

Appendices

Appendix A

Components of population growth 1977–2008

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	18 517 600	126 400	59.2	87 100	40.8
1998	18 711 300	119 900	60.2	79 200	39.8
1999	18 925 900	121 700	55.8	96 500	44.2
2000	19 153 400	120 900	53.0	107 300	47.0
2001	19 413 200	118 600	46.6	135 700	53.4
2002	19 651 000	117 000	51.4	110 600	48.6
2003	19 895 400	114 400	49.7	116 500	50.3
2004	20 127 400	115 900	54.3	100 000	45.6
2005	20 394 800	124 600	50.1	123 800	49.9
2006	20 697 900	129 500	46.8	146 800	53.1
2007 ^(p)	21 015 000	139 500	44.0	177 600	56.0
2008 ^(p)	21 374 000	145 000	40.5	213 500	59.5

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.

(p) Preliminary

Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Appendix B

Components of net overseas migration (NOM) 1983–2008

('000)										
Year ended	Permanent movement			Long-term movement			Category			
	Arrivals	Departures	Net	Arrivals	Departures	Net	jumpers ^(a)	NOM	Perm. ^(b)	L-t. ^(b)
30 June										
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	0	79.2	57.3%	42.7%
1999	84.1	35.2	49.0	187.8	140.3	47.5	0	96.5	50.8%	49.2%
2000	92.3	41.1	51.2	212.8	156.8	56.0	0	107.3	47.8%	52.2%
2001	107.4	46.5	60.9	241.2	166.4	74.8	0	135.7	44.9%	55.1%
2002	84.4	45.9	38.6	318.9	246.9	72.0		110.6	34.9%	65.1%
2003	93.9	50.5	43.4	279.9	169.1	110.8		116.5	37.2%	62.8%
2004	111.6	59.1	52.5	289.7	117.6	172.1		100.0	52.5%	47.5%
2005	123.4	62.6	60.8	303.5	186.3	117.2		123.8	49.1%	50.9%
2006	131.6	67.8	63.8	325.8	190.2	135.6		146.8	43.5%	56.5%
2007 ^(p)	140.1	72.1	68.0	373.3	203.1	170.2		177.6	38.2%	61.8%
2008 ^(p)	149.4	76.9	72.5	432.7	226.1	206.6		213.5	34.0%	66.0%

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.

From 1997–98 to 2000–01 inclusive, category jumping was assumed to be zero.

From 2001–02, data for permanent and long-term arrivals and departures have each been adjusted by “migration adjustments” for the effect of changes in travel intentions.

(b) The percentage contributions of permanent and long-term movement prior to 2001–02 are based on the net migration totals before adjustment for category jumpers.

(p) Preliminary

Source Data: ABS Australian Demographic Statistics (3101.0)

Appendix C

Estimate of unlawful non-citizens in Australia as at 30 June 2008

<u>Country of citizenship</u>	<u>Estimate of unlawful citizens at 30 June 2008</u>	<u>Country of citizenship</u>	<u>Estimate of unlawful citizens at 30 June 2008</u>
United States of America	4934	Pakistan	348
China, Peoples Republic of	4867	South Africa, Republic of	347
United Kingdom	4203	Taiwan	347
Malaysia	3233	Lebanon	322
Philippines	2734	Singapore	316
Korea, Republic of	2572	Bangladesh	294
Indonesia	2348	Poland	284
Germany, Federal Rep. Of	1342	Samoa	272
India	1331	Papua New Guinea	270
Japan	1331	Brazil	248
Thailand	1288	Stateless	244
France	1224	Yugoslavia, Fed Rep	239
Vietnam	1103	Denmark	235
Fiji	989	U.S.S.R.	227
Canada	833	Austria	220
Italy	765	Norway	214
Netherlands	705	Turkey	206
Irish Republic	663	Portugal	201
Tonga	622	Israel	188
HKSAR of the PRC	506	Iran	177
Greece	439	Russian Federation	171
Unknown	408	Chile	141
Spain	401	Nepal	133
Sweden	373	Egypt, Arab Republic of	109
Sri Lanka	368	Belgium	106
Switzerland	356	Other	2657
		TOTAL	48 456

Source Data: IMIRS

Appendix D

Australia's diverse population 30 June 2007

Country of birth	Median age	Sex ratio ^(a)	ERP ^(b)	Country of birth	Median age	Sex ratio ^(a)	ERP ^(b)
Sudan	24.4	119.6	23 100	Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.5	102.9	37 791
Afghanistan	28.5	121.9	20 910	Romania	44.6	98.8	16 580
Thailand	29.5	55.2	38 294	Argentina	44.7	95.6	13 486
Korea, Republic of (South)	29.9	86.8	69 142	Lebanon	45.2	110.7	90 744
Taiwan (Province of China)	29.9	81.2	31 123	Burma (Myanmar)	45.3	95.9	15 103
Bangladesh	30.5	159.4	19 530	Chile	45.6	93.9	27 457
Indonesia	31.3	83.3	63 060	Switzerland	46.4	112.8	13 774
Pakistan	31.8	139.8	21 117	Mauritius	47.8	97.2	21 773
Japan	32.2	56.4	45 163	Ireland	49.0	110.3	60 460
Singapore	34.1	86.9	50 323	Portugal	49.7	108.1	18 235
India	34.2	130.4	199 696	Denmark	51.0	115.4	10 860
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	34.3	95.6	86 320	Serbia and Montenegro	51.8	104.2	42 799
Kenya	35.4	105.7	12 361	Uruguay	52.3	93.0	10 860
Iraq	35.5	111.8	39 266	FYROM	52.4	105.0	49 587
Zimbabwe	36.6	101.0	24 663	United Kingdom	53.4	103.1	1 149 118
Papua New Guinea	37.7	83.9	28 531	Spain	54.6	106.9	14 978
South Africa	37.9	99.5	126 283	Egypt	55.1	107.4	39 228
PRC	37.9	84.7	281 009	Poland	55.8	83.5	61 005
El Salvador	38.1	95.5	10 816	Cyprus	57.0	100.0	21 726
Malaysia	38.1	85.9	113 369	Croatia	57.2	106.3	70 494
Canada	38.3	92.5	39 026	Czech Republic	57.7	101.0	14 111
United States of America	38.9	105.0	77 658	Germany	59.5	93.8	125 445
New Zealand	39.0	104.8	463 331	Ukraine	60.1	73.9	15 545
Fiji	39.4	89.8	57 622	Malta	60.6	106.3	50 688
Iran	39.6	113.3	27 733	Netherlands	60.9	106.5	90 889
Philippines	40.2	57.7	144 340	Austria	61.2	113.0	20 923
Cambodia	40.5	89.0	28 650	Greece	63.9	99.5	133 336
Vietnam	41.4	91.5	188 038	Hungary	65.0	105.3	23 621
Samoa	42.1	95.3	17 739	Italy	65.9	108.5	225 148
France	42.1	104.2	24 513				
Turkey	42.6	106.9	38 348	Total overseas-born	47.0	100.1	5 253 852
Sri Lanka	42.9	104.7	74 313	Total Australian-born	32.8	98.8	15 763 370
Russian Federation	43.1	64.4	19 101	Total	36.6	99.0	21 017 222
East Timor	43.2	99.1	10 584				
Laos	43.2	94.9	10 834				

(a) Number of males per 100 females.

(b) Estimated Resident Population.

Source Data: ABS Migration (3412.0)

Countries of birth with ERP over 10 000 persons (sorted by median age) are shown in this table.

Appendix E

Data sources for Population flows: Immigration aspects

- Australia Demographic Statistics, Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), Catalogue No. 3101.0, various issues
- Census of Population and Housing, 2006, ABS, various tables
- Immigration Update, DIAC
- Labour Force, Australia, ABS Catalogue No. 6291.0, various issues and unpublished tables
- Migration Fiscal Impact Model: 2008 update, Report by Access Economics Pty Limited
- Migration, ABS Catalogue No. 3412.0, various issues
- Temporary Entrant Statistics, DIAC
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures Statistics (OAD), DIAC
- Migration Program Management System (MPMS), DIAC
- Immigration Management Information Reporting System (IMIRS), DIAC
- Overseas Arrivals and Departures, Australia, ABS, Catalogue No. 3401.0, various issues and unpublished tables
- Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia (LSIA), DIAC
- Australian population statistics available from Australian Bureau of Statistics at www.abs.gov.au
- Comparative dependency ratios and total fertility rates from Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, United Nations Population Division - World Population Prospects: The 2004 Revision, esa.un.org/unpp
- Stock of New Zealand Citizens Statistics, DIAC
- Stock of Temporary Entrants Statistics, DIAC
- Integrated Humanitarian Settlement Strategy (IHSS) Statistics, DIAC
- Translating and Interpreting Services (TIS) Statistics, DIAC
- Integrated Client Services Environment (ICSE), DIAC
- Approved Destination Status (ADS) Database, DIAC
- Unaccompanied Humanitarian Minors (UHM) Statistics, DIAC

Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics	NOM	Net Overseas Migration
ACC	Australian Citizenship Council	NW Europe	North-West Europe
AMEP	Adult Migrant English Program	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
ASCO	Australian Standard Classification of Occupations	OAD	Overseas Arrivals and Departures
ATC	Australian Tourism Commission	PDMS	Pre Departure Medical Screening
AUSAID	Australian Agency for International Development	PQI	Pre-Qualified Institution
AUSCO	Australian Cultural Orientation program	PPV	Permanent Protection Visa
CSIRO	Commonwealth Scientific and Industrial Research Organisation	PRC	Peoples Republic of China (not including Taiwan and Hong Kong and Macau)
CSSS	Community Services Settlement Scheme	REBA	Regional Established Business in Australia
DIAC	Department of Immigration and Citizenship	RRT	Refugee Review Tribunal
DT & I	Distinguished Talent and Independent	RRV	Resident Return Visa
ECOE	Electronic Confirmation of Enrolment	RSMS	Regional Sponsored Migration Scheme
ELICOS	English Language Intensive Courses for Overseas Students	SAC	Special Assistance Category
ENS	Employer Nomination Scheme	S Africa	South Africa
ERP	Estimated Resident Population	S Asia	Southern Asia
ETA	Electronic Travel Authority	S & C America	South and Central America
EU	European Union	S & C Asia	Southern and Central Asia
Former USSR	Former Union Soviet Socialist Republics	S & E Europe	Southern and Eastern Europe
FYROM	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	SAL	Skilled Australian Linked (from 1 July 1997, formerly Concessional Family Category)
FRY	Federal Republic of Yugoslavia	SAR	Special Administrative Region
GDP	Gross Domestic Product	SAS	Skilled Australian Sponsored (formerly SAL)
HKSAR	Hong Kong (Special Administrative Region of China)	SE Asia	South-East Asia
IMIRS	Immigration Management Information Reporting System	SHP	Special Humanitarian Program
ICT	Information and Communications Technology	SIR	Skilled Independent Regional
IHSS	Integrated Humanitarian Settlement Service	SOL	Skilled Occupation List
IOM	International Organisation for Migration	SSBS	State Sponsored Business Skills
JSCM	Joint Standing Committee on Migration	SSRM	State Specific and Regional Migration Mechanisms
LSIA	Longitudinal Survey of Immigrants to Australia	SRS	Skilled Regional Sponsored
LRR	Last Remaining Relative	STNI	State/Territory Nominated Independent Scheme
MESC	Main English Speaking Countries	TFR	Total Fertility Rate
Mid E & N Afr	Middle East and North Africa	THV	Temporary Humanitarian Visas
MODL	Migration Occupations in Demand List	TIS	Translating and Interpreting Service
MPMS	Migration Program Management System	TPV	Temporary Protection Visa
MRC	Migrant Resource Centre	UAE	United Arab Emirates
NAATI	National Accreditation Authority for Translators and Interpreters	UHM	Unaccompanied Humanitarian Minors
N Africa	North Africa	UK	United Kingdom
N America	Northern America	UN	United Nations
NE Asia	North-East Asia	USA	United States of America
NESC	Non-English Speaking Countries	UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
		WHM	Working Holiday Maker

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 2006 — refers to the 2006 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.

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.

Labour Force Survey — The 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 DIAC in 1994 to collect and disseminate information about a sample of over 5000 migrants plus accompanying family members who arrived between September 1993 and August 1995. The second cohort consisted of a sample of over 3000 migrants plus accompanying family members who arrived between September 1999 and August 2000. The third cohort (sample size 10 000) covers migrants granted visas offshore and 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, 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. Recently, the ABS has developed an improved method for calculating NOM from September quarter 2006 onwards, hence estimates based on the previous method and 2006-07 are not comparable. More detail is available from the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au (Catalog number 3137.0).

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 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 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 (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.

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

Program 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. Recently, the ABS has developed an improved method for calculating NOM from September quarter 2006 onwards, hence estimates based on the previous method and 2006-07 are not comparable.

More detail is available from the ABS website at www.abs.gov.au (Catalog number 3137.0).

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 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 programs, and combines overseas visa grants with permanent residence approvals in Australia to persons who had come to Australia for temporary stay.

