

**STATISTICS SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF IMMIGRATION AND MULTICULTURAL AFFAIRS**

**TEMPORARY ENTRANTS
1999-00**

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CONTENTS

PAGE

PART I	INTRODUCTION AND MAIN FEATURES	1
PART II	EXPLANATORY NOTES	4
PART III	TEMPORARY RESIDENTS - TABLES	
1.1a	Temporary Resident Arrivals – First Entry by Intended Length of Stay and Visa Classification Financial Year 1999-00	6
1.1b	Temporary Resident Arrivals – Total Entry by Intended Length of Stay and Visa Classification Financial Year 1999-00	6
1.2a	Temporary Resident Arrivals – First Entry by Age Group and Sex Financial Years 1999-00	7
1.2b	Temporary Resident Arrivals – Total Entry by Age Group and Sex Financial Year 1999-00	7
1.3	Temporary Resident Arrivals by Intended State of Stay Financial Year 1999-00	7
1.4	Temporary Resident Arrivals by Region/Country of Residence Financial Year 1999-00	9
1.5	Temporary Resident Arrivals by Region/Country of Citizenship Financial Year 1999-00	11
1.6	Temporary Business Entry by Region/Country of Residence Financial Year 1999-00	13
1.7	Temporary Business Entry by Region/Country of Citizenship Financial Year 1999-00	14
1.8	Working Holiday Maker Arrivals by Region/Country of Residence Financial Year 1999-00	15
1.9	Working Holiday Maker Arrivals by Region/Country of Citizenship Financial Year 1999-00	16
1.10	Temporary Residents Present In Australia by Citizenship and Current Visa Classification As At 30 June 1999	17
1.11	Temporary Residents Present In Australia by Citizenship and Current Visa Classification As At 30 June 2000	18

PART IV STUDENTS - TABLES

2.1a	Student Arrivals – First Entry by Intended Length of Stay and Educational Sector Financial Year 1999-00	19
2.1b	Student Arrivals – Total Entry by Intended Length of Stay and Educational Sector Financial Year 1999-00	19
2.2a	Student Arrivals – First Entry by Age Group and Sex Financial Year 1999-00	20
2.2b	Student Arrivals – Total Entry by Age Group and Sex Financial Year 1999-00	20
2.3	Student Arrivals by Intended State of Stay Financial Year 1999-00	20
2.4	Student Arrivals by Region/Country of Residence Financial Year 1999-00	22
2.5	Student Arrivals by Region/Country of Citizenship Financial Year 1999-00	23
2.6	English Language Student (ELICOS) Arrivals by Region/Country of Residence Financial Year 1999-00	24
2.7	English Language Student (ELICOS) Arrivals by Region/Country of Citizenship Financial Year 1999-00	25
2.8	Students Present In Australia by Educational Sector and Citizenship As At 30 June 1999	26
2.9	Students Present In Australia by Educational Sector and Citizenship As At 30 June 2000	27

PART V VISITORS - TABLES

3.1	Visitor Arrivals by Visa Classification Financial Years 1997-98 to 1999-00	28
3.2	Visitor Arrivals by Region/Country of Residence and Visa Classification Financial Year 1999-00	30
3.3	Visitor Arrivals by Region/Country of Citizenship and Visa Classification Financial Year 1999-00	33
3.4	Visitor Arrivals by Sex, Intended State of Stay and Visa Classification Financial Year 1999-00	36
3.5	Visitor Arrivals by Major Port and Visa Classification Financial Year 1998-99	37

PART V VISITORS – TABLES (Cont)

3.6	Visitor Arrivals by Major Port and Visa Classification Financial Year 1999-00	37
3.7	Visitor Arrivals by Sex, Age Group and Intended State of Stay Financial Year 1999-00	38
3.8	Visitors Present In Australia by Citizenship and Current Visa Classification As At 30 June 1999	39
3.9	Visitors Present In Australia by Citizenship and Current Visa Classification As At 30 June 2000	40

FIGURES

1	Temporary Resident Arrivals by Intended Length of Stay Financial Year 1999-00	6
2	Temporary Resident Arrivals by Intended State of Stay Financial Year 1999-00	8
3	Temporary Resident Arrivals Financial Years 1997-98 to 1999-00	8
4a	First Entry – Working Holiday Maker Arrivals by Main Country of Residence Financial Year 1999-00	15
4b	First Entry – Working Holiday Maker Arrivals by Main Country of Citizenship Financial Year 1999-00	16
5	Temporary Residents Present In Australia by Main Citizenship As At 30 June 1999	17
6	Temporary Residents Present In Australia by Main Citizenship As At 30 June 2000	18
7	Student Arrivals by Intended Length of Stay Financial Year 1999-00	19
8	Student Arrivals by Intended State of Stay Financial Year 1999-00	21
9	Student Arrivals Financial Years 1997-98 to 1999-00	21
10a	First Entry – ELICOS Student Arrivals by Main Country of Residence Financial Year 1999-00	24
10b	First Entry – ELICOS Student Arrivals by Main Country of Citizenship Financial Year 1999-00	25

FIGURES (CONT)

11	Students Present In Australia by Main Citizenship As At 30 June 1999	26
12	Students Present In Australia by Main Citizenship As At 30 June 2000	27
13a	Visitor Arrivals by Visa Classification Financial Year 1998-99	28
13b	Visitor Arrivals by Visa Classification Financial Year 1999-00	28
14	Visitor Arrivals by Region of Residence Financial Years 1997-98 to 1999-00	29
15	Top 10 Countries of Residence of Visitor Arrivals Financial Years 1997-98 to 1999-00	29
16	Visitors Present In Australia by Main Citizenship As At 30 June 1999	39
17	Visitors Present In Australia by Main Citizenship As At 30 June 2000	40
	COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION - ASCCSS	41
	STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS	42

PART I INTRODUCTION AND MAIN FEATURES

INTRODUCTION

This report provides arrivals statistics for 1999-00 of persons who entered Australia holding temporary entry visas. Data are presented by Country of Residence, by Citizenship and, where possible, by Intended State of Stay, Intended Length of Stay, Major Port of Arrival, Age Group and Sex.

Where applicable, data for First Entry are shown separately from total arrivals in order to provide a better alignment with visa grant statistics. See the Explanatory Notes section.

Stock data are also provided on the numbers of temporary entrants in Australia as at 30 June 1999 and 30 June 2000. These data show the numbers of persons in Australia according to their visa category at the report date (30 June 1999 or 30 June 2000).

Both arrival and stock data are broken down into three types of temporary entry visa categories:

- a) Temporary Residents - see Part III,
- b) Students - see Part IV, and
- c) Visitors – see Part V.

MAIN FEATURES

TEMPORARY RESIDENTS – FIRST ENTRY ARRIVALS

- In 1999-00 the number of new, or First Entry (FE), Temporary Resident arrivals was 112,533, an increase of 15.7 per cent over the previous year.
- Europe and the Former USSR was the region contributing most to Temporary Resident FE arrivals, with 61.9 per cent (by Region of Residence) and 63.2 per cent (by Region of Citizenship) of all such arrivals. This was followed by Northeast Asia with 13.7 and 13.3 per cent, by Residence and Citizenship respectively.
- United Kingdom was the largest source country overall, with 38.2 and 39.1 per cent of Temporary Resident FE arrivals, by Country of Residence and Citizenship respectively. Ireland was the second largest source country (10.2 and 10.3 per cent).
- Temporary Resident FE arrivals from South East Asia decreased 14.2 per cent (by Region of Residence) and 8.4 per cent (by Region of Citizenship) in 1999-00. The most notable decrease in arrivals was those from Indonesia, which decreased 28.1 and 17.9 per cent, by Country of Residence and Citizenship respectively. Arrivals from Northern America increased 7.2 and 4.1 per cent in 1999-00.
- In 1999-00, 55.4 per cent of Temporary Resident FE arrivals intended to stay in New South Wales, followed by Queensland (14.0 per cent), Victoria (13.4 per cent), and Western Australia (10.8 per cent).

MAIN FEATURES (CONTINUED)

- ❑ The 67,495 Working Holiday Maker FE arrivals were the largest group of Temporary Resident FE arrivals in 1999-00, with 60.0 per cent of the total. The United Kingdom was the largest source country by both Residence (35,758) and Citizenship (36,257), followed by Ireland (10,937 and 10,969), and Japan (7,860 and 7,845).

TEMPORARY RESIDENTS – NUMBER IN AUSTRALIA

- ❑ At 30 June 2000, there were an estimated 120,245 Temporary Residents in Australia compared with 103,230 as at 30 June 1999. Temporary Business Entry were the largest group followed by Working Holiday Makers with 41.0 percent and 37.6 percent respectively. British citizens were the largest group comprising 32.9 per cent of the total, of whom 59.0 per cent were Working Holiday Makers. The second largest group were Japanese citizens (10.2 per cent of all Temporary Residents), mainly Working Holiday Makers (48.1 per cent). These were followed by Ireland citizens (9.0 per cent of the total), most of whom were Working Holiday Makers (83.2 per cent).

STUDENTS – FIRST ENTRY ARRIVALS

- ❑ There were 74,301 Student FE arrivals in 1999-00, an increase of 11.3 per cent over the previous year.
- ❑ Southeast Asia was the region contributing most to Student FE arrivals in 1999-00 with 22,802 (30.7 per cent) by Region of Residence and 22,516 (30.3 per cent) by Region of Citizenship. This was followed by Northeast Asia with 20,890 (28.1 per cent) by Region of Residence and 17,419 (23.4 per cent) by Region of Citizenship.
- ❑ China was the largest source country overall, with 5,870 Student FE arrivals (7.9 per cent) by Country of Residence and 5,749 by Country of Citizenship (13.7 per cent). Malaysia was the second source country with 5,672 and 5,951 arrivals (7.6 and 8.0 per cent) by Residence and Citizenship respectively, followed by Indonesia with 5,402 (7.3 per cent) by Country of Residence and 5,421 (7.3 per cent) by Country of Citizenship.
- ❑ In 1999-00, 39.2 per cent of Student FE arrivals intended to stay in New South Wales, followed by Victoria (26.0 per cent), Queensland (16.8 per cent) and Western Australia (10.3 per cent).

STUDENTS – NUMBER IN AUSTRALIA

- ❑ At 30 June 2000 there were an estimated 121,135 overseas Students in Australia compared with 111,784 as at 30 June 1999. Indonesia was the largest source Country of Citizenship (13.3 per cent), followed by Korea (8.0 per cent), Malaysia (7.7 percent), China (7.6 per cent), and India (7.1 per cent).

VISITORS - ARRIVALS

- ❑ There were 3,372,565 Visitor arrivals in 1999-00 and 3,109,723 in 1998-99, an increase of 8.5 per cent. Tourists were the largest group with 3,015,822 arrivals, followed by Business (353,126 arrivals) and Medical Treatment (3,455 arrivals).
- ❑ By Region of Residence, Northeast Asia contributed most to Visitor arrivals, with 1,126,969 arrivals (33.4 per cent) in 1999-00. Japan was the largest source country with 674,794 Visitor arrivals (20.0 per cent), followed by the United Kingdom (488,093 arrivals or 14.5 per cent) and USA (379,752 arrivals or 11.3 per cent).
- ❑ Visitor arrivals from Northeast Asia increased 5.1 per cent (by Region of Residence) and 4.3 per cent (by Region of Citizenship) compared with 1998-99. The most notable increase in arrivals was that from Korea, up 67.3 per cent (by Country of Residence) and up 68.0 per cent (by Country of Citizenship).
- ❑ Visitor arrivals from Europe and the Former USSR increased by 14.7 per cent (by Region of Residence) and by 11.1 per cent (by Region of Citizenship) compared with 1998-99. The main source country, the United Kingdom increased by 14.4 and 8.7 per cent, by Residence and Citizenship respectively.
- ❑ New South Wales was the most popular State for Visitor Arrivals with 1,410,000 arrivals (41.8 per cent), followed by Queensland (973,341 arrivals or 28.9 per cent), Victoria (453,832 arrivals or 13.5 per cent), and Western Australia (351,794 arrivals or 10.4 per cent).

VISITORS – NUMBER IN AUSTRALIA

- ❑ At 30 June 2000 there were an estimated 198,178 Visitors present in Australia compared with 181,230 as 30 June 1999. The top Countries of Citizenship were British (15.2 per cent), USA (14.0 per cent), Japan (5.7 per cent), China (5.0 per cent) and Korea (4.6 per cent). Most of these Visitors were Tourists (85.1 per cent), followed by Business Visitors (8.2 per cent).

PART II

EXPLANATORY NOTES

□ VISA CATEGORIES

Temporary Residents are people approved for non-permanent entry into Australia for specific purposes which result in some benefit to Australia. The focus is on the areas of skilled employment, social/cultural and international relations. This category includes top managers, executives, specialists and technical workers, as well as diplomats and other personnel of foreign governments, long-stay temporary business entrants, working holiday makers and entertainers. Temporary residents (including *long-stay business* visa holders) are generally sponsored by an Australian business or organisation to work in Australia as a skilled paid employee. Their initial stay in Australia is for more than 3 months but not more than 4 years.

Students are persons approved for entry into Australia for a specific period for the purpose of undertaking formal or non formal study.

Visitors are persons approved for entry into Australia for a temporary stay as tourists, short-stay temporary business entrants, or for the purpose of visiting relatives or obtaining medical treatment. Visitors are normally not permitted to engage in employment in Australia. Persons travelling on *short-stay business* visas are included in the visitor category because their principal purpose of journey is more closely aligned to visitors than to temporary residents. These visas are granted on the basis that the principal purpose of journey is a short stay (up to 3 months) business visit.

□ FIRST ENTRY AND RE-ENTRY

Records of arrivals in Australia count the number of actual traveller movements into the country.

Some temporary entrants travel to and from Australia several times using the same visas (eg Students returning home during semester breaks and back again to resume study). Therefore, statistics based on the number of movements will appear inflated when compared with the number of visas granted in these categories. The disaggregation of arrivals data by First Entry is a way of more closely aligning arrivals statistics with those on visas granted, bearing in mind that some persons granted visas do not actually travel to Australia.

Where possible, data in this report have been broken down into First Entry and Total. Total Entry includes the following categories as well as Not Stated:

FIRST ENTRY

Refers to the *first* arrival in Australia of persons granted Temporary Resident or Student visas *offshore*.

RE-ENTRY

Refers to any *subsequent* entry into Australia of persons who had already travelled to Australia on Temporary Resident or Student visas granted *offshore*.

NOT APPLICABLE

Refers to travellers who re-enter Australia on Temporary or Student visas granted onshore.

 CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES AND REGIONS

Regions and countries are classified using the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) Australian Standard Classification of Countries for Social Statistics (ASCCSS). This classification is based on the concept of geographic proximity. It groups neighbouring countries into broad geographic areas on the basis of their similarity in terms of social, cultural, economic and political characteristics. The country classifications used in this report are listed on page 41. More information on ASCCSS or a copy of this classification can be obtained from the ABS.

 SAMPLING METHODS

Overseas Arrivals statistics presented in this report are derived from a combination of full enumeration and sampling. Arrivals with a duration of stay of one year or more are fully enumerated (ie every movement within the category is recorded); those with a duration of stay of less than one year are sampled (ie only a specific proportion of movements within the category is recorded). The proportion sampled is based on the traveller's country of citizenship and reflects the number of movements for each citizenship group. Statistics relating to these movements are therefore estimates which may differ from statistics that would have been obtained if the movements had been fully enumerated. Estimates which are subject to high sampling variability are annotated (see below).

More information on the data source and sampling methodology used for overseas arrivals and departures statistics is available in the ABS publication 'Overseas Arrivals and Departures', Catalogue No. 3401.0.

 ROUNDING

Where figures have been rounded, discrepancies may occur between sums of the component items and totals. This may happen particularly where weighted sample figures are used.

 SYMBOLS AND ABBREVIATIONS

The following symbols and abbreviations are used through this publication:

Excl. = excluding.

N.E.C. = not elsewhere classified.

* = figure is subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

See section on sampling methods above.

TABLE 1.4 TEMPORARY RESIDENT ARRIVALS BY REGION/COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE 1999-00

REGION/ COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	FIRST ENTRY		TOTAL ENTRY (a)	
	No	%	No	%
<i>OCEANIA</i>				
Fiji	790	0.7	1488	0.7
New Zealand	*125	*0.1	3,203	1.4
Papua New Guinea	*295	*0.3	985	0.4
Other	789	0.7	1,614	0.7
<i>TOTAL</i>	1,999	1.8	7,290	3.3
<i>EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR</i>				
<i>UK & Ireland</i>				
United Kingdom	43,031	38.2	68,079	30.4
Ireland	11,436	10.2	14,990	6.7
<i>Total</i>	54,466	48.4	83,069	37.1
<i>Southern Europe</i>				
Greece	*254	*0.3	512	0.2
Italy	668	0.6	1,426	0.6
Spain	538	0.5	1,047	0.5
Other	841	0.7	1,134	0.5
<i>Total</i>	2,302	2.0	4,119	1.8
<i>Western Europe</i>				
Austria	407	0.4	731	0.3
Belgium	*275	*0.3	487	0.2
France	1,207	1.1	3,781	1.7
Germany	1,653	1.5	4,423	2.0
Netherlands	4,872	4.3	7,917	3.5
Switzerland	426	0.4	1,326	0.6
Other	*3	*0.0	*8	*0.0
<i>Total</i>	8,843	7.9	18,672	8.3
<i>Northern Europe</i>				
Denmark	497	0.4	1,128	0.5
Finland	*147	*0.15	569	0.3
Norway	*125	*0.1	631	0.3
Sweden	606	0.5	1,675	0.7
Other	*8	*0.0	*20	*0.0
<i>Total</i>	1,382	1.2	4,024	1.8
<i>Eastern Europe</i>				
<i>Total</i>	1,337	1.2	1,748	0.8
<i>The former USSR & the Baltic States</i>				
<i>Total</i>	1,379	1.2	1,970	0.9
<i>TOTAL EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR</i>	69,709	61.9	113,602	50.7

**TABLE 1.4 TEMPORARY RESIDENT ARRIVALS BY REGION/COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE
1999-00 (CONTINUED)**

REGION/COUNTRY OF RESIDENCE	FIRST ENTRY		TOTAL ENTRY (a)	
	No	%	No	%
<i>THE MIDDLE EAST AND NORTH AFRICA</i>				
Israel	*318	*0.3	823	0.4
Other	916	0.8	1,591	0.7
TOTAL	1235	1.1	2,414	1.1
<i>SOUTHEAST ASIA</i>				
Indonesia	766	0.7	3,355	1.5
Malaysia	640	0.6	2,548	1.1
Philippines	710	0.6	1,772	0.8
Singapore	785	0.7	5,326	2.4
Thailand	731	0.6	2,285	1.0
Other	*251	*0.3	548	0.2
TOTAL	3,883	3.5	15,832	7.1
<i>NORTHEAST ASIA</i>				
China (excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan)	2,586	2.3	7,994	3.6
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	638	0.6	3,063	1.4
Japan	9,609	8.5	19,266	8.6
Korea	1,864	1.7	4,281	1.9
Taiwan	689	0.6	2,792	1.2
Other	*22	*0.0	*60	*0.0
TOTAL	15,408	13.7	37,457	16.7
<i>SOUTHERN ASIA</i>				
India	2,023	1.8	4,388	2.0
Other	531	0.5	1,006	0.4
TOTAL	2,554	2.3	5,395	2.4
<i>NORTHERN AMERICA</i>				
Canada	6,616	5.9	9,748	4.4
U.S.A	6,518	5.8	23,142	10.3
Other	*2	*0.0	*2	*0.0
TOTAL	13,136	11.7	32,892	14.7
<i>SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN</i>				
TOTAL	1,395	1.2	1,920	0.9
<i>AFRICA</i>				
South Africa	2,699	2.4	6,395	2.9
Other	516	0.5	736	0.3
TOTAL	3,215	2.9	7,131	3.2
<i>OTHER NEC</i>				
TOTAL	-	-	*29	*0.0
TOTAL ALL COUNTRIES	112,533	100.0	223,961	100.0

(a) Total Entry comprises First Entry, Re-entry, Arrivals under visas granted onshore and Not Stated.

* Figure subject to sampling variability too high for most practical purposes.

**TABLE 3.9 VISITORS PRESENT IN AUSTRALIA AS AT 30 JUNE 2000
BY CITIZENSHIP AND CURRENT VISA CLASSIFICATION**

CITIZENSHIP	Current Visa Classification (a)				TOTAL
	Tourist	Business	Medical Treatment	Other	
British (b)	26,244	1,597	107	2,137	30,085
Canada	3,834	520	3	196	4,553
China (excl. Hong Kong & Taiwan)	7,527	2,218	25	113	9,883
Fiji	1,999	160	115	512	2,786
France (c)	3,371	391	401	141	4,304
German	7,193	361	4	323	7,881
Hong Kong (SAR of China)	4,361	202	10	66	4,639
India	2,952	879	30	179	4,040
Indonesia	4,786	594	143	348	5,871
Ireland	3,163	69	4	149	3,385
Italy	3,375	142	13	393	3,923
Japan	10,422	832	61	46	11,361
Korea	8,595	339	10	127	9,071
Malaysia	5,606	283	60	300	6,249
Netherlands	2,907	168	2	344	3,421
Philippines	4,839	536	31	464	5,870
Singapore	5,064	320	6	132	5,522
South Africa	2,532	567	14	103	3,216
Sweden	1,617	125	-	65	1,807
Switzerland	2,897	85	4	62	3,048
Taiwan	4,466	195	1	56	4,718
Thailand	2,665	290	6	132	3,093
U.S.A (d)	24,429	2,748	21	608	27,806
Other	23,843	2,536	403	4,864	31,646
TOTAL (e)	168,687	16,157	1,474	11,860	198,178

(a) Visa as at stocktake date, may differ from arrival visa.

(b) British excludes Hong Kong - B.N.O British Nationals Overseas.

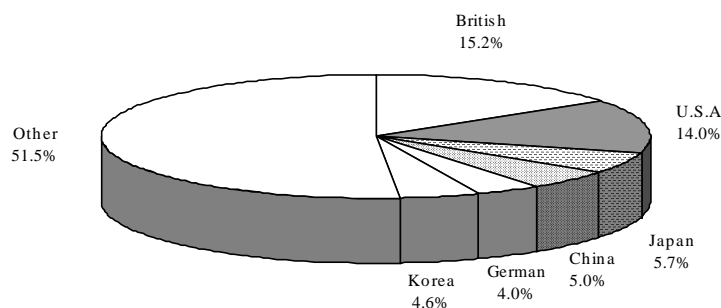
(c) France includes New Caledonia, French Polynesia.

(d) U.S.A includes American Samoa.

(e) Total excludes New Zealand citizens.

Source: Department of Immigration and Multicultural Affairs.

**FIGURE 17 VISITORS PRESENT IN AUSTRALIA AS AT 30 JUNE 2000
BY MAIN CITIZENSHIP**



COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION (BASED ON ASCCSS)**OCEANIA**

- AUSTRALIA
- NEW ZEALAND
- MELANESIA
 - Papua New Guinea
 - Other Melanesia
- MICRONESIA
- POLYNESIA (excl. Hawaii)
 - Cook Islands
 - Fiji
 - Western Samoa
 - Tonga
 - Other Polynesia (excl. Hawaii)

EUROPE & THE FORMER USSR

- UNITED KINGDOM & IRELAND
- SOUTHERN EUROPE
 - Albania
 - Cyprus
 - Greece
 - Italy
 - Malta
 - Portugal
 - Spain
 - Bosnia-Herzegovina
 - Croatia
 - Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia
 - Slovenia
 - Federal Republic of Yugoslavia
 - Other Southern Europe
- WESTERN EUROPE
 - Austria
 - Belgium
 - France
 - Germany
 - Netherlands
 - Switzerland
 - Other Western Europe
- NORTHERN EUROPE
 - Denmark
 - Finland
 - Norway
 - Sweden
 - Other Northern Europe
- EASTERN EUROPE
 - Bulgaria
 - Czech Republic
 - Hungary
 - Poland
 - Romania
 - Slovak Republic
- THE FORMER USSR & THE BALTIC STATES
 - Armenia
 - Kazakhstan
 - Latvia
 - Russian Federation
 - Ukraine
 - Uzbekistan
 - Other Former USSR & the Baltic States

MIDDLE EAST & NORTH AFRICA

- MIDDLE EAST
 - Bahrain
 - Iran
 - Iraq
 - Israel
 - Jordan
 - Kuwait
 - Lebanon
 - Saudi Arabia
 - Syria
 - Turkey
 - United Arab Emirates
 - Other Middle East
- NORTH AFRICA
 - Algeria
 - Egypt
 - Morocco
 - Sudan
 - Other North Africa

SOUTHEAST ASIA

- SOUTHEAST ASIA
 - Brunei
 - Burma (Myanmar)
 - Cambodia
 - East Timor
 - Indonesia
 - Laos
 - Malaysia
 - Philippines
 - Singapore
 - Thailand
 - Viet Nam

NORTHEAST ASIA

- NORTHEAST ASIA
 - China (excl Hong Kong & Taiwan)
 - Hong Kong (SAR of China)
 - Japan
 - Korea, Republic of
 - Taiwan
 - Other Northeast Asia

SOUTHERN ASIA

- SOUTHERN ASIA
 - Afghanistan
 - Bangladesh
 - India
 - Nepal
 - Pakistan
 - Sri Lanka
 - Other Southern Asia

NORTHERN AMERICA

- NORTHERN AMERICA
 - Canada
 - USA
 - Other Northern America

SOUTH AMERICA, CENTRAL AMERICA & THE CARIBBEAN

- SOUTH AMERICA
 - Argentina
 - Brazil
 - Chile
 - Colombia
 - Ecuador
 - Peru
 - Uruguay
 - Venezuela
 - Other South America
- CENTRAL AMERICA
 - El Salvador
 - Mexico
 - Nicaragua
 - Other Central America
- THE CARIBBEAN

AFRICA (excl. North Africa)

- CENTRAL & WEST AFRICA
 - Ghana
 - Nigeria
 - Other Central & West Africa
- SOUTHERN & EAST AFRICA
 - Botswana
 - Eritrea
 - Ethiopia
 - Kenya
 - Mauritius
 - Seychelles
 - Somalia
 - South Africa
 - Tanzania
 - Uganda
 - Zambia
 - Zimbabwe
 - Other Southern & East Africa

STATISTICAL PUBLICATIONS

The Statistics Section produces a number of regular and special publications providing statistics which are relevant to the formulation and assessment of immigration policies and procedures.

REGULAR PUBLICATIONS

- Immigration Update (produced quarterly)
- Australian Immigration Consolidated Statistics (produced biennially)

SPECIAL ISSUES

These publications cover a range of topics.

Community Profiles 1996 Census

China (excl. Taiwan Province)

Croatia

Germany

Greece

Hong Kong

India

Ireland

Italy

Lebanon

Malaysia

Malta

Netherlands

New Zealand

Philippines

Poland

South Africa

Sri Lanka

United Kingdom

United States of America

Viet Nam

STATISTICAL REPORTS

No 30: English Proficiency 1996 Census

No 29: Temporary Entrants 1998-99

No 28: Settler Arrivals 1998-99

No 27: Temporary Entrants 1997-98

No 26: Australian Citizenship 1996 Census

No 25: Settler Arrivals 1997-98

No 24: Settler Arrivals 1996-97

No 23: Emigration 1995-96

No 22: Settler Arrivals 1995-96

No 21: English Proficiency and Immigrant Groups

No 20: Settler Arrivals by State of Intended Residence 1994-95

No 19: Emigration 1994-95

No 18: Settler Arrivals 1994-95

No 17: Emigration 1993-94

No 16: Settler Arrivals by State of Intended Residence 1993-94

No 15: Australian Citizenship – 1991 Census

No 14: The Second Generation in Australia

To obtain any of the above statistical publications, please see the inside front cover.