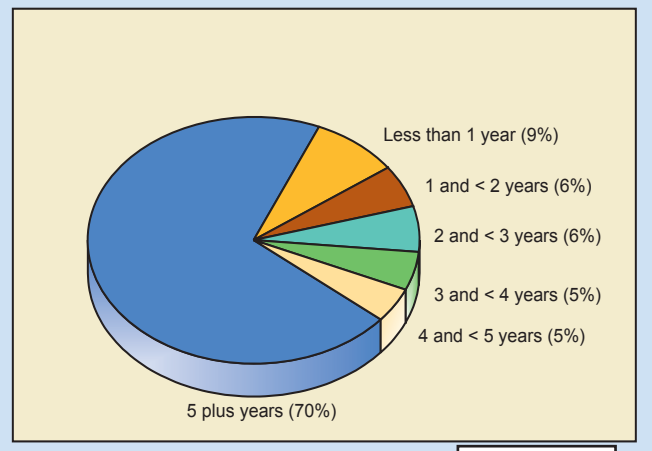
### Destination of emigrants

A majority of all overseas-born emigrant groups returned to their birthplace: Hong Kong (SAR of China) (80.3 per cent), New Zealand (80.7 per cent) and Japan (78.1 per cent) were birthplaces which had high return rates. Other relatively high return rates were Taiwan (76.8 per cent), Indonesia (74.4 per cent), Republic of Korea (71.1 per cent) and the USA (70.3 per cent) in 2006-07.

Emigrants with a low propensity to return to their country of birth included those born in Iraq (12.3 per cent of 219), Sri Lanka (18.6 per cent of 156), Afghanistan (20.5 per cent of 39) and South Africa (20.6 per cent of 535).

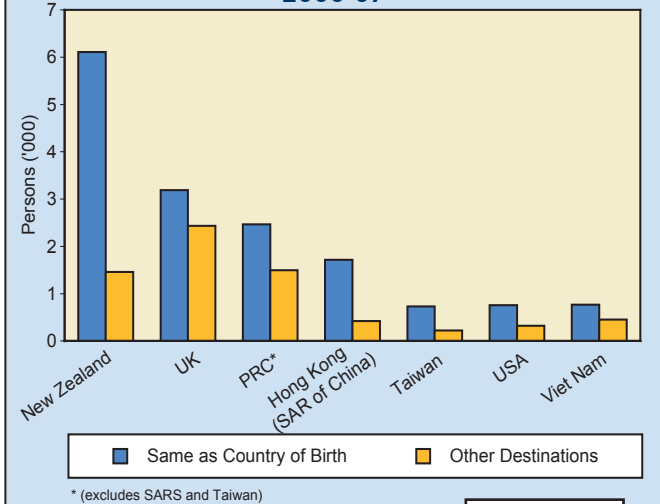
Two-thirds of all Australia-born emigrants leave for one of the top five destination countries. The most popular destinations were the UK (22.4 per cent), New Zealand (15.4 per cent), the USA (13.6 per cent), Singapore (6.8 per cent) and Hong Kong (SAR of China) (5.6 per cent). Other popular destinations were the United Arab Emirates (UAE), the PRC, Canada, Japan and Thailand.

**Fig. 1-11: Permanent departures of overseas-born by period of residence 2006-07**



Source Data: DIAC

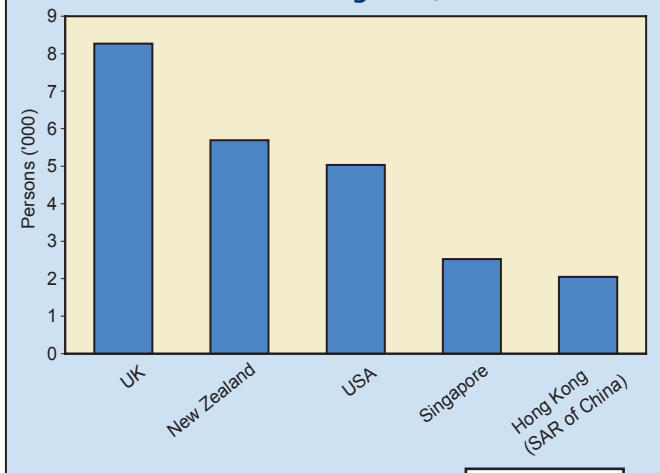
**Fig. 1-12: Destination of overseas-born emigrants, 2006-07**



\* (excludes SARS and Taiwan)

Source Data: DIAC

**Fig. 1-13: Top 5 return destinations of Australia-born emigrants, 2006-07**



Source Data: DIAC